

environmental effects of the proposal, alternatives to the proposal (including alternative routes), and measures to avoid or lessen environmental impact. The more specific your comments, the more useful they will be. Please follow the instructions below to ensure that your comments are received and properly recorded:

- Address your letter to: Lois Cashell, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426;
- Reference docket No. CP95-191-000;
- Send a copy of your letter to: Mr. Mark Jensen, EA Project Manager, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street., N.E., Room 7312, Washington, D.C. 20426; and
- Mail your comments so that they will be received in Washington, D.C. on or before April 17, 1995.

If you wish to receive a copy of the EA, you should request one from Mr. Jensen at the above address.

#### **Becoming an Intervenor**

In addition to involvement in the EA scoping process, you may want to become an official party to the proceeding or become an "intervenor". Among other things, intervenors have the right to receive copies of case-related Commission documents and filings by other intervenors. Likewise, each intervenor must provide copies of its filings to all other parties. If you want to become an intervenor you must file a Motion to Intervene according to Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214) (see appendix 3).

The date for filing timely motions to intervene in this proceeding has passed. Therefore, parties now seeking to file late interventions must show good cause, as required by section 385.214(b)(3), why this time limitation should be waived. Environmental issues have been viewed as good cause for late intervention. You do not need intervenor status to have your scoping comments considered.

Additional information about the proposed project is available from Mr. Mark Jensen, EA Project Manager, at (202) 208-0828.

#### **Lois D. Cashell,**

*Secretary.*

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[Docket No. RM95-6-000]

#### **Alternatives to Traditional Cost-of-Service Ratemaking for Natural Gas Pipelines; Notice of Extension of Time**

March 10, 1995.

On March 3, 1995, the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, the America Gas Association, the Associated Gas Distributors, the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and the Natural Gas Supply Association (Indicated Petitioners) filed a motion for an extension of time within which to file comments and responses to questions raised in the Commission's Request for Comments issued February 8, 1995 (60 FR 8356, February 14, 1995), in the above-docketed proceeding. In its motion, Indicated Petitioners states that due to the complex nature of the subject matter and the numerous questions raised by the Request for Comments and the Staff Paper dealing with market-based rates, additional time is needed to analyze, prepare, and file comments. The motion also states that a modest extension is in the public interest and will not unnecessarily delay the proceeding.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that an extension of time within which to file comments in this proceeding is granted to and including April 25, 1995.

**Lois D. Cashell,**

*Secretary.*

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#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[FRL-5173-2]

#### **Office of Environmental Justice and the Office of Civil Rights Solicitation Notice for Fiscal Year (FY) 1995; Environmental Justice Community/University Partnership Grants Program**

##### **Purpose of Notice**

The purpose of this notice is to solicit applications from eligible candidates under the Environmental Justice Community/University Partnership Grants Program of the Environmental Protection Agency.

##### **Grants Program Overview**

The grants program was established to help community groups to efficiently address local environmental justice issues through active partnerships with institutions of higher education, such as Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving

Institutions (HSIs), Tribal Colleges (TC) and institutions of higher education serving Asian-American (AA) and other minority or low-income communities. Executive Orders 12876 (HBCUs) and Executive Order 12900 (Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans) are designed to further opportunities for HBCU participation in Federal programs and for Hispanic American participation in Federal education programs. This grants program will further the Agency's commitment, as expressed in its March 14, 1994 reaffirmation of EPA's 1984 Indian Policy, to develop a stronger partnership with Tribal governments in protecting the environment.

Under this program, EPA will emphasize meaningful, fully interactive two-way cooperation between communities and HBCUs, HSIs, TCs, and institutions of higher education serving Asian-Americans and other minority or low-income communities, to address environmental justice issues (e.g., waste sites that are polluting water bodies, or pesticide contamination of farm workers), and to identify pollution sources, train residents on their rights and responsibilities, and help to resolve environmental problems. Partnerships must be established with formal agreements (ie. Memorandum of Understanding) between a University or College and at least one socio-economically disadvantaged community which is adversely impacted by an environmental hazard. Participation by these institutions and communities in government programs is advanced by expanding community outreach, and providing training, and education. These initiatives become the catalyst for increasing environmental awareness and involvement in resolving environmental problems such as exposure to environmental pollutants in minority and low-income populations.

The main objective of the program is to link members of a community, who are directly affected by adverse environmental conditions with an academic institution's staff. This effort is designed to ensure that both:

- are aware of basic environmental regulations, laws, concepts, issues, and resources;
- understand their role in identifying and defining problems, and monitoring contaminants related to environmental exposures;
- are included in the dialogue that results in shaping future policies, guidances, and approaches to problem solving; and
- are encouraged to be active partners in developing responses and setting priorities for intervention and legal recourse.