notice of intent to file a development application allows an interested person to file the competing application no later than 120 days after the specified comment date for the particular application. A competing license application must conform with 18 CFR 4.30(b) and 4.36.

A9. Notice of intent—A notice of intent must specify the exact name, business address, and telephone number of the prospective applicant, and must include an unequivocal statement of intent to submit, if such an application may be filed, either a preliminary permit application or a development application (specify which type of application). A notice of intent must be served on the applicant(s) named in this public notice.

A10. Proposed Scope of Studies under Permit—A preliminary permit, if issued, does not authorize construction. The term of the proposed preliminary permit would be 36 months. The work proposed under the preliminary permit would include economic analysis, preparation of preliminary engineering plans, and a study of environmental impacts. Based on the results of these studies, the Applicant would decide whether to proceed with the preparation of a development application to construct and operate the project.

B. Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene—Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

B1. Protests or Motions to Intervene—Anyone may submit a protest or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, 385.211, and 385.214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any protests or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified deadline date for the particular application.

C. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE COMPETING APPLICATION'', ''COMPETING APPLICATION'', ''PROTEST'', ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'', as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of the above-named documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. An additional copy must be sent to Director, Division of Project Review, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Room 1027, at the above-mentioned address. A copy of any notice of intent, competing application or motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

C1. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS'', ''PROTEST'', OR ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'', as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of the above-named documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

E1. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—The application is not ready for environmental analysis at this time; therefore, the Commission is not now requesting comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, or prescriptions.

When the application is ready for environmental analysis, the Commission will issue a public notice requesting comments, recommendations, terms and conditions, or prescriptions.

All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''PROTEST'' or ''MOTION TO INTERVENE;'' (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant. Any of these documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies required by the Commission's regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426. An additional copy must be sent to Director, Division of Project Review, Office of Hydropower Licensing, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Room 1027, at the above address. A copy of any protest or motion to intervene must be served upon each representative of the applicant specified in the particular application.

Dated: July 28, 1995.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–19125 Filed 8–2–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[Docket No. CP95–636–000, et al.]

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, et al. Natural Gas Certificate Filings

July 28, 1995.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

1. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation)

[Docket No. CP95–636–000]

Take notice that on July 24, 1995, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transco), Post Office Box 1396, Houston, Texas 77251, filed pursuant to and in accordance with Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act (NGA) and Part 157 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Regulations, an application in the above docket for an order approving the partial abandonment of Transco's Exxon Lateral, located in Mobile County, Alabama, to enable Transco to sell a partial ownership interest in such facility to Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT), all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Transco states that pursuant to the authorizations granted by the Commission in Docket No. CP92–182, *et al.*, Transco and FGT jointly own and operate the Mobil Bay Lateral (Also referred to sometimes as the ''Onshore Mobil Bay Pipeline''), a 123.4 mile, 30-inch diameter pipeline extending from the Mobil Oil Exploration and Producing Southeast Inc., gas treatment plant near Coden in Mobile County, Alabama, to an interconnection with FGT's main line near Citronelle, Alabama, and on to an interconnection with Transco's main line near Butler, Alabama. Transco further states that in June 1994, it completed construction of a two-mile, 26-inch diameter pipeline, referred to as the ''Exxon Lateral'', extending from an interconnection with Mobil Bay Lateral to an interconnection with the Exxon Mobil Bay Partnership gas treatment plant (Exxon Plant) located near Coden in Mobile County, Alabama.

Transco states that it has agreed to sell, and FGT has agreed to purchase, a 37.22% undivided ownership interest in the Exxon Lateral. The purchase price to be paid by FGT for such ownership interest will be 37.22% of Transco's net book value of the Exxon Lateral as of the closing of the purchase and sale.

Comment date: August 7, 1995, in accordance with Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

2. Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.

[Docket No. CP95–637–000]

Take notice that on July 24, 1995, Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P. (Iroquois), One Corporate Drive, Suite 600, Shelton, Connecticut 06484, filed in Docket No. CP95–637–000, an application pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to construct and operate a compressor station to be located near Athens, New York. Iroquois states that the compressor station is necessary to provide natural gas transportation services for three shippers in an aggregate amount of 75,000 Mcf per day (Mcf/d). Iroquois proposal is more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Iroquois proposes to construct and operate a new compressor station to be located near Athens, Greene County, New York. The proposed Athens compressor station will be the third compressor station on Iroquois' system and will be rated as a 9,500 horsepower turbo-compressor unit. Iroquois says that this new compressor station, along with other system design and operational changes, will be required to provide the 75,000 Mcf/d of requested firm service. The estimated cost of the proposed Athens compressor station is approximately $21 million, as detailed in Exhibit K of Iroquois' application. The other system design changes described by Iroquois include aerodynamic assembly changes at Iroquois' Wright compressor station which will increase the capacity made available by that station; and the installation of a new compressor station by TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. at Iroquois, Ontario, which will increase the pressure at which deliveries are made by TransCanada into the Iroquois system at Waddington, New York from 1400 psig to 1440 psig.

In its application Iroquois states that it has entered into Precedent Agreements with CNG Energy Services Corporation for new firm transportation service for 50,000 Mcf/d, with Enron Capital and Trade Resources Corporation for new firm transportation service for 15,000 Mcf/d, and with Coastal Gas Marketing Company for new firm transportation service for 10,000 Mcf/d. Iroquois proposes to provide firm gas transportation service for these three shippers under its Part 284, Subpart G, Blanket Certificate and will be performed pursuant to Iroquois' RTS Rate Schedule and associated General Terms and Conditions of Iroquois' FERC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume 1. Iroquois will charge its effective Part 284 open-access RTS rates for the new service.

Iroquois proposes to roll-in the costs of the construction and operation of the new Athens compressor station with the costs and rates of its existing system. Consistent with the Commission's recently issued policy statement in Docket No. PL94–4, Iroquois has filed a schedule which details the anticipated annual costs of the Athens compressor station and the increased system revenues associated with the new transportation service. Iroquois says that the schedule clearly shows that construction and installation of the Athens compressor station and a rolling in of the associated costs and revenues will have no detrimental financial impact on Iroquois' existing shippers. Iroquois anticipates that the net effect of such a rolling in will benefit existing shippers by reducing their annual costs by $1.6 million. Iroquois says that the impact of this benefit will be almost immediate, because the new service is proposed to commence on November 1, 1996, and Iroquois is required to file its next rate case on November 29, 1996, with such filing having an anticipated effective date of January 1, 1997.

Iroquois proposes to collect the return of capital for the Athens compressor station through the use of a 10% depreciation rate for this specific facility. Iroquois says that the 10% depreciation rate is consistent with the contractual arrangements supporting installation of the Athens compressor station and will allow Iroquois to recover the costs of the station over a period equal to the ten-year term of those contracts.

Iroquois is a limited partnership organized under the laws of Delaware. The limited partnership consists of eleven general partners and one limited partner, whose names and respective percentage interests are shown in Iroquois' application. The Iroquois pipeline extends from the New York-Canadian border near Iroquois, Ontario, through the states of New York and Connecticut, and terminates near South Commack, New York on Long Island.

Comment date: August 21, 1995, in accordance with Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

3. Intermountain Municipal Gas Association

[Docket No. CP95–638–000]

Take notice that on July 21, 1995, InterMountain Municipal Gas Association (IMGA)[1], C/O Wheatley & Ranquist, 34 Defense Street, Annapolis, MD 21401 filed in Docket No. CP95–638–000 a petition under Rule 207 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.207) for a declaratory order resolving the following jurisdictional issues: (1) Does the Utah Public Service Commission have jurisdiction over transportation of natural gas through Mountain Fuel 's pipeline for delivery to certain members of the IMGA (Cities) and the Cities' request for interconnections with Mountain Fuel; or (2) Does the Commission have sole jurisdiction pursuant to the petition of the Cities of said transportation under the Natural Gas Act?

It is stated that the Cities plan to establish municipally-owned natural gas distribution systems in their communities to serve the residential, commercial and industrial customers

[1] Members of the IMGA consist of the Cities of Blanding, Fayette, Hatch, Hilldale, Kanab, Manilla, Panquitch, Utah and Colorado City, Arizona. It is stated that these Cities represent the interests of 32 Cities in the State of Utah who are in the same or similar situation of having the need for a natural gas supply and are unable to obtain that benefit unless access to transportation over Mountain Fuel Supply Company's (Mountain Fuel) pipeline to the points of delivery for the various Cities is obtained. It is stated that Cities outside the State of Utah will receive gas into their transmission facilities at the Utah State line.

located therein desiring such service. It is stated that, at present, there is no natural gas service available in each of the Cities. The Cities contend that they have undertaken preliminary arrangements for such services and are assured that they can purchase the necessary supplies of natural gas in the interstate market from producers or marketers and can obtain the transportation of such natural gas by interstate pipeline companies to subsequent points of interconnection between those pipelines and Mountain Fuel. Cities states that Mountain Fuel has a pipeline system and available capacity to deliver such gas at points close to the Cities, where the Cities would construct lateral line facilities to Mountain Fuel's existing line. It is stated that Cities seek transportation contracts from Mountain Fuel to ensure a supply of gas to their high priority customers.

Cities contends that its petition has become necessary because the Utah Public Service Commission (Utah PSC) has declined to exercise its jurisdiction to order Mountain Fuel to undertake such transportation for Cities until it knows whether such transportation of interstate gas on behalf of a municipality would constitute a ''sale for resale'' under Section 1(b) of the Natural Gas Act and thereby be controlled by the provisions of Federal law, which vests in the Commission sole jurisdiction concerning sales for resale. It is stated that Mountain Fuel has refused to transport gas on behalf of the Cities under any terms. It is further stated that Mountain Fuel apparently denies that either the Commission or the Utah PSC has jurisdiction over the requested transportation service and has denied that it has any obligation to transport gas for any City, either under the jurisdiction of the Commission or the Utah PSC. IMGA states that it therefore filed its petition for declaratory order in order to resolve the jurisdictional issue or controversy and to remove uncertainty over the proposed interconnections and transportation service. Cities requests that the Commission declare that the Utah PSC has jurisdiction over the proposed transportation service or, in the alternative, that the Commission has jurisdiction over the transportation proposed by the Cities, and in the event the Commission is declared to have jurisdiction, the Cities request that the declaratory order provide that IMGA and its affected Cities may file an application under Section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act requesting the Commission to order Mountain Fuel to interconnect with the Cities.

Comment date: August 18, 1995, in accordance with the first paragraph of Standard Paragraph F at the end of this notice.

3. Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation

[Docket No. CP95–642–000]

Take notice that on July 26, 1995, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Texas Eastern), 5400 Westheimer Court, P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77251–1642, filed in Docket No. CP95–642–000 a request pursuant to Sections 157.205 and 157.211 of the Commission's Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205, 157.211) for authorization to construct and operate tap facilities for two new delivery points under Texas Eastern's blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP82–535–000 pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, all as more fully set forth in the request that is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Texas Eastern proposes to install tap facilities at two locations as well as electronic gas measurement equipment (EGM) at both locations, as described below. Texas Eastern states that the facilities will enable deliveries of natural gas to Mississippi Valley Gas Company (MVG) and that MVG has agreed to reimburse it for 100% of the costs and related expenses. Texas Eastern further states that it would provide transportation services for MVG under its Part 284 blanket certificate issued in Docket No. CP88–136–000, and pursuant to existing service agreements under Rate Schedules SCT and SS–1 of its FERC Gas Tariff, Sixth Revised Volume No. 1.

Details of the proposal follow:

1. Texas Eastern proposes to construct a 4-inch tap valve, a 4-inch check valve, an insulating flange and approximately 25 feet of 4-inch piping between the tap valve, check valve and insulating flange on Texas Eastern's 20-inch Line No. 26 at approximately milepost 107.62 in Yazoo County, Mississippi. Texas Eastern indicates that the daily maximum quantity would be 8,000 Mcf/day, and the costs and expenses are estimated to be $71,400.

2. Texas Eastern would construct a 2-inch tap valve, a 2-inch check valve, an insulating flange and approximately 25 feet of 2-inch piping between the tap valve, check valve and insulating flange on its 30-inch Line No. 18 at approximately milepost 324.44 in Madison County, Mississippi. It is indicated that the daily maximum quantity would be 2,500 Mcf/day, and the costs and expenses would be $56,400.

Comment date: September 11, 1995, in accordance with Standard Paragraph G at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraphs

F. Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before the comment date, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate and/or permission and approval for the proposed abandonment are required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules (18 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefor, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a

protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–19126 Filed 8–2–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5270–1]

Public Water System Supervision Program Revision for the State of Maryland

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of § 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended, 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., and 40 CFR 142, the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation, that the State of Maryland has revised its approved State Public Water System Supervision Primacy Program. Maryland has adopted drinking water regulations for (1) lead and copper that correspond to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations promulgated by EPA on June 7, 1991 (56 FR 26548); and (2) Volatile Organic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and Inorganic Chemicals (known as Phase II, IIB, and V) that correspond to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations promulgated by EPA on January 30, 1991 (56 FR 3526), July 1, 1991 (56 FR 30266), and July 17, 1992 (57 FR 31776). EPA has determined that these State program revisions are no less stringent than the corresponding Federal regulations. Therefore, EPA has tentatively decided to approve these State program revisions.

All interested parties are invited to request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing must be submitted by September 5, 1995 to the Acting Regional Administrator at the address shown below. Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the Acting Regional Administrator. However, if a substantial request for a public hearing is made by (insert date, 30 days from day of publication), a public hearing will be held. If no timely and appropriate request for a hearing is received and the Acting Regional Administrator elects not to hold a hearing on his own motion, this determination shall become effective on September 5, 1995.

A request for a public hearing shall include the following: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing. (2) A brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the Acting Regional Administrator's determination and of information that the requesting person intends to submit at such a hearing. (3) The signature of the individual making the request; or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

ADDRESSES: All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following offices:

- Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.
- Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Yu, U.S. EPA, Region 3, Drinking Water Section (3WM41), at the Philadelphia address given above; telephone (215) 597–8992.

Dated: July 13, 1995.

W.T. Wisniewski,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA, Region 3.

[FR Doc. 95–18986 Filed 8–2–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FY 1995 Commercial Wireless Regulatory Fees

August 1, 1995.

The Federal Communications Commission issues this Public Notice in order to provide information concerning the payment of regulatory fees in 1995. If you hold authorizations in any of the commercial wireless services you should carefully review this Public Notice.

Who Must Pay Regulatory Fees in 1995

Most licensees and other entities regulated by the Commission must pay regulatory fees in 1995. This Public Notice concerns only the following commercial wireless regulatees: cellular and public mobile (Part 22) licensees. Personal communications service (PCS) and commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) licensees other than those listed above are exempt from payment of regulatory fees in FY 1995. Governments and nonprofit (exempt under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code) entities are exempt from paying regulatory fees and should not submit payment, but may be asked to submit a current IRS Determination Letter documenting its nonprofit status, a certification of governmental authority, or certification from a governmental authority attesting to its exempt status.

Why the Commission Must Collect Regulatory Fees

The requirement to collect annual regulatory fees was contained in Public Law 103–66, ''The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. ''These regulatory fees, which are likely to change each fiscal year, are used to offset costs associated with the Commission's enforcement, public service, international and policy and rulemaking activities. These fees are in addition to any application processing fees associated with obtaining a license or other authorization from the Commission.

When Fees Will Be Due

Fee payments must be *received* by the Commission by *September 20, 1995* in order to avoid a 25% late penalty.

Type of fee	Regulatory fee payment	Fee code
Cellular radio licensees (Part 22)	$0.15 per unit	CDCN
Public Mobile Radio-Two Way (Part 22)	0.15 per unit	CPMN
Public Mobile Radio-One Way Paging (Part 22)	0.02 per unit	CDWN