

recommended the construction of the South Bay Ocean Outfall for effluent disposal. In May of 1994, the agencies signed the Record of Decision (ROD) selecting the recommended alternative in the FEIS.

The IWTP, also called the South Bay or Tijuana International Wastewater Treatment Plant, is designed to treat an average flow of 25 million gallons per day of wastewater to a secondary level, with the capacity to treat an additional 50 million gallons per day to the advanced primary level during peak flows.

Since the issuance of the FEIS and the ROD, the EPA and IBWC have decided to prepare two Supplemental Environmental Impacts Statements (SEISs) to address proposed project changes. The first SEIS, or Interim SEIS, will address, among other things, a proposal to operate the IWTP and discharge effluent in the interim period after completion of the advanced primary component but before completion of the secondary treatment component and/or the South Bay Ocean Outfall. The Interim SEIS will also address other issues such as any new information on flows from Mexico, de/chlorination impacts, and toxic monitoring data. The second SEIS, or Long-Term SEIS, will address a proposal to evaluate alternatives to activated sludge as a method for secondary treatment. It will also address issues such as any new information concerning Mexico's progress in implementing sludge disposal and industrial pretreatment programs.

#### Alternatives

##### *Interim SEIS*

#### 1. No Action

The IWTP would not be activated until the 25 mgd full secondary treatment facilities and the South Bay Ocean Outfall (SBOO) are completed.

#### 2. Operate the IWTP as an Advanced Primary Facility

The IWTP would be used for advanced primary treatment and storage in primary settling tanks with disposal via the emergency pipeline connection to the City of San Diego's Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. Treated flows in excess of the capacity of the emergency connection (13 mgd) would be returned to Mexico, if possible, and/or released to the Tijuana River.

#### 3. Operate the IWTP as an Advanced Primary Facility With Earthen Basin Storage for Flow Equalization

The IWTP would be used for advanced primary treatment with

disposal via the emergency pipeline connection to the City of San Diego's Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. During peak flow periods, the capacity of the emergency connection may be exceeded. Those treated flows could be stored in an earthen basin until additional flow capacity is available in the emergency connection. Once the capacity of the earthen basins are exceeded, treated sewage could be returned to Mexico or discharged into the Tijuana River.

#### 4. Operate the IWTP With Treated Flows Returned to Mexico for Discharge to the Pacific Ocean at Punta Banderas

The IWTP would be used for advanced primary treatment with discharge to the Pacific Ocean at Punta Banderas in Mexico.

#### 5. Operate the IWTP With Disposal Through the SBOO

The IWTP would be utilized for advanced primary treatment with discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the completed South Bay Ocean Outfall.

#### 6. Operate the IWTP Utilizing a Phased Disposal Approach

The IWTP would be utilized for advanced primary treatment with a phased disposal approach dependent on flows from Mexico and the completion of SBOO. For flows less than 13 mgd, Alternative 2 would be the disposal alternative used. For flows above 13 mgd, Alternative 3 would be used until SBOO is completed. Finally, Alternative 5 would be selected once SBOO is on line.

##### *Long Term SEIS*

#### 1. No Action

The IWTP would be constructed for a 25 mgd mechanical secondary facility as discussed in the 1994 FEIS and the ROD. Peaks above 25 mgd, up to 75 mgd, would receive only advanced primary treatment.

#### 2. Operate the IWTP With Flow Equalization

The IWTP would be constructed for a 25 mgd mechanical secondary IWTP as discussed in the FEIS and ROD, with the addition of flow equalization facilities. Flow equalization would allow for flow storage of advanced primary effluent during peak hours of the day with secondary treatment of these stored flows at off-peak hours. Flow equalization facilities would be designed to equalize flows from the primary to the secondary treatment facilities to a constant rate of 25 mgd.

#### 3. Operate the IWTP With an Expansion to the Mechanical Secondary Facilities

As stated in the FEIS and ROD, the mechanical secondary system has a maximum capacity of 25 mgd. This alternative would consider expanding the mechanical secondary capacity to handle flow peaks of up to 50 mgd (i.e., a 2 to 1 peaking factor).

#### 4. Operate the IWTP With an Alternative to Mechanical Secondary Treatment

Alternatives under consideration include ponds (biological treatment ponds) and trickling filters.

4a. Use of trickling filters with a design capacity of 25 mgd. The trickling filters would be designed with either a 2 to 1 peaking factor or with flow equalization facilities that would equalize peak flow rates of up to 75 mgd from the advanced primary treatment facilities to a constant rate of 25 mgd to the trickling filters.

4b. Use of ponds sized to equalize and treat peak flows up to 75 mgd.

#### 5. Maintain the IWTP at the Advanced Primary Treatment Level

The IWTP would be built with advanced primary facilities only as discussed in the FEIS and ROD (25 mgd average, 75 mgd peak); no secondary facilities would be constructed. Advanced primary treated effluent would be released to the Pacific Ocean through the SBOO.

**SCOPING:** Although scoping meetings are not required for SEISs, the EPA and the IBWC have held a meeting on August 31, 1995 in San Diego for the Interim SEIS. A scoping meeting for the general public regarding the Long-Term SEIS is planned for San Diego in February 1996.

#### **PROPOSED DATE OF RELEASE:**

Interim SEIS—Draft-Spring 1996, Final-Fall 1996

Long-Term SEIS—Draft-Summer 1997, Final-Winter 1997.

#### **RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS:**

Felicia Marcus, Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

John Bernal, Commissioner, U.S. Section, International Water and Boundary Commission.

Anne Norton Miller,

*Deputy Director, Office of Federal Activities.*

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**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

[FRL-5412-7]

### Meeting of the Ozone Transport Commission for the Northeast United States

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency is announcing its Winter meeting of the Ozone Transport Commission to be held on February 13, 1996.

This meeting is for the Ozone Transport Commission to deal with appropriate matters within the transport region, as provided for under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This meeting is not subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, as amended.

**DATES:** The meeting will be held on February 13, 1996 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held at: The Madison Hotel, 15th and M Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** EPA: Susan Studlien, Region I, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, John F. Kennedy Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203, (617) 565-3800.

**THE STATE CONTACT:** Host Agency: Donald Wambsgans, District of Columbia Environmental Regulation Administration, 2100 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20020-5732, (202) 645-6093.

**FOR DOCUMENTS AND PRESS INQUIRIES CONTACT:** Stephanie A. Cooper, Ozone Transport Commission, 444 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 604, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 508-3840.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 contain at Section 184 provisions for the "Control of Interstate Ozone Air Pollution." Section 184(a) establishes an ozone transport region comprised of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, parts of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation of the Environmental Protection Agency convened the first meeting of the Commission in New York City on May 7, 1991. The purpose of the Transport Commission is to deal with appropriate matters within the transport region.

The purpose of this notice is to announce that this Commission will meet on February 13, 1996. The meeting will be held at the address noted earlier in this notice.

Section 176A(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 specifies that the meetings of Transport Commissions are not subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. This meeting will be open to the public as space permits.

**TYPE OF MEETING:** Open.

**AGENDA:** Copies of the final agenda will be available from Stephanie Cooper of the OTC office (202) 508-3840 on Tuesday, February 6, 1996. The purpose of this meeting is to review air quality needs within the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States, including reduction of motor vehicle and stationary source air pollution. The OTC is also expected to address issues related to the transport of ozone into its region.

John DeVillars,  
*Regional Administrator, EPA Region I.*  
[FR Doc. 96-2223 Filed 2-1-96; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

[OPPTS-44621; FRL-4996-5]

### TSCA Chemical Testing; Receipt of Test Data

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the receipt of test data on refractory ceramic fibers (RCFs) (CAS No. 142844-00-6), submitted pursuant to a Testing Consent Order under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Publication of this notice is in compliance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-541A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD (202) 554-0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 4(d) of TSCA requires EPA to publish a notice in the Federal Register reporting the receipt of test data submitted pursuant to test rules promulgated under section 4(a) within 15 days after it is received. Under 40 CFR 790.60, all results of testing conducted pursuant to a consent order must be announced to the public in accordance with the procedures specified in section 4(d) of TSCA.

#### I. Test Data Submissions

Test data for refractory ceramic fibers were submitted by three member companies of the Refractory Ceramic

Fiber Coalition (Carborundum Company, Premier Refractories and Chemicals, Incorporated, and Thermal Ceramics, Incorporated) pursuant to a Testing Consent Order at 40 CFR 799.5000. They were received by EPA on January 11, 1996. The submission describes workplace exposure monitoring data from RCFC company facilities, as well as from their customers' facilities. The customers selected include those chosen at random and those who specifically requested monitoring. Air monitoring samples were collected from employees engaged in RCF fiber production and processing, or use in functional categories such as forming, finishing, and installation.

RCFs are used as insulation for industrial insulation applications such as high temperature furnaces, heaters, and kilns. RCFs are also used in automotive applications, aerospace uses, and in certain commercial appliances such as self-cleaning ovens.

EPA has initiated its review and evaluation process for these data submissions. At this time, the Agency is unable to provide any determination as to the completeness of the submissions.

#### II. Public Record

EPA has established a public record for this TSCA section 4(d) receipt of data notice (docket number OPPTS-44621). This record includes copies of all data reported in this notice. The record is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center (NCIC) (also known as the TSCA Public Docket Office), Rm. NE-B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Test data.  
Dated: January 26, 1996.

William H. Sanders III,  
*Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

[FR Doc. 96-2237 Filed 2-1-96; 8:45 am]  
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### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

#### Arthur W. Cousatte; Change in Bank Control Notice

#### Acquisition of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificant listed below has applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12