

Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Lois D. Cashell,
Secretary.

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[Docket No. CP96-610-000]

Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc.; Notice of Public Meetings on the Alternative Sites Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Granite State LNG Project

February 19, 1997.

The Office of Pipeline Regulation environmental staff will conduct public meetings on the Alternative Sites Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Supplement). This Supplement focuses solely on an expanded alternative siting analysis for the liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities proposed in Wells, Maine by Granite State Gas Transmission, Inc.

Public meetings to receive comments on the Supplement will be held at the following times and locations:

March 10, 1997, 6:00 p.m.—Wells-Ogunquit High School Auditorium

March 11, 1997, 6:00 p.m.—South Berwick Town Hall

Interested groups and individuals are encouraged to attend and present oral comments on the alternative sites described in the Supplement. Anyone who would like to speak may sign up on a speakers list at the meetings.

Transcripts will be made of each of the meetings. For further information, call Paul McKee in the Commission's Office of External Affairs at (202) 208-1088.

Warren C. Edmunds,

Acting Director, Office of Pipeline Regulation.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5694-1]

Agency Information Collection: Proposed and Continuing Collection; Comment Request; Combined Sewer Overflow Information Collection Activities Being Proposed and Continued (OMB Control Number 2040-0170)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), this notice announces that EPA plans to submit the following continued Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Combined Sewer Overflow Information Collection Activities (OMB Control Number 2040-0170, EPA ICR number 1680.02, current expiration date 4/30/97). Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the amended information collection as described below.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 28, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management (Mail Code 4203), 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Interested persons may obtain a copy of the ICR amendment and supporting analysis without charge by contacting the individual listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy Dwyer, EPA Office of Wastewater Management (Mail Code 4203), 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Telephone: (202) 260-6064. Fax: (202) 260-1460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Affected entities: Entities affected by this action are municipalities with combined sewer systems, which are covered by EPA's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.

Title: ICR for the Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy (OMB Control Number 2040-0170; EPA ICR Number 1680.02) expiring on April 30, 1997.

Abstract: EPA is proposing to continue its ICR for the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy that was approved in April 1994 and to amend that ICR to include the burden associated with third-party notification provisions under the Policy. That amendment was proposed in the Federal Register on January 31, 1996 (61 FR 3396) and was prepared to reflect changes to ICR requirements identified in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Specifically, it addresses the expanded scope of the Act in redefining "collection of information" to include "disclosure to third parties or the public." Information collection burden other than third-party notification is reflected in the existing ICR for the CSO Control Policy. This ICR will also include the estimated burden for the reporting and recordkeeping associated with monitoring CSOs during wet weather events. This monitoring is necessary to determine the effectiveness

of selected CSO control measures to comply with CWA requirements and to achieve compliance with applicable State water quality standards.

Combined sewer systems (CSSs) serve approximately 950 municipalities, primarily in the Northeast and Great Lakes regions. This number is smaller than that in the initial ICR largely because the Agency has better data on the number of municipalities with combined sewer systems nationwide. CSOs occur when these systems overflow and discharge to receiving waters prior to treatment in a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

The CSO Control Policy, published on April 19, 1994 (59 FR 18688), is a national framework for controlling CSOs through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. The Policy represents a comprehensive national strategy to ensure that municipalities with CSSs, NPDES permitting authorities, water quality standards authorities, and the public engage in a comprehensive and coordinated planning effort to achieve cost-effective CSO controls that ultimately meet appropriate health and environmental objectives, including compliance with water quality standards.

Among the provisions in the CSO Policy are the "nine minimum controls" (NMC), which are technology-based actions or measures designed to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs and their effects on receiving water quality. The CSO Control Policy provided for implementation of the NMC by January 1, 1997.

One of the NMC is public notification of CSO occurrences and impacts. Public notification is of particular concern at beach and recreation areas directly or indirectly affected by CSOs, where public exposure is likely to be significant. Although the information collection burden associated with implementing and documenting the NMC is included in the ICR for the CSO Control Policy, that ICR does not include any burden associated with third-party notification. That burden is included in this renewal.

The CSO Control Policy also contains a provision for the development of long-term control plans. The policy recommends that permit writers require permittees to develop a long-term plan within two years of the issuance of an NPDES permit or other enforceable mechanism containing such a requirement. The core of the plan is the development and evaluation of long-term control alternatives. One of the elements of the long-term plan is the development of a post-construction