

will perform the necessary studies or assessments for evaluating requests for Transmission Service as set forth in the Tariff. Any facility construction or interconnection necessary to provide transmission service will be subject to Southwestern's Requirements for Interconnection, which are available upon request, and will require that funds necessary for such construction be submitted in advance to Southwestern, subject to Southwestern's authority to receive such funds.

Based on a reasonable level of risk, Southwestern has marketed the maximum practical amount of power from each of its projects, leaving little flexibility for provision of additional power services. Changes in water conditions frequently affect the ability of hydroelectric projects to meet obligations on a short-term basis. The unique characteristics and limitations of the hydroelectric resource caused by changing water conditions may limit Southwestern's ability to provide certain generation-related services, including some Ancillary Services and any redispatching which may require the use of Federal hydro resources.

Southwestern is committed to providing comparable open-access transmission service to any Eligible Customer without discrimination, as has been its practice throughout its history. However, nothing in the Tariff shall alter, amend, or abridge the statutory and regulatory obligations of Southwestern to market Federal Power to Federal Customers and to repay the Federal investment in the projects and facilities from which Southwestern markets power and energy.

Southwestern will provide Firm and Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service and, if practicable, Network Integration Transmission Service, consistent with the Tariff. The specific terms and conditions for providing transmission service to an Eligible Customer will be set forth in a Service Agreement.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5898-6]

Public Meeting on Drinking Water Issues

Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is holding a workshop for purposes of information exchange on issues related to developing a national estimate of

waterborne disease occurrence. The purpose of the workshop will be to provide a brief review of the Safe Drinking Water Act mandate to develop a national estimate; review and discuss current approaches to developing the national estimate; review and discuss planned and ongoing epidemiological studies and the goals and methodologies of these studies; and discuss approaches for enhancing these studies as well as identifying additional studies that might be useful in improving the national estimate. Experts in epidemiology, biostatistics, public health and related fields will be invited to the workshop to offer their insight.

The meeting will take place on October 9, 1997, from 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. and October 10, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. until 12:30 p.m., at the Washington National Airport Hilton at 2399 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. The agenda will include discussion of methods for assessing rates of waterborne disease and the economic impact of those diseases. Discussion is expected to focus on the extent to which planned and ongoing studies can be used in developing a national estimate and other potentially viable approaches to developing this national estimate.

EPA is inviting interested members of the public to participate in the meeting, which continues a series of public meetings that the Agency has been holding since last year on issues related to the development of regulations to control pathogens and disinfection byproducts in drinking water. As with all previous meetings in this series, EPA is maintaining an open door policy to allow members of the public to attend. To assist EPA in managing limitations on conference room seating, members of the public who are interested in attending are requested to contact Valerie Blank of EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water. Members of the public who are interested in additional information about this or other meetings in this series or who would like to be included on the mailing list to receive notice of further meetings in this series are also requested to contact Ms. Blank, who can be reached at 401 M Street, SW, 4607, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-8376, blank.valerie@epamail.epa.gov.

Dated: September 19, 1997.

Elizabeth Fellows,

Acting Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-00224; FRL-5746-4]

Notice of Public Meeting on Establishing a Program for Lead-Based Paint Hazard Evaluation and Reduction Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA is announcing a public meeting on September 29, 1997, in Arlington, VA, to take suggestions from a cross-section of stakeholders on the development of a program to carry out the testing and registration of lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction products as required under Section 405(f) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA, 15 U.S.C. Section 2685(f)).

DATES: The meeting will take place on Monday, September 29, 1997, beginning promptly at 6:00 p.m. and continuing until 8:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Crystal Gateway Marriot Hotel, 1700 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darlene Watford, National Program Chemicals Division, (7404), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC, 20460, telephone: (202) 260-3989, fax: (202) 260-0001, e-mail: watford.darlene@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 28, 1992, the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, became law. Title X amended TSCA by adding a new Title IV, the purpose of which is to reduce the hazards from lead in paint and coatings used in housing, public and commercial buildings, and other structures. Section 405(f) of TSCA stipulates that EPA establish testing criteria, testing protocols, and performance characteristics as necessary to ensure to the greatest extent possible that lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction products introduced into commerce are effective for the intended use described by the manufacturer.

Several states have already begun to pass lead laws and regulations which establish lead prevention programs, as well as the infrastructure necessary to support such programs. Many of these programs specify a set of performance standards that must be met by lead