

tendered for filing its refund report in the above-referenced docket.

Comment date: October 16, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraph

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. 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.

[FR Doc. 97-26834 Filed 10-8-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Notice of Surrender of License

October 3, 1997.

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Type of Application:* Surrender of License.

b. *Project No.:* 1473-013.

c. *Date Filed:* August 28, 1997.

d. *Applicant:* Granite County.

e. *Name of Project:* Flint Creek.

f. *Location:* On Flint Creek, in Deer Lodge and Granite Counties, Montana.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 USC Section 791(a)-825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Allen A.

Morrison, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Granite County, P.O. Box B, Philipsburg, MT 59858, (406) 859-3771.

i. *FERC Contact:* Regina Saizan, (202) 219-2673.

j. *Comment Date:* November 17, 1997.

k. *Description of Application:* The licensee seeks to surrender its license because rehabilitation of the project is uneconomical.

l. *This notice also consists of the following standard paragraphs:* B, C1, and D.

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.

C1. Filing and Service 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, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 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.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-26757 Filed 10-8-97; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5907-1]

Federal Register Notice of Stakeholders Meeting on Drinking Water Regulation Action

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Announcement of stakeholders meeting on October 29, 1997 to advise EPA on the scope of the revision to the

public notification rule under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public meeting on October 29, 1997 in Seattle, Washington. EPA, in collaboration with the State Division of Drinking Water in the Washington Department of Health, is sponsoring this meeting. The purpose of the meeting will be to gather information and collect opinions from parties who will be affected by provisions of the Public Notification Rule of the new Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), amended in 1996. Comments and views expressed will be used to help develop the new Federal and State program requirements. EPA is seeking input from State drinking water programs, the regulated community (public water systems), public health and safety organizations, environmental and public interest groups, and other stakeholders on a number of issues related to developing the drinking water regulation. EPA encourages the full participation of all stakeholders throughout this process.

DATES: The stakeholder meeting on the drinking water regulation for public notification will be held on October 29, 1997, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Pacific Daylight Savings Time. Registration will start at 12:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting is to be held at the Physics/Astronomy Building, University of Washington Campus, Room PABA102, Corner of 15th Ave. NE and NE Pacific Street, Seattle, Washington. For information on meeting logistics or if you want to register for the meeting, please contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or Diana Horan of the Washington State Division of Drinking Water at (360) 664-4345. Participants registering in advance will be mailed a packet of materials before the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl Reeverts, U.S. EPA, at (202) 260-7273.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Protection Agency is developing revised public notification regulations (under existing 40 CFR 141.32) to incorporate the new provisions enacted under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Amendments (SDWA), specifically the amended sections 1414 (c)(1) and (c)(2) of the SDWA. The 1996 SDWA amendments completely replaced the language in the statute under 1414(c). There is no statutory deadline for implementing the amended sections 1414 (c)(1) and (c)(2).

The Administrator is required by statute to prescribe by regulation the

manner, frequency, form, and content that public water systems must follow for giving public notice. The 1996 SDWA amendments amended this EPA obligation, to require consultation with the States prior to rulemaking. Public water systems are currently required to notify their customers whenever: (1) A violation of any drinking water regulation occurs (including MCL, treatment technique, and monitoring/reporting requirements); (2) a variance or exemption (V&E) to those regulations is in place or the conditions of the V&E are violated; or (3) results from unregulated contaminant monitoring required under section 1445 of the SDWA are received. This coverage was not changed by the 1996 SDWA Amendments.

The current rule sets different requirements based on the type of violation and type of system. The 1996 SDWA amendments substantially alter what is currently in place: (1) SDWA section 1414(c)(2)(C) requires notice within 24 hours and sets other new, more prescriptive notice requirements for violations with "potential to have serious adverse health risks to human health as a result of short-term exposure"; (2) SDWA section 1414(c)(2)(D) gives EPA more discretion to set less prescriptive notice requirements for all other violations, such as requiring the notice in an annual report; and (3) SDWA section 1414(c)(2)(B) allows the states to prescribe alternative notification requirements by rule to the form and content of the notice, consistent with the current primacy requirements.

To meet the letter and spirit of the new statutory provisions, EPA is holding three or more public stakeholder meetings prior to drafting a new regulation. This is the third of the scheduled stakeholder meetings to be held since August, to exchange information on our mutual experience with the current regulation and the elements needed in the new regulation to meet the intent of Congress. The legislative changes provide an excellent opportunity to streamline the existing regulations by focusing the notices on situations that have potential to have serious adverse effects on human health. EPA will also solicit from the stakeholders existing public notification programs that work, and seek to share these experiences through our rulemaking communication. The reports from these meetings will be presented to the public notification workgroup to define the issues and to develop options for their resolution.

Dated: October 3, 1997.

Elizabeth Fellows,

Acting Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.

[FR Doc. 97-26860 Filed 10-8-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5907-5]

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or Superfund, Section 104; Announcement of Proposal Deadline for the Competition for the 1998 National Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposal deadlines, revised guidelines.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will begin to accept proposals for the National Brownfields Assessment Pilots on October 9, 1997. The brownfields assessment pilots (each funded up to \$200,000 over two years) test cleanup and redevelopment planning models, direct special efforts toward removing regulatory barriers without sacrificing protectiveness, and facilitate coordinated environmental cleanup and redevelopment efforts at the federal, state, and local levels. EPA expects to select approximately 100 additional National brownfields assessment pilots by May 1998. Applications will be accepted on a "rolling submissions" schedule. The deadlines for new applications for the 1998 assessment pilots are *December 15, 1997, and March 23, 1998*. Applications postmarked after December 15, 1997, will be considered in the second round of competition. Previously unsuccessful applicants are advised that they must revise and resubmit their applications.

The National brownfields assessment pilots are administered on a competitive basis. To ensure a fair selection process, evaluation panels consisting of EPA Regional and Headquarters staff and other federal agency representatives will assess how well the proposals meet the selection criteria outlined in the newly revised application booklet *The Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative: Proposal Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots* (October 1997).

DATES: This action is effective as of October 9, 1997, and expires on March 23, 1998. All proposals must be postmarked or sent to EPA via registered

or tracked mail by the expiration dates cited above. Applications postmarked after December 15, 1997, will be considered in the second round of competition.

ADDRESSES: Application booklets can be obtained by calling the Superfund Hotline at the following numbers: Washington, DC Metro Area at 703-412-9810, Outside Washington, DC Metro at 1-800-424-9346, TDD for the Hearing Impaired at 1-800-553-7672.

Copies of the Booklet are available via the Internet: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Superfund Hotline, 800-424-9346.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As a part of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative, the Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots are designed to empower States, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse brownfields. EPA has awarded cooperative agreements to States, cities, towns, counties and Tribes for demonstration pilots that test brownfields assessment models, direct special efforts toward removing regulatory barriers without sacrificing protectiveness, and facilitate coordinated public and private efforts at the Federal, State and local levels. To date, the Agency has funded 121 Brownfields Assessment Pilots. Of those pilots, 64 are National Pilots selected under criteria developed by EPA Headquarters and 57 are Regional Pilots selected by EPA Regions under criteria developed by their offices.

EPA's goal is to select a broad array of assessment pilots that will serve as models for other communities across the nation. EPA seeks to identify applications that demonstrate the integration or linking of brownfields assessment pilots with other federal, state, tribal, and local sustainable development, community revitalization, and pollution prevention programs. Special consideration will be given to Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/ECs) and communities with populations of under 100,000. (EPA will conduct a special outreach effort to address the unique needs of Indian Tribes.) These pilots focus on EPA's primary mission—protecting human health and the environment. However, it is an essential piece of the nation's overall community revitalization efforts. EPA works closely with other federal agencies through the Interagency Working Group on