

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]

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## 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

Brownfields, and builds relationships with other stakeholders on the national and local levels to develop coordinated approaches for community revitalization.

Funding for the brownfields assessment pilots is authorized under Section 104(d)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, (CERCLA or Superfund), 42 U.S.C. 9604(d)(1). States, cities, towns, counties, U.S. Territories, and Indian Tribes are eligible to apply. EPA welcomes and encourages applications from coalitions of such entities, but a single eligible entity must be identified as the legal recipient. Cooperative agreement funds will be awarded only to a state, to an officially recognized political subdivision of a state, or to a Federally recognized tribe. For non-state applicants, please include a statement verifying that your entity has been authorized by the state to exercise governmental powers.

Through a brownfields cooperative agreement, EPA authorizes an eligible state, political subdivision, Territory, or Indian Tribe to undertake activities that EPA itself has the authority to pursue under CERCLA sections 104(a) or 104(b). All restrictions on EPA's use of funding cited in CERCLA section 104 also apply to brownfields assessment pilot cooperative agreement recipients.

The proposal evaluation panels will review the proposals carefully and assess each response based on how well it addresses the selection criteria, briefly outlined below:

#### **1. Problem Statement and Needs Assessment (4 Points Out of 20)**

- Effect of Brownfields on your Community or Communities
- Value Added by Federal Support

#### **2. Community-Based Planning and Involvement (6 Points Out of 20)**

- Existing Local Commitment
- Community Involvement Plan
- Environmental Justice Plan

#### **3. Implementation Planning (6 Points Out of 20)**

- Appropriate Authority and Government Support
- Environmental Site Assessment Plan
- Proposed Cleanup Funding Mechanisms
- Flow of Ownership Plan

#### **4. Long-Term Benefits and Sustainability (4 Points Out of 20)**

- National Replicability
- Measures of Success

Dated: October 2, 1997.

**Linda Garczynski,**

*Director, Outreach and Special Projects Staff,  
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency  
Response.*

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### **FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

[Report No. 2231]

#### **Petitions for Reconsideration and Clarification of Action in Rulemaking Proceedings**

October 6, 1997.

Petitions for reconsideration and clarification have been filed in the Commission's rulemaking proceedings listed in this Public Notice and published pursuant to 47 CFR Section 1.429(e). The full text of these documents are available for viewing and copying in Room 239, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. or may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, ITS, Inc. (202) 857-3800. Oppositions to these petitions must be filed October 24, 1997. See Section 1.4(b)(1) of the Commission's rule (47 CFR 1.4(b)(1)). Replies to an opposition must be filed within 10 days after the time for filing oppositions has expired.

*Subject:* International Settlement Rates (IB Docket No. 96-261).

*Number of Petitions Filed:* 3.

Federal Communications Commission.

**William F. Caton,**

*Acting Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-26785 Filed 10-8-97; 8:45 am]

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### **FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

#### **Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies**

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their

views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than October 23, 1997.

#### **A. Federal Reserve Bank of**

**Minneapolis** (Karen L. Grandstrand, Vice President) 250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-2171:

1. *James Bennett*, Billings, Montana; First PREMIER Bank as Custodian/FBO Emil Erhardt IRA, Stevensville, Montana; Donald Bennett, Columbia Falls, Montana; Steven Tostenrud, Billings, Montana; Alex Zier, Lewistown, Montana; William Thorndal, Laurel, Montana; Robert Sizemore, Chinook, Montana; William Curley, Poynette, Wisconsin; Jon Sustarich, Cambridge, Wisconsin; Kenneth Baker, Osceola, Iowa; Gregory Bormann, Stickney, South Dakota; Duncan Flann, Iroquois, South Dakota; Ronald Hornischer, Merrill, Wisconsin; Reid Erickson, Osseo, Wisconsin; and Eide & Eide CPA's Keogh Plan, Karen Eide trustee, Billings, Montana; to acquire voting shares of Citizens Development Co., Billings, Montana, and thereby indirectly acquire First Security Bank of Laurel, Laurel, Montana; First Citizens Bank of Billings, Billings, Montana; Citizens State Bank, Hamilton, Montana; First Citizens Bank, N.A., Columbia Falls, Montana; First National Bank of Lewistown, Lewistown, Montana; and Western Bank of Chinook, N.A., Chinook, Montana.

In connection with this application, Notificants along with D.A. Davidson & Co., as Custodian/FBO William Thorndal IRA, Laurel, Montana, have applied to acquire voting shares of United Bancorporation, Billings, Montana, and thereby indirectly acquire Bank of Poynette, Poynette, Wisconsin; Cambridge State Bank, Cambridge, Wisconsin; Clarke County State Bank, Osceola, Iowa; Farmers State Bank, Stickney, South Dakota; Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Iroquois, South Dakota; Lincoln County Bank, Merrill, Wisconsin; and United Bank, Osseo, Wisconsin.

In addition, the holding companies have two classes of voting common stock. Notificants propose to acquire control of the Class A common stock.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 6, 1997.

**William W. Wiles,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 97-26853 Filed 10-8-97; 8:45 am]

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