

participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this filing if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

G. Any person or the Commission's staff may, within 45 days after the issuance of the instant notice by the Commission, file pursuant to Rule 214 of the Commission's Procedural Rules (18 CFR 385.214) a motion to intervene or notice of intervention and pursuant to Section 157.205 of the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.205) a protest to the request. If no protest is filed within the time allowed therefore, the proposed activity shall be deemed to be authorized effective the day after the time allowed for filing a protest. If a protest is filed and not withdrawn within 30 days after the time allowed for filing a protest, the instant request shall be treated as an application for authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Natural Gas Act.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-21609 Filed 8-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

Proposed Rate Adjustment—Stonewall Jackson Project

AGENCY: Southeastern Power Administration (Southeastern), DOE.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rate adjustment and opportunities for public review and comment.

SUMMARY: Southeastern proposes to include the Stonewall Jackson Project in the Cumberland System. New Wholesale Power Rate Schedule SJ-1 will be for the sale of power from the Stonewall Jackson Project. The new rate

schedule will be applicable to Southeastern power sold to Monongahela Power Company. Opportunities will be available for interested persons to review the present rates, the proposed rates and supporting studies, and to submit written comments.

Southeastern will evaluate all comments received in this process.

DATES: Written comments are due on or before September 27, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Five copies of written comments should be submitted to: Administrator, Southeastern Power Administration, Department of Energy, Samuel Elbert Building, 2 South Public Square, Elberton, Georgia 30635.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leon Jourolmon, Assistant Administrator, Finance and Marketing, Southeastern Power Administration, Department of Energy, Samuel Elbert Building, 2 South Public Square, Elberton, Georgia 30635, (706) 213-3800.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Power Commission by order issued December 14, 1994, in Docket No. EF94-3021-000, confirmed and approved Wholesale Power Rate Schedules CC-1-D, CM-1-C, CEK-1-C, CSI-1-C, CTV-1-C, CK-1-C, and CBR-1-C applicable to Cumberland System of Projects' power for a period ending June 30, 1999.

Background

The Stonewall Jackson Project is located on the West Fork River in North Central West Virginia. The Corps of Engineers installed a 300 KW generator in Stonewall Jackson Dam to avoid the cost of purchasing power for station service. This addition was not undertaken for commercial purposes. The project will generate approximately 1.7 million KWH per year. Excess energy for marketing purposes is estimated to be approximately 1.4 million KWH per year. None of Southeastern's preference customers in the immediate area could or would receive Stonewall Jackson power. The Monongahela Power Company was the only entity willing to make necessary transmission arrangements to receive it. Monongahela will pay the lower of the cost of power from the Stonewall Jackson Project or its avoided cost of energy. For the period of September 7, 1996 through September 6, 1997, Southeastern has the authority to market the power to Monongahela based on its avoided cost.

Discussion

Existing rate schedules are predicated upon a January 1994 repayment study and other supporting data all of which are contained in EF94-3021-000. A June 1996 repayment study prepared using present rates and including the Stonewall Jackson Project demonstrates that all costs are paid within their repayment life. Therefore, Southeastern is proposing to include the Stonewall Jackson Project in the Cumberland System by adding Wholesale Power Rate Schedule SJ-1. The Rate Schedule SJ-1 will be applicable to Southeastern power sold to Monongahela Power Company.

The rate to Monongahela Power Company will be the lower of 32.8 mills per kilowatt-hour or Monongahela's avoided cost of energy. The referenced June 1996 system repayment study along with previous system repayment studies are available for examination at the Samuel Elbert Building, 2 South Public Square, Elberton, Georgia 30635. Proposed Rate Schedule SJ-1 is also available.

Issued at Elberton, Georgia.

Charles A. Borchardt

Administrator.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5560-3]

National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology Reinvention Criteria Committee; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Public Meeting.

SUMMARY: Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, PL 92463, EPA gives notice of a two-day meeting of the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) Reinvention Criteria Committee (RCC). NACEPT provides advice and recommendations to the Administrator of EPA on a broad range of environmental policy issues. The RCC has been asked to identify criteria the Agency can use to measure the progress and success of specific reinvention projects and its overall reinvention efforts; and to identify criteria to promote opportunities for self-certification, similar to the concept used for pesticide registration. This meeting is being held to provide the

EPA with perspective from representatives of state and local government, academia, industry, and NGOs.

DATES: The two-day public meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 10, 1996 from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm and on Wednesday, September 11, 1996 from 8:30 am to 3:00 pm. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on The Hill, 415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

ADDRESSES: Materials, or written comments, may be transmitted to the Committee through Gwendolyn Whitt, Designated Federal Official, NACEPT/RCC, U.S. EPA, Office of Cooperative Environmental Management (1601-F), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gwendolyn Whitt, Designated Federal Official for the Reinvention Criteria Committee at 202-260-9484.

Dated: August 13, 1996.

Gwendolyn C.L. Whitt,
Designated Federal Official.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[FRL-5559-9]

Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a policy outlining an interim approach for incorporating water quality-based effluent limitations into storm water permits.

Background and Purpose

Due to the nature of storm water discharges, and the typical lack of information on which to base numeric water quality-based effluent limitations (expressed as concentration and mass), EPA has developed an interim permitting approach for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits. While this interim permitting approach applies only to EPA, the Agency also encourages authorized States and Tribes to adopt similar policies for storm water permits.

The policy addresses issues related to the type of effluent limitations that are most appropriate for NPDES storm water permits to provide for the attainment of water quality standards. Since the policy only applies to water

quality-based effluent limitations, it is not intended to affect technology-based limitations, such as those based on effluent guidelines or the permit writer's best professional judgements, that are incorporated into storm water permits. With this policy, the Office of Water is seeking to fulfill objectives of the 1996-1997 National Water Program Agenda for the Future, including reducing the threat of wet weather discharges to water quality, providing States and local governments with greater flexibility to solve wet weather problems, and identifying and taking appropriate steps to reduce the existing burden of the Storm Water Phase I program.

Numerous parties were involved in preparing this policy. In addition to receiving significant input from the Urban Wet Weather Flows (UWWF) Federal Advisory Committee, EPA also consulted with the States and Regional Storm Water Coordinators. This interim permitting approach may be modified as a result of ongoing policy dialogue with the UWWF Federal Advisory Committee.

Policy Statement

In response to recent questions regarding the type of water quality-based effluent limitations that are most appropriate for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permits, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is adopting an interim permitting approach for regulating wet weather storm water discharges. Due to the nature of storm water discharges, and the typical lack of information on which to base numeric water quality-based effluent limitations (expressed as concentration and mass), EPA will use an interim permitting approach for NPDES storm water permits.

The interim permitting approach uses best management practices (BMPs) in first-round storm water permits, and expanded or better-tailored BMPs in subsequent permits, where necessary, to provide for the attainment of water quality standards. In cases where adequate information exists to develop more specific conditions or limitations to meet water quality standards, these conditions or limitations are to be incorporated into storm water permits, as necessary and appropriate. This interim permitting approach is not intended to affect those storm water permits that already include appropriately derived numeric water quality-based effluent limitations. Since the policy only applies to water quality-based effluent limitations, it is not intended to affect technology-based limitations, such as those based on

effluent guidelines or the permit writer's best professional judgement, that are incorporated into storm water permits.

Each storm water permit should include coordinated and cost-effective monitoring program to gather necessary information to determine the extent to which the permit provides for attainment of applicable water quality standards and to determine the appropriate conditions or limitations for subsequent permits. Such a monitoring program may include, ambient monitoring, receiving water assessment, discharge monitoring (as needed), or a combination of monitoring procedures designed to gather necessary information.

This interim permitting approach applies only to EPA, however, EPA also encourages authorized States and Tribes to adopt similar policies for storm water permits. This interim permitting approach provides time, where necessary, to more fully assess the range of issues and possible options for the control of storm water discharges for the protection of water quality. This interim permitting approach may be modified as a result of the ongoing Urban Wet Weather Flows Federal Advisory Committee policy dialogue on this subject.

DATES: The policy was signed by the Assistant Administrator for Water on August 1, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: If you have questions about the policy, please contact, Bill Swietlik, Storm Water Phase I Matrix Manager, Office of Wastewater Management, at (202) 260-9529 or William Hall, Urban Wet Weather Flows Matrix Manager, Office of Wastewater Management, at (202) 260-1458, or by Internet: hall.william@epamail.epa.gov.

Dated: August 19, 1996.

Fred Lindsey,

Acting Director, Office of Wastewater Management, Designated Federal Official.

[FR Doc. 96-21671 Filed 8-23-96; 8:45 am]

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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Farm Credit Administration Board; Sunshine Act Special Meeting

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of the special meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The special meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in