

For information about the SSO Subcommittee, please contact: Kevin Weiss, SSO Matrix Manager, Office of Wastewater Management, US EPA (4203), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, telephone: (202) 260-9524.

For information about the Phase II Subcommittee, please contact: Pam Mazakas, Phase II Matrix Manager, Office of Wastewater Management, US EPA (4203), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone: (202) 260-6599.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In 1972, under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (later called the Clean Water Act (CWA)), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program to control pollutant discharges to the Nation's waters from industrial, commercial, and municipal point sources. These discharges created a threat not just to water quality, but to the health of millions of people. Initial efforts to control pollution from these entities were focused on "traditional" pollutant sources, such as discharges from industrial manufacturing processes and municipal wastewater treatment plants.

Since the NPDES program's inception, the Agency has undertaken efforts to address other, "non-traditional," sources of pollution, including those resulting from precipitation events, such as rainfall and snowmelt. These precipitation-related sources of pollution are referred to as "wet weather discharges." Wet weather discharges include both point sources, which are required to have an NPDES permit under the CWA, and nonpoint sources, such as those resulting from most agricultural activity. Nonpoint sources are not regulated by the NPDES permitting program.

Wet weather discharges of pollutants often occur in urban areas and include municipal and industrial storm water discharges; sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), which occur when the volume of flows in a separate municipal sanitary sewer system exceeds its capacity due to, among other things, unintentional inflow and infiltration of storm water; and combined sewer overflows (CSOs), which occur during wet weather events in some cities which have combined sanitary and storm sewers (these are known as combined sewer systems or CSSs). EPA's National Water Quality Inventory, 1992 Report to Congress, notes that pollution from wet weather

discharges is cited by States as the leading cause of water quality impairment. Based on this Report and other assessments, EPA has concluded that wet weather discharges, whether they be from point or nonpoint sources, are one of the largest remaining threats to water quality, aquatic life, and human health that exist today.

EPA believes that urban wet weather discharges, such as storm water discharges, SSOs, and CSOs, should be addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive fashion in order to reduce the threat to water quality, reduce pollution control costs, and provide State and local governments with greater flexibility to solve wet weather problems. EPA intends to build on the stakeholder involvement process that led to the development of the CSO Control Policy, published on April 19, 1994 (59 FR 18688). To this end, the Agency is establishing the Urban Wet Weather Flows Federal Advisory Committee, an SSO subcommittee, and a Storm Water Phase II subcommittee.

Announcement of SSO Subcommittee Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is convening a public meeting of the SSO subcommittee on May 18 and 19, 1995. The meeting has several purposes: (1) To discuss goals, objectives and desired outcomes for the SSO policy dialogue, such as ensuring national consistency and adequate municipal investment in collection system operation and maintenance; (2) to evaluate information needs to support consideration of the costs and benefits of selected policy options as well as identify other information needs associated with developing other products; (3) to identify and discuss the appropriateness of nonregulatory and regulatory options for addressing reporting of SSOs, collection system evaluations, sewer design, collection system operation and maintenance, and system rehabilitation; (4) to discuss incentives for proper operation and maintenance of collection systems and the development of outreach materials to clarify the benefits associated with proper operation and maintenance of collection systems; (5) to discuss issues associated with reporting of SSOs, including how data is used by EPA and authorized NPDES States, and public access to reporting information; (6) to discuss the relationship of enforcement to information voluntarily submitted to support the policy dialogue; (7) to summarize approaches to permits for discharges from sanitary sewer collection systems which are currently

being used; and (8) to discuss how watershed concepts could be incorporated into SSO efforts.

The meeting, which will be held on May 18 and 19, 1995, is open to the public without need for advance registration. On May 18, the meeting will begin at approximately 8:30 AM and run until about 5:00 PM. On May 19, the meeting will begin at 8:30 AM and continue until completion. The meeting will be held at the Best Western Old Colony Inn, 625 First Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. The hotel telephone number is (703) 548-6300.

Dated: April 24, 1995.

Michael B. Cook,

Director, Office of Wastewater Management.

[FR Doc. 95-10621 Filed 4-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[OPPTS-400093; FRL-4952-6]

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know; Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: EPA will hold a one-half day public meeting to discuss the options the Agency is considering for expanding the industries covered under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 reporting requirements. In connection with this meeting, the Agency has prepared an issues paper that will be available at no charge from the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline at the address or telephone number given under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

DATES: The meeting will take place on May 25, 1995, at 9 a.m. and adjourn by 12 noon.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the: Environmental Protection Agency, Auditorium, Education Center, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Crawford, Toxic Release Inventory Branch at (202) 260-1715, or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Stop 5101, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Toll Free: 1-800-535-0202, Washington, DC and Alaska (703) 920-9877, Attention: TRI Facility Expansion.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1986, Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Section 313 of