

III. Federal Overfiling

TSCA section 404(b) (15 U.S.C. 2684(b)) makes it unlawful for any person to violate, or fail or refuse to comply with, any requirement of an approved State or Tribal program. Therefore, EPA reserves the right to exercise its enforcement authority under TSCA against a violation of, or a failure or refusal to comply with, any requirement of an authorized State or Tribal program.

IV. Public Record and Electronic Submissions

The official record for this action, as well as the public version, has been established under docket control number PB-402404-CO/B. Copies of this notice, the State of Colorado's authorization application, and all comments received on the application are available for inspection in the Region VIII office, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket is located at EPA, Region VIII, and 8P-P3T, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver CO 80202.

Commenters are encouraged to structure their comments so as not to contain information for which CBI claims would be made. However, any information claimed as CBI must be marked "confidential," "CBI," or with some other appropriate designation, and a commenter submitting such information must also prepare a nonconfidential version (in duplicate) that can be placed in the public record. Any information so marked will be handled in accordance with the procedures contained in 40 CFR part 2. Comments and information not claimed, as CBI at the time of submission will be placed in the public record.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at: hasty.amanda@epa.gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number PB-402404-CO/B. Electronic comments on this document may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Information claimed as CBI should not be submitted electronically.

V. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides

that before certain actions may take effect, the agency promulgating the action must submit a report, which includes a copy of the action, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Hazardous substances, Lead, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 20, 2002.

Jack McGraw,

Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region VIII.

[FR Doc. 02-5190 Filed 3-5-02 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7153-4]

Notice of Proposed Purchaser Agreement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as Amended

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675, notice is hereby given that a proposed prospective purchaser agreement ("Purchaser Agreement") associated with the Recticon/Allied Steel Superfund Site, Parkerford, Chester County, Pennsylvania was executed by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice and is now subject to public comment, after which the United States may modify or withdraw its consent if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the Purchaser Agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Purchaser Agreement would resolve certain potential EPA claims under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606, 9607, against Longstreth Sporting Goods, Inc. and Parkerford Property,

Inc. ("Purchasers"). The settlement would require the Purchasers to, among other things, reimburse the Environmental Protection Agency \$ 38,000.00 for response costs incurred and to be incurred at the Site.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the Purchaser Agreement. The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 5, 2002.

Availability: The Purchaser Agreement and additional background information relating to the Purchaser Agreement are available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. A copy of the Purchaser Agreement may be obtained from John J. Monsees (3RC42), Assistant Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Comments should reference the "Recticon/Allied Steel Superfund Site, Prospective Purchaser Agreement" and "EPA Docket No. CERCLA-03-2002-0079," and should be forwarded to John J. Monsees at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John J. Monsees (3RC42), Assistant Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, Phone: (215) 814-2632.

Dated: February 20, 2002.

James W. Newsom,

Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III.

[FR Doc. 02-5310 Filed 3-5-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7153-5]

New York State Prohibition on Marine Discharges of Vessel Sewage; Receipt of Petition and Tentative Determination

Notice is hereby given that a petition was received from the State of New York on July 5, 2001 requesting a determination by the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), pursuant to section 312(f) of Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217 and Public Law 100-4 (the Clean Water Act), that adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably

available for the waters of the Peconic Estuary, County of Suffolk, State of New York. The Towns of East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold, and the Villages of Dering Harbor, Greenport, North Haven, and Sag Harbor are seeking to establish a New York State Designated No-Discharge Zone for the open waters, harbors and creeks on the Peconic Estuary, Suffolk County, New York west of a line from Orient Point (41.16133, -72.23065) to Montauk Point (41.07312, -71.8570).

Once the EPA has determined that the waterbody contains an adequate number of pumpouts, it is automatically a State designated No-Discharge Zone, pursuant to Section 33.e.1. of the New York State Navigation Law. Within the No-Discharge Zone, discharges from marine toilets are prohibited under Section 33.e.2 of the State Navigation Law, and marine sanitation devices on board vessels operated in a No-Discharge Zone must be secured to prevent discharges. This statute may be enforced by any police officer or peace officer acting pursuant to their special duties.

A New York State Designated No-Discharge Zone has already been established in the Town of East Hampton (1998) for the enclosed harbors and creeks on the Peconic Estuary from the Sag Harbor Village line to Montauk Point, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. The existing NDA includes Northwest Creek, Accabonac Harbor, Three Mile Harbor, Napeague Harbor, Hog Creek and Lake Montauk.

The open waters, harbors and creeks of the Peconic Estuary support significant shellfisheries, fish spawning, nursery and feeding areas, primary contact recreation such as swimming, and are or have within them State designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats. Vessel counts indicate that there are approximately 7,000 to 11,300 boats in the area on an average summer weekend.

These areas provide important natural and recreational resources that contribute significantly to the local, regional and state economy and the protection and enhancement of these waters is crucial to maintaining the natural resource values and economic viability of traditional maritime commercial and recreational activities.

For many years, most of the Peconic Estuary was open for shellfishing. However, beginning in the mid-1980's, the creeks and embayments experienced partial seasonal closures due to coliform bacteria levels. At present, the major creeks and embayments experience closure on a year round or a seasonal

basis due to high levels of coliform bacteria in the water. Although vessel waste may be a relatively small contributor to marine pollution in general in the Peconic Estuary, pollution from boats has been identified in the New York State Priority Waterbodies List as one of several key pollution sources that has led to shellfish being classified as an impaired use in water quality classifications within the Peconic Estuary.

According to the State's petition, the maximum daily vessel population for the waters of the Peconic Estuary is 11,247 vessels which are docked or moored. An inventory was developed including the number of recreational, commercial and estimated transient vessels that occupy the estuary. The following table summarizes the location of pumpout facilities and vessel populations:

Waterbody	Vessels	Pumpouts
Orient Harbor	281	0
Greenport Harbor	1026	2
Southold Bay	1319	4
Hog Neck Bay	251	0
Cutchogue Harbor		
Complex	699	2
Southold	449	2
Flanders Bay Complex	572	4
Red Creek Pond	187	0
Cold Springs Pond	341	3
Bullhead Bay/Sebonac		
Complex	76	1
North Sea Harbor	253	0
Noyack Sea Harbor	300	0
Sag Harbor Complex	1867	2
Three Mile Harbor	1262	8
Accabonac Harbor	56	0
Napeague Harbor	20	0
Lake Montauk	1274	6
Dering Harbor	381	1
Coeles Harbor	287	1
West Neck Harbor	346	0
Total	11247	36

The ratio of boats to pumpout facilities has been based on the total number of vessels which could be expected. With thirty shore-side pumpout facilities and six pumpout vessel available to boaters, the ratio of docked or moored boats (including transients) is approximately 311 vessels per pumpout. Standard guidelines refer to acceptable ratios failing in the range of 300 to 600 vessels per pumpout.

There are commercial vessel operators active in and around the Peconic Estuary. These include the Cross Sound Ferry, the Plum Island Ferry, the Shelter Island Ferry and the commercial fishing fleets which operate out of Greenport and East Hampton. Cross Sound Ferry has a fleet of seven vessels. Six of these accommodate autos, trucks, buses and

passengers. Cross Sound Ferry also offers high speed ferry service on its passenger only vessel, Sea Jet I. The ferries run hourly from each location, generally between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., although the schedule varies with the season and at holidays. All of the Cross Sound Ferry fleet have holding tanks. These are pumped out at its facility in New London. Waste is emptied into the sewer system for treatment at the New London Sewage Treatment Plant. The Plum Island Ferry operates three vessels between Orient Point and the USDA facility on Plum Island. Vessel waste from the ferries is pumped out and treated at the sewage treatment facility at Plum Island.

Two vehicle ferries run between Shelter Island and the mainland. The North Ferry Co., Inc. provides ferry service between the Village of Greenport and the Town of Shelter Island. The North Ferry operates four 100-ton, 90-foot-long ferries, each capable of carrying cars, trucks, bicycles, and passengers. The ferry operates between 5:40 a.m. and 11:45 p.m., running every 15 minutes between 7:15 a.m. and 10:15 p.m., with additional trips on holiday weekends. No restroom facilities are on board.

South Ferry Inc. of Shelter Island provides ferry service between the Town of Shelter Island and the Village of North Haven. The South Ferry operates 3 ferries, each capable of carrying cars, trucks, bicycles, and passengers. The ferry operates between 6 a.m. and 11:45 p.m., running every 10-12 minutes, with additional trips on holiday weekends. No restroom facilities are on board.

Greenport is home to a commercial fishing fleet. Although subject to turnover and change, the fleet has an estimated 16 vessels. The Village of Greenport Harbor Management Plan (December 1998) identified 3 bay draggers operating out of Stirling Basin and 11 trawlers and 2 scallopers operating from facilities in Greenport Harbor, including Coopers, Greenport Yacht and Shipbuilding and the Village of Greenport's commercial fishing dock. The Greenport Seafood Dock and Market and the Greenport Fish factory provide facilities for the unloading and distribution of fish and are used by both local and offshore fleets. The Village's commercial fishing dock, known as the railroad dock, is a layover facility for commercial craft and is not a full service facility. Discussions with the commercial fishing fleet indicate that they discharge holding tanks outside the three mile limit.

Commercial fishing facilities in East Hampton are concentrated in Three

Mile Harbor and Lake Montauk. Data from the Town of East Hampton Draft LWRP (Feb 1999) indicate that the Town's Commercial Dock at the end of Gann Road on Three Mile Harbor serves 5–6 bay trawlers, 3–5 lobster boats and three or more trap fishermen. Lake Montauk is an important commercial fishing center and has an extensive and varied fleet. Although subject to turnover and change, the fleet has at times comprised as many as 44 ground fish trawlers, 12 inshore and 7 offshore lobster boats, and 53 long-liners, including as many as 30 transient boats from other areas of the East Coast. (A. T. Kearney, Development of a Commercial Fisheries Industry Strategy for the State of New York, 1989). Commercial dock space is available at two municipal and four private docks on Star Island and on West Lake Drive, two facilities on East Lake Drive and two facilities on the west side of the Inlet. Discussions with the commercial fishing fleet indicate that they discharge holding tanks outside the three mile limit.

There is one recreational party fishing boat that operates out of Greenport, the Peconic Star II. It docks at the Mitchell site and has a capacity for up to 150 persons. This vessel has two 60 gallon holding tanks and these are pumped out by a septic truck. The Peconic Queen operates out of the Peconic River in Riverhead and tours the estuary. This vessel has a holding tank and pumps out at the Town of Riverhead pumpout in downtown Riverhead. Montauk is also home to charter boats for offshore sport fishing and the Viking passenger ferry fleet. Interviews indicate that these vessels discharge holding tanks outside the three mile limit.

The EPA hereby makes a tentative affirmative determination that adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available for the Peconic Estuary in the County of Suffolk, New York. A final determination on this matter will be made following the 30-day period for public comment and will result in a New York State prohibition of any sewage discharges from vessels in the Peconic Estuary.

Comments and views regarding this petition and EPA's tentative determination may be filed on or before April 5, 2002. Comments or requests for information or copies of the applicant's petition should be addressed to Walter E. Andrews, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, Water Programs Branch, 290 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, New York, 10007–1866. Telephone: (212) 637–3880.

Dated: February 20, 2002.

Jane M. Kenny,

Regional Administrator, Region II.

[FR Doc. 02–5313 Filed 3–5–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission for Extension Under Delegated Authority 5 CFR 1320 Authority, Comments Requested

February 26, 2002.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Persons wishing to comment on this information collection should submit comments on or before May 6, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A804, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554, or via the Internet to lesmith@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at 202–418–0217 or via the Internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0236.

Title: Section 74.703, Interference.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 10.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Frequency of Response: Reporting, on occasion.

Total Annual Burden: 20.

Total Annual Costs: \$12,000.

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 74.703(f) requires licensees of low power TV or TV translator stations causing interference to other stations to submit a report to the FCC detailing the nature of interference, source of interfering signals, and remedial steps taken to eliminate the interference. This report is to be submitted after operation of the station has resumed. The data is used by FCC staff to determine that the licensee has eliminated all interference caused by operation of their station.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0248.

Title: Section 74.751, Modification of Transmission Systems.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 400.

Estimated Time Per Response: 0.5 hours.

Frequency of Response:

Recordkeeping; On occasion reporting requirements.

Total Annual Burden: 200.

Total Annual Costs: None.

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 74.751(c) requires licensees of low power TV or TV translator stations to send written notification to the FCC of equipment changes which may be made at licensee's discretion without the use of a formal application. Section 74.751(d) requires that licensees of low power TV or TV translator stations place in the station records a certification that the installation of new or replacement transmitting equipment complies in all respects with the technical requirements of this section and the station authorization. The notifications and certifications of equipment changes are used by FCC staff to assure that the equipment changes made are in full compliance with the technical requirements of this section and the station authorizations and will not cause interference to other authorized stations.

OMB Control Number: 3060–0404.

Title: Application for an FM Translator or FM Booster Station License.

Form Number: FCC 350.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.