

or 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 or 385.214). All such motions to intervene or protest should be filed on or before November 6, 1995. 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.

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**[Docket No. GT96-3-000]**

**Williams Natural Gas Company; Notice of Refund Report**

October 19, 1995.

Take notice that on October 13, 1995, Williams Natural Gas Company (WNG) tendered for filing a report of refunds made to customers, pursuant to Commission order issued February 22, 1995, in Docket No. RP95-124-000.

WNG states that the February 22 order directed each pipeline receiving a refund from GRI to credit such refunds pro rata to its eligible firm customers, and within 15 days of making these credits, file a refund report with the Commission. WNG states that the attached refund report reflects refunds of \$457,480 made by WNG to its eligible firm customers on October 13, 1995.

WNG states that a copy of its filing was served on all customers receiving a refund and interested state commissions.

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 385.214 and 385.211 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. All such motions or protests should be filed on or before October 26, 1995. 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 in the Public Reference Room.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**[FRL-5319-7]**

**Agency Information Collection Activities**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that EPA is planning to submit the following renewal Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collections as described below.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before December 26, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Emissions Monitoring, and Analysis Division (MD-14), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David Lutz, Emissions Monitoring and Analysis Division (MD-14), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, telephone (919) 541-5476, FAX (919) 541-1903.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Affected entities:* Entities potentially affected by this action are those State and local air pollution control agencies which collect and report ambient air quality data for the criteria pollutants to EPA.

*Title:* Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, OMB Number 2060-0084, EPA ICR # 940.13, expires 1/31/96.

*Abstract:* The general authority for the collection of ambient air quality data is contained in sections 110 and 319 of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 1857). Section 110 makes it clear that State generated air quality data is central to the air quality management process through a system of State implementation plans (SIP). Section 319 was added via the 1977 Amendments to the Act and spells out the key elements of an acceptable monitoring and reporting scheme. To a large extent, the requirements of section

319 had already been anticipated in the detailed strategy document prepared by EPA's Standing Air Monitoring Work Group (SAMWG). The regulatory provisions to implement these recommendations were developed through close consultation with the State and local agency representatives serving on SAMWG and through reviews by ad-hoc panels from the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials. These modifications to the previous regulations were issued as final rules on May 10, 1979 (44 FR 27558) and are contained in 40 CFR part 58.

Major amendments, which affect the hourly burdens, were made in 1983 for lead, 1987 for PM-10, and 1993 for the enhanced monitoring for ozone. The specific required activities for the burden include establishing and operating ambient air monitors and samplers, conducting sample analyses for all pollutants for which a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) has been established, preparing, editing, and quality assuring the data, and submitting the ambient air quality data and quality assurance data to EPA.

Some of the major uses of the data are for judging attainment of the NAAQS, evaluating progress in achieving/maintaining the NAAQS or State/local standards, developing or revising SIP's, evaluating control strategies, developing or revising national control policies, providing data for model development and validation, supporting enforcement actions, documenting episodes and initiating episode controls, documenting population exposure, and providing information to the public and other interested parties.

The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.