

on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: May 12, 1998.

Linda Engelmeier,

Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of Management and Organization.

[FR Doc. 98-12959 Filed 5-14-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: Bureau of the Census.

Title: 1999 American Community Survey.

Form Number(s): ACS-1, -1(GQ), -3(GQ), -10, -12(L), -13(L), -14(L), -16(L), -20, -30.

Agency Approval Number: 0607-0810.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Burden: 227,500 hours.

Number of Respondents: 425,000.

Avg Hours Per Response: 32 minutes.

Needs and Uses: The Census Bureau is developing a methodology to produce "long-form" data on a continual basis that we traditionally have collected once a decade as part of the decennial census. This methodology is called continuous measurement (CM). Since the Census Bureau collects the long-form data only once every ten years, the data become out of date over the course of the decade. Also, there is an increasing need for data describing lower geographic detail. CM will provide current data throughout the decade for small areas and small subpopulations.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is the data collection vehicle for CM. The Census Bureau began a test and demonstration of the capabilities of the survey collection and processing system in 1995. Four sites around the country were originally selected. This number has increased slightly through 1998 (presently nine sites). The 1999 ACS

will be conducted in 45 sites, including the current nine sites. Over the next three years (1999-2001), we will be greatly expanding the number of sites covered and comparing ACS results to those of the long form which will be administered in the Census 2000. This 3-year period will help us to understand the differences between the ACS and the Census 2000 long form. Current plans are to put the ACS fully in place in 2003.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: One-time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 USC, Section 182.

OMB Desk Officer: Nancy Kirkendall, (202) 395-7313.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Linda Engelmeier, DOC Forms Clearance Officer, (202) 482-3272, Department of Commerce, room 5327, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Nancy Kirkendall, OMB Desk Officer, room 10201, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: May 12, 1998.

Linda Engelmeier,

Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of Management and Organization.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Proposed Findings Document, Environmental Assessment, and Finding of No Significant Impact

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, and The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability of proposed findings document, environmental assessment, and finding of no significant impact on approval of the coastal nonpoint pollution control program for Hawaii.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the availability of the Proposed Findings

Document, Environmental Assessment (EA), and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Hawaii Coastal Nonprofit Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). Coastal states and territories were required to submit their coastal nonprofit programs to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval in July 1995. The Findings document was prepared by NOAA and EPA to provide the rationale for the agencies' decision to approve the State coastal nonpoint pollution control program.

Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA), 16 U.S.C. section 1455b, requires States and territories with coastal zone management programs, approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act, to develop and implement coastal nonpoint pollution control programs. These programs shall be developed in close coordination with State and local water quality plans and programs required under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and will provide an update to the State's nonpoint source program. The EA was prepared by NOAA, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 42 U.S.C. sections 4321 *et seq.*, to assess the environmental impacts associated with the approval of the coastal nonpoint pollution control program submitted to NOAA and EPA by Hawaii.

NOAA and EPA have proposed to approve, with conditions, the coastal nonpoint pollution control program submitted by Hawaii on June 28, 1996. The requirements of 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508 (Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations to implement the National Environmental Policy Act) apply to the preparation of the Environmental Assessment. Specifically, 40 CFR section 1506.6 requires agencies to provide public notice of the availability of environmental documents. This notice is part of NOAA's action to comply with this requirement.

Introduction

Nonprofit source pollution from agriculture, urban development, forestry, wetlands, marinas and recreational boating, and hydromodification is a major cause of water quality impairment nationally and in Hawaii. The State of Hawaii, along with various Federal, State and local agencies, private non-profit groups, private citizens, and landowners are involved in many efforts to reduce and prevent nonpoint source pollution.