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Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Friday, June 21, 2013.

Dated: June 10, 2013.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013-14275 Filed 6-14-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Notice of Commission Staff Attendance

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) hereby gives notice that members of the Commission's staff may attend the following meeting related to the transmission planning activities of the South Carolina Regional Transmission Planning (SCRTP) group:

SCRTP Stakeholder Group

June 13, 2013.

The above-referenced meeting is open to stakeholders and will be held via Web conference.

For additional information, see www.scrtp.com.

The discussions at the meeting described above may address matters at issue in the following proceedings:

Docket No. ER13-107-000, ER13-107-001 and ER13-107-002, *South Carolina Electric & Gas Company*

For More Information Contact: Michael Lee, Office of Energy Market Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at (202) 502-8658 or Michael.Lee@ferc.gov.

Dated: June 11, 2013.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2013-14272 Filed 6-14-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9823-7]

State Allotment Percentages for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this notice, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the revised Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) allotments that will be provided to the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages if the President's budget request for Fiscal Year 2014 is enacted. These allotments reflect the results from EPA's most recent Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment which was released on June 3, 2013. The revised State allotment percentages will be the basis for distributing the DWSRF program appropriations to the States for the four years from Fiscal Years 2014 through 2017.

DATES: This notice is effective June 17, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For inquiries, contact Robert Barles, Drinking Water Protection Division, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (4606M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-3814; fax number: (202) 564-3757; email address: barles.robert@epa.gov. Copies of this document and information on the Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment and the DWSRF program can be found on EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Web site at http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf/index.cfm.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments established a DWSRF program. Congress directed that allotments for FY 1998 and each subsequent year would be distributed among States based on the results of an assessment by EPA of the relative infrastructure investment needs of the drinking water systems within each State (SDWA section 1452(a)(1)(D)(ii)) which must be conducted every four years.

EPA's Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment

EPA's first assessment, which reflected 1995 survey data, was released in 1997; the second assessment, which reflected 1999 survey data, was released in 2001; the third assessment, which reflected the 2003 survey data, was released in 2005; and the fourth assessment, which reflected the 2007 survey data, was released in 2009. The 2011 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (Needs Assessment) was released on June 3, 2013 (EPA 816-R-13-006). The 2011 Needs Assessment was completed in

cooperation with State and Navajo Nation agencies with primacy for implementing the SDWA programs within their borders. EPA regional offices facilitated the surveying of water systems serving American Indian (AI) communities and Alaska Native Villages (ANV). These agencies participated in both the design of the survey and in the collection of data. The survey examined the needs of water systems and used these data to determine the aggregate infrastructure investment needs of drinking water systems within each individual State and for AI/ANV systems within each EPA Region or the Navajo Nation.

The survey included all of the nation's 606 largest systems (serving over 100,000 people) with 598 providing data (a response rate of 98.7%). For the nation's 8,059 medium sized systems (each serving 3,301-100,000 people), the survey relied on a statistically-representative random selection of 2,234 with 2,159 systems responding (a response rate of 96.6%). For the 791 American Indian water systems, the survey relied on a statistical random selection of 220 with 218 systems responding (a response rate of 99%). For the 165 water systems serving Alaska Native Villages, the survey relied on a statistical random selection of 86 systems with 84 responding (a response rate of 97.7%). The survey also sampled the 4 medium and 1 large systems of the U.S. Territories (with a 100% response rate). For small, non-tribal water systems (each serving less than 3,301 people), the 2011 assessment extrapolated the findings from the 2007 survey by adjusting to 2011 dollars.

The sample design for the survey and assessment produces a statistically-valid State-by-State estimate of the total need, which reflects the capital costs for all drinking water infrastructure projects allowed for inclusion in the survey. The 2011 Needs Assessment also presents capital needs for each State by system size and by category of need (i.e., treatment, distribution and transmission, storage, source and "other").

In general, an infrastructure project was included in the Needs Assessment if project documentation demonstrated that meeting the need would address the public health objectives of SDWA. The total State need includes both projects that are currently needed and future projects that will be needed over the next 20 years. Projects to correct immediate public health threats (e.g., replacing a deteriorated filter plant) are given the same weight in the assessment as less critical needs (e.g., replacing a