

additional 60 days and also requested a public hearing. KCS replied to these petitions stating in essence that petitioners had not provided sufficient reason why the 45-day comment period was inadequate.

In carefully reviewing CCAP's concerns, as well as those expressed by other parties, SEA believes that the 45-day comment period specified by CEQ guidelines is sufficient in this case. However, in order to allow every opportunity for public input into the Board's NEPA process in this case, SEA will accept comments to the draft EIS for an additional 15 days past the current due date of September 8, 1997. Comments to the draft EIS will now be due on September 23, 1997.

If you wish to file comments on the draft EIS, send an original and 10 copies to: Vernon A. Williams, Secretary, Surface Transportation Board, Suite 700, 1925 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20423. Mark the lower left corner of the envelope: Attention: Michael Dalton, Environmental Comments, Finance Docket No. 32530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Dalton, Section of Environmental Analysis, Room 528, Surface Transportation Board, 1925 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20423; phone number (202) 565-1530. TDD for the hearing impaired: (202) 565-1695.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because the Board served the draft EIS on the parties of record on July 16, 1997 and the 45-day comment period did not begin until the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Notice of EIS Availability in the **Federal Register** on July 25, 1997, the actual total time between the service and distribution of the draft EIS and the end of the comment period is 55 days. The additional 15-day extension results in a 70-day comment period.

In addition, CEQ guidelines and the Board's environmental rules do not require a public hearing to solicit comments on a draft EIS. SEA believes that the submission of written comments, which is the Board's normal procedure, is sufficient to develop the record in this case. In this regard, the Board has found that written comments provide necessary and effective written documentation of environmental issues and concerns for our public record.

By the Board, Elaine K. Kaiser, Chief, Section of Environmental Analysis.

Vernon A. Williams,
Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

Fee Schedule for the Service to the TREASURY DIRECT Investor of Selling Securities Held in TREASURY DIRECT Accounts in the Secondary Market

AGENCY: Bureau of the Public Debt, Fiscal Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury is announcing the schedule of fees to be charged to the TREASURY DIRECT investor for the service of selling unmatured securities held in TREASURY DIRECT in the secondary market. The service will be provided by a designated Federal Reserve Bank acting as fiscal agent of the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 4, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Koch, Director, Division of Customer Service, Bureau of the Public Debt, (304) 480-6748; Susan Klimas, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, (304) 480-5192; Edward C. Gronseth, Deputy Chief Counsel, Office of the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, (304) 480-5192.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 4, 1997, the Department of the Treasury amended the general regulations governing book-entry Treasury Bonds, Notes and Bills to offer TREASURY DIRECT investors the service of selling their unmatured marketable securities held in their TREASURY DIRECT accounts in the secondary market. At the request of the investor, the securities will be transferred to the designated Federal Reserve Bank, acting as fiscal agent of the United States, to be sold on behalf of the investor.

A transaction fee will be charged for each security sold on behalf of the investor. For purposes of computing the transaction fee, a security is considered as any amount within a TREASURY DIRECT account which is identified by a separate CUSIP number. Thus, if an investor has several holdings within a TREASURY DIRECT account of varying amounts, but all are identified by the same CUSIP number, and all are transferred in one transaction, only one transaction fee will be charged, since the holdings are considered as one security. If the investor has several holdings within a TREASURY DIRECT account, each with a different CUSIP number, then a separate transaction fee will be charged for each holding, as each holding with a separate CUSIP

number is considered a separate security. If an investor has two TREASURY DIRECT accounts, and each account has a security with a CUSIP identical to the security in the other account, then a separate transaction fee will be charged for each security, since each security within each account is considered a separate security. If the Federal Reserve Bank is unable to complete the sale of the security, no transaction fee will be charged. The transaction fee will be deducted from the settlement amount by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Schedule of Fees for the Sale of Securities in the Secondary Market

The fee schedule for the sale of an unmatured security held in TREASURY DIRECT by the designated Federal Reserve Bank in the secondary market on behalf of the investor is as follows: a fee of \$34 will be charged for each security held in a TREASURY DIRECT account which is sold in the secondary market on behalf of the investor by the designated Federal Reserve Bank acting as fiscal agent of the United States.

Dated: August 29, 1997.

Richard L. Gregg,

Commissioner of the Public Debt.

[FR Doc. 97-23570 Filed 9-3-97; 8:45 am]

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Training Programs for Slovakia, Slovenia, Bosnia/Croatia/Serbia, the Baltics and Poland

ACTION: Request for proposals.

SUMMARY: The Office of Citizen Exchanges of the United States Information Agency's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs announces an open competition for an assistance award. Public and private non-profit organizations meeting the provisions described in IRS regulation 26 CFR 1.501(c) may apply to develop training programs that link their international exchange interests in Central and Eastern Europe with counterpart institutions/groups in ways supportive of the aims of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Overall grant making authority for this program is contained in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Public Law 87-256, as amended, also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The purpose of the Act is "to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States