(OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 29, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, or a copy of this ICR, contact Sandy Farmer at (202) 260–2740.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Office of Air and Radiation

Title: NSPS for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (Subpart Ka), EPA ICR #1050.05; OMB #2060–0121). This ICR requests renewal of the existing clearance.

Abstract: This New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) regulates volatile emissions from petroleum liquid storage vessels. EPA will use the information to direct monitoring, inspection, and compliance efforts, thereby ensuring compliance with the NSPS. Owners and operators of all affected facilities must report to EPA any physical or operational change to their facility which may result in an increase in the regulated pollutant emission rate. All facilities must also maintain records on the facility operation that document: (1) The occurrence and duration of any start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; (2) measurements of maximum true vapor pressure for each storage vessel; (3) period of storage for the petroleum liquid; (4) emissions data; (5) design specifications; and (6) an operation and maintenance plan for any vapor recovery and return or disposal system. In addition, owners and operators of facilities that use a floating roof must report any excessive gaps in tank seals, and notify the EPA when the seal gaps will be measured. These facilities must maintain records related to compliance for 2 years.

Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering the data needed, and completing the collection of information. Public recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 113 hours per respondent.

Respondents: Owners or operators of petroleum storage vessels with a storage capacity exceeding 40,000 gallons and which commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after May 18, 1978 and prior to July 23,1984.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 180.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 21,500 hours.

Frequency of Collection: On occasion.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to:

Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Information Policy Branch (2136), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

and

Chris Wolz, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: February 17, 1995.

Paul Lapsley,

Director, Regulatory Management Division.

[FR Doc. 95–4754 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[OPPTS–00166; FRL–4934–4]

Grants to Develop and Carry Out Authorized State Accreditation and Certification Programs for Lead-Based Paint Professionals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of funds availability; solicitation of applications for financial assistance.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's intent to enter into cooperative agreements with states and territories and federally recognized Indian governing bodies which provide financial assistance for purposes of developing and carrying out authorized accreditation and certification programs for professionals engaged in lead-based paint activities pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by section 404(g) of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. The notice describes eligible activities, application procedures and requirements, and funding criteria. EPA anticipates that $12,500,000 will be available during federal fiscal year 1995 (FY95) for awards to eligible recipients. There are no matching share requirements for this assistance and this is the second year funding is being made available for these grants. Subject to future budget limitations, EPA plans to provide this support on a continuing multi-year or program basis. All cooperative agreements will be administered by the appropriate EPA regional office.

DATES: In order to be considered for funding during the FY95 award cycle, all applications must be received by the appropriate EPA regional office on or before March 31, 1995. EPA will make its award decisions and execute its FY95 cooperative agreements by September 30, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact: James Willis, Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm E–543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554–1404, TDD: (202) 554–0551. For technical information, contact the appropriate Regional Primary Lead Contact person listed in Unit VI of this notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TSCA section 404(g) authorizes EPA to award non-matching grants to states, territories, and federally-recognized Indian governing bodies to develop and carry out authorized programs for the training of individuals engaged in lead-based paint activities, the accreditation of training programs for these individuals, and the certification of contractors engaged in lead-based paint activities. To achieve authorization under Title IV of TSCA, programs must: (1) Be as protective of human health and the environment as the federal program established under TSCA section 402 or 406, or both, and (2) provide adequate enforcement. For states and territories that fail to obtain authorization within 2 years following promulgation of TSCA section 402 or 406 regulations, EPA must, by such date, administer and enforce a program for TSCA section 402 or 406.

Pursuant to Title IV of TSCA, EPA encourages states, territories, and federally-recognized Indian governing bodies to seek authorization of their own training, accreditation, and certification programs for lead-based paint activities. EPA therefore recommends that eligible parties seek funding through the TSCA section 404(g) assistance program, which is now being implemented to help achieve these ends. EPA further recommends that eligible parties plan to utilize this grant support in a way that complements any related financial assistance they may receive from other federal sources. EPA will, however, seek to ensure that all federally-funded lead activities are undertaken in a coordinated fashion.

EPA will work with prospective applicants to develop cooperative agreements which promote a variety of objectives deemed critical to the success of its national lead program. These include: (1) Permitting flexible

approaches to reducing lead hazards, (2) developing a nationwide pool of qualified lead abatement professionals, (3) encouraging pollution prevention in lead-based paint activities, (4) promoting environmental justice in the reduction of lead exposures and the prevention of lead poisoning, (5) fostering the establishment of comprehensive and integrated lead management programs by states, territories and Indian governing bodies, and (6) promoting reciprocity among authorized programs in the training and certification of lead abatement professionals.

I. Eligibility

All states are eligible to apply for and receive assistance under section 404(g) of TSCA. The term ''state,'' for purposes of eligibility, refers broadly to any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, any federally-recognized Indian governing body, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

II. Authority

The ''TSCA Title IV State Lead Grants Program'' is a financial assistance program administered by EPA under authority of TSCA section 404(g). Each of EPA's 10 regional administrators will be delegated the authority to enter into cooperative agreements with eligible ''states.'' However, because EPA's authority to award 404(g) funding to Indian governing bodies is contingent upon final promulgation of the forthcoming regulations mandated under sections 402 and 404 of TSCA, EPA plans to award all funds to Indian governing bodies under authority of TSCA section 10(a) during this award cycle (FY95). Further, all references in this notice to Indian governing bodies being treated as states is contingent upon EPA's final promulgation of the regulations mandated under TSCA sections 402 and 404.

EPA recognizes that when TSCA Title IV was enacted on October 28, 1992, states had widely varying capabilities for addressing lead hazards. Individual states currently fall within one of three broad categories of program development: (1) States without lead programs, (2) states with programs that qualify for authorization that may need assistance in carrying out these programs, and (3) states with lead programs that will require modification before qualifying for authorization. Each state's need for assistance will vary, in part, according to the level of lead program development the state has attained. The type of program activity a given state seeks to pursue may also vary in a corresponding manner.

Although EPA generally supports all state activities aimed at developing or carrying out authorized state lead programs, the Agency does recognize certain priorities. Because few states presently have adequate lead program capabilities, as measured against TSCA sections 402 and 406, EPA's highest priority will be to support the development of new state programs. A second priority will be to support the continued implementation of authorized state programs. A third priority will be to support the implementation of existing state programs which do not presently qualify for authorization but which are otherwise willing to work toward timely authorization. Although these priorities do not constitute the Agency's criteria for award determinations, EPA will consider these items in its cooperative agreement negotiations with applicants.

EPA has established three general funding categories that reflect the different status, or levels, of state lead program development. They are not mutually exclusive, and it is permissible for a state's work plan to combine elements from two or more categories. Numerous examples of activities considered to be eligible for funding are described in a separate EPA publication entitled ''State and Tribal Cooperative Agreement Guidance for FY 1995 (January 1995). Copies of the grant guidance may be obtained through any of EPA's ten regional offices at the addresses listed under unit VI. of this notice. It is important to note, however, that the examples presented in the guidance are not exhaustive, and applicants are not limited in their proposals to the listed tasks. Individual state program innovations are eligible and encouraged, so long as the proposed tasks relate to the purposes set forth in TSCA section 404(g) and fit within one or more of the three general funding categories.

III. Selection Criteria

During the FY95 award cycle, EPA expects a total of $12,500,000 to be available for distribution to eligible applicants. The Agency will use a two-tiered system to allocate these funds. This system is aimed at achieving the broadest possible state participation, while at the same time, targeting areas with the greatest potential lead hazard and risk. It accomplishes this by providing for a tier-one distribution of ''base funding,'' followed by a tier-two distribution of ''formula funding,'' where additional funds are distributed based upon the relative lead burden estimated to exist within a state.

Each state and the District of Columbia (excluding territories and federally-recognized Indian governing bodies) that submits a qualifying proposal will be entitled to a base funding allotment of $100,000. In addition, base funding of up to $50,000 will be reserved for each of the four ''territories'' (used generically in this context) that have been administratively assigned to an EPA regional office and that have historically participated in EPA toxics cooperative agreement programs. These ''base'' territories include the U.S. Virgin Islands (Region 2), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Region 2), Guam (Region 9), and American Samoa (Region 9). The two remaining ''non-base'' territories, the Canal Zone and the Northern Mariana Islands, are also eligible to apply for funding up to $50,000 apiece, but are not considered in determining the base funding allotments. Base allotments are primarily intended to ensure that those states and base territories wishing to pursue authorization under TSCA section 404 will be guaranteed a minimum level of funding for this purpose. Any unsubscribed base funding will be added to the formula funds pool.

Once base funding allotments have been reserved for all eligible applicants, remaining funds will be treated as ''formula funds.'' Before applying the lead burden formula, however, EPA will set-aside an amount not to exceed $1,500,000 for Federally recognized Indian governing bodies. Indian governing body will be given funding based upon tribal population and if an Indian governing body received funding in the FY 1994 grant process, they will be supported to the same extent in FY95 process. EPA cannot reliably predict the level of participation from Indian governing bodies and non-base territories; therefore, where these eligible parties do apply for funds, they will be assigned to an appropriate regional office for administrative oversight, and that regional office will become responsible for determining the appropriate level of funding. These parties, however, will not receive a formula ranking, and will not be eligible to compete for additional formula allocations based upon lead burden calculations.

As a third step, states and base territories with funding requirements exceeding their base allotments will then be apportioned additional sums based upon their relative lead burden. In calculating lead burden for the

formula rankings, EPA used readily available data derived from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, together with other data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The formula uses four factors to generate an estimate of the potential lead problem, or ''lead burden,'' in each state. Two of these factors, the number of housing units with lead-based paint and the number of children under age 7, express the potential magnitude of the lead problem. The remaining two factors, the fraction of young children in poverty and the fraction of low-income housing units with lead-based paint, express the potential severity of the problem.

In determining formula rankings, each state and base territory is scored independently for each factor, and the four individual factor scores for the state or base territory are then summed to obtain an overall score for that state or base territory (a combined factor score). The combined factor scores of all states and base territories applying for formula funds (or amounts in excess of their base allotment) are then summed, and the percentage of the total sum represented by the individual state's or base territory's score is then identified. When the total formula funding available is then multiplied by the percentage score of an individual state or territory, the state's or base territory's ceiling formula allotment can be obtained. For example, assume that: (1) All 50 states but none of the base territories apply for formula allotments, (2) state X has a percentage score of 2 percent, and (3) a total of $4,000,000 in formula funding is available. In determining how much money to allot to state X, EPA would multiply $4,000,000 by .02. The product, $80,000, represents the maximum additional funding that could be awarded to state X to supplement its base allocation. State X would then qualify for up to $180,000 in total funding for the fiscal year ($100,000 in base funding + $80,000 in formula funding).

In general, the maximum, or ceiling, formula allotments will fluctuate inversely with the number of applicants. The greater the number of applicants, the lower the ceiling will tend to be, and vice versa. Formula allotments will be determined only after the annual application deadline has passed and EPA has full knowledge of the total amount of funds requested. If one or more states or base territories request formula fund amounts below their ceiling allotments, residual formula funds will be available. Where this situation develops, if there are still other states or base territories with unfunded needs, the formula will be run again. This procedure can be repeated until all formula funds have been fully allotted.

IV. Submission Requirements

To be considered for funding, each application must include, at a minimum, the following forms and certifications which are contained in EPA's ''Application Kit for Assistance'': (1) Standard Form 424 (Application for Federal Assistance), (2) EPA Form 5700–48 (Procurement Certification), (3) Drug-Free Workplace Certification, (4) Debarment and Suspension Certification, (5) Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, and (6) a return mailing address. In addition to these standard forms, each application must also include a work program, a detailed line-item budget with sufficient information to clearly justify costs, a list of work products or deliverables, and a schedule for their completion. Work programs are to be negotiated between applicants and their EPA regional offices to ensure that both EPA and state priorities can be addressed. In addition, any application from a state, territory or Indian governing body without an authorized program must demonstrate how the proposed activities will lead to that state's pursuit of authorization. Finally, any applicant proposing the collection of environmentally related measurements or data generation must adequately address the requirements of 40 CFR 31.45 relating to quality assurance/quality control. These requirements are more specifically outlined in the ''Guidance Document for the Preparation of Quality Assurance Project Plans'' (May 1993) published by EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics. This document, as well as the application kits referred to above, may be obtained from EPA's regional offices.

V. Application Procedures and Schedule

Applications must be submitted to the appropriate EPA regional office in duplicate; one copy to the regional lead program branch and the other to the regional grants management branch. Early consultations are recommended between prospective applicants and their EPA regional offices. Because TSCA Title IV cooperative agreements will be administered at the regional level, these consultations can be critical to the ultimate success of a state's project or program.

For more information about this financial assistance program, or for technical assistance in preparing an application for funding, interested parties should contact the Regional Primary Lead Contact person in the appropriate EPA regional office. The mailing addresses and contact telephone numbers for these offices are listed below.

Region I: (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont), JFK Federal Building, One Congress St., Boston, MA 02203. Telephone: (617) 565–3836 (Jim Bryson)
Region II: (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands), Building 5, SDPTSB, 2890 Woodbridge Ave., Edison, NJ 08837–3679. Telephone: (908) 321–6671 (Lou Bevilacqua)
Region III: (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia), 841 Chestnut Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19107. Telephone: (215) 597–2450 (Gerallyn Valls)
Region IV: (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee), 345 Courtland St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30365. Telephone: (404) 347–3555, ext. 6927 (Connie Landers-Roberts)
Region V: (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), SP–14J, 77 W. Jackson St., Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 886–7836 (David Turpin)
Region VI: (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas), 12th Floor, Suite 2000, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202. Telephone: (214) 655–7577 (Jeff Robinson)
Region VII: (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), TOPE/TSC, 726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101. Telephone: (913) 551–7518 (Mazzie Talley)
Region VIII: (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming), 999 18th St., Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 293–1442 (David Combs)
Region IX: (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam), 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. Telephone: (415) 744–1121 (Larry Biland)
Region X: (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington), Toxics Section, 1200 Sixth Ave., Seattle, WA 98101. Telephone: (206) 553–1985 (Barbara Ross)

The deadline for EPA's receipt of final FY95 applications is March 31, 1995. Once the application deadline has passed, EPA will process the formula funding calculations and determine the initial formula ceiling allocations. Final negotiations for the award of cooperative agreements can then proceed, but all FY95 agreements must be executed no later than September 30, 1995.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Grants, Lead, Training and accreditation.

Dated: February 16, 1995.

Lynn R. Goldman,

Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 95–4756 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[FRL–5159–2]

Common Sense Initiative Council, Petroleum Refining Sector Subcommittee; Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Common Sense Initiative Council, Petroleum Refining Sector Subcommittee; notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency established the Common Sense Initiative Council (CSIC) on October 17, 1994 to provide independent advice and counsel to EPA on environmental issues associated with the petroleum refining industry and other industrial sectors. The charter for the CSIC was authorized through October 17, 1996, under regulations established by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The Petroleum Refining Sector (PRS) Subcommittee operates as a subcommittee of the CSIC.

OPEN MEETING NOTICE: Notice is hereby given that the CSIC–PRS Subcommittee will hold an open meeting on Friday March 10, 1995, from 8 a.m to 3 p.m. at the Radisson Inn Hotel, 2150 Veterans Blvd., Kenner, LA 70062, [1–800–333–3333 or 504–467–3111]. The purpose of the meeting is to further define areas on which the CSIC–PRS will focus. The Subcommittee will also convene in working groups to begin identifying specific issues. Seating will be available on a first come, first served basis.

INSPECTION OF SUBCOMMITTEE DOCUMENTS: Documents relating to the topics above will be publicly available at the meeting. Thereafter, these documents, together with the CSIC-PRS meeting minutes, will be available for public inspection in room 2417M of EPA Headquarters, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Anyone who would like further information should contact the Common Sense Initiative Program Staff office by phone on (202) 260–417, or by FAX on (202) 260–766. Members of the public may submit written comments of any length prior to the meeting. One hour of meeting time will be set aside for oral presentations. Each individual or group making an oral presentation will be limited to a total of five minutes. Attendees should provide their names and telephone numbers to the Common Sense Initiative Program Staff so that the Agency can advise them of any schedule changes.

Date: February 16, 1995.

Prudence Goforth,

CSIC/Designated Federal Officer.

[FR Doc. 95–4752 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[FRL–5162–2]

Science Advisory Board Environmental Engineering Committee and Subcommittee; Open Meetings

March 8–10, 1995.

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that the OSWER Exposure Model Subcommittee of the Science Advisory Board's (SAB's) Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC), will meet Wednesday March 8 and that the full Committee (EEC) will meet Thursday and Friday March 9–10, 1995. The meetings will begin each day at 8:30 a.m. The meetings will be held at the One Washington Circle Hotel, Washington Circle, NW., Washington, DC (Hotel telephone is 202/872–1680 or 800/424–9671). The meetings are open to the public and seating will be on a first come basis.

OSWER Exposure Model Subcommittee Meeting

On March 8 the Subcommittee will review the EPA's Composite Model for Leachate Migration with Transformation Products (EPACMTP) and the Finite Source Methodology. Copies of the documents to be reviewed are *not* available from the SAB; they can be obtained from Dr. Zubair Saleem, Office of Solid Waste (5304), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 (202/260–4767). The tentative charge to this subcommittee is as follows:

(a) EPACMTP is the latest and most advanced of the OSW subsurface fate and transport models designed to be computationally efficient for usage in monte carlo analysis for national rulemaking. The question of interest to EPA is the mathematical formulation in EPACMTP of the subsurface fate and transport of daughter products from degrading organic chemical constituents, and the appropriateness for EPA's use of this approach in establishing nation-wide exit levels for hazardous waste in future regulations.

(b) The Office of Solid Waste (OSW) has been using a national monte carlo procedure in which national distributions of parameters are used as input to the model. OSW has developed a regional site-based approach in which hydrogeologic parameters are selected from hydrogeologic regions and in general have cross-correlations. They are used as input to the model. Is this site-based approach better or should OSW continue to use the approach based on national distributions of input parameters?

(c) The OSW's most recently-used approach is based on an infinite source steady-state model. EPA has developed a finite-source approach for use with EPACMTP. OSW would like SAB comments on the adequacy of the approach for regulatory purposes.

(d) MINTEQ (metal speciation model) was developed by EPA. EPA has recently developed the linkage of the output of the model with EPACMTP to assess the subsurface fate and transport of metals. EPA would like SAB comments on the appropriateness of the use of this linkage for metals in EPA's national rulemaking efforts.

Environmental Engineering Committee Meeting

On March 9–10, the EEC will discuss its final draft report on the review of the Use Cluster Scoring System (UCSS) of the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; receive briefings from the Agency on various programs; and plan the remainder of its FY95 activities. Copies of the EEC's draft UCSS report are available from Mrs. Dorothy Clark, address below.

Any member of the public wishing further information, such as a proposed agenda on either meeting should contact Mrs. Dorothy Clark, Secretary, Science Advisory Board (1400F), U.S. EPA, Washington, DC 20460, at 202/260–6552 or 202/260–7118 (fax). Written comments of any length may be provided up until the meetings, but 35 copies must be supplied. Members of the public who wish to make a brief oral presentation should contact Mrs. Kathleen Conway by phone 202/260–2558, or internet CONWAY.KATHLEEN@epamail.epa.gov no later than noon (eastern time) Wednesday March 1 in order to have time reserved on the agenda.

Dated: February 10, 1995.

A. Robert Flaak,

Acting Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 95–4755 Filed 2–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P