refineries for desulfurization of fuel during 1995. The eligibility for and calculation of allowances to small diesel refineries is in accordance with section 410(h) of the Clean Air Act, implemented at 40 CFR 73 subpart G.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenon Smith, EPA Acid Rain Division (6204J), 401 M St., SW, Washington DC; telephone (202) 233–9164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA's Acid Rain Program was established by Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) to reduce acid rain in the continental United States. The Acid Rain Program will achieve a 50 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from utility units. The SO_2 reduction program is a flexible market-based approach to environmental management. As part of this approach, EPA allocates ''allowances'' to affected utility units. Each allowance is a limited authorization to emit up to one ton of SO_2. At the end of each calendar year, each unit must hold allowances in an amount equal to or greater than its SO_2 emissions for the year. Allowances may be bought, sold, or transferred between utilities and other interested parties. Those utility units whose annual emissions are likely to exceed their allocations may install control technologies or switch to cleaner fuels to reduce SO_2 emissions or buy additional allowances.

Section 410(h) of the Clean Air Act provides allowances for small diesel refineries that desulfurize diesel fuel from October 1, 1993 through December 31, 1999. Small refineries are not otherwise affected by the Acid Rain Program and do not need the allowances to comply with any provision of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the allowances serve as a financial benefit to small diesel refineries desulfurizing diesel fuel.

The following table lists the allowances allocated to eligible small diesel refineries for desulfurization in 1995. A total of 29,411 allowances are allocated to 19 refiners. These allowances have a compliance year of 1996.

Refiner	Refinery name or location	Allocation
Big West Oil.	Flying J, Utah	1,277
Cenex	Laurel, Montana	1,500
Crysen	Woods Cross, Utah	806
Frontier	Cheyenne, Wyoming	1,500
Gary Williams.	Bloomfield*	867
Giant	Bloomfield*	271
	Ciniza, New Mexico	1,500
Holly	Lea, New Mexico	1,500
	Navajo, New Mexico	1,500
	Montana	358
Hunt	Tuscaloosa, Alabama	1,500
Kern	Bakersfield, California	1,500
La Gloria	Tyler, Texas	1,500
Lion	El Dorado, Arkansas	1,500
Paramount	Paramount,California	1,500
Pennzoil	Atlas	1,500
	Products	512
Powerine	Santa Fe Springs	1,479
Pride	Abilene, Texas	1,316
Sinclair	Little America, Wyoming.	1,439
	Sinclair, Wyoming	1,500
	Tulsa, Oklahoma	1,500
U.S. Oil & Refining.	Tacoma, Washington	932
Witco	Golden Bear, California.	101
Wyoming Refining.	New Castle, Wyoming	553

*Gary Williams sold the Bloomfield refinery to Giant on October 4, 1995. Gary Williams is allocated allowances for production through October 3 and Giant is credited with production from October 4 through December 31.

Requests for allowances for desulfurization during 1996 are due no later than April 1, 1997. Allowances allocated in 1997 will have a compliance year of 1997.

Dated: May 3, 1996.

Brian J. McLean,

Director, Acid Rain Division.

[FR Doc. 96–11752 Filed 5–9–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[FRL–5503–1]

Establishment of Federal Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C., App. 2, the Office of Research and Development (ORD) at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is establishing a Federal Advisory Committee (Board of Scientific Counselors) to provide expert scientific and engineering advice on the operation of its research program.

The primary functions of the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) are to: Evaluate science and engineering research programs, laboratories, and research-management practices of ORD and recommend actions to improve their quality and/or strengthen their relevance to the mission of the EPA, and evaluate and provide advice concerning the utilization of peer review within ORD to sustain and enhance the quality of science in EPA.

Members of the BOSC will be appointed by the EPA's Deputy Administrator from a list of nominations supplied by the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development. ORD received nominations from its National Centers and Laboratories of highly qualified experts in the science and engineering community. The selected individuals recommended by the AA/ORD represent a cross-section of distinquished individuals with expertise in environmental science and technology. The Committee is necessary and in the public interest.

The first meeting of the BOSC will be in mid-June 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shirley R. Hamilton, Designated Federal Official, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, NCERQA (MC 8701), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, 202–260–0468.

Dated: April 30, 1996.

Robert J. Huggett,

Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.

[FR Doc. 96–11754 Filed 5– 9–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[OPPTS–00183; FRL–5362–5]

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 up to $12,500,000 will be available during federal fiscal year 1996 (FY96) for awards to eligible recipients. There are no matching share requirements for this assistance. This is the third year that 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 FY96 award cycle, all applications must be received by the appropriate EPA regional office on or before June 10, 1996. EPA will make its award decisions and execute its FY96 cooperative agreements by September 30, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact: Susan B. Hazen, 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, e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov. For technical information, contact the appropriate Regional Primary Lead Contact person listed in Unit V. 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 (FY96). 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 1996'' (spring 1996). Copies of the grant guidance may be obtained through any of EPA's ten regional offices at the addresses listed under Unit V. 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 FY96 award cycle, EPA expects between $9,000,000 and $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. Applicants with funding requirements exceeding the base allotments will be considered for receiving this apportioned additional funding based on two factors: the relative ''lead burden'' allocation and the applicant's demonstration of the State's progress in authorizing a training, accreditation, and certification program for lead-based paint activities.

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 and/or FY 1995 grant process, they will be supported to the same extent in FY96 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 can be given apportioned additional sums based upon their relative lead burden and the progress they have made toward establishing a training, certification, and accreditation program. 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 $12,500,000 are available and: (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. 6916 (Roseanne Rudd)
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) 665–7577 (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) 312–6021 (David Combs)
Region IX: (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam), 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. Telephone: (415) 744–1129 (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 FY96 applications is June 10, 1996. 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 FY96 agreements must be executed no later than September 30, 1996.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Grants, Lead, Training and accreditation.

Dated: May 2, 1996,

Susan H. Wayland,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 96–11782 Filed 5–9–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[OPP–30396B; FRL–5367–1]

Lakeshore Enterprises; Approval of Pesticide Product Registrations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces Agency approval of applications to register the pesticide products Green Screen Bags and Green Screen Powder, containing active ingredients not included in any previously registered products pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Julie Fry, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7501W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. CS51B6, Westfield Building North Tower, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308–8673; e-mail: fry.julie@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice, published in the Federal Register of November 1, 1995 (60 FR 55577), which announced that Lakeshore Enterprises 2804 Benzie Highway, Benzonia, MI 49616, had submitted applications to register the products Green Screen Bags and Green Screen Powder (File Symbols 69090–R and 69090–E), containing the active ingredient meat meal at 99 percent. The company later published a notice in the Federal Register of February 7, 1996 (61 FR 4662) amending the active ingredient for both products to include red pepper at 1 percent, active ingredients not included in any previously registered products.

The applications were approved on March 19, 1995, as Green Screen Bags (EPA Reg. No. 69090–1) and Green Screen Powder (EPA Reg. No. 69090–2) for agricultural, vegetable, ornamental, turf, tree, vine, and other terrestrial crop uses.

The Agency has considered all required data on risks associated with the proposed use of meat meal and red pepper, and information on social, economic, and environmental benefits to be derived from use. Specifically, the Agency has considered the nature of the chemical and its pattern of use, application methods and rates, and level and extent of potential exposure. Based on these reviews, the Agency was able to make basic health safety determinations which show that use of meat meal and red pepper when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment.

More detailed information on these registrations is contained in an EPA Pesticide Fact Sheet on meat meal and red pepper.

A copy of this fact sheet, which provides a summary description of the chemical, use patterns and formulations, science findings, and the Agency's regulatory position and rationale, may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

In accordance with section 3(c)(2) of FIFRA, a copy of the approved label and the list of data references used to support registration are available for public inspection in the office of the Product Manager. The data and other scientific information used to support registration, except for material specifically protected by section 10 of FIFRA, are available for public inspection in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 1132, CM #2, Arlington, VA 22202 (703-305–5805). Requests for data must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and must be addressed to the Freedom of