

Workers Local 16, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 302, the Boilermakers Union Local 549 and the Laborers Union Local 324 (Unions) requesting that the Administrator object to the state operating permit issued to Chevron Products Company (Chevron) in Richmond, California; (2) partially granted and partially denied two petitions submitted by Communities for a Better Environment (CBE) requesting that the Administrator object to the state operating permits issued to Chevron in Richmond, California, and ConocoPhillips Company (Conoco) in Rodeo, California; and (3) partially granted and partially denied two petitions submitted by Our Children's Earth Foundation (OCE) requesting that the Administrator object to the state operating permits issued to Tesoro Refining and Marketing Co. (Tesoro) in Martinez, California, and Valero Refining Co. in Benicia, California (Valero).

Pursuant to section 505(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act (Act), the petitioners may seek judicial review of any portion of the petitions which EPA denied in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Any petition for review shall be filed within 60 days from the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 307 of the Act.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final orders, petitions, and other supporting information are available at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Air Division, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. The final orders are also available electronically at: <http://www.epa.gov/region07/programs/artd/air/title5/petitiondb/petitions>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerardo Rios, Chief, Air Permits Office, EPA Region IX, telephone (415) 972-3974, e-mail r9airpermits@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA approves state and local permitting authorities to administer the operating permit program set forth in title V of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f. BAAQMD administers a fully approved title V operating permit program. The Clean Air Act affords EPA the opportunity for a 45-day period to review, and object to as appropriate, operating permits proposed by permitting authorities. Section 505(b)(2) of the Act authorizes any person to petition the EPA Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of this review period to object to a state operating permit if EPA has not done so. Petitions must be based on objections to

the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided by the state, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise these issues during the comment period or the grounds for the issues arose after this period.

BAAQMD submitted proposed permits to EPA on August 25, 2004 (Chevron and Conoco) and August 26, 2004 (Tesoro and Valero). EPA received five petitions to object to the permits (two petitions for the Chevron permit, and one each for Conoco, Tesoro, and Valero) prior to the deadline for section 505(b)(2) petitions.

On March 15, 2005, the Administrator issued one order denying in full the petition submitted by Unions requesting the Administrator to object to the permit for Chevron; two orders partially granting and partially denying the petitions submitted by CBE requesting the Administrator to object to the permits for Chevron and Conoco; and two orders partially granting and partially denying the petitions submitted by OCE requesting the Administrator to object to the permits for Tesoro and Valero. These orders explain the reasons behind EPA's decisions to grant or deny each issue.

Dated: March 15, 2005.

Wayne Nastri,

Regional Administrator, Region 9.

[FR Doc. 05-6195 Filed 3-28-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OW-FRL-7890-5]

Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of grants for implementation of coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification under the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act.

SUMMARY: The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act, signed into law on October 10, 2000, amended the Clean Water Act (CWA), to incorporate provisions to reduce the risk of illness to users of the Nation's recreational waters. Section 406(b) of the CWA, as amended by the BEACH Act, authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to award program development and implementation grants

to eligible States, Territories, Tribes, and local governments to support microbiological testing and monitoring of coastal recreation waters, including the Great Lakes, that are adjacent to beaches or similar points of access used by the public. BEACH Act grants also support development and implementation of programs to notify the public of the potential exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in coastal recreation waters. EPA encourages coastal States and Territories to apply for BEACH Act grants for program implementation (referred to as implementation grants) to implement effective and comprehensive coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs. EPA also encourages coastal Tribes to apply for BEACH Act grants for program development (referred to as development grants) to develop effective and comprehensive coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs.

DATES: States and Territories must submit applications on or before June 27, 2005. Eligible tribes should notify the relevant Regional BEACH Act grant coordinator of their interest in applying on or before June 27, 2005. Upon receipt of a tribe's notice of interest, EPA will establish an appropriate application deadline.

ADDRESSES: You must send your application to the appropriate Regional Grant Coordinator listed in this notice under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section VI.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rich Healy, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., (4305T), Washington, DC 20460, (202) 566-0454, healy.richard@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Grant Program

What Is the Statutory Authority for BEACH Act Grants?

The general statutory authority for BEACH Act grants is section 406(b) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the BEACH Act, Public Law 106-284, 114 Stat. 970 (2000). It provides: "The Administrator may make grants to States and local governments to develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public." CWA section 406(b)(2)(A), however, limits EPA's ability to award implementation grants only to those States, Tribes and Territories that meet certain requirements (see Section II, Funding and Eligibility, below for information on specific requirements).

What Activities Are Eligible for Funding Under the FY 2005 Grants?

In fiscal year 2005, EPA intends to award grants authorized under CWA section 406(b) to eligible States and Territories to support the implementation of coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs that are consistent with EPA's required performance criteria for implementation grants. Also in fiscal year 2005, EPA intends to award development grants to eligible tribes to support the development of coastal recreation water monitoring and public notification programs that are consistent with EPA's performance criteria for grants. EPA published the required performance criteria for grants in National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants, (EPA-823-B-02-004), on July 19, 2002. A notice of availability of the document was published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 47540, July 19, 2002). You can find this document on EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants>. You can also get copies of the document by writing, calling, or e-mailing: Office of Water Resources Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 4100T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. (Phone: (202) 566-1731 or e-mail: center.water-resource@epa.gov).

II. Funding and Eligibility

Who Is Eligible To Apply for These Implementation Grants?

Coastal and Great Lake States that meet the requirements of CWA section 406(b)(2)(A) are eligible for grants in fiscal year 2005 to implement monitoring and notification programs. The term "State" is defined in CWA section 502 to include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. However, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands no longer exists. The Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, which were previously entities within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, have entered into Compacts of Free Association with the Government of the United States. As a result, each is now a sovereign, self-governing entity and, as such, is no longer eligible to receive grants as a Territory or possession of the United States.

Are Local Governments Eligible for Funding?

CWA section 406(b)(2)(B) authorizes EPA to make a grant to a local government for implementation of a monitoring and notification program only if, after the one-year period beginning on the date of publication of the performance criteria (July 19, 2002), EPA determines that the State within which the local government has jurisdiction is not implementing a program that meets the requirements of CWA section 406(b), which includes a requirement that the program is consistent with the performance criteria in National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants. Therefore, July 19, 2003, was the earliest date that local governments would have been eligible for implementation grants. EPA has not determined that any State is implementing the program inconsistent with the requirements in section 406(b). Local governments may contact their EPA Regional office for further information about BEACH Act grants.

How May Tribes Apply for BEACH Act Development Grants and How Much Funding Is Available for Tribes?

Section 518(e) of the CWA authorizes EPA to treat eligible Indian Tribes in the same manner as States for the purpose of receiving CWA section 406 grant funding. For fiscal year 2005, EPA will make \$50,000 available for development grants to eligible tribes. In order to be eligible for a CWA section 406 development grant, a tribe must have coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public. The phrase "coastal recreation waters" is defined in CWA section 502(21) to mean the Great Lakes and marine coastal waters (including coastal estuaries) that are designated under CWA section 303(c) for use for swimming, bathing, surfing, or similar water contact activities. The statute explicitly excludes from the definition inland waters and waters upstream of the mouth of a river or stream having an unimpaired natural connection with the open sea. In addition, a tribe must meet the requirements in CWA section 518 for treatment in a manner similar to a State for purposes of receiving a CWA section 406 grant. EPA encourages those tribes with coastal recreation waters to contact their regional Beach Act grant coordinator for further information regarding the application process as soon as possible.

Are There Any Additional Eligibility Requirements and Grant Conditions Applicable to States, Tribes, and Territories?

Yes, there are additional eligibility requirements and grant conditions. First, CWA section 406(b)(2)(A) provides that EPA may only award a grant to implement a monitoring and notification program if:

- (i) The program is consistent with the performance criteria published by the Administrator under CWA section 406(a);
- (ii) The State or local government prioritizes the use of grant funds for particular coastal recreation waters based on the use of the water and the risk to human health presented by pathogens or pathogen indicators;
- (iii) The State or local government makes available to the Administrator the factors used to prioritize the use of funds under clause (ii);
- (iv) The State or local government provides a list of discrete areas of coastal recreation waters that are subject to the program for monitoring and notification for which the grant is provided that specifies any coastal recreation waters for which fiscal constraints will prevent consistency with the performance criteria under CWA section 406(a); and
- (v) The public is provided an opportunity to review the program through a process that provides for public notice and an opportunity for comment.

Second, CWA section 406(c) requires that as a condition of receipt of a CWA section 406 grant, a State or local government program for monitoring and notification must identify:

- (1) Lists of coastal recreation waters in the State, including coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public;
- (2) In the case of a State program for monitoring and notification, the process by which the State may delegate to local governments responsibility for implementing the monitoring and notification program;
- (3) The frequency and location of monitoring and assessment of coastal recreation waters based on—
 - (A) The periods of recreational use of the waters;
 - (B) The nature and extent of use during certain periods;
 - (C) The proximity of the waters to known point sources and nonpoint sources of pollution; and
 - (D) Any effect of storm events on the waters;
- (4)(A) The methods to be used for detecting levels of pathogens and

pathogen indicators that are harmful to human health; and

(B) The assessment procedures for identifying short-term increases in pathogens and pathogen indicators that are harmful to human health in coastal recreation waters (including increases in relation to storm events);

(5) Measures for prompt communication of the occurrence, nature, location, pollutants involved, and extent of any exceeding of, or likelihood of exceeding, applicable water quality standards for pathogens and pathogen indicators to—

(A) The Administrator, in such form as the Administrator determines to be appropriate; and

(B) A designated official of a local government having jurisdiction over land adjoining the coastal recreation waters for which the failure to meet applicable standards is identified;

(6) Measures for the posting of signs at beaches or similar points of access, or functionally equivalent communication measures that are sufficient to give notice to the public that the coastal recreation waters are not meeting or are not expected to meet applicable water quality standards for pathogens and pathogen indicators; and

(7) Measures that inform the public of the potential risks associated with water contact activities in the coastal recreation waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards.

Third, as required by CWA section 406(b)(3)(A), a State recipient of a CWA section 406 grant must submit to EPA, in such format and at such intervals as EPA determines to be appropriate, a report that describes:

(1) Data collected as part of the program for monitoring and notification as described in section 406(c), and

(2) Actions taken to notify the public when water quality standards are exceeded. In the **Federal Register** notice for fiscal year 2003 grants, EPA established the deadline for States to submit the monitoring report and the notification report for any beach season as January 31st of the year following the beach season (68 FR 15446, 15449 (March 31, 2003)).

Fourth, as required in the **Federal Register** notices for CWA section 406 grants in fiscal years 2003 and 2004, States were required to report to EPA, as a condition of their fiscal year 2003 grants, latitude, longitude and mileage data on:

(1) The extent of beaches and similar points of public access adjacent to coastal recreation waters, and

(2) The extent of beaches that are monitored. (68 FR 15446, 15447) (69 FR 24592, May 4, 2004).

How Much Funding Is Available?

For fiscal year 2005, the total available for BEACH Act grants is \$9.920 million. EPA expects to award \$9.870 million in implementation and development grants to eligible States and Territories. In addition, EPA intends to award \$50,000 in development grants to eligible Tribes.

How Will the Funding for States and Territories Be Allocated?

EPA expects to award grants to all eligible States and Territories who apply for funding based on an allocation formula that the Agency developed for allocating BEACH Act grant funds in 2002. EPA consulted with various States, the Coastal States Organization, and the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA) to develop this formula. It uses three factors that are readily available and verifiable: (1) beach season length, (2) beach miles, and (3) beach use.

(1) Beach Season Length

EPA selected beach season length as a factor because it determines the part of the year when a government would conduct its monitoring program. The longer the beach season, the more resources a government would need to conduct monitoring. The Agency obtained the information on the length of a beach season from the National Health Protection Survey of Beaches for the States or Territories that submitted a completed survey. EPA estimated the beach season length for American Samoa, Oregon, Puerto Rico, and Northern Mariana Islands based on the season reported by nearby States and Territories. EPA estimated the beach season length for Alaska based on air and water temperature, available information on recreation activities, and data from the 1993 National Water Based Recreation Survey. EPA grouped the States and U.S. Territories into four categories of beach season lengths:

For beaches in:	The beach season category is:
Alaska	< 3 months.
Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, months Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.	3–4 months.
Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina.	5–6 months.

For beaches in:	The beach season category is:
American Samoa, California, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana, Puerto Rico, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands.	9–12 months.

(2) Beach Miles

EPA selected miles of beach as a factor because it determines the geographical extent over which a government would conduct monitoring. The more miles of beaches, the more resources a government would need to conduct monitoring. EPA does not have complete and verified beach mileage data at this time. Therefore, in the interim, EPA is using shoreline miles as a surrogate for beach miles in the allocation formula. Shoreline miles data overestimates beach miles in some States and Territories; however, EPA and States agreed that this is the best beach estimate available at this time. EPA used the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) publication, *The Coastline of the United States*, to quantify shoreline miles. Next year, EPA intends to use beach miles (reported by States and Territories) rather than shoreline miles. EPA will also use beach miles information to periodically update the CWA section 406(g) list (also known as the National List of Beaches—document number, EPA-823-R-04-004).

(3) Beach Use

EPA selected beach use as a factor because it reflects the importance of beach-related tourism to the local economy. Greater use of beaches makes it more likely that a government would need to conduct monitoring more frequently due to the larger number of people that might be exposed to pathogens. EPA continues to use the coastal population of counties (based on the 2000 Census data) to quantify the coastal population that is wholly or partially within the State's or Territory's legally defined coastal zone, as a surrogate for actual beach usage.

The grants allocation formula sums three parts. The first part is a base amount for all States and Territories that varies with the length of the beach season. The second part distributes 50% of the total remaining funds based on the ratio of shoreline miles in a State or Territory to the total length of shoreline miles. For example, if a State has 4% of the total coastal and Great Lakes shoreline, that State would receive 4% of 50% or 2% of total funds remaining after the Agency distributed the funds for part one. The third part distributes

the remaining 50% based on the ratio of coastal population in a State or Territory to the total coastal population. For example, if a State has 2% of the total coastal and Great Lakes population, that State would receive 2% of 50% or 1% of the total funds remaining after the Agency distributes the funds for the first two parts. The following table summarizes the allocation formula:

For the factor:	The part of the allocation is:
Beach season length.	< 3 months: \$150,000 (States and Territories with a season <3 months receive season-based funding only.) 3–4 months: \$200,000. 5–6 months: \$250,000. >6 months: \$300,000.
Shoreline miles.	50% of funds remaining after allocation of season-based funding.
Coastal population.	50% of funds remaining after allocation of season-based funding.

For 2005, the total available for BEACH Act grants to States and Territories is \$9.870 million. Assuming all 35 States and Territories with coastal recreation waters apply and meet the statutory eligibility requirements for implementation grants (and have met the statutory grant conditions applicable to previously awarded section 406 grants), the distribution of the funds for year 2005 would be:

For the State or territory of:	The year 2005 allocation is:
Alabama	\$262,650
Alaska	150,000
American Samoa	302,230
California	525,460
Connecticut	224,290
Delaware	211,170
Florida	537,390
Georgia	287,620
Guam	302,710
Hawaii	323,930
Illinois	244,630
Indiana	206,030
Louisiana	326,780
Maine	256,880
Maryland	271,970
Massachusetts	256,580
Michigan	281,530
Minnesota	204,440
Mississippi	257,810
New Hampshire	204,710
New Jersey	280,780
New York	354,580
North Carolina	304,540
Northern Mariana	303,470
Ohio	224,580
Oregon	229,910
Pennsylvania	223,410
Puerto Rico	329,570
Rhode Island	213,140
South Carolina	298,490

For the State or territory of:	The year 2005 allocation is:
Texas	386,150
U.S. Virgin Islands	303,310
Virginia	279,920
Washington	273,080
Wisconsin	226,260

EPA expects that all 35 States and Territories will apply. If fewer than 35 States and Territories apply for the allocated amount, or if any applicant fails to meet the statutory eligibility requirements (or the statutory conditions applicable to previously awarded section 406 grants), then EPA will distribute available grant funds to eligible States and Territories in the following order:

(1) States that meet the eligibility requirements for implementation grants and that have met the statutory conditions applicable to previously awarded section 406 grants will be awarded the full amount of funds allocated to the State under the formula described above.

(2) States that have not met the requirements for implementation grants but have met the statutory requirements and grant conditions applicable to previously awarded section 406 grants may receive grants for continued program development. Any program development grants that the Agency awards will be for the limited purpose of completing work needed to qualify for implementation grants. Therefore, we expect that funding levels for continued program development grants will be lower than the amount allocated for program implementation grants.

(3) EPA may award program implementation grants to local governments in States that the Agency determines have not met the requirements for implementation grants.

(4) Should there be any remaining funds, EPA may award these funds to those States that have met the statutory requirements for implementation grants, as well as the statutory grant conditions of previous section 406 grants, using the criteria in the allocation formula.

How Will the Funding for Tribes Be Allocated?

EPA expects to apportion the funds set aside for tribal grants evenly among all eligible tribes that apply for funding.

What Is the Expected Duration of Funding and Projects?

The expected funding and project period for implementation grants awarded in fiscal year 2005 is one year.

Does EPA Require Matching Funds?

Recipients do not have to provide matching funds for these Implementation Grants. EPA may establish a match requirement in the future based on a review of State program activity and funding levels.

What If a State Cannot Use All of Its Allocation?

If a State, Tribe, or Territory cannot use all of its allocation, the Regional Administrator may award the unused funds to any eligible coastal or Great Lake grant recipient in the Region for the continued development or implementation of their coastal recreation water monitoring and notification program(s). If, after re-allocations, there are still unused funds within the Region, EPA Headquarters will redistribute these funds to any eligible coastal or Great Lake grant recipient.

III. Eligible Activities

Recipients of implementation grants may use funds for activities to support implementing a beach monitoring and notification program that is consistent with the required performance criteria for grants specified in the document, *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants*, (document number: EPA-823-B-02-004). Recipients of development grants may use the funds to develop a beach monitoring and notification program consistent with the performance criteria.

IV. Selection Process

EPA Regional offices will award CWA section 406 grants through a non-competitive process. EPA expects to award grants to all eligible State, Tribe, and Territory applicants that meet the applicable requirements described in this notice.

Who Has the Authority To Award BEACH Act Grants?

The Administrator has delegated the authority to award BEACH Act grants to the Regional Administrators.

V. Application Procedure

What Is the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number for the BEACH Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants?

The number assigned to the BEACH Act Grants is 66.472, Program Code CU.

Can BEACH Act Grant Funds Be Included in a Performance Partnership Grant?

For fiscal year 2005, BEACH Act Grants cannot be included in a Performance Partnership Grant.

What Is the Application Process for States and Territories?

Your application package should contain completed:

- EPA SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance
- Program Summary
- Data Submission Plan, and

In order for EPA to determine that a State or local government is eligible for an implementation grant, the applicant must submit documentation with its application to demonstrate that its program is consistent with the performance criteria. The Program Summary must contain sufficient technical detail for EPA to confirm that your program meets the statutory eligibility requirements and statutory grant conditions for previously awarded CWA section 406 grants listed in section II (Funding and Eligibility) of this notice. The Program Summary must also describe how the State used BEACH Act Grant funds to develop the beach monitoring and notification program, and how the program has met the nine performance criteria in *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants*, (EPA-823-B-02-004). The Program Summary should also describe your program's objectives for the next year.

The Data Submission Plan describes the State data infrastructure and how the State plans to submit beach monitoring and notification data to EPA. For those States who have already submitted their Data Submission Plan, updates and amendments to the Plan may be submitted. More information on both the Program Summary and Data Submission Plan is available at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/>.

States and territories must submit application packages to the appropriate EPA Regional Office by June 27, 2005. EPA will make an award after the Agency reviews the documentation and confirms that the program meets the applicable requirements. The Office of Management and Budget has authorized EPA to collect this information (BEACH Act Grant Information Collection Request, OMB control number 2040-0244). Please contact the appropriate EPA Regional Office for a complete application package. See Section VI for a list of EPA Regional Grant Coordinators or visit the EPA Beach Watch Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/contact.html> on the Internet.

What Should a Tribe's Notice of Interest Contain?

The Notice of Intent should include the tribe's name and the name and telephone number of a contact person.

Are Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Required for Application?

Yes. Three specific QA/QC requirements must be met to comply with EPA's performance criteria for grants:

(1) Applicants must submit documentation that describes the quality system implemented by the State, Tribe, or local government. Documentation may be in the form of a Quality Management Plan or equivalent documentation.

(2) Applicants must submit a quality assurance project plan (QAPP) or equivalent documentation.

(3) Applicants are responsible for submitting documentation of the quality system and QAPP for review and approval by the EPA Quality Assurance Officer or his designee before they take primary or secondary environmental measurements. More information about the required QA/QC procedures is available in Chapter Four and Appendix H of *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants* (EPA-823-B-02-004).

Are There Reporting Requirements?

Recipients must submit annual performance reports and financial reports as required in 40 CFR 31.40 and 31.41. The annual performance report explains changes to the beach monitoring and notification program during the grant year. It also describes how the grant funds were used to implement the program to meet the performance criteria listed in *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants* (EPA-823-B-02-004). The annual performance report required under 40 CFR 31.40 is due no later than 90 days after the grant year. Recipients must also submit annual monitoring and notification reports required under by the *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants*; (EPA-823-B-02-004). Sections 2.2.3 and 4.3 of the document contain the performance criterion requiring an annual monitoring report, and sections 2.2.8 and 5.4 contain the performance criterion requiring an annual notification report. The required monitoring and notification data are described at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/>. These reports, required to be submitted to EPA

by States, Tribes and Territories under CWA section 406(b)(3)(A), include data collected as part of a monitoring and notification program. As a condition of award of an implementation grant, EPA requires that the monitoring report and the notification report for any beach season be submitted not later than January 31 of the year following the beach season. (See section II, Funding and Eligibility, above.)

What Regulations and OMB Cost Circular Apply to the Award and Administration of These Grants?

The regulations at 40 CFR part 31 govern the award and administration of grants to States, tribes, local governments, and Territories under CWA sections 406(b). Allowable costs will be determined according to the cost principles outlined in OMB Cost Circular A-87.

VI. Grant Coordinators

Headquarters—Washington, DC

Rich Healy USEPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW.—4305, Washington, DC 20460; T: (202) 566-0405; F: (202) 566-0409; healy.richard@epa.gov.

Region I—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

Matt Liebman USEPA Region I, One Congress Street, Ste. 1100—CWQ, Boston, MA 02114-2023; T: (617) 918-1626; F: (617) 918-1505; liebman.matt@epa.gov.

Region II—New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands

Helen Grebe USEPA Region II, 2890 Woodbridge Avenue, MS220, Edison, NJ 08837-3679; T: (732) 321-6797; F: (732) 321-6616; grebe.helen@epa.gov.

Region III—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia

Tiffany Crawford USEPA Region III, 1650 Arch Street 3ES10, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029; T: (215) 814-5776; F: (215) 814-2301; crawford.tiffany@epa.gov.

Region IV—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina

Joel Hansel USEPA Region IV, 61 Forsyth Street, 15th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30303-3415; T: (404) 562-9274; F: (404) 562-9224; hansel.joel@epa.gov.

Region V—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Holly Wirick USEPA Region V, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, WT-16J, Chicago, IL 60604-3507; T: (312) 353-6704; F:

(312) 886-0168;
wirick.holiday@epa.gov.

Region VI—Louisiana, Texas

Mike Schaub USEPA Region VI, 1445 Ross Avenue, 6WQ-EW, Dallas, TX 75202-2733; T: (214) 665-7314; F: (214) 665-6689; schaub.mike@epa.gov.

Region IX—American Soma, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, California, Guam, Hawaii

Terry Fleming USEPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street WTR-2, San Francisco, CA 94105; T: (415) 972-3462; F: (415) 947-3537; fleming.terrence@epa.gov.

Region X—Alaska, Oregon, Washington

Rob Pedersen USEPA Region X, 120 Sixth Avenue, OW-134, Seattle, WA 98101; T: (206) 553-1646; F: (206) 553-0165; pedersen.rob@epa.gov.

Dated: March 15, 2005.

Benjamin H. Grumbles,

Assistant Administrator of Water.

[FR Doc. 05-6194 Filed 3-28-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7890-7]

Science Advisory Board Staff Office; Notification of an Upcoming Meeting of the Science Advisory Board Ecological Processes and Effects Committee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office announces a public teleconference of the SAB Ecological Processes and Effects Committee.

DATES: April 21, 2005. The public teleconference will be held on April 21, 2005, from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. (eastern time).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the Public wishing to obtain the teleconference call-in number and access code to participate in the teleconference may contact Dr. Thomas Armitage, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), U.S. EPA Science Advisory Board by telephone/voice mail at (202) 343-9995, or via e-mail at armitage.thomas@epa.gov. The SAB Mailing address is: U.S. EPA, Science Advisory Board (1400F), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. General information about the SAB may be

found in the SAB Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/sab>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: Ecological risk assessments have been conducted since the 1980's, and EPA's Guidelines for Ecological Risk Assessment (document number: EPA/630/R095/002F available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=12460>) were published in 1998. Since 1998, the practice of ecological risk assessment has continued to advance. The SAB Ecological Processes and Effects Committee (EPEC) has proposed a project to evaluate the current state of the practice of ecological risk assessment. The proposed project is intended to address scientific aspects of ecological risk assessment including, but not limited to, approaches for toxic chemicals, habitat modification, multiple stressors, and landscape level assessments. The EPEC will meet by teleconference to discuss the proposed project. The teleconference agenda will be posted on the SAB website prior to the teleconference.

Procedures for Providing Public Comment: It is the policy of the EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office to accept written public comments of any length, and to accommodate oral public comments whenever possible. The EPA SAB Staff Office expects that public statements presented at the Ecological Processes and Effects Committee teleconference will not be repetitive of previously submitted oral or written statements. **Oral Comments:** In general, each individual or group requesting an oral presentation at a conference call meeting will be limited to no more than three minutes per speaker and no more than fifteen minutes total. Interested parties should contact the DFO in writing via e-mail at least one week prior to the teleconference in order to be placed on the public speaker list. **Written Comments:** Although written comments are accepted until the date of the teleconference (unless otherwise stated), written comments should be received in the SAB Staff Office at least one week prior to the teleconference date so that the comments may be made available to the committee or panel for their consideration. Comments should be supplied to the DFO at the address/contact information above in the following formats: one hard copy with original signature, and one electronic copy via e-mail (acceptable file format: Adobe Acrobat, WordPerfect, Word, or Rich Text files (in IBM-PC/Windows 98/2000/XP format)).

Meeting Accommodations:

Individuals requiring special accommodation to access the teleconference, should contact the relevant DFO at least five business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

Dated: March 22, 2005.

Vanessa T. Vu,

Director, EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office.

[FR Doc. 05-6192 Filed 3-28-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7890-6]

Science Advisory Board Staff Office; Notification of Upcoming Teleconferences of the Advisory Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis and its Ecological Effects Subcommittee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office announces a public teleconference of the Ecological Effects Subcommittee (EES) of the Advisory Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis (Council). The EES will meet to discuss its draft advisory report in response to EPA's charge questions related to the Agency's Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act, Revised Analytic Plan for EPA's Second Prospective Analysis, 1990-2020. The chartered Council will subsequently meet to review the draft advisory of the EES and consider it for approval and transmittal to the EPA Administrator.

DATES: The public teleconference of the Council EES will be held on April 14, 2005 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (eastern time). The public teleconference of the Council will be held on May 24, 2005 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (eastern time).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Members of the public who wish to obtain the call-in number or access code or submit written or brief oral comments (three minutes or less) must contact Dr. Holly Stallworth, Designated Federal Officer, at telephone/voice mail: (202) 343-9867 or via e-mail at: stallworth.holly@epa.gov. Any member of the public wishing further information regarding the SAB or the Council EES may also contact Dr. Stallworth, or visit the SAB Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/sab>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: EPA's Office of Air and