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Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5150-7]

Public Water Supply Supervision Program; Program Revision for the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas are revising their approved State Public Water Supply Supervision Primacy Program. These States have adopted drinking water regulations for (1) synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and monitoring for unregulated contaminants that correspond to the National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations for synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, monitoring for unregulated contaminants, and National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation promulgated by EPA on January 30, 1991 (56 FR 3526), July 1, 1991 (56 FR 30266), and July 17, 1992 (57 FR 31776). EPA has determined that these State program revisions are no less stringent than the corresponding Federal regulations. Therefore, EPA has tentatively decided to approve these State program revisions.

All interested parties are invited to request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing must be submitted by March 13, 1995 to the Regional Administrator at the address shown below. Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the Regional Administrator. However, if a substantial request for a public hearing is made by March 13, 1995, a public hearing will be held. If no timely and appropriate request for a hearing is received and the Regional Administrator does not elect to hold a hearing on his own motion, this determination shall become effective on March 13, 1995.

A request for a public hearing shall include the following: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity

requesting a hearing. (2) A brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the Regional Administrator's determination and of information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing. (3) The signature of the individual making the request; or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

ADDRESSES: All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following offices:

Arkansas Department of Health, Engineering Division, 4815 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 75205

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health—Engineering, 325 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70112

New Mexico Environment Department, Drinking Water Bureau, 2052 Galisteo, Suite B, Santa Fe, NM 87501

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, 1000 N.E. 10th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73117

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Water Utilities Division, 12015 Park 35 Circle, Bldg F, Suite 3202, Austin, TX 78753

Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: O. Thomas Love, Jr., EPA, Region 6, Water Supply Branch, at the Dallas address given above; telephone (214) 665-7150. (Sec. 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, (1986) and 40 CFR 142.10 of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)

Dated: January 26, 1995.

Allyn M. Davis,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-3293 Filed 2-8-95; 8:45 am]

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[FRL-5150-8]

Office of Research and Development Office of Exploratory Research; Reducing Uncertainty in Risk Assessment and Improving Risk Reduction Approaches

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: 1995 Grants for Research.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) invites research grant applications in four areas of special interest to its mission:

- Human health risk assessment.
- Indoor air quality in large office buildings.
- Air pollutants (particulate matter, tropospheric ozone, and toxics).
- Regional hydrologic vulnerability to global climate change.

This invitation provides relevant background information, summarizes EPA interests in the four topic areas, and describes the application and review process.

Background

EPA has increased funding for its investigator-initiated research grants in fiscal year 1995. EPA therefore is issuing two additional Requests for Applications (RFAs), of which this is one. The other is a joint solicitation with the National Science Foundation (NSF) that identifies three areas of interest to both agencies—water and watersheds; valuation and environmental policy; and technology for a sustainable environment (pollution prevention).

Information on the NSF/EPA solicitation can be obtained by contacting Dr. Penny Firth at NSF, (703) 306-1480, or Dr. Melinda McClanahan at EPA, (202) 260-7473.

EPA Mission and R&D Strategy

The mission of EPA—and its unique role—is the joint protection of environmental quality and human health through effective regulations and other policy decisions. Achievement of this mission requires the application of sound science to the assessment of environmental problems and evaluation of solutions. Moreover, a significant challenge is to support long-term research that anticipates future environmental problems and strives to fill significant gaps in knowledge relevant to meeting regulatory goals.

This Request for Applications and the joint EPA/NSF solicitation are important steps toward ensuring that EPA is positioned to provide national leadership as the country enters a new generation of environmental protection.

EPA recently reorganized its research programs to focus on major areas of uncertainty associated with assessment and reduction of risks to human health and ecosystems. Through its laboratories and through grants to universities and other not-for-profit institutions, EPA will conduct and support research in the subject matter areas where regulatory officials face the most significant gaps in knowledge about environmental risks. Because risk is a function of both hazard and exposure, EPA will promote research in both domains—according highest