

June, 1996. Applications for consideration under Round I must be postmarked on or before July 22, 1996. Applications postmarked after July 22, 1996, but postmarked on or before August 15, 1996, will be considered under Round II.

Applicants are required to focus on one specific crime or disorder problem. These include: residential or commercial burglary; auto theft; larceny; homicide; assault; rape/sexual assault; alcohol-related problems; street-level drug dealing or drug-related problems; vandalism, prostitution or other disorder problems. Applicants will conduct an in-depth inquiry into the causes of the problem, develop tailor-made responses to it, and assess the impact of those responses.

Problem-Solving Partnerships is expected to be a very competitive grant program. Up to \$40,000,000 in Problem-Solving partnership grants will be awarded. No local match is required, but applicants are encouraged to contribute cash or in-kind resources to their proposed projects. A minimum of 5 percent of the grant award must be used to evaluate the impact of the problem-solving effort on the targeted crime or disorder problem. Grant funds must be used to supplement, and not supplant, state or local funds that otherwise would be devoted to public safety activities.

Law enforcement agencies generally must partner with a non-profit, community-based entity or municipal agency. Such a partnership must be outlined in a collaboration agreement that accompanies the application. Law enforcement agencies (primary applicants) only may submit one application. Community-based entities (secondary applicants) may partner with one or more law enforcement agencies and, therefore, may appear in more than one application.

An award under the Problem-Solving Partnerships grant program will not affect the eligibility of an agency to receive awards under any other COPS program.

Dated: Dated June 6, 1996.

Joseph E. Brann,
Director.

[FR Doc. 96-14973 Filed 6-12-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Pursuant to the Clean Air Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a consent decree was lodged in *U.S. v. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Chevron Pipe Line Company*, Civil

Action No. C 96-2082 (N.D. Cal.) on June 5, 1996, with the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The case is a civil action under Section 113(b) of the Clean Air Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. 7413(b), for violations of provisions of the Act and of the regulations for New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") in subparts Ka and Kb of Part 60 of 40 CFR that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks that are subject to the regulations to be sealed or covered.

The violations of the NSPS regulations involved Chevron's Richmond Refinery in Richmond, California and Chevron's pipeline transfer station in La Mirada, California. Petroleum storage tanks at these facilities have "guideposts" that pass through the roofs of the storage tanks. The complaint alleges that the defendant's use of "slotted" guidepoles—guidepoles perforated by a series of slots along the length of the pole—violate NSPS that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks to be sealed or covered. The complaint seeks injunctive relief to ensure future compliance with the NSPS regulations. Under the consent decree, Chevron Richmond will retrofit a total of 18 tanks with agreed upon emission control equipment and Chevron La Mirada will retrofit one tank. After retrofitting the specified tanks, the defendant is required to operate the emissions control equipment specified by its consent decree in compliance with the Clean Air Act and its consent decree.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed consent decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, and copied to Helen Kang, Environmental Enforcement Section, U.S. Department of Justice, 301 Howard Street, Suite 870, San Francisco, CA 94105, and should refer to *U.S. v. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Chevron Pipe Line Company*, DOJ Nos. 90-11-3-1398 and 90-5-2-1-1965.

The proposed Chevron consent decree may be examined at the office of the United States Attorney, Northern District of California, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102; the Region IX Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105; and at the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202)

624-0892. A copy of the proposed consent decree may be obtained in person or by mail from the Consent Decree Library, 1120 G Street, N.W., 4th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. To request a copy of the consent decree in *United States v. Chevron U.S.A. Inc. and Chevron Pipe Line Company*, please refer to that case and DOJ Nos. 90-5-2-1-1965 and 90-11-3-1398 and enclose a check for the amount of \$4.50. Your check should be payable to the Consent Decree Library.

Joel Gross,

Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section,
Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 96-14978 Filed 6-12-96; 8:45 am]

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Notice of Lodging of Consent Decrees Pursuant to the Clean Air Act

In accordance with Departmental policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that a consent decree was lodged in *U.S. v. Mobil Oil Corp.*, Civil Action No. CV 96-3981-RSWL (SHx) (C.D. Cal.) on June 5, 1996, with the United States District court for the Central District of California. The case is a civil action under Section 113(b) of the Clean Air Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. § 7413(b), for violations of provisions of the Act and of the regulations for New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") in subparts Ka and Kb of Part 60 of 40 CFR that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks that are subject to the regulations to be sealed or covered.

The violations of the NSPS regulations involved Mobil's Torrance Refinery, located in Los Angeles County, California. Petroleum storage tanks at this facility have "guidepoles" that pass through the roofs of the storage tanks. The complaint alleges that the defendant's use of "slotted" guidepoles—guidepoles perforated by a series of slots along the length of the pole—violate NSPS that require all openings in the roofs of petroleum storage tanks to be sealed or covered. The complaint seeks injunctive relief to ensure future compliance with the NSPS regulations. Under the consent decree, Mobil will retrofit a total of 20 tanks with agreed upon emission control equipment. After retrofitting the specified tanks, the defendant is required to operate the emissions control equipment specified by its consent decree in compliance with the Clean Air Act and its consent decree.

The Department of Justice will receive, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication, comments relating to the proposed