Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, (703) 697–3387.

Dated: January 5, 2007.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 07–66 Filed 1–10–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–8267–5]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; Petition for Objection to State Operating Permit for Denver Regional Landfill South, Weld County, CO

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of final order on petition to object to a state operating permit.

SUMMARY: This document announces that the EPA Administrator has responded to a citizen petition asking EPA to object to a Clean Air Act (Act) title V operating permit issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Specifically, the Administrator has denied the March 9, 2006 petition submitted by Rocky Mountain Clean Air Action and Jeremy Nichols (Petitioners) to object to the March 1, 2006 operating permit issued to Denver Regional Landfill South (DRLS).

Pursuant to section 505(b)(2) of the Act, a petitioner may seek judicial review of EPA's denial of a petition in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate 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: You may review copies of the final order, the petition, and other supporting information at the EPA Region 8 Office, 999 18th Street, Suite 200, Denver, Colorado 80202–2466, and following the relocation of Region 8 at 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202–1129. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to view the copies of the final order, the petition, and other supporting information. You may view the hard copies Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., excluding Federal holidays. If you wish to examine these documents, you should make an appointment at least 24 hours before visiting. Additionally, the final order for Denver Regional Landfill South is available electronically at: *http://www.epa.gov/region7/programs/artd/air/title5/petitiondb/petitiondb2006.htm.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Razzazian, Office of Partnership and Regulatory Assistance, EPA, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 200, Denver, Colorado 80202–2466, (303) 312–6648, *razzazian.christopher@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Act affords EPA a 45-day period to review, and object to, as appropriate, a title V operating permit proposed by a state permitting authority. Section 505(b)(2) of the Act authorizes any person to petition the EPA Administrator, within 60 days after the expiration of the EPA review period, to object to a title V operating permit if EPA has not done so. Petitions must be based only 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.

On March 9, 2006, EPA received a petition from Petitioners requesting that EPA object to the title V operating permit for Denver Regional Landfill South. The request was based on various allegations related to permit-specific procedural and substantive issues. The following is a summary of the main objections raised by the Petitioners: (1) Colorado did not respond to significant comments Petitioners raised during a second comment period on the permit, which resulted in deficiencies in the permit; (2) the operating permit fails to ensure compliance with the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for municipal solid waste landfills; (3) the operating permit fails to ensure compliance with startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements in relation to the control of hazardous air pollutants; and (4) the operating permit contains an inappropriate exemption from emission limits during upset conditions and thus, fails to ensure compliance with applicable requirements related to NAAQS and PSD increments.

On December 22, 2006, the Administrator issued an order denying the petition. The order explains the reasons behind EPA's conclusion to deny the petition for objection on all grounds.

Dated: December 28, 2006.

Robert E. Roberts,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. E7–251 Filed 1–10–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OW–FRL–8268–1]

Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

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 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 and Great Lakes 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 and Great Lakes 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 April 11, 2007. Eligible Tribes should notify the relevant Regional BEACH Act grant coordinator of their interest in applying on or before March 12, 2007. 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, 202–566–0405, *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, Pub. L. No. 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 2007 Grants?

In fiscal year 2007, 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 2007, 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 its 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). This document can be found on EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants.* Copies of the document may also be obtained 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 2007 to implement monitoring and notification programs. The definition of the term ''State'' in CWA section 502 includes the District of Columbia, and current U.S. Territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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. 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 2007, 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 demonstrate that it meets the ''treatment in the same manner as a State'' (TAS) criteria contained in CWA section 518(e) for purposes of receiving a section 406 beaches grant. To demonstrate TAS, the Tribe must show that it: (1) Is federally recognized; (2) has a governing body carrying out substantial governmental duties and powers; (3) will be exercising functions pertaining to waters within reservation; and (4) is reasonably expected to be capable of carrying out the functions consistent with the CWA and all applicable regulations. 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. States must submit to EPA both the monitoring and notification reports for any beach season by January 31 of the year following the beach season. For the 2007 beach season, the deadline for states to submit these reports is January 31, 2008. EPA first established this report submission deadline in the **Federal Register** notice for the fiscal year 2003 grants (68 FR 15446, 15449 (March 31, 2003)).

Fourth, States are required to report to EPA, 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.

EPA first established this requirement in the **Federal Register** notice for the fiscal year 2003 grants (68 FR 15446, 15447 (March 31, 2003)). EPA is continuing this requirement in order to capture any changes States may make to their beach monitoring program. States must report to EPA any changes to either the extent of their beaches or similar points of access, or to the extent of their beaches that are monitored.

How Much Funding Is Available?

For fiscal year 2007, the total available for BEACH Act grants is expected to be $9,900,000 subject to the availability of funds. EPA expects to award $9,850,000 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?

For fiscal year 2007, 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: (1) Beach season length, (2) beach miles, and (3) beach use. As discussed in more detail below, EPA is reviewing the allocation formula in an effort to improve it.

(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 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, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.	3–4 months.
Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina.	5–6 months.
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 beach mileage data in a format that can be used for the allocation formula 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 way to estimate beach miles available at this time. EPA used the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) publication, The Coastline of the United States, to quantify shoreline miles. EPA is in the process of reviewing the appropriateness of shoreline and beach miles data as factors in the allocation formula.

(3) Beach Use

EPA selected beach use as a factor because it reflects the magnitude of potential human exposure to pathogens at recreational beaches. Greater use of

beaches makes it more likely that a government would need to increase monitoring frequency due to the larger number of people potentially 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. EPA is reviewing the appropriateness of coastal county population and beach use data as factors in the allocation formula.

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:

	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 2007, the total available for BEACH Act grants to States and Territories is expected to be $9,850,000 million. This is an estimate pending the Agency's fiscal year 2007 appropriation. EPA will announce on its Web site any changes to the total amount available for BEACH Act grants, at *http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/.* 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 2007 is expected to be:

For the State or Territory of:	The year 2007 allocation is expected to be:
Alabama	$262,510
Alaska	$150,000
American Samoa	$302,200
California	$522,920
Connecticut	$224,010
Delaware	$211,040
Florida	$534,700
Georgia	$287,200
Guam	$302,680
Hawaii	$323,660
Illinois	$244,120
Indiana	$205,960
Louisiana	$325,370
Maine	$256,240
Maryland	$271,150
Massachusetts	$255,940
Michigan	$280,610
Minnesota	$204,390
Mississippi	$257,720
New Hampshire	$204,660
New Jersey	$279,870
New York	$352,830
North Carolina	$303,920
Northern Marianas	$303,430
Ohio	$224,300
Oregon	$229,570
Pennsylvania	$223,150
Puerto Rico	$329,240
Rhode Island	$212,990
South Carolina	$297,940
Texas	$385,180
U.S. Virgin Islands	$303,270
Virginia	$279,020
Washington	$272,250
Wisconsin	$225,960

In the **Federal Register** notice announcing the availability of fiscal year 2006 grants EPA declared its intention to consider revising the grant allocation formula (71 FR 1744, 1746 (January 11, 2006)). EPA began this process on February 15, 2006, when it convened a State/EPA workgroup to evaluate the current allocation formula. In order to garner input from the widest available audience, EPA intends to propose for broad input a revised allocation formula in calendar year 2008. Although the planning for this proposal is still in the early stages, EPA expects that one component of any revised allocation formula will include an incentive to encourage more timely expenditure of grant funds by individual States and Territories. EPA intends to consult further with interested stakeholders before making any changes to improve the allocation formula in the future. At this time, EPA expects that any change would be implemented when EPA awards BEACH Act grants for fiscal year 2010.

What if a State Does Not Apply or Does Not Qualify for Funding?

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.

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 reallocations, there are still unused funds within the Region, EPA Headquarters will redistribute these funds to any eligible coastal or Great Lake BEACH Act grant recipient.

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 periods for implementation grants awarded in fiscal year 2007 is one year.

Does EPA Require Matching Funds?

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

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 2007, 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, and Data Submission Plan.

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 is consistent with 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 the state or territory 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. States may submit a new Data Submission Plan, or they may submit updates and amendments to their current Plan. 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 April 11, 2007. 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 *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. This document can be found 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 St., 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 Ave., 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 St., 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 Blvd., 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 Ave., 6WQ–EW, Dallas, TX 75202–2733; T: 214–665–7314; F: 214–665–6689; *schaub.mike@epa.gov.*

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

Terry Fleming USEPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., 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 Ave., OW–134, Seattle, WA 98101; T: 206–553–1646; F: 206–553–0165; *pedersen.rob@epa.gov.*

Dated: January 4, 2007.

Michael Shapiro,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Water.

[FR Doc. E7–248 Filed 1–10–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSURANCE CORPORATION

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board; Regular Meeting

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the regular meeting of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on January 11, 2007, from 10 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roland E. Smith, Secretary to the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board, (703) 883–4009, TTY (703) 883–4056.

ADDRESSES: Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available) and parts will be closed to the public. In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

Open Session

A. Approval of Minutes

- December 14, 2006 (Regular Meeting).

B. New Business

- Review of Insurance Premium Rates.

Closed Session

- Audit Plan for the Year Ended December 31, 2006.

Dated: January 5, 2007.

James M. Morris,

Acting Secretary, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Board.

[FR Doc. E7–213 Filed 1–10–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6710–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

SUMMARY: Background

On June 15, 1984, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delegated to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) its approval authority under the Paperwork Reduction Act, as per 5 CFR 1320.16, to approve of and assign OMB control numbers to collection of information requests and requirements conducted or sponsored by the Board under conditions set forth in 5 CFR 1320 Appendix A.1. Board–approved collections of information are incorporated into the official OMB inventory of currently approved collections of information. Copies of the Paperwork Reduction Act Submission, supporting statements and approved collection of information instruments are placed into OMB's public docket files. The Federal Reserve may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Request for comment on information collection proposals

The following information collections, which are being handled under this delegated authority, have received initial Board approval and are hereby published for comment. At the end of the comment period, the proposed information collections, along with an analysis of comments and recommendations received, will be submitted to the Board for final approval under OMB delegated authority. Comments are invited on the following:

a. Whether the proposed collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the Federal Reserve's functions; including whether the information has practical utility;

b. The accuracy of the Federal Reserve's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collections,