

which exceed 6000 acres in size as mandatory Class I areas. Congress also allowed States or Tribes to request redesignation of any area to Class I air quality protection status. Class I areas are to receive special protection from degradation of air quality, and the most stringent PSD increments apply in these areas.

The Class I increments for SO₂ are defined in section 163(b)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7473(b)(1), as follows:

Annual arithmetic mean	2 ug/m ³
Twenty-four hour maximum	5 ug/m ³
Three-hour maximum	25ug/m ³

These increments are also promulgated in EPA's PSD regulations at 40 CFR 52.21(c). North Dakota has adopted these increments as state regulation in section 33-15-15-01.2.b. of the North Dakota Administrative Code, which EPA approved as part of the SIP on November 2, 1979 (44 FR 63102).

For any averaging period other than an annual averaging period, section 163(a) of the Act allows the increment to be exceeded during one such period per year. Otherwise, section 163 of the Act provides that the increments are not to be exceeded and that the SIP must contain measures assuring that the increments will not be exceeded. Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), further requires the SIP to include provisions prohibiting any source or other emitting activity within the State from emitting air pollution in amounts that will interfere with measures to be included in any other State's implementation plan to prevent significant deterioration of air quality. EPA's PSD regulations also provide that the SIP must be revised whenever EPA or the State determines that an applicable PSD increment is being violated. (See 40 CFR 51.166(a)(3).)

III. How Can I Obtain More Information on This Matter?

Copies of the State's March 13, 2001 letter and EPA's March 28, 2001 response can be obtained from the contact person listed above. A Background Document is also available, which discusses in greater detail the PSD requirements of the Act, the history of PSD increment violations in North Dakota Class I areas, and the State's draft modeling analysis.

This notice today informs the public and identifies the appropriate EPA regional office from which the public may gain further information and review the relevant documents pertaining to this North Dakota PSD increment issue.

Dated: April 20, 2001.

Jack W. McGraw,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region VIII.
[FR Doc. 01-13409 Filed 5-25-01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-100171; FRL-6784-1]

DynCorp I & ET and Geologics; Transfer of Data

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that pesticide-related information submitted to EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), including information that may have been claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI) by the submitter, will be transferred to DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, in accordance with 40 CFR 2.307(h)(3) and 2.308(i)(2). DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, have been awarded a contract to perform work for OPP, and access to this information will enable DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, to fulfill the obligations of the contract.

DATES: DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, will be given access to this information on or before June 4, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Erik R. Johnson, FIFRA Security Officer, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 305-7248; e-mail address: johnson.erik@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action applies to the public in general. As such, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>.

II. Contractor Requirements

Under Contract No. 68-W0-1007, DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, will perform the following based on the statement of work.

OPP develops data requirements and study guidelines that are used to assess the potential impact pesticides may have on human health and the environment. Before using these data for regulatory purposes, OPP must evaluate the studies to determine their adequacy and to guarantee that appropriate quality assurance (QA) procedures were carried out. In evaluating and performing services required under this statement of work, the contractor shall submit all relevant information used in developing conclusions or options to the cognizant Work Assignment Manager (WAM) for all projects for review and approval.

OPP has determined that access by DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, to information on all pesticide chemicals is necessary for the performance of this contract.

Some of this information may be entitled to confidential treatment. The information has been submitted to EPA under sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 of FIFRA and under sections 408 and 409 of FFDCA.

In accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 2.307(h)(2), the contract with DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, prohibits use of the information for any purpose not specified in the contract; prohibits disclosure of the information to a third party without prior written approval from the Agency; and requires that each official and employee of the contractor sign an agreement to protect the information from unauthorized release and to handle it in accordance with the FIFRA Information Security Manual. In addition, DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, are required to submit for EPA approval a security plan

under which any CBI will be secured and protected against unauthorized release or compromise. No information will be provided to DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, until the requirements in this document have been fully satisfied. Records of information provided to DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, will be maintained by EPA Project Officers for this contract. All information supplied to DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, by EPA for use in connection with this contract will be returned to EPA when DynCorp I & ET and its subcontractor, Geologics, have completed their work.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Business and industry, Government contracts, Government property, Security measures.

Dated: May 15, 2001.

Richard D. Schmitt,

Director, Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 01-13421 Filed 5-25-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6984-2]

Notice of Availability of Funds for Source Water Protection

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) seeks proposals from organizations interested in working with communities across the nation that are served by public water systems with highly or moderately susceptible drinking water sources to protect their sources of drinking water from contamination using a resource-based or geographic/regional-based approach. All communities involved in this effort should have completed source water assessments.

EPA is providing this financial support to provide training and technical assistance on innovative approaches that will assist communities across the country in establishing sustainable efforts to address the obstacles to preventing contamination of their water resources and lowering the susceptibility of source waters through a resource-based or geographic regional-based planning approach.

EPA is currently funding an organization with a national network of

field technicians assisting communities with watershed or resource-based planning to protect their water supplies. However, EPA is very interested in funding training and technical assistance across the country of innovative types of approaches that can be sustained by community efforts to prevent contamination of drinking water sources. EPA will award one grant that would complement the field technician approach.

DATES: All project proposals must be received by EPA no later than June 28, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Send five paper copies of the complete proposal to: Debra Gutenson (4606), Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, U. S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; and an electronic copy of the completed proposal to gutenson.debra@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Debra Gutenson, (202) 260-2733.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

What Is a State or Tribal Source Water Assessment?

As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, a state's source water assessment identifies the area that supplies water to each public drinking water system within the state, inventories the significant potential sources of contamination, and analyzes how susceptible the drinking water source is to contamination (often referred to as a "susceptibility determination"). An assessment is complete when the results are made widely available to the public. The Amendments allocated funding to states to complete source water assessments for all 170,000 public water systems. The results of these assessments are to be provided to each water supplier and made widely accessible to the public by 2003 (a few states are scheduled for completion in 2004). EPA is also helping Tribes complete source water assessments of public water supplies in Indian Country.

The assessments are intended to give communities the information that they need to make informed decisions to prevent contamination of their drinking water sources.

What Is a Highly or Moderately Susceptible Drinking Water Source?

There is a high degree of flexibility in how a state determines the susceptibility of its public water systems. EPA is providing this funding to focus on highly or moderately

susceptible drinking water sources. Therefore, the organization receiving this funding would need to work with the state source water programs to identify those public water systems or areas of the state that the state determines are highly or moderately susceptible to contamination and would most benefit from source water contamination prevention planning and actions on a resource-based or geographic/regional-based scale.

What Is Source Water Contamination Prevention?

Source water contamination prevention is the establishment of sustainable local programs that lower the risk of contaminants of concern entering waters serving as public drinking water supplies. Building upon State or Tribal source water assessments, more communities will be examining what actions are necessary to prevent contamination of their sources of drinking water from the identified potential threats, and thereby lower the susceptibility of their water supply to contamination. Planning is a critical first step so that a community or a group of communities can use their limited resources to most effectively target sources of contamination that pose the highest or most immediate threats. Many communities need assistance working through the planning process. Implementing planned actions is the next step and communities also need assistance to develop sustainable efforts to initiate and/or maintain lowered susceptibility of their water supplies.

Ideally, communities with public water systems that share the same resource or common threats would work together to identify their needs and jointly set priorities. Some basic planning elements include:

- An analysis of the state or tribal source water assessment for the systems involved in the planning.
- Identification of preventive action priorities and recommended management measures for addressing them, including costs.
- Identification of an approach for determining the effect of the proposed priority actions on lowering the threats to source waters.
- Identification of alternative water supplies which would be needed in the case of emergencies (contingency planning).

Many communities also need assistance in implementing their priority preventive actions so a community has the capacity to maintain these actions once outside assistance is complete. Preventive actions might