

§ 180.209(g) of this chapter may submit an application that, in addition to the information prescribed in § 107.705(a), identifies the DOT specification/exemption cylinders to be inspected; certifies the requalifier will operate in compliance with the applicable requirements of subchapter C of this chapter; certifies the persons performing inspections have been trained and have the information contained in each applicable CGA pamphlet incorporated by reference in § 171.7 of this chapter applicable to the requalifiers' activities; and includes the signature of the person making the certification and the date on which it was signed. Each person must comply with the applicable requirements in this subpart. In addition, the procedural requirements in subpart H of this part apply to the filing, processing and termination of an approval issued under this subpart. After May 31, 2004, no person may requalify a DOT specification/exemption cylinder in accordance with § 180.209(g) of this chapter unless that person has been issued a RIN as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(g) Each holder of a current RIN shall report in writing any change in its name, address, ownership, testing equipment, or management or personnel performing any function under this section, to the Associate Administrator (DHM-32) within 20 days of the change.

[67 FR 51639, Aug. 8, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 24659, May 8, 2003; 68 FR 55544, Sept. 26, 2003]

§ 107.807 Approval of non-domestic chemical analyses and tests.

(a) *General.* A person who seeks to manufacture DOT specification or exemption cylinders outside the United States must seek an approval from the Associate Administrator to perform the chemical analyses and tests of those cylinders outside the United States.

(b) *Application for approval.* Each applicant must submit an application containing the information prescribed in § 107.705(a). In addition, the application must contain—

(1) The name, address, and a description of each facility at which cylinders

are to be manufactured and chemical analyses and tests are to be performed;

(2) Complete details concerning the dimensions, materials of construction, wall thickness, water capacity, shape, type of joints, location and size of openings and other pertinent physical characteristics of each specification or exemption cylinder for which approval is being requested, including calculations for cylinder wall stress and wall thickness, which may be shown on a drawing or on separate sheets attached to a descriptive drawing;

(3) The name of the independent inspection agency to be used; and

(4) The signature of the person making the certification and the date on which it was signed.

(c) *Facility inspections.* Upon the request of the Associate Administrator, the applicant must allow the Associate Administrator or the Associate Administrator's designee to inspect the applicant's cylinder manufacturing and testing facilities and records, and must provide such materials and cylinders for analyses and tests as the Associate Administrator may specify. The applicant or holder must bear the cost of the initial and subsequent inspections, analyses, and tests.

**PART 110—HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PUBLIC SECTOR TRAINING AND
PLANNING GRANTS**

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AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 5101-5127; 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: Amdt. 110-1, 57 FR 43067, Sept. 17, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 110.1

49 CFR Ch. I (10–1–04 Edition)

§ 110.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth procedures for reimbursable grants for public sector planning and training in support of the emergency planning and training efforts of States, Indian tribes, and local communities to deal with hazardous materials emergencies, particularly those involving transportation. These grants will enhance the implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001).

§ 110.5 Scope.

(a) This part applies to States and Indian tribes and contains the program requirements for public sector training and planning grants to support hazardous materials emergency planning and training efforts.

(b) The requirements contained in 49 CFR part 18, “Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments”, apply to grants issued under this part.

(c) Copies of standard forms and OMB circulars referenced in this part are available from the HMTUSA Grants Manager, Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington DC 20590-0001.

§ 110.7 Control Number under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Office of Management and Budget control number assigned to collection of information in §§ 110.30, 110.70, 110.80, and 110.90 is 2137-0586.

§ 110.10 Eligibility.

This part applies to States and Indian tribes. States may apply for planning and training grants. Federally-recognized Indian tribes may apply for training grants.

§ 110.20 Definitions.

Unless defined in this part, all terms defined in 49 U.S.C. 5102 are used in their statutory meaning and all terms defined in 49 CFR part 18 and OMB Circular A-102, with respect to administrative requirements for grants, are used as defined therein. Other terms used in this part are defined as follows:

Allowable costs means those costs that are: eligible, reasonable, necessary, and allocable to the project permitted by the appropriate Federal cost principles, and approved in the grant.

Associate Administrator means the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration.

Budget period means the period of time specified in the grant agreement during which the project manager may expend or obligate project funds.

Cost review means the review and evaluation of costs to determine reasonableness, allocability, and allowability.

Indian country means Indian country as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. That section defines Indian country as all land within the limits of any reservation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation; all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State; and all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

Indian tribe means a tribe “Federally-recognized” by the Secretary of the Interior under 25 CFR 272.2.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) means a committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission under section 301(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001(c)) that includes at a minimum, representatives from each of the following groups or organizations: elected State and local officials; law enforcement, firefighting, civil defense, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements.

National curriculum means the curriculum required to be developed under 49 U.S.C. 5115 and necessary to train public sector emergency response and preparedness teams, enabling them to