

its reasons for the denial in the **Federal Register**. Within 60 days of denial, or the expiration of the 90-day period, if no action is taken, the petitioner may commence a civil action in a U.S. district court to compel initiation of the requested rulemaking proceeding.

B. What Action is Requested Under this TSCA Section 21 Petition?

On May 13, 2005, the Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, Michigan, petitioned EPA under section 21 of TSCA to establish regulations prohibiting the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and improper disposal of lead wheel balancing weights.

The petition estimates that 70,000 tons per year of lead is used world-wide to manufacture wheel weights used to balance vehicle tires. It cites recent studies showing that lead deposition from wheel weights is responsible for a significant volume of lead in the environment, as the weights fall off vehicles and are gradually abraded into dust.

The petition notes that despite the shift towards unleaded gasoline and the largely successful effort to recycle car batteries, lead concentrations are disproportionately high around areas of high traffic volumes. The petition cites several studies linking high lead concentrations in urban soil or runoff to streets, parking lots, or vehicle service areas. Cited studies also show that lead concentrations in these areas can exceed standards for human and environmental health. While acknowledging that few studies have analyzed the contribution of lead wheel weights to these concentrations, the petition argues that it is reasonable to assume that wheel weights play a role in lead's persistence in highly trafficked areas.

The petition also cites lead wheel weights' contribution to the end-of-life vehicle recyclable stream and waste stream, including shredder waste. It references a report explaining that wheel weights are not removed from the waste stream because it is time-consuming to do so and the recovered lead has little value.

Alternative materials to lead in wheel weights, including tin, steel, plastic, and a zinc-based alloy, are available and are being used on some new car models, according to the petition. The petitioner argues, however, that without EPA action, U.S. vehicle manufacturers and tire dealers will continue to use lead wheel weights, both on new vehicles and in the aftermarket as tires are repaired or replaced.

The petitioner therefore asks EPA to establish regulations under TSCA that prohibit the manufacture, processing,

distribution in commerce, use, and improper disposal of lead wheel balancing weights. EPA has commenced a review of this petition. Comments on the petition may be submitted by any of the methods identified in Unit I.C.

C. EPA Seeks Additional Information

In considering whether to grant or deny the petition, EPA seeks a better factual understanding of the potential risks to human health and the environment associated with lead tire weights. Therefore, EPA seeks data and information regarding the potential risks to human health and the environment associated with the potential release of contaminants from materials that may be used as substitutes for lead in tire weights, including zinc, tin, steel and polymeric materials.

Due to the time constraints of TSCA section 21, EPA will allow the public until July 6, 2005 to reply with any additional information relevant to what we are identifying below. In assisting the Agency by supplying this additional information, please follow the procedures identified in Unit I.C. concerning submitting comments.

In assessing the usability of any data or information that may be submitted, EPA plans to follow the guidelines noted in EPA's "A Summary of General Assessment Factors for Evaluating the Quality of Scientific and Technical Information" (EPA 100/B-03/001), referred to as the "Assessment Factors Document." The document is available at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/oei/qualityguidelines/af_home.htm. The **Federal Register** notice for the document is available at the following website: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-GENERAL/2003/July/Day-01/g16328.htm>.

In particular, EPA seeks information on the following:

1. Quantitative information, data and/or case examples (e.g., recent scientific and technical studies, including analytical data results, analyses of environmental impacts, and statistical analyses) associated with the potential environmental releases to the air, surface water, ground water, and soil (particularly regarding potential releases within 1 mile of roadways, and potential releases to particularly sensitive environments or human and ecological populations) from lead tire weights and the following possible alternatives to lead tire weights: Steel tire weights; ZAMA tire weights (a zinc-based alloy consisting of zinc, aluminum, and copper); plastic metal composite tire weights; and tin tire weights.

2. Quantitative information and data (scientific and technical studies, including analytical data results, analysis of environmental impacts, statistical analyses, etc.) associated with releases of lead to the air, surface water, ground water, and soil within 1 mile of roadways from tire weights and all other sources.

3. Information on whether the following potential exposure routes associated with releases from lead (and other alternative material) tire weights is complete or accurate, and whether other possible exposure routes associated with such releases should be assessed: Dust in and near roadways; dust from roadways migrating to residential front yards, being tracked into houses and inhaled and/or ingested by children; weights and/or particles swept up by municipal street cleaners being incinerated, leading to increased levels of lead in air; weights and/or particles swept up by municipal street cleaners and landfilled, leading to increased levels of lead in ground water; vapors from home smelting of used tire weights obtained by from gas stations and small tire retailers; weights left on cars that may be collected and burned in electric arc furnaces, releasing lead vapor and particulate matter to the air; releases associated with auto shredder activities (e.g., residues released to air or water); and releases from roadways to streams resulting in potential exposures to aquatic and terrestrial species.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection.

Dated: June 14, 2005.

Wendy C. Hamnett,

Acting Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 05-12195 Filed 6-20-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

Federal Reserve System

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 12:00 p.m., Monday, June 27, 2005.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, 20th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions)

involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michelle A. Smith, Director, Office of Board Members; 202-452-2955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before the meeting for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement that not only lists applications, but also indicates procedural and other information about the meeting.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 17, 2005.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 05-12392 Filed 6-17-05; 4:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Disease, Disability, and Injury Prevention and Control Special Emphasis Panel (SEP): Incidence, Natural History, and Quality of Life of Diabetes in Youth, Request for Applications (RFA) DP-05-069

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following meeting:

Name: Disease, Disability, and Injury Prevention and Control Special Emphasis Panel (SEP): Incidence, Natural History, and Quality of Life of Diabetes in Youth, Request for Applications (RFA) DP-05-069.

Times and Dates: 7 p.m.-9 p.m., July 21, 2005(Closed); 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., July 22, 2005(Closed).

Place: Double Tree Hotel, Buckhead, 13342 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30326, Telephone Number 404.231.1234.

Status: The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 552b(c) (4) and (6), Title 5 U.S.C., and the Determination of the Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, CDC, pursuant to Public Law 92-463.

Matters To Be Discussed: The meeting will include the review, discussion, and evaluation of applications received in response to Incidence, Natural History, and Quality of Life of Diabetes in Youth, Request for Applications (RFA) DP-05-069.

Contact Person for More Information: J. Felix Rogers, Ph.D., M.P.H., Scientific

Review Administrator, National Immunization Program, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Mailstop E-05, Atlanta, GA 30333, Telephone 404.639.6101.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: June 14, 2005.

Alvin Hall,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 05-12186 Filed 6-20-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation; Secondary Analysis of Data From the National Survey of Child Abuse and Neglect

Funding Opportunity Title: Secondary Analysis of Data from the National Survey of Child Abuse and Neglect (NSCAW).

Announcement Type: Initial.

Funding Opportunity Number: HHS-2005-ACF-OPRE-PH-0095.

CFDA Number: 93.647.

Due Date For Letter of Intent or Preapplications: Three weeks prior to due date.

Due Date for Applications: Application is due August 5, 2005.

Executive Summary: Funds are available to support grants for secondary analysis of data available from the National Survey on Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). NSCAW provides longitudinal data from multiple informants on the functioning, well-being, and services provided to a national probability sample of children and families who come into contact with the child welfare system through an investigation of child maltreatment. Data are available through licensing agreements from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University (<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>). Applicants' planned analyses should be designed to advance the state of knowledge in child maltreatment, child welfare services, child and family services, and/or child development for high risk children.

I. Funding Opportunity Description

A. Purpose

The purpose of this priority area is to announce the availability of funds to support grants for secondary analysis of data available from the National Survey on Child and Adolescent Well-Being. The planned analyses should be designed to advance the state of knowledge in child maltreatment, child welfare services, child and family services, and/or child development for high risk children.

B. Background

The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, authorized under Section 429A of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act, is the first nationally representative study that examines the functioning and well-being of children and families who come to the attention of the child welfare system. Although there has been an increasing emphasis on child well-being as a key outcome of child welfare services, and states are being held accountable for those outcomes, there has been little information, particularly on a national scale, to examine well-being within the context of the family and community environments and the service systems that are likely to affect children's functioning. NSCAW was designed to begin to address this gap.

Children in the core sample (n=5504) were selected from those investigated by Child Protective Services in 92 primary sampling units (PSUs) during a 15-month sampling period beginning in the fall of 1999. Children are included in the sample and followed up whether or not their investigation resulted in a case opening; thus, NSCAW includes children who remain at home without services; those who remain at home and receive child welfare services; and those who are placed out of home in foster, kinship, or group care. A supplemental sample (n=727) was selected from children who were reaching their first anniversary in foster care during the same sampling period. Extensive information on child and family characteristics, service needs, and service receipt was collected directly from the target children, their caregivers, their caseworkers, and their teachers at baseline, and follow-up data were collected from all respondents at 18 months and 36 months post-baseline. In addition, information about services was collected from caregivers and caseworkers at 12 months post-baseline. Baseline contextual data are available from state administrators and local child welfare administrators in the PSUs.