corrected to read "Thallium, soluble compounds (as T1)".

200. On page 2955, Table Z–1–A, for the substance Tin oxide, the CAS No. is corrected to read "21651–19–4".

201. On page 2955, Table Z–1–A, in the column substance, for the substance Titanium dioxide, the entry "Respirable fraction" and all entries in each column for respirable fraction are removed.

202. On page 2958, Table Z–1–A, the second asterisk footnote, is corrected to read "Unless otherwise noted, employers in General Industry (i.e., those covered by 29 *CFR* 1910) may use any combination of controls to achieve these limits until December 31, 1992 as set forth in 29 CFR 1910.1000(f).".

203. On page 2958, Table Z–1–A, footnote d, third line, the word "subsequents," is corrected to read "subsegments,".

204. On page 2958, Table Z–1–A, new footnotes e, f and g are added to read as follows:

e Exposures under 10,000 ppm to be cited de minimus.

f The CAS number is for information only. Enforcement is based on the substance name. For an entry covering more than one metal compound measured as the metal, the CAS number for the metal is given—not CAS numbers for the individual compounds.

g Compliance with the subtilisins PEL is assessed by sampling with a high volume sampler (600–800 liters per minute) for at least 60 minutes.

205. On page 2959, Table Z–3, the heading is corrected to read "Table Z–3–Mineral Dusts".

206. On page 2959, Table Z–3, all asterisks and the corresponding Footnote are removed.

207. On page 2959, Table Z–3, the note at the end of the table is corrected to read "Note—Conversion Factors—mppcf $\times$ 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per c.c.".

Appendix—[Corrected]

The following corrections are made to the Non-Mandatory Appendix which will not appear in the CFR:

208. On page 2960, XI Appendix, the heading is corrected to read "XI. Non-Mandatory Appendix—Sampling and Analytical Methods".

209. On page 2960, first column, Appendix XI, lines 2 and 3 are corrected to read "for the substances listed in this appendix are not mandatory. They are listed to inform the public of methods and indicate that methods are available (or not available in 7 cases). They are categorized into three".

210. On page 2960, third column, lines 21 and 22 are corrected to read "SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS-NON-MANDATORY".

211. On page 2971, for the substance Nickel Soluble Compounds, the entry in the DET LIMIT column is corrected to read "4μg/m ^{3}".

212. On page 2971, the entry "1294 Nuisance Particulates" is corrected to read, "1294 Particulates not otherwise regulated".

213. On page 2971, a new entry is placed in the ANALYTE column after Total Dust, after the substance "1294—Particulates not otherwise regulated" as follows: "Respirable Dust". A new entry is placed in the Other Method column for Respirable Dust as follows: "IH Tech. Man. C.2".

214. On page 2974, the substance "Percipitated Silica" is corrected to read "Precipitated Silica".

215. On page 2981, the entry "1294 Nuisance Particulates" is corrected to read "1294 Particulates not otherwise regulated".

216. On page 2981, a new entry is placed in the ANALYTE column after the entry "Total Dust" after "1294 Particulates not otherwise regulated" as follows: "Respirable dust". A new entry is made in the Other Method column, for Respirable Dust as follows "DHHS Pub. 77173".

217. On page 2982, under Silica-Amorphous, "Percipitated Silica" is corrected to read "Precipitated Silica".

Note: For an additional correction to the document referenced in this correction, see the corrections section of this issue.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 28th day of June 1989.

Alan C. McMillan,

Acting Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 89–15637 Filed 7–3–89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–26–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 167

[CGD 89–019]

RIN 2115–AD22

Traffic Separation Scheme; Galveston Bay Approach

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule adjusts the Galveston Bay Approach Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) by centering the separation zone within the existing TSS boundaries to accommodate a revised U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) deep water channel dredging project. This change results in a more conventional TSS with a separation zone centered between two parallel traffic lanes of equal width.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 30, 1989.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margie G. Hegy, (202) 267–0415.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information Number

A regulatory information number (RIN) is assigned to each regulatory action listed in the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulations. The Regulatory Information Service Center publishes the Unified Agenda in April and October of each year. The RIN number contained in the heading of this document can be used to cross reference this action with the Unified Agenda.

Drafting Information

The principle persons involved in drafting this rulemaking are: Margie G. Hegy, Project Manager, Coast Guard Headquarters and Christena G. Green, Project Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, Coast Guard Headquarters.

Background

The Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA), 33 U.S.C. 1223, authorizes the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to establish traffic separation schemes (TSS) and shipping safety fairways, where necessary, to provide safe access routes for vessels proceeding to or from United States ports.

A TSS is an internationally recognized routing measure that minimizes the risk of collision by separating vessels into opposing streams of traffic through the establishment of traffic lanes. To be internationally recognized, a TSS must be approved by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). IMO approves TSSs only if the proposed routing system complies with IMO principles and guidelines on ships routing. Vessel use of a TSS is voluntary; however, vessels operating in or near an IMO approved TSS are subject to Rule 10 of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS).

The 1978 amendments to the PWSA required the Coast Guard to undertake a port access route study to determine the need for traffic separation schemes or shipping safety fairways to increase vessel traffic safety in offshore areas subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. The Coast Guard initiated this study by publishing a Notice of Proposed Study on April 16, 1979 (44 FR 22543).

For the purposes of the port access route study, the U.S. coastline was divided into 32 geographically defined areas. Study area 21 included the Galveston area and was assigned to the Eighth Coast Guard District for study.

The study (Study Results published in October 1981, at 46 FR 49989), recommended that, because of severe traffic congestion and recent vessel casualties, two precautionary areas and a TSS be established to overlay the existing Galveston Entrance Safety Fairway. The Galveston Bay Approach Traffic Separation Scheme and Precautionary Areas were proposed in June 1982 at 47 FR 26167. The TSS, consisting of inshore and offshore precautionary areas; inbound (northwesterly heading) and outbound (southeasterly heading) traffic lanes; and a separation zone, was adopted by IMO in June 1983 and became effective on January 1, 1984 (48 FR 36453, August 18, 1983). When this TSS was originally designed, the Coast Guard, considering developer plans to dredge a 600-foot wide, 55-foot deep channel through the fairway, located the 1000-foot separation zone over the proposed centerline of the deep draft channel. The proposed channel was not centered in the TSS, but was angled from slightly right of center at the shoreward end to almost a mile left of center at the seaward end. The existing separation zone, therefore, is off-center, and the inbound traffic lane is slightly wider than the outbound traffic lane.

The COE notified the Coast Guard on March 31, 1987, that the deep water channel would be dredged along the centerline of the TSS, rather than along the off-centered course originally planned.

A notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to shift the separation zone to overlay the centerline of the proposed channel was published in the Federal Register on April 13, 1989 (54 FR 14827). Interested parties were given until May 30, 1989, to submit comments. Only two comments were received.

The West Gulf maritime Association, comprised of ship owners, agents and stevedores representing domestic and foreign flag principals, strongly supports this rulemaking. They stated that this adjustment will be a welcome step towards safer navigation as outbound vessels will no longer have to maneauver a sharp "S" turn in the precautionary area surrounding the "GA buoy" and the fairway intersection.

The National Ocean Service (NOS), Office of Charting and Geodetic Services advised that the coordinates published in the NPRM did not accurately place the separation zone in the center of the existing TSS boundaries. NOS provided coordinates to accurately center the separation zone and the Coast Guard is using these adjusted coordinates in this final rule.

This final rule adjusts the Galveston Bay Approach Traffic Separation Scheme by centering the separation zone to overlay the centerline of the proposed deep draft channel.

The Coast Guard has notified IMO of the adjustment and the September 30, 1989, effective date.

Aids to Navigation

The center of the TSS separation zone is marked with traffic lane lighted buoys which will be relocated, to coincide with the effective date of this rule, as indicated below:

LIGHTED BUOY "A" (LLNR 22635) from present position 29°10'04" N., 94°27'24" W. to approximate position 29°10'23" N., 94°27'06" W.

LIGHTED BUOY "C" (LLNR 22640) form present position 29°11'24" N., 94°29'02" W. to approximate position 29°11'41" N., 94°28'47" W.

LIGHTED BUOY "E" (LLNR 22645) from present position 29°12'46" N., 94°30'40" W., to approximate position 29°12'55" N., 94°30'30" W.

LIGHTED BUOY "G" (LLNR 22650) from present position 29°14'06" N., 94°32'18" W., approximate position 29°14'13" N., 94°32'12" W.

LIGHTED BUOY "I" (LLNR 22655) from present position 29°15'29" N., 94°33'56" W., to approximate position 29°15'30" N., 94°33'54" W.

LIGHTED BUOY "K" (LLNR 22660) from present position 29°16'50" N., 94°35'30" W., to approximate position 29°16'46" N., 94°35'35" W.

The LIGHTED WHISTLE "GA" BUOY will be relocated within the precautionary area from its present position 29°09'06" N., 94°26'12" W., to approximate position 29°09'28" N., 94°25'53" W.

Regulatory Evaluation

These regulatory changes are considered to be nonmajor under Executive Order 12291 and non-significant under the DOT regulatory policies and procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979). The economic impact of this proposal is expected to be so minimal that further evaluation is unnecessary. The Coast Guard certifies that this rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Environmental Impact

In accordance with section 2.B.2.c. of Commandant Instruction (COMDTINST) M16475.1B, this action has been thoroughly reviewed by the Coast Guard and it has been determined to be categorically excluded from further environmental documentation.

Federalism

This rulemaking has ben analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that this rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 167

Navigation (water), Vessels, traffic separation schemes

In consideration of the foregoing, 33 CFR Part 167 is amended as follows:

PART 167—Offshore Traffic Separation Schemes

1. The authority citation for Part 167 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1223; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Section 167.350 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 167.350 Galveston Bay approach traffic separation scheme and precautionary areas.

* * * * *

(b) A traffic separation zone bounded by a line connecting the following geographical positions:

Latitude	*Longitude*
(6) 29°17.13' N.	94°35.86' W.
(7) 29°09.55' N.	94°25.95' W.
(8) 29°09.41' N.	94°25.95' W.
(9) 29°17.00' N.	94°36.00' W.

* * * * *

Dated: June 9, 1989.

A.B. Smith,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Chief, Office of Navigation Safety and Waterway Services.

[FR Doc. 89-15648 Filed 7-3-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 491014

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRC-3611-2]

40 CFR Part 82

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Technical amendment to the final rule.

SUMMARY: Today's action makes several technical revisions to EPA's

Stratospheric Ozone Protection Rule first published on August 12, 1988 (53 FR 30566).

This action deletes a duplicative reporting requirement § 82.9(d)(2)(vi)) associated with trades of production allowances between Protocol Parties whose 1986 production of controlled substances was less than 25 kilotonnes.

This action also clarifies one recordkeeping and one reporting provision of the final rule.

In addition, this notice clarifies two issues related to the implementation of the final rule. First, the Agency will allow interim quarterly reports based on fiscal quarters under certain circumstances. Second, this notice clarifies EPA's intent that a company expend consumption allowances equal to the total volume of an import of controlled substances as recorded on the U.S. Customs Entry Summary Form, including any residual heel remaining in the tank and returned overseas.

Finally, The Agency today publishes Appendix B ("Parties to the Montreal Protocol") and D ("Twenty-Five Kilotonne Parties") to the final rule that had been reserved when the final rule was published last August.

DATES: The deletion of § 82.9(d)(2)(vi) will be effective September 5, 1989 unless notice is received within 30 days of publication of this amendment that some parties wish to submit adverse or critical comments. All other revisions are effective July 5, 1989.

ADDRESSES: Comments and other information relevant to this rulemaking are maintained in Docket A-88-27 at the Air Docket, Room M-1500, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. The docket may be inspected between 8:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. and between 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on weekdays. As provided in 40 CFR Part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Lee, Analyst, Regulatory and Analysis Branch, Global Change Division, Office of Atmospheric and Indoor Air Programs, Office of Air and Radiation, ANR-445, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 475-7497.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 12, 1988, EPA issued its final rule (53 FR 30566) implementing the Montreal Protocol, an international treaty designed to limit the worldwide production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.

The rule requires CFC producers to reduce their production of CFC-11, -12, -113, -114, -115 ("controlled substances") by as much as 50 percent of 1986 levels over the next 10 years. The schedule of the phased reductions in CFC production is presented in the final rule (§ 82.7). In addition to these production limits, the rule requires reduction in CFC consumption, defined as production plus imports minus exports, according to the same schedule (§ 82.7).

The rule also limits the production and consumption of Halon 1301, 1211, and 2402, another set of ozone-depleting chemicals. Under the rule, production and consumption of these halons will be frozen at 1986 levels beginning in approximately 1992 (§ 82.8).

The Agency's final rule implements these limits by allotting production and consumption allowances to producers and importers (§§ 82.5 and 82.6). Producers must obtain both consumption and production allowances to manufacture controlled substances while importers need only consumption allowances to import. Under the final rule seven producers received production allowances and seventeen producers and importers received consumption allowances for these chemicals based on the 1986 production and trade data they submitted to the Agency (§§ 82.5 and 82.6).

To monitor the industry's compliance with these production and consumption limits, EPA requires that producers and importers maintain records of their production and import activities and report quarterly their production and import levels (§§ 82.13). EPA may also conduct compliance reviews and inspections. In addition, EPA requires exporters to report their export shipments for which they may receive additional consumption allowances (§§ 82.10, 82.11 and 82.13).

Deletion of Section 82.9(d)(2)(vi)

Since § 82.9 was published in August 1988, EPA has become aware that one of that section's reporting requirements overlaps another requirement in that section. Specifically, § 82.9(d)(1) requires that a person seeking a transfer of allowances to or from a Twenty-five kilotonne Party obtain, from that Party's principal diplomatic representative in its United States embassy, "a document clearly stating that the nation agrees to reduce or increase, as applicable, its allowable calculated level of production by the amount being transferred to or from the recipient for the control period(s) to which the transfer applies and that after the transfer the nation's total allowable production of controlled substances will not exceed 25 kilotonnes." In addition, § 82.9(d)(2)(vi) requires that persons seeking to transfer their allowance *to* Twenty-five kilotonne Parties include in their transfer request to EPA, the Twenty-five kilotonne Party's total allowable calculated level of production following the proposed transaction. The Agency requested this information to ensure that the country did not violate its production limit set by the Montreal Protocol.

The Agency now believes that the document it receives from the diplomatic representative will serve the Agency's objective of assuring that transfers to Twenty-five kilotonne Parties do not result in those Parties exceeding 25 kilotonnes of annual production. The submitted document will establish that the Twenty-five kilotonne Party is aware of the transfer and has agreed that its total allowable production will not exceed 25 kilotonnes as a result of the transfer. Further, the Agency believes that the requirement for the transferring entity to report the Twenty-five kilotonne Party's total allowable calculated level of production will not appreciably further this objective. A report from the person transferring allowances of the Twenty-five kilotonne Party would contain only second-hand information most likely gained from the Party itself. Gaining the information, moreover, might well prove difficult and time-consuming, and delay transfers of allowances. Accordingly, EPA is deleting the requirement that a person transferring allowances report the Twenty-five kilotonne Party's total allowable production.

EPA considers the deletion of § 82.9(d)(2)(vi) to be noncontroversial. Therefore, the deletion will become effective September 5, 1989, unless EPA receives notice by (30 days from publication) that parties wish to submit critical comments. Should this occur, EPA will publish (1) a notice withdrawing this action, and (2) a notice of proposed rulemaking with an appropriate public comment period.

Quarterly Reporting

Since publication of the final rule, EPA has received inquiries regarding the definition of a quarterly reporting period, and whether a fiscal quarter as opposed to a control period quarter may be used. As noted in the preamble to the final rule (53 FR 30591) the Montreal Protocol does not allow EPA the flexibility to shift control periods, and therefore would not allow compliance to be determined based on a company's fiscal period to the extent it is different from the specified control periods. However, if the first and last quarterly reports are adjusted to coincide with the beginning and end of the control period, the interim quartely reports may be based on a fiscal quarter, provided EPA determines that a person's fiscal quarters follow the calendar quarters closely enough so as not to complicate record review.

Quantity Imported

Several companies have requested a clarification of the term "quantity of controlled substance imported". They have asked whether they should report total import volume, as recorded by U.S. Customs on the Entry Summary Form, Form 7501, or the net import volume, which is the quantity of controlled substance extracted from the shipment containers and actually consumed within the United States; the net import volume does not include any residual heel remaining in the "empty" container returned to the foreign exporter. Importing companies have requested that only net imports count toward their consumption limits since the heels are re-exported and thus not consumed domestically.

The Agency has determined that importers must report the total import volume as recorded on the Entry Summary Form to the U.S. Customs Service. In developing the 1986 baseline for imports and in allocating consumption allowances to importers, the Agency used information on the volume of imports that had been submitted by importers in compliance with the rule promulgated in 53 FR 47486. All importing companies reported their total imports as recorded on their Entry Summary Forms or business invoices. Heels were included in these volumes and, therefore, were added to the importers consumption allowances for the initial or baseline allocation of allowances. The Agency believes that since heels were included in the development of the baseline allowances, the heels of all imports occurring during the control periods must also be included in the reported import volume on quarterly reports to EPA.

Technical Amendments to Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Since the publication of the final rule, the Agency has learned that a particular recordkeeping and reporting requirement, as written, may entail more effort to complete than originally intended, and may require some companies to maintain records of information and report data that could prove confusing to the Agency in monitoring compliance with the final rule.

Section 82.13 (f)(2)(iv) requires producers to maintain records of the quantity of raw materials and feedstock chemicals used at each plant for the production of controlled substances. Today's **Federal Register** notice promulgates a technical amendment that requires producers to maintain these records on a facility basis rather than on a plant basis. During the development of its compliance program, the Agency intended to collect information for each facility and analyzed the burden to the industry and its utility to EPA on that basis. EPA is concerned that industry may feel compelled to maintain records for these feedstocks even if such chemcials are consumed in the production of non-controlled substances. This was not the intention of this requirement. Furthermore, the Agency understands that records are already maintained on a facility-by-facility basis, and that this recordkeeping requirement (recordkeeping on a facility basis) should not increase the administrative burden for companies. Since the final rule requires other records on a facility by facility basis, this amendment would make this recordkeeping consistent with the other requirements, and should lessen the administrative burden to companies.

In addition, § 82.13(f)(3)(iii) currently requires producers to report shipments of each controlled substance from each plant in that quarter. The Agency has recently learned that some plants serve as packaging centers for other plants Controlled substances, manufactured at one plant, may be shipped to another plant for packaging and sale. Under the present reporting requirement, shipments from the second plant would not provide a realistic check on production since reported shipments would include quantities of controlled substances produced at another plant. Such recordkeeping would result in double-counting the quantity shipped and packaged. The technical amendment published today clarifies the requirement that producers need only to report shipments of each controlled substance that is produced solely at each plant to avoid possible double-counting and to provide a more meaningful check on production. This amendment should not increase industry burden since producing companies are currently required under 82.13(f)(2)(v) to maintain records of shipments of controlled substances produced at each plant.

Appendices

When the Agency published its final rule last August, it reserved three appendices to the final rule. At that time, the Agency specified what would be the basis for completing the Appendices, but did not have the necessary information to complete the appendices. In today's notice, the Agency publishes Appendix B and D of the final rule.

Appendix B lists the countries that are Party to the Protocol. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) is responsible for collecting the information contained in the appendices for use by the Parties for implementation of the Protocol. The Agency has obtained from UNEP the names of Parties listed in Appendix B. This Appendix shall be undated regularly as more countries become Party to the Protocol. According to Article 16 of the Montreal Protocol, any State shall become a Party ninety (90) days after the date of deposit of its instrument of accession. The Agency shall update Appendix B regularly through notices in the **Federal Register**.

Appendix D lists the Twenty-five Kilotonne countries. The Protocol defines a Twenty-Five Kilotonne nation as a Party which produced less than 25 kilotonnes of Group I controlled substances during the baseline year of 1986. The United Nations Environment Programme has announced an initial list of twenty-five kiltonne parties based on reports submitted to UNEP by parties. As more Parties report their production to UNEP, the list of Twenty-five kilotonne nations will likely expand as UNEP updates its list.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this amendment as well as all reporting and recordkeeping requirements contained in the final rule published on August 12, 1988 (53 FR 3056) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the *Paperwork Reduction Act* 44 U.S.C. section 3501 *et seq.*, and have been assigned OMB control number 2060-0170.

The reporting burden associated with the preparation and submittal of information required under § 82.9(d) is estimated to be approximately one hour.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC. 20460; and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (2060-0170), Washington, DC. 20530, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA."

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 82

Stratospheric ozone.

Date: June 26, 1989.

Don Clay,

Acting Assistant Administrator.

PART 82—PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE

1. The authority citation for Part 82 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7457(b).

2. Section 82.9 is amended by removing paragraph (d)(2)(vi) and revising paragraphs (d)(2)(iv) and (d)(2)(v) to read as follows:

§ 82.9 Availability of production allowances in addition to baseline production allowances.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) The amount of allowable calculated level of production being transferred; and

(v) The control period(s) to which the transfer applies.

3. Section 82.13 is amended by revising paragraphs (f)(2)(iv) and (f)(3)(iii) and adding an OMB control number to read as follows:

§ 82.13 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) Dated records of the quantity of the following raw materials and feedstock chemicals used at each facility for the production of controlled substance: carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, chloroform, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, bromine, CFC-113, HCFC-22, and CFC-23.

* * * * *

(3) * * *

(iii) From each plant, the total shipments of each controlled substance produced at that plant in the quarter.

* * * * *

(Information collection requirements contained in paragraph (f)(2)(iv) approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2060-0170)

4. Part 82 is amended by adding Appendix B to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 82—Parties To The Montreal Protocol

Effective July 1

Belgium	German Dem. Rep.	Ireland
Canada		Italy
Denmark	Germany, Fed. Rep.	Japan
Egypt		Kenya
Finland	Ghana	Liechtenstein
France	Greece	Luxembourg
Malta	Panama	Uganda
Mexico	Portugal	USSR
Netherlands	Singapore	United Kingdom
New Zealand	Spain	United States
Nigeria	Sweden	Venezuela
Norway	Switzerland	

Effective July 19: Hungary

Effective August 1: Austria

Effective August 14: Maldives

Effective August 17: Australia

Effective August 30: Jordan

5. Part 82 is amended by adding Appendix D to read as follows:

Appendix D to Part 82—Twenty-Five Kilotonne Parties

Canada, Mexico, Australia (Effective August 17).

[FR Doc. 89-15635 Filed 7-3-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

42 CFR Part 57

RIN 0905-AC 77

Grants for Centers for Excellence

AGENCY: Public Health Service, HHS.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes regulations for Grants for Centers for Excellence, authorized by section 788A of the Public Health Service Act (the Act), as added by the Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care Act. Section 788A of the Act was amended and redesignated as section 782 by the Health Professions Reauthorization Act of 1988.

DATE: These regulations are effective July 5, 1989, except § 57.2109, which will be effective upon OMB approval. A document announcing the effective date of § 57.2109 will be published in the **Federal Register.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Ph.D., Director, Division of Disadvantaged Assistance, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, Parklawn Building, Room 8A-09, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857; telephone number: (301) 443-2100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 9, 1988, the Assistant Secretary for Health, with the approval of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, published in the **Federal Register** (53 FR 49690), a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to amend Part 57 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations by removing Subpart V, entitled "Grants for Training in Emergency Medical Services", and adding a new Subpart V to implement section 788A of the Act, as established by Pub. L. 100-97, the Excellence in Minority Health Education and Care Act, enacted on August 18, 1987. The Health Professions Reauthorization Act of 1988, Title VI of Pub. L. 100-607, enacted on November 4, 1988, redesignated section 788A as section 782. Section 782 authorizes the Secretary to make grants to health professions schools to assist such schools in supporting programs of excellence in health professions education for minority individuals. A grant under this section shall be used by a health professions school to:

(1) Develop a plan to achieve institutional improvements, including financial independence, to enable such school to support programs of excellence in health professions education for minority individuals;

(2) Improve the capacity of such school to recruit and retain faculty;

(3) Provide improved access to the library and information resources of such school;

(4) Establish, strengthen, or expand programs to enhance the academic performance of students in such school;

(5) Establish, strengthen, or expand programs to increase the number and quality of applicants for admission to such school; and

(6) Develop curricula and carry out faculty training programs in order to enable such school to become, for the Nation's health care providers, a resource with respect to the health problems of minority communities, such as higher infant mortality rates and higher incidences of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Section 782 authorizes support only for a health professions school which: (1) Is a school as described in section 701(4) of the Act, and (2) has received support under section 788B of the Act (Advanced Financial Distress Assistance) for Fiscal Year 1987.

The NPRM proposed to establish project requirements and criteria for application evaluation. The notice proposed that projects which supported a minimum of three of the six statutory purposes listed above, one of which must be purpose (1), would be eligible for funding. The plan, as provided in purpose (1), would provide a means of assessing a grantee's progress in achieving its targeted improvements and financial independence. The notice also proposed that this plan be submitted by the grantee within 6 months of the date of the grant award with the intent that