- Location of city, State, and physical facilities required for the conduct of the meeting
- Project topics, (no more than 2)
- Total conference cost and total requested from CDC
- Intended audience, approximate number, and profession of persons expected to attend.
- Justification for the conference

These changes apply only to Cycles B and C of the conference support application and funding process.

Dated: November 3, 2003.

Edward Schultz,

Acting Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 03–28021 Filed 11–6–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Citizens Advisory Committee on Public Health Service (PHS) Activities and Research at Department of Energy (DOE) Sites: Oak Ridge Reservation Health Effects Subcommittee

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announce the following meeting.

Name: Citizens Advisory Committee on PHS Activities and Research at DOE Sites: Oak Ridge Reservation Health Effects Subcommittee (ORRHES).

Time and Date: 12 p.m.–8 p.m., December 2, 2003.

Place: DOE Information Center, 475 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 37830. Telephone: (865) 241–4780.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 50 people.

Background: A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed in October 1990 and renewed in September 2000 between ATSDR and DOE. The MOU delineates the responsibilities and procedures for ATSDR's public health activities at DOE sites required under sections 104, 105, 107, and 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or ''Superfund''). These activities include health consultations and public health assessments at DOE sites listed on, or proposed for, the Superfund National Priorities List and at sites that are the subject of petitions from the public; and other health-related activities such as epidemiologic studies, health surveillance, exposure and disease registries, health education, substance-specific applied research, emergency response, and preparation of toxicological profiles. In addition, under an MOU signed in December 1990 with DOE and replaced by an MOU signed in 2000, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has been given the responsibility and resources for conducting analytic epidemiologic investigations of residents of communities in the vicinity of DOE facilities, workers at DOE facilities, and other persons potentially exposed to radiation or to potential hazards from non-nuclear energy production and use. HHS has delegated program responsibility to CDC.

Purpose: This subcommittee is charged with providing advice and recommendations to the Director, CDC, and the Administrator, ATSDR, pertaining to CDC's and ATSDR's public health activities and research at this DOE site. Activities shall focus on providing the public with a vehicle to express concerns and provide advice and recommendations to CDC and ATSDR. The purpose of this meeting is to receive updates from ATSDR and CDC, and to address other issues and topics, as necessary.

Matters to be Discussed: The agenda includes a discussion of the final public health assessment on Uranium Release from the Y–12 plant, presentation on the chemical screening process for biota, updates from the Public Health Assessment, Public Health Needs Assessment, Agenda, and Outreach and Communications Workgroup. Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

For Further Information Contact: Lorine Spencer, Designated Federal Official, or Marilyn Palmer, Committee Management Specialist, Division of Health Assessment and Consultation, ATSDR, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., M/S E–32, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 1–888–42–ATSDR(28737), fax (404) 498–1744.

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 ATSDR.

Dated: November 3, 2003.

Joseph E. Salter,

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

[FR Doc. 03–28027 Filed 11–6–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR–196]

Notice of the Revised Priority List of Hazardous Substances That Will Be the Subject of Toxicological Profiles

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires that ATSDR and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revise the Priority List of Hazardous Substances. This list includes substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) which have been determined to be of greatest concern to public health at or around these NPL hazardous waste sites. This announcement provides notice that the agencies have developed and are making available a revised CERCLA Priority List of 275 Hazardous Substances, based on the most recent information available. Each substance on the priority list is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR and subsequently a candidate for the identification of priority data needs.

In addition to the Priority List of Hazardous Substances, ATSDR has developed a Completed Exposure Pathway Site Count Report. This report lists the number of sites or events with ATSDR activities where a substance has been found in a completed exposure pathway (CEP). This report is included in the Support Document of the Priority List.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the report, the 2003 CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances That Will Be The Subject of Toxicological Profiles and Support Document, including the CEP report, should bear the docket control number ATSDR–196, and should be submitted to: ATSDR Information Center, Division of Toxicology, Mail Stop E–29, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Requests must be in writing.

Electronic Availability: The 2003 Priority List of Hazardous Substances will be posted on ATSDR's World-Wide Web server on the Internet located at *http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/clist.html.* The CEP Report will also be posted at *http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/cep.html.*

This is an informational notice only, and comments are not being solicited at this time. However, any comments received will be considered for inclusion in the next revision of the list and placed in a publicly accessible docket; therefore, please do not submit confidential business or other confidential information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Emergency Response and Scientific

Assessment Branch, 1600 Clifton Road, N.E., Mail Stop E–29, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 888–422–8737.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CERCLA establishes certain requirements for ATSDR and EPA with regard to hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA NPL. Section 104(i)(2) of CERCLA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2)], required that the two agencies prepare a list, in order of priority, of at least 100 hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the NPL and which, in their sole discretion, have been determined to pose the most significant potential threat to human health (see 52 FR 12866, April 17, 1987). CERCLA also required the agencies to revise the priority list to include 100 or more additional hazardous substances (see 53 FR 41280, October 20, 1988), and to include at least 25 additional hazardous substances in each of the three successive years following the 1988 revision (see 54 FR 43619, October 26, 1989; 55 FR 42067, October 17, 1990; 56 FR 52166, October 17, 1991). CERCLA also requires that ATSDR and EPA shall, at least annually thereafter, revise the list to include additional hazardous substances that have been determined to pose the most significant potential threat to human health. In 1995, the agencies altered the publication schedule of the priority list by moving to a 2-year publication schedule, reflecting the stability of this listing activity (60 FR 16478, March 30, 1995). As a result, the priority list is now on a 2-year publication schedule with a yearly informal review and revision. Each substance on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR and subsequently a candidate for the identification of priority data needs.

The initial priority lists of hazardous substances (1987–1990) were based on the most comprehensive and relevant information available when the lists were developed. More comprehensive sources of information on the frequency of occurrence and the potential for human exposure to substances at NPL sites became available for use in the 1991 priority list with the development of ATSDR's HazDat database. Utilizing this database, a revised approach and algorithm for ranking substances was developed in 1991, and a notice announcing the intention of ATSDR and EPA to revise and re-rank the Priority List of Hazardous Substances was published on June 27, 1991 (56 FR 29485). The subsequent 1991 Priority List and revised approach used for its compilation was summarized in the ''Revised Priority List of Hazardous Substances'' **Federal Register** notice published October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166). The same approach and the same basic algorithm have been used in all subsequent activities, including the 2003 listing activity. The algorithm used in ranking hazardous substances on the priority list consists of three criteria, which are combined to result in the total score. The three criteria are: frequency of occurrence at NPL sites; toxicity; and potential for human exposure.

Since HazDat is a dynamic database with ongoing data collection, additional information from the HazDat database became available for the 2003 listing activity. This additional information has been entered into HazDat since the development of the 2001 Priority List of Hazardous Substances. The site-specific information from HazDat that is used in the listing activity has been collected from ATSDR public health assessments, health consultations, and from site file data packages that are used to develop these public health assessments. The new information may include more recent NPL frequency of occurrence data, additional concentration data, and more information on exposure to substances at NPL sites. With these additional data, 11 substances have been replaced on the list of 275 substances since the 2001 publication. Of the 11 replacement substances, 6 are new candidate substances, and 5 are substances that were previously under consideration. These replacement substances and changes in the order of substances appearing on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances will be reflected in the program activities that rely on the list for future direction.

The 2003 Priority List of Hazardous Substances includes 275 substances that have been determined to be of greatest concern to public health based on the criteria of CERCLA Section 104(i)(2) [42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2)]. A total of 863 candidate substances have been analyzed and ranked with the current algorithm. Of these candidates, the 275 substances on the priority list may become the subject of toxicological profiles in the future. The top 25 substances on the 2003 Priority List of Hazardous Substances are listed below.

Rank	Substance name
1	Arsenic.
2	Lead.
3	Mercury.
4	Vinyl Chloride.
5	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
6	Benzene.
7	Cadmium.
8	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
9	Benzo(a)Pyrene.
10	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene.
11	Chloroform.
12	DDT, P,P′-
13	Aroclor 1254.
14	Aroclor 1260.
15	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene.
16	Trichloroethylene.
17	Chromium, Hexavalent.
18	Dieldrin.
19	Phosphorus, White.
20	Chlordane.
21	DDE, P,P′-
22	Hexachlorobutadiene.
23	Coal Tar Creosote.
24	DDD, P′, P′-
25	Benzidine.

ATSDR and EPA intend to publish the next revised list of hazardous substances in two years, with an informal review and revision performed in one year. These revisions will reflect changes and improvements in data collection and availability. Additional information on the existing methodology used in the development of the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances can be found in the Support Document to the List and in the **Federal Register** notices mentioned above.

In addition to the revised priority list, ATSDR is also releasing a Completed Exposure Pathway Site Count Report. A completed exposure pathway (CEP) is an exposure pathway that links a contaminant source to a receptor population. The CEP ranking is very similar to a sub-component of the potential-for-human-exposure component of the listing algorithm. The CEP ranking is based on a site frequency count, and thus lists the number of sites at which a substance has been found in a CEP. ATSDR's HazDat database contains this information which is derived from ATSDR public health assessments and health consultations. Because exposure to hazardous substances is of significant concern, ATSDR is publishing this CEP report along with the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances. Since this CEP report focuses on documented exposure, it provides an important prioritization based on substances to which people are exposed.

The substances on the CEP report are similar to the substances on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances. However, there are some substances that are on the CEP report

because they are frequently found in completed exposure pathways, but are not on the CERCLA Priority List because they have a very low toxicity (*e.g.*, sodium). Since the CERCLA Priority List incorporates three different components (toxicity, frequency of occurrence, and potential for human exposure) to determine its priority substances, substances with very low toxicity are not on the CERCLA Priority List and consequently are not the subject of toxicological profiles. In addition, since the Priority List is mandated by CERCLA, it only uses data from sites on the CERCLA National Priorities List, whereas the CEP report uses data from all sites with ATSDR activities that have a CEP. Of the 100 substances on the CEP report, the 25 substances found at the most number of sites in a CEP are presented below.

Substance name	Number of sites with substance in a CEP	
	All sites	NPL sites
Lead	386	251
Trichloroethylene	338	280
Arsenic	299	192
Tetrachloroethylene	251	198
Volatile Organic Compounds, Unspecified	187	129
Benzene	184	130
Cadmium	183	126
Chromium	178	121
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	168	111
Mercury	144	86
Manganese	144	84
Zinc	143	88
1, 1,1-Trichloroethane	128	108
Copper	125	73
Chloroform	116	90
1, 1-Dichloroethene	109	93
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	108	75
Benzo (A) Pyrene	105	55
Methylene Chloride	104	72
Nickel	102	65
Toluene	101	66
Vinyl Chloride	100	81
Barium	95	54
Antimony	92	58
1, 2-Dichloroethane	89	73

Note: Sorted by the ALL Sites column.

All Sites = all sites with ATSDR activities that have a CEP; NPL Sites = current and former sites on the National Priorities List, as mandated.

Dated: November 3, 2003.

Georgi Jones,

Director, Office of Policy and External Affairs, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

[FR Doc. 03–28094 Filed 11–6–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–70–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention: Notice of Charter Renewal

This gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463) of October 6, 1972, that the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, of the Department of Health and Human Services, has been renewed for a 2-year period through October 31, 2005.

For information, contact Mary Jean Brown, R.N., ScD, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, of the Department of Health and Human Services, 4770 Buford Highway, M/S F 30 Chamblee, Georgia 30341, telephone 404–498–1442.

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 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: November 3, 2003.

Joseph E. Salter,

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

[FR Doc. 03–28030 Filed 11–6–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–19–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Board of Scientific Counselors, National Center for Infectious Diseases: Notice of Charter Renewal

This gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463) of October 6, 1972, that the Board of Scientific Counselors, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services, has been renewed for a 2-year period, extending through October 31, 2005.

For further information, contact Steve Ostroff, Executive Secretary, Board of Scientific Counselors, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, of the Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S C–12, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 404–639–3967 or fax 404–639–3039.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated