

spot. This program ended on July 22, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

North Dakota

Department of Agriculture
Crisis: On August 5, 2005, for the use of diquat dibromide on canola as a harvest aid. This program ended on August 19, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)
Specific: EPA authorized the use of azoxystrobin on safflower to control *Alternaria leaf spot*; July 7, 2005 to August 15, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Oklahoma

Department of Agriculture
Specific: EPA authorized the use of thymol in beehives to control varroa mites; September 15, 2005 to December 1, 2006. Contact: (Stacey Groce)
EPA authorized the use of sulfosulfuron on Bermuda and Bahia grass pastures, and hayfields to control Johnson grass; September 23, 2005 to September 15, 2006. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Oregon

Department of Agriculture
Specific: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on orchardgrass to control the orchardgrass billbug; July 8, 2005 to November 15, 2005. Contact: (Andrea Conrath)

EPA authorized the use of flufenacet on wheat to control Italian ryegrass; September 23, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Contact: (Andrew Ertman)
EPA authorized the use of ethoprop on baby mint to control garden symphyllan (*Scutigera immaculata*); July 22, 2005 to September 15, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

South Carolina

Clemson University
Crisis: On July 14, 2005, for the use of azoxystrobin on tobacco to control target spot. This program ended on July 28, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Tennessee

Department of Agriculture
Specific: EPA authorized the use of azoxystrobin on tobacco to control (*Cercospora nicotianae*) and Target spot (*Rhizoctonia solani*); August 9, 2005 to October 15, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Utah

Department of Agriculture
Specific: EPA authorized the use of bifenthrin on tart cherries to control two spotted spider mites (*Tetranychus urticae Koch*); McDaniel mite (*Tetranychus mcdanieli McGregor*); and

European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi Koch*); July 19, 2005 to September 1, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Virginia

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Specific: EPA authorized the use of thymol in beehives to control varroa mites; August 25, 2005 to December 1, 2006. Contact: (Stacey Groce)

Washington

Department of Agriculture
Specific: EPA authorized the use of diflubenzuron on barley and wheat to control grasshoppers and Mormon crickets; July 1, 2005 to August 1, 2005. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)
EPA authorized the use of flufenacet on wheat to control Italian ryegrass; September 23, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Contact: (Andrew Ertman)

B. Federal Departments and Agencies

Agriculture Department

Animal and Plant Health Inspector Service
Crisis: On June 20, 2005, for the use of sodium hypochlorite, sodium carbonate, and sodium hydroxide on any item, field site, or surface potentially contaminated by exotic infectious disease organisms to control those organisms in various locations throughout the United States. This program is expected to end on June 21, 2008. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

Defense Department

Quarantine: EPA authorized the use of paraformaldehyde on biological containment areas, biological safety cabinets and equipment, and high efficiency particulate air filters in the ventilation system to prevent the release of infectious microorganisms from containment areas; September 29, 2005 to September 29, 2008. Contact: (Libby Pemberton)

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pest.

Dated: October 28, 2005.

Lois Rossi,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 05-22618 Filed 11-15-05; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OEI-2005-0015; FRL-7997-2]

Office of Environmental Information; Request for Comment and Request for Information on System Requirements Document for Environmental Terminology Services

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Request for comment and request for information.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is seeking to redesign its current Terminology Reference System (TRS) [see <http://www.epa.gov/trs>] in order to better support future semantic Web needs, increase usability and integrate with other systems for enterprise-wide content management, search, and portal development. The agency has established the following requirements and is interested in receiving comments and information from potential bidders and experts in the field regarding these requirements.

DATES: Comments and or information must be submitted on or before November 28, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Spencer; Environmental Protection Agency; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, MC 2822T; Washington, DC 20460; Phone: 202-566-1651; Fax: 202-566-1624; E-mail: Spencer.linda@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Agency is seeking a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) and/or Government off-the-shelf (GOTS) software package(s) to match the user/system requirements. The Agency will also consider customization of a COTS/GOTS and the integration of several COTS/GOTS products.

Part of EPA's vision is to see the TRS evolve from being just a terminology repository, into a suite of Environmental Terminology Services (ETS). It will always remain a repository for environmental terminology and terminology structures (taxonomies, thesauri, ontologies, dictionaries, etc.). However, the environmental terminology contained in the repository will be enriched. Through use and curation, the TRS will evolve from a term-based system to a concept-based system. The concepts the ETS contains, along with their terms and definitions, will have sufficient metadata to enable those concepts to be used as the building blocks for the creation of business-driven Agency terminology structures (taxonomies, thesauri, etc.)

The repository will also contain an authoritative controlled vocabulary for the Agency which can serve in the creation of glossaries for Web pages and documents, a common vocabulary for search engines, and in the development of rules and regulations.

I. General Information

A. How Can I Get Copies of These Documents and Other Related Information?

1. Docket. EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. OEI-2005-0015. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the OEI Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OEI Docket is (202) 566-1752.

2. Electronic Access. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgrstr/>.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> to view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

Dated: November 3, 2005.

Oscar Morales,

Division Director, Collection Strategies Division, Office of Information Collection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[FR Doc. 05-22703 Filed 11-15-05; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Proposed Principles for Federal Support of Graduate and Postdoctoral Education and Training in Science and Engineering

AGENCY: Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

ACTION: Notice of proposed issuance of principles for Federal programs that provide support for post-baccalaureate education and training in science and engineering.

SUMMARY: The proposed principles are intended to increase collaboration and consistency within the Federal agencies in support of graduate and postdoctoral education and training in science and engineering. Principles are:

- Federal Support of Graduate and Postdoctoral Education and Training Is a Critical Investment in the Future;
- The Federal Investment Portfolio Must Broadly Support Science and Engineering Disciplines;
- Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Scholars Must Receive Quality Education and Training;
- Federal Contributions toward Graduate and Postdoctoral Education and Training are Provided in Partnership with Academic and Other Non-Federal Institutions;
- Graduate Students and Postdoctoral Scholars Should Be Adequately Supported to Encourage Their Pursuit of Science and Engineering Careers; and
- Federal Agencies Should Collaborate in Areas of Common Interest.

DATES AND ADDRESSES: Comments must be received by January 16, 2006. Electronic comments may be submitted to: MWeiss@ostp.eop.gov. Please include in the subject line the words "National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) Education and Workforce Development Comments." Please put the full body of your comments in the text of the electronic message and as an attachment. Be certain to include your name, title, organization, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address in the text of the message. A return message will acknowledge receipt of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding this Notice, please call Mark Weiss, Office of Science and Technology Policy, (202) 456-6129; e-mail MWeiss@ostp.eop.gov or fax (202) 456-6027.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

The Federal Government supported approximately 60,000 graduate students and 30,000 postdoctoral scholars in science and engineering in 2001. About 44,000 (or 73%) of the graduate students and 24,000 (or 80%) of the postdoctoral scholars received their support as research assistants or associates on Federal grants and contracts. Most of the remaining 27% of the graduate students and 20% of the postdoctoral scholars received support through Federal agencies' fellowships or traineeships.¹

The Research Business Models Subcommittee of the Committee on Science, a committee of the National Science and Technology Council, conducted regional meetings in 2003 and issued a **Federal Register** notice asking for comments on ways to improve business practices of Federal research programs. Concern was raised about the lack of consistency among Federal agencies' support for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars in the nation's universities and other research organizations. In particular, universities administering Federal support for graduate students and postdoctoral scholars cited difficulties created by agency-to-agency variations in fellowship and traineeship stipends and allowances for educational and other costs.

The Committee on Science is proposing the six principles in Section

¹ In this document the term "science and engineering" includes, but is not limited to, agricultural, behavioral, biological, computer, engineering, environmental, mathematical, medical/clinical, physical, psychology, social, and veterinary sciences.

The data are taken from the 2002 Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering (National Science Foundation/ Division of Science Resources Statistics).

Research assistants or associates refer to graduate students or postdoctoral scholars funded through Federal research grants or contracts. The assistants or associates are not selected by the Federal agency, and the host institution determines their level of support. The principle purpose of their employment is the conduct of research, and any limitations imposed by their citizenship status are determined by the policies of the host institution.

Graduate students or postdoctoral scholars supported on Traineeships are usually not selected by the Federal agency, but the Federal agency determines their level of support (although in some cases the level of support may be supplemented by other sources). The principle purpose of their traineeship support is their education and training, and they must be U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or meet other policies of the Federal agency.

Graduate students or postdoctoral scholars supported on Fellowships are selected by the Federal agency, and the Federal agency determines their level of support (although in some cases their level of support may be supplemented by other sources). The principle purpose of their fellowship support is their education and training, and they must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents or meet other policies of the Federal agency.