

nanotechnology, conference speakers and attendees are encouraged to apply "life-cycle thinking" as they make presentations or attend conference sessions. Life-cycle thinking involves consideration of environmental and human health endpoints such as toxicity and exposure that occur over the material's life cycle. Design, production, use, and disposal are all relevant to life-cycle thinking.

The questions below are intended to focus presentations and discussions at the conference. Answers to these questions could help guide subsequent work in P2 through nanotechnology.

1. Which nanotechnologies show the greatest promise for preventing pollution?

Considerations:

- This question should be viewed through the lens of life-cycle thinking to minimize the possibility of unintended consequences.

- Which pollution prevention applications are the most likely to find real-world applications?

- What barriers exist to the adoption of nanotechnology-enabled pollution prevention applications?

2. What are the most promising areas of research on pollution prevention applications of nanotechnologies?

Considerations:

- Which research areas could improve our understanding of the full life-cycle of nanomaterials?

- How can the beneficial properties of engineered products of nanotechnology such as increased surface activity, greater conductivity, improved strength-weight ratio, altered optical properties (changes in color or opacity), and flame retardancy be used to improve materials and products and reduce the production of pollutants at their source?

3. What recommendations do conference participants have for promoting and encouraging pollution

prevention in the development and application of nanotechnology?

Considerations:

- What actions could be taken, and by whom?

- What mechanisms, programs, or associations could promote the research, development, and adoption of such applications?

- What role can EPA programs play?

### III. Call for Posters

Posters are an excellent forum for authors to present informally, yet in a highly visible fashion, their most recent work regarding pollution prevention through nanotechnology. A poster session provides an opportunity for authors to directly communicate with participants of the conference and engage in detailed one-on-one discussions. Successful posters should reflect the goals of the Pollution Prevention through Nanotechnology Conference. We encourage you to submit an entry for the poster session in the area of nanotechnology products, nanotechnology processes, or nanotechnology energy/resource efficiency. Posters with a focus on safer chemistries through use of nanotechnology are especially encouraged. Because of space constraints, a limited number of posters will be accepted in each area. To submit an entry for the poster session, please send a short description (less than one-page) of the poster you would like to display. The description should identify which category your poster fits within (products, processes, or efficient use of resources), how it responds to the concepts raised in the three questions listed above and how it addresses responsible development, and whether environmental benefits can be quantified, such as reduction of use of hazardous chemicals or energy or resource savings. Poster applications are due July 31, 2007. Please submit poster

applications to the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

### IV. How Can I Request to Attend this Conference?

You may register for the conference electronically through EPA's website, at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/nano> by September 14, 2007. Advance requests will assist in planning adequate seating; however, members of the public may attend without prior registration. You may also submit a request to attend this conference to the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Do not submit any information in your request that is considered CBI. Requests to attend the conference, identified by docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2004-0122, must be received on or before September 14, 2007.

### List of Subjects Environmental protection, Chemicals, Pollution prevention, Nanotechnology, Nanoscale materials.

Dated: June 25, 2007.

**Charles M. Auer,**

*Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

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## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### Deletion of Agenda Item From June 28, 2007, Open Meeting in Portland, Maine

June 28, 2007.

The following item has been deleted from the Agenda scheduled for consideration at the June 28, 2007, Open Meeting in Portland, Maine and previously listed in the Commission's Notice of June 21, 2007.

Item no.	Bureau	Subject
1	Media .....	<i>Title:</i> Implementation of Section 304 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices; and Compatibility Between Cable Systems and Consumer Electronics Equipment. (CS Docket No. 97-80, PP Docket No. 00-67). <i>Summary:</i> The Commission will consider a Third Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking concerning proposed standards to ensure bidirectional compatibility of multichannel video programming distribution systems and consumer electronics equipment.

Federal Communications Commission  
**Marlene H. Dortch,**  
*Secretary.*  
 [FR Doc. 07-3234 Filed 6-28-07; 2:56 pm]  
 BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### Privacy Act of 1974; New System of Records

**AGENCY:** Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**ACTION:** Notice of a New System of Records.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is proposing to establish a new system of records (SOR), 09-20-0170, "National Select Agent Registry (NSAR)/Select Agent Transfer and Entity Registration Information System (SATERIS), HHS/CDC/COTPER." The purpose of the system is to limit access to those biological agents and toxins listed in 42 CFR Part 73, 9 CFR Part 121, and 7 CFR Part 331, to those individuals who have a legitimate need to handle or use such agents or toxins, and who are not identified as restricted persons by the U.S. Attorney General. NSAR is a single web-based information management system shared by CDC and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) that tracks the possession, use and transfer of select agents and toxins that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety, to the health and safety of animals, and to the safety of plants or animal and plant products. We have provided background information about the new system in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* CDC filed a new SOR report with the Chair of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Chair of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs, and the Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on June 25, 2007. CDC invites interested parties to submit comments on the proposed routine uses. To ensure that all parties have adequate time in which to comment, the new system will be effective 30 days from the publication of this notice, or 40 days from the date it

was submitted to OMB and the Congress, whichever is later, unless CDC receives comments that persuade us to defer implementation.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to the CDC Privacy Act Officer at the address listed below. Comments received will be available for review at this location by appointment during regular business hours from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday in the CDC Roybal Facility, Building 21, Room 8125, Atlanta, Georgia.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Betsey S. Dunaway, Privacy Act Officer, Office of the Chief Science Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Building 21, Room 8125, Mailstop D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, (404) 639-4642.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** CDC proposes to establish a new system of records within its Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response (COTPER): 09-20-0170, "National Select Agent Registry (NSAR)/ Select Agent Transfer and Entity Registration Information System (SATERIS), HHS/CDC/COTPER." An important component of the nation's overall terrorism deterrence policy, the Division of Select Agents and Toxins (DSAT) in the Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response (COTPER) within the CDC regulates the possession, use, and transfer of biological agents and toxins (select agents) that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety. A select agent is defined as a virus, bacteria, fungus or toxin that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety, to animal or plant health; or animal or plant products.

#### I. Description of the Proposed System of Records

A. Statutory and Regulatory Basis for SOR. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 requires entities to register with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) if they possess, use, or transfer select agents that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety. The Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 requires that facilities handling select agents that could pose a severe threat to animal or plant health; or animal or plant products register with the USDA. Within HHS, the DSAT is responsible for registering entities and personnel who either possess or are applying for approval to possess, use or transfer select agents that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety.

Within the USDA, APHIS has a similar responsibility for registering entities and personnel handling agents that pose a severe threat to animal or plant health; or animal or plant products.

The Acts require safeguards and security measures that will adequately protect these agents. This includes controlling access and screening of entities and personnel through security risk assessments conducted by the U.S. Attorney General. The Acts also require the establishment of a national database of registered entities. While some entities register for select agents regulated only by HHS, others for select agents regulated only by USDA, there are a number of entities registering for select agents that can pose a severe threat to public health and safety, to animal health, or to animal products ("overlap" select agents). Since DSAT and APHIS coordinate regulatory activities for those overlap select agents that would be regulated by both agencies, the Acts require that a single national database be established. This new Privacy Act system of records notice (SORN) describes the records and processes that enable DSAT to fulfill HHS' requirements; APHIS will be publishing a similar SORN to address how USDA will fulfill theirs.

#### B. Collection and Maintenance of Data in the System

CDC will only collect the minimum amount of personal data necessary to achieve the purpose of this system, which is to limit access to the select agents listed in 42 CFR Part 73, 9 CFR Part 121, and 7 CFR Part 331, to those individuals who have a legitimate need to handle or use such agents, and who are not identified as a restricted person by the U.S. Attorney General. The data elements required are: name, address, date of birth, job title, and the name of the institution that would be housing the select agent(s).

Entities handling select agents must appoint a Responsible Official within their organization who certifies that the entity meets federal requirements for handling select agents such as having security measures in place to protect the select agents they possess from theft, loss and unauthorized access, and safety measures to prevent the release of agents. DSAT's SOR includes personal information on those individuals who have access or who have applied to have access to select agents, and the list of select agents to which they have access or would have access.