

limit existing rights of the State of Alaska.

DATES: All interested parties may request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing must be submitted by August 29, 2011 to the Regional Administrator at the EPA address shown below. Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the Regional Administrator. However, if a substantial request for a public hearing is made by August 29, 2011, a public hearing will be held. If no timely and appropriate request for a hearing is received and the Regional Administrator does not elect to hold a hearing on his own motion, this determination shall become final and effective on August 29, 2011. Any request for a public hearing shall include the following information: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing; (2) a brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the Regional Administrator's determination and a brief statement of the information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing; (3) the signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

ADDRESSES: All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following offices:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), 410 Willoughby, Suite 303, Juneau, Alaska 99801;

ADEC South Central Regional Office, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501;

ADEC Northern Regional Office, 610 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3643 and between the hours of 9 a.m.-12 p.m. and 1-4 p.m. at the EPA Region 10 Library, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Marshall, EPA Region 10, Drinking Water Unit, by mail at the Seattle address given above, by telephone at (206) 553-1890, or by e-mail at marshall.wendy@epa.gov.

Authority: Section 1420 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (1996), and 40 CFR Part 142 of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Dated: July 20, 2011.

Dennis J. McLerran,
Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2011-19123 Filed 7-27-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Notice

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, August 2, 2011, at 10 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED: Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437g, 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

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PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION:

Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694-1220.

Shelley E. Garr,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2011-19297 Filed 7-26-11; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies; Correction

This notice corrects a notice (FR Doc. 2011-17878) published on pages 41794 and 41795 of the issue for Friday, July 15, 2011.

Under the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond heading, the entry for BCSB Bancorp, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, is revised to read as follows:

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Adam M. Drimer, Assistant Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23261-4528:

1. *BCSB Bancorp, Inc.*, Baltimore, Maryland, to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Baltimore County Savings Bank Federal Savings Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, upon its conversion to a state-chartered commercial bank.

In connection with this application, applicant has also applied to engage in lending activities, pursuant to section 225.28(b)(1) of Regulation Y.

Comments on this application must be received by August 11, 2011.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 25, 2011.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2011-19099 Filed 7-27-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Report and Recommendations on the Usefulness and Limitations of the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay for Potency Categorization of Chemicals Causing Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Humans

AGENCY: Division of the National Toxicology Program (DNTP), National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), HHS.

ACTION: Availability of Report and Recommendations; Notice of Transmittal.

SUMMARY: The NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Test Methods (NICEATM) announces availability of an Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) test method evaluation report (TMER) that includes recommendations on the usefulness and limitations of the local lymph node assay (LLNA) for categorizing the potency of substances with the potential to cause allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) as strong skin sensitizers. Strong skin sensitizers are substances considered to have a significant potential for causing ACD.

ICCVAM recommends that a specific potency criterion for positive results from ACD safety testing using the LLNA can be used to further categorize some chemicals and products as strong skin sensitizers. However, since this criterion only identified approximately half of strong human skin sensitizers, ICCVAM concluded that failure to meet this criterion cannot be used as the basis for determining that a substance is not a strong skin sensitizer. Therefore, the potency criterion should only be used in a screening approach where chemicals that meet the criterion could be categorized as strong skin sensitizers, but chemicals that do not meet the criterion would require additional testing or information to determine that they are not strong skin sensitizers.

The report and recommendations have been transmitted to Federal agencies for their review and response to ICCVAM in accordance with the provisions of the ICCVAM

Authorization Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 2851-2).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. William S. Stokes, Director, NICEATM, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Mail Stop: K2-16, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, (telephone) 919-541-2384, (fax) 919-541-0947, (e-mail) niceatm@niehs.nih.gov. *Courier address:* NICEATM, NIEHS, Room 2034, 530 Davis Drive, Morrisville, NC 27560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In 1999, ICCVAM evaluated the validation status of the LLNA as a stand-alone alternative test method to the guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) and the Buehler test (BT) for assessing the ACD hazard potential of products and chemicals (NIH Publication No. 99-4494; http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna_PeerPanel98.htm). Based on this evaluation, ICCVAM recommended the LLNA as a valid substitute for traditional guinea pig test methods for most testing situations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) subsequently accepted the method as a valid substitute for the GPMT and BT. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) also adopted the LLNA as OECD Test Guideline 429 in 2002. Using the LLNA instead of guinea pig tests reduces and refines (decreases or eliminates pain and distress) animal use for ACD safety testing.

In 2007, the CPSC nominated several new versions and applications of the LLNA to ICCVAM for evaluation of their scientific validity for regulatory testing purposes (http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llnadocs/CPSC_LLNA_nom.pdf). The nomination requested that ICCVAM assess (1) the validation status of the LLNA limit dose procedure (*i.e.*, the reduced LLNA); (2) the modified LLNA test method protocols that do not require the use of radioactive materials; (3) the use of the LLNA to test mixtures, aqueous solutions, and metals; and (4) the use of the LLNA as a stand-alone assay to determine ACD potency categories for hazard classification and labeling. NICEATM published a **Federal Register** notice (72 FR 27815) requesting public comments on (1) The appropriateness and relative priority of the CPSC-nominated LLNA activities, (2) the nomination of scientists to serve on an international independent scientific peer review panel, and (3) the

submission of data from LLNA testing that related to the CPSC-nominated LLNA activities as well as corresponding data from human and other animal studies. ICCVAM assigned these activities a high priority after considering comments from the public and endorsement from the Scientific Advisory Committee on Alternative Toxicological Methods (SACATM). NICEATM and ICCVAM compiled comprehensive draft background review documents (BRDs), released them for public comment in January 2008 (73 FR 1360), and convened a public meeting of the panel on March 4-6, 2008, to peer review the draft documents. The panel evaluated the information in the draft BRDs as to whether it supported draft ICCVAM recommendations for (1) Test method usefulness and limitations, (2) updated standardized test method protocols, and (3) proposed future studies. The panel considered public comments made at the meeting, as well as public comments submitted in advance of the meeting, before concluding their deliberations. The panel's report was made available in May 2008 (73 FR 29136) for public comment. The draft ICCVAM BRDs, draft ICCVAM test method recommendations, the panel's report, and all public comments were made available to SACATM for comment at its meeting on June 18-19, 2008 (73 FR 25754).

After considering the conclusions and recommendations of the panel, comments from SACATM, and public comments, ICCVAM forwarded final recommendations for the reduced LLNA (NIH Publication No. 09-6439; <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/LLNA-LD/TMER.htm>), LLNA performance standards, and the updated LLNA test method protocol (NIH Publication No. 09-7357; http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna_PerfStds.htm) to Federal agencies in September 2009 (74 FR 50212). Agency responses are available on the NICEATM-ICCVAM Web site.

NICEATM subsequently obtained additional data and/or information and revised the draft BRDs for both the traditional and nonradioactive LLNA methods. ICCVAM released the revised draft BRDs and the revised draft ICCVAM test method recommendations to the public for comment and announced a second meeting of the panel (74 FR 8974). The panel reconvened in public session on April 28-29, 2009, to review the ICCVAM-revised draft documents and to finalize its conclusions and recommendations on the current validation status of the

nonradioactive test methods and the expanded uses of the LLNA for pesticide formulations and other products. The panel's report was made available for public comment in June 2009 (74 FR 26242). The revised draft ICCVAM BRDs, revised draft ICCVAM test method recommendations, the panel's report, and all public comments were made available to SACATM for comment on June 25-26, 2009 (74 FR 19562).

After considering the conclusions and recommendations of the panel, comments from SACATM, and public comments, along with the recommendations of an OECD Expert Consultation on the LLNA convened in October and December 2009, ICCVAM finalized and forwarded test method recommendations on two nonradioactive versions of the LLNA, LLNA: 5-Bromo-2'-deoxyuridine-Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (BrdU-ELISA) (NIH Publication No. 10-7552; <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-ELISA/TMER.htm>) and LLNA: Daicel Adenosine Triphosphate (DA) (NIH Publication No. 10-7551; <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-DA/TMER.htm>), and expanded uses of the LLNA for pesticide formulations and other products (NIH Publication No. 10-7512; <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-app.htm>) to Federal agencies in June 2010 (75 FR 37443). Agency responses to these ICCVAM test method recommendations are available on the NICEATM-ICCVAM Web site.

The ICCVAM TMER, *Usefulness and Limitations of the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay for Potency Categorization of Chemicals Causing Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Humans* (NIH Publication No. 11-7709), describes ICCVAM's recommendations for using LLNA test results to categorize the potency of some substances identified as having the potential to cause ACD in humans as strong skin sensitizers. Strong sensitizers are those substances considered to have a significant potential for causing hypersensitivity. ICCVAM recommends that a specific potency criterion for positive results from ACD safety testing using the LLNA can be used to further categorize some chemicals and products as strong skin sensitizers. However, since this criterion only identified approximately half of the strong human skin sensitizers tested, failure to meet this criterion cannot be used as the basis for determining that a substance is not a strong skin sensitizer. Therefore, the potency criterion should only be used in a screening approach where chemicals that meet the criterion

could be categorized as strong skin sensitizers, but chemicals that do not meet the criterion would require additional testing or information to determine that they are not strong skin sensitizers.

The ICCVAM evaluation found that only 52% of the strong human skin sensitizers in the validation database would be identified as strong skin sensitizers using the LLNA potency criterion in the 2009 United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Accordingly, chemicals that do not meet the criterion would require additional testing or information to determine that a substance is not a strong human skin sensitizer.

Background Information on ICCVAM, NICEATM, and SACATM

ICCVAM is an interagency committee composed of representatives from 15 Federal regulatory and research agencies that require, use, generate, or disseminate toxicological and safety testing information. ICCVAM conducts technical evaluations of new, revised, and alternative safety testing methods with regulatory applicability and promotes the scientific validation and regulatory acceptance of toxicological and safety testing methods that more accurately assess the safety and hazards of chemicals and products and that reduce, refine (decrease or eliminate pain and distress), or replace animal use. The ICCVAM Authorization Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 285l-3) established ICCVAM as a permanent interagency committee of the NIEHS under NICEATM. NICEATM administers ICCVAM, provides scientific and operational support for ICCVAM-related activities, and conducts independent validation studies to assess the usefulness and limitations of new, revised, and alternative test methods and strategies. NICEATM and ICCVAM welcome the public nomination of new, revised, and alternative test methods and strategies applicable to the needs of U.S. Federal agencies. Additional information about NICEATM and ICCVAM can be found on the NICEATM-ICCVAM Web site (<http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov>).

SACATM was established in response to the ICCVAM Authorization Act [Section 285l-3(d)] and is composed of scientists from the public and private sectors (67 FR 11358). SACATM advises ICCVAM, NICEATM, and the Director of the NIEHS and NTP regarding statutorily mandated duties of ICCVAM and activities of NICEATM. SACATM provides advice on priorities and

activities related to the development, validation, scientific review, regulatory acceptance, implementation, and national and international harmonization of new, revised, and alternative toxicological test methods. Additional information about SACATM, including the charter, roster, and records of past meetings, can be found at <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/167>.

References

ICCVAM. 2011. ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report: Usefulness and Limitations of the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay for Potency Categorization of Chemicals Causing Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Humans. NIH Publication No. 11-7709. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-ELISA/LLNA-pot/TMER.htm>.

ICCVAM. 2010. ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report on the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay: BrdU-ELISA, a Nonradioactive Alternative Test Method to Assess the Allergic Contact Dermatitis Potential of Chemicals and Products. NIH Publication No. 10-7552. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-ELISA/TMER.htm>.

ICCVAM. 2010. ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report on the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay: DA, a Nonradioactive Alternative Test Method to Assess the Allergic Contact Dermatitis Potential of Chemicals and Products. NIH Publication No. 10-7551. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna-DA/TMER.htm>.

ICCVAM. 2010. ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report on Using the Murine Local Lymph Node Assay for Testing Pesticide Formulations, Metals, Substances in Aqueous Solutions, and Other Products. NIH Publication No. 10-7512. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/LLNA-app/TMER.htm>.

ICCVAM. 2009. Recommended Performance Standards: Murine Local Lymph Node Assay. NIH Publication No. 09-7357. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna_PerfStds.htm.

ICCVAM. 2009. ICCVAM Test Method Evaluation Report. The Reduced Murine

Local Lymph Node Assay: An Alternative Test Method Using Fewer Animals to Assess the Allergic Contact Dermatitis Potential of Chemicals and Products. NIH Publication No. 09-6439. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: <http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/LLNA-LD/TMER.htm>.

ICCVAM. 1999. The Murine Local Lymph Node Assay: A Test Method for Assessing the Allergic Contact Dermatitis Potential of Chemicals/Compounds. The Results of an Independent Peer Review Evaluation Coordinated by ICCVAM and NICEATM. NIH Publication No. 99-4494. Research Triangle Park, NC: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Available at: http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/immunotox/llna_PeerPanel98.htm.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

John R. Bucher,

Associate Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 2011-18639 Filed 7-27-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-11-11EM]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer at (404) 639-5960 or send an e-mail to omb@cdc.gov. Send written comments to CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC, or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

National Survey of Primary Care Policies for Managing Patients with High Blood Pressure, High Cholesterol, or Diabetes—New—Division of Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention (DHDSP), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).