

April 2002, EPA issued its plan for future innovation efforts, published as *Innovating for Better Environmental Result: A Strategy to Guide the Next Generation of Innovation at EPA* (EPA 100-R-02-002; <http://www.epa.gov/innovation/pdf/strategy.pdf>). This assistance agreement program strengthens the EPA's partnership with the states by assisting state innovation that supports EPA's *Strategy*. EPA would like to help states build on previous experience and undertake strategic innovation projects that promote larger-scale models for "next generation" environmental protection and that promise better environmental results. EPA is interested in funding projects that: (1) Go beyond a single facility experiment to promote change that is "systems-oriented," (2) provide better results from a program, process, or sector-wide innovation, and (3) promote integrated (multi-media) environmental management with high potential for transfer to other states, U.S. territories, and tribes.

"Innovation in Permitting" is again the theme for the 2007 State Innovation Grants solicitation. Under this theme, EPA is interested in pre-proposals for projects that:

- Support the development of state Environmental Results Programs (ERPs);
- Involve the application of Environmental Management Systems (EMS), including those that explore the relationship of EMS to permitting or otherwise promote the use of EMS to improve environmental performance beyond permit requirements (see *EPA's Strategy for Determining the Role of EMS in Regulatory Programs* at <http://www.epa.gov/ems> or http://www.epa.gov/ems/docs/EMS_and_the_Reg_Structure_41204Fpdf); or
- Implement National Environmental Performance Track Programs, or similar state performance-based environmental leadership programs, particularly including the development and implementation of incentives.

EPA interprets "innovation in permitting" broadly to include permitting programs, pesticide licensing programs, and other alternatives or supplements to permitting programs. EPA is interested in creative approaches for both: (1) Achieving mandatory federal and state standards; and (2) encouraging performance and addressing environmental issues above and beyond minimum requirements.

This solicitation begins the fifth State Innovation Grant competition. Of State Innovation Grant Program awards made in prior rounds under the theme of "Innovation in Permitting" (including those with pending awards): Fifteen (15)

were provided for development of Environmental Results Programs, seven (7) were related to Environmental Management Systems and permitting, five (5) were to enhance Performance-Based Environmental Leadership programs, two (2) were for Watershed-based permitting, and one (1) was for an information technology innovation for the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and a web-based portal to a permitting process. For more information on the prior State Innovation Grant Program solicitations and awards, please see the "Highlights of Previous Awards" attachment to this solicitation, or see the EPA State Innovation Grants Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/innovation/stategrants>.

Dated: October 30, 2006.

Elizabeth Shaw,

Director, Office of Environmental Policy Innovation.

[FR Doc. E6-20351 Filed 11-30-06; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8249-9]

An Inventory of Sources and Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States for the Years 1987, 1995 and 2000

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of a final report titled, "An Inventory of Sources and Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States for the Years 1987, 1995 and 2000" (EPA/600/P-03/002F), which was prepared by the National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) within EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD).

DATES: This document will be available on or about December 1, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The document will be available electronically through the NCEA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ncea>. A limited number of paper copies will be available from the EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242; telephone: 1-800-490-9198; facsimile: 302-604-3408; e-mail: nscep@bps-lmit.com. Please provide your name, your mailing address, the title and the EPA number of the requested publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Technical Information Staff, National Center for Environmental Assessment/ Washington Office (8623D), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. Telephone: 202-564-3261; fax: 202-565-0050; e-mail: nceadc.comment@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive inventory and overview of sources and environmental releases of dioxin-like compounds in the United States. The major identified sources of environmental releases of dioxin-like compounds are grouped into six broad categories: Combustion sources, metals smelting, refining and process sources, chemical manufacturing sources, natural sources, and environmental reservoirs. Estimates of annual releases to land, air, and water are presented for each source category and summarized for reference years 1987, 1995 and 2000. The quantitative results are expressed in terms of the toxicity equivalent (TEQ) of the mixture of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (CDD) and polychlorinated dibenzofuran (CDF) compounds present in environmental releases using a procedure sanctioned by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1998. This TEQ procedure translates the complex mixture of CDDs and CDFs characteristic of environmental releases into an equivalent toxicity concentration of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD), the most toxic member of this class of compounds. Using this WHO procedure, the annual releases of TEQ_{DF}-WHO₉₈ to the U.S. environment over the three reference years are 13,965 g in 1987, 3,444 g in 1995, and 1,422 g in 2000. This analysis indicates that between reference years 1987 and 2000, there was approximately a 90% reduction in the releases of dioxin-like compounds to the circulating environment of the United States from all known sources combined. In 1987 and 1995, the leading source of dioxin emissions to the U.S. environment was municipal waste combustion; however, because of reductions in dioxin emissions from municipal waste combustors, it dropped to the fourth ranked source in 2000. Burning of domestic refuse in backyard burn barrels remained fairly constant over the years, but in 2000, it emerged as the largest source of dioxin emissions to the U.S. environment.

Dated: November 22, 2006.

George Alapas,

*Deputy Director, National Center for
Environmental Assessment.*

[FR Doc. E6-20294 Filed 11-30-06; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice of Agency Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Board of Directors will meet in open session at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, December 5, 2006, to consider the following matters:

Summary Agenda

No substantive discussion of the following items is anticipated. These matters will be resolved with a single vote unless a member of the Board of Directors requests that an item be moved to the discussion agenda.

Disposition of minutes of previous Board of Directors' meetings.

Summary reports, status reports, and reports of actions taken pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors.

Memorandum and resolution re:

Proposed FDIC Corporate Investment Policy.

Memorandum and resolution re:

Amendments to Part 313 to Authorize the FDIC to Refer Delinquent Criminal Restitution Debt to the Treasury Offset Program for Collection.

Discussion Agenda

Memorandum and resolution re: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Regarding Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Capital Maintenance; Domestic Capital Modifications.

Memorandum and resolution re:

Extension of Comment Period for Basel II and Market Risk Notices of Proposed Rulemaking and the Proposed Reports Notices for those Rulemakings.

Memorandum and resolution re:

Proposed 2007 Corporate Operating Budget.

Memorandum and resolution re:

Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Large-Bank Deposit Insurance Determination Modernization.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room on the sixth floor of the FDIC Building located at 550 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

The FDIC will provide attendees with auxiliary aids (e.g., sign language interpretation) required for this meeting. Those attendees needing such assistance should call (703) 562-6067 (Voice or TTY), to make necessary arrangements.

Requests for further information concerning the meeting may be directed to Mr. Robert E. Feldman, Executive Secretary of the Corporation, at (202) 898-7122.

Dated: November 28, 2006.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 06-9496 Filed 11-29-06; 11:33 am]

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice of Agency Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, December 5, 2006, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Board of Directors will meet in closed session, pursuant to section 552b(c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (9)(A)(ii), and (c)(9)(B), Title 5, United States Code, to consider matters relating to the Corporation's supervisory and corporate activities.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room on the sixth floor of the FDIC Building located at 550 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Requests for further information concerning the meeting may be directed to Mr. Robert E. Feldman, Executive Secretary of the Corporation, at (202) 898-7122.

Dated: November 28, 2006.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 06-9497 Filed 11-29-06; 11:33 am]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-M

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

No FEAR Act Notice

AGENCY: Federal Labor Relations Authority.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) is publishing this notice in accordance with Title II of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-174) (No FEAR

Act). Section 202 of the No FEAR Act requires the FLRA and other Federal agencies to notify all employees, former employees, and applicants for employment of the rights and remedies available to them under the Federal Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Laws.

DATES: December 1, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bridget Sisson, Director, EEO Complaints; Federal Labor Relations Authority; 1400 K Street, NW.; Washington DC 20424-0001; (202) 218-7919.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By final rule effective September 18, 2006, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued regulations implementing the notice obligations contained in section 202 of the No FEAR Act. OPM's regulations, at 5 CFR 724.202, provide that agencies must publish the initial notice required by the No FEAR Act in the **Federal Register**.

No FEAR Act Notice

On May 15, 2002, Congress enacted the "Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002," which is now known as the No FEAR Act. One purpose of the Act is to "require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws." Public Law 107-174, Summary. In support of this purpose, Congress found that "agencies cannot be run effectively if those agencies practice or tolerate discrimination." Public Law 107-174, Title I, General Provisions, section 101(1).

The Act also requires this agency to provide this notice to Federal employees, former Federal employees and applicants for Federal employment to inform you of the rights and protections available to you under Federal antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws.

Antidiscrimination Laws

A Federal agency cannot discriminate against an employee or applicant with respect to the terms, conditions or privileges of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, marital status or political affiliation. Discrimination on these bases is prohibited by one or more of the following statutes: 5 U.S.C. 2302(b)(1), 29 U.S.C. 206(d), 29 U.S.C. 631, 29 U.S.C. 633a, 29 U.S.C. 791 and 42 U.S.C. 2000e-16.

If you believe that you have been the victim of unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or disability, you must