substance or mixture belongs to a well defined, structurally-related class of substances whose members are listed in a previous Annual or Biennial Report on Carcinogens as either a known to be human carcinogen, or reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen or there is convincing relevant information that the agent acts through mechanisms indicating it would likely cause cancer in humans.

The following descriptive paragraph has been added to the criteria:

Conclusions regarding carcinogenicity in humans or experimental animals are based on scientific judgment, with consideration given to all relevant information. Relevant information includes, but is not limited to dose response, route of exposure, chemical structure, metabolism, pharmacokinetics, sensitive sub populations, genetic effects, or other data relating to mechanism of action or factors that may be unique to a given substance. For example, there may be substances for which there is evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals but there are compelling data indicating that the agent acts through mechanisms which do not operate in humans and would therefore reasonably be anticipated not to cause cancer in humans.

Expanded Review Procedure

External peer review is added to the review process through the establishment of a new, standing subcommittee of the NTP Board of Scientific Counselors. The BRC Subcommittee will meet twice a year, in public session, to review nominations for listing and /or delisting and to receive public comment.

Listing/Delisting Procedures

Nominations of chemicals for listing or delisting will be solicited from government, industry, academia, Federal, State and local agencies, and the general public. However, nominations can be submitted to the National Toxicology Program at any time. Interested persons should send nominations which contain a justification for listing or delisting the agent, substance, or mixture in the BRC to the: National Toxicology Program, Biennial Report on Carcinogens, MD WC–05, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. To the extent feasible, all appropriate background information and relevant data (e.g. scientific journal publications, NTP reports, IARC listings, exposure surveys, release inventories, etc.) that support the nomination should be provided or fully referenced to permit retrieval. Nominations will be reviewed as expeditiously as possible. A list of new petitions for listing or delisting will be routinely published in appropriate publications, including the Federal Register, trade journals, and the NTP Liaison Office mail-outs, soliciting public comment and input on the nominations.

Dated: August 15, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Toxicology Program.

Dated: September 12, 1996.

Donna E. Shalala,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–24227 Filed 9–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report of Comparative Initiation/Promotion Skin Paint Studies of B6C3F$_1$ Mice, Swiss (CD–1®) Mice, and SENCAR Mice

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the Comparative Initiation/Promotion Skin Paint Studies of B6C3F$_1$ Mice, Swiss (CD–1®) Mice, and SENCAR Mice.

All three strains of mice demonstrated sensitivity by developing skin tumors after topical application of the chemicals under study (7,12–dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA), N-methyl-N′-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG), 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA), and benzoyl peroxide (BPO). The most sensitive of the three strains appeared to be SENCAR mice, in the sense that lower doses of the test chemical were generally required to produce effects equivalent to those in the other two strains. Skin tumors also tended to develop earlier and with greater multiplicity in SENCAR mice than in the other two strains. By these criteria, the overall sensitivity of Swiss (CD–1®) mice was intermediate, and B6C3F$_1$ mice showed the least overall sensitivity to dermal carcinogenicity.

The 1-year complete carcinogen studies used repeated applications of low concentrations of the carcinogens DMBA and MNNG. There was a high incidence of skin tumors in all three strains with both carcinogens. More B6C3F$_1$ and SENCAR mice developed skin tumors and averaged more tumors per mouse than did Swiss (CD–1®) mice. Skin tumors developed earlier in SENCAR mice than in B6C3F$_1$ and Swiss (CD–1®) mice. Although B6C3F$_1$ mice exhibited the lowest overall sensitivity to the initiation/promotion protocol when compared to Swiss (CD–1®) and SENCAR mice, the response of B6C3F$_1$ mice was similar to Swiss (CD–1®) and SENCAR mice for complete carcinogen studies.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of the *Comparative Initiation/Promotion Skin Paint Studies of B6C3F$_1$ Mice, Swiss (CD–1®) Mice, and SENCAR Mice* (TR–441) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: August 21, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–24626 Filed 9–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Toxicology Program; Availability of Technical Report on Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Acetonitrile

The HHS' National Toxicology Program announces the availability of the NTP Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of acetonitrile. Acetonitrile is used primarily as a solvent in extractive distillation and crystallization of pharmaceutical and agricultural products and as a catalyst in chemical reactions.

Toxicology and carcinogenicity studies were conducted by administration of acetonitrile by inhalation to groups of 56 F344/N rats of each sex at doses of 0, 100, 200, or 400 ppm (equivalent to 0, 168, 335, or 670 mg/m^3) and 60 B6C3F$_1$ mice of each sex were exposed at doses of 0, 50, 100, or 200 ppm (equivalent to 0, 84, 168, or 335 mg/m^3) for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for 2 years.

Under the conditions of these 2-year inhalation studies, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity [1] of acetonitrile in male F344/N rats based on marginally increased incidences of hepatocellular adenoma and carcinoma. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of acetonitrile in female F344/

[1] The NTP uses five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity observed in each animal study: two categories for positive results (''clear evidence'' and ''some evidence''), one category for uncertain findings (''equivocal evidence''), one category for no observable effect (''no evidence''), and one category for studies that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (''inadequate study'').

N rats exposed to 100, 200, or 400 ppm. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of acetonitrile in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 50, 100, or 200 ppm.

Exposure to acetonitrile by inhalation resulted in increased incidences of hepatic basophilic foci in male rats and of squamous hyperplasia of the forestomach in male and female mice.

Questions or comments about the Technical Report should be directed to Central Data Management at MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709–2233 or telephone (919) 541–3419.

Copies of *Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Acetonitrile (CAS No. 75–05–8)* (TR–447) are available without charge from Central Data Management, NIEHS, MD E1–02, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; telephone (919) 541–3419.

Dated: August 21, 1996.

Kenneth Olden,

Director, National Toxicology Program.

[FR Doc. 96–24627 Filed 9–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR–4021–N–02]

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing; NOFA for Public and Indian Housing Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) Grant: Amendment of Application Availability and Deadline Dates and Announcement of OMB Control Number

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

ACTION: Amendment of application availability and deadline dates.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the NOFA published in the Federal Register on August 14, 1996 (61 FR 42356) to: (1) revise the application kid availability and extend the application due date to October 29, 1996; and (2) announce the OMB control number issued for the information collection requirements.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marcia Y. Martin, Office of Community Relations and Involvement, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, room 4108, Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 708–4233. Hearing- or speech-impaired persons may contact the Federal Information Relay Service on 1–800–877–8339 or 202–708–9300 for information on the program. (With the exception of the ''800'' number, the numbers listed above are not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because of unforeseen circumstances, the availability of the application kit for the funds announced in this NOFA has been delayed. Therefore, the Department is extending the deadline for applications accordingly. In addition, this amendment publishes the control number assigned by OMB for the information collection requirements associated with this NOFA.

Accordingly, the NOFA for Public and Indian Housing Economic Development and Supportive Services (EDSS) Grants, published at 61 FR 42356 (August 14, 1996, FR Doc. 96–20698) is amended as follows:

1. On page 42356, column 1, the paragraph following the heading ''Dates'' is revised to read as follows:

Application kits will be available beginning September 27, 1996. The application deadline will be 3:00 p.m., local time on October 29, 1996.

2. On page 42356, column 2, the text following the heading ''Paperwork Reduction Act Statement'' and preceding the heading ''I. Purpose and Substantive Description'' is revised to read as follows:

The information collection requirements contained in this notice have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget, under section 3404(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), and assigned OMB control number 2577–0211.

Dated: September 19, 1996.

Kevin Marchman,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 96–24656 Filed 9–25–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–33–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Final Determination Against Federal Acknowledgment of the Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This notice is published in accordance with authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (Assistant Secretary) by 209 DM 8.

Pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(m), notice is hereby given that the Assistant Secretary declines to acknowledge that the Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe, P.O. Box 1645, Bridgeport, Connecticut 06601–1645, exists as an Indian tribe within the meaning of Federal law. This notice is based on the determination that the group does not satisfy one of the criteria set forth in 25 CFR 83.7, namely: 83.7(e).

DATES: This determination is final and is effective December 26, 1996, pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(l)(4), unless a request for reconsideration is filed pursuant to 25 CFR 83.11.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Holly Reckord, Chief, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, (202) 208–3592.

A notice of the Proposed Finding to decline to acknowledge the Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe (GHP) was published in the Federal Register on June 8, 1995 (60 FR 30430, June 8, 1995), pursuant to 25 CFR 83.10(e) of the revised Federal acknowledgment regulations, which became effective March 28, 1994. Under 25 CFR 83.10(e), prior to active consideration the Assistant Secretary shall investigate any petitioner whose documented petition and response to the technical assistance review letter indicate that there is little or no evidence that establishes that the group can meet any one of the mandatory criteria in paragraphs (e), (f), or (g) of § 83.7.

The GHP received one obvious deficiency (OD) letter dated August 26, 1993, and a second technical assistance (TA) letter dated October 19, 1994. Both OD/TA letters addressed the issue of the undocumented parentage of William Sherman, the only ancestor through whom the petitioner claimed Golden Hill Paugussett ancestry. They also addressed the problem posed under criterion 83.7(e) of the claimed Indian descent of the present-day GHP membership through one person, William Sherman, rather than descent from a historical tribe. The GHP responded to both TA letters and on November 15, 1994, requested the petition be placed on active consideration. The GHP petition was not placed on active consideration, but on November 21, 1994, was added to the ''ready'' list of petitioners waiting to be placed on active consideration.

The Assistant Secretary concluded after the responses to the TA letters that there was little or no evidence that the GHP met criterion 83.7(e). Preliminary genealogical analysis by the BIA indicated that there was little or no evidence that the petitioner could establish descent from a historical tribe. Under 25 CFR 83.10(e), the Federal acknowledgment regulations call for