

established in paragraphs (a)(ii) and (b) of Decision IX/6.

III. How is the U.S. implementing the critical use exemption?

A. When will the exemption become available to U.S. users of methyl bromide?

Under the provisions of both the CAA and the Montreal Protocol, the critical use exemption became available to

approved users on January 1, 2005. Until that date, all production and import of methyl bromide (except for those quantities that qualify for the quarantine and preshipment exemption) was required to conform to the phaseout schedule listed above (see Supplementary Information Section II A). Allowances for subsequent years are authorized through regulations. For more information on the quarantine and

preshipment exemption, please refer to 68 FR 238 (January 2, 2003).

B. What is the projected timeline for the critical use exemption application process?

There is both a domestic and international component to the critical use exemption process. The following outline projects a timeline for the process for the next three years.

April 17, 2007	Solicit applications for the methyl bromide critical use exemption for 2009 and 2010.
July 10, 2007	Deadline for submitting critical use exemption applications to EPA.
Fall 2007	U.S. government (EPA, Department of State, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other interested federal agencies) create U.S. Critical Use Nomination package.
January 24, 2008	Deadline for U.S. government to submit U.S. nomination package to the Protocol Parties.
Early 2008	Review of the nomination packages for critical use exemptions by the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) and Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBOC).
Mid 2008	Parties consider TEAP/MBOC recommendations.
November 2008	Parties authorize critical use exemptions for methyl bromide for production and consumption in 2009 (supplemental request) and 2010.
Early-Mid 2009	EPA publishes proposal and final rule for 2009 supplemental request, if applicable.
Mid 2009	EPA publishes proposed rule for allocating critical use exemptions in the U.S. for 2010.
Late 2009	EPA publishes final rule allocating critical use exemptions in the U.S. for the 2010 control period.
January 1, 2010	Critical use exemption permits the limited production and import of methyl bromide beyond the phaseout date for specific uses for the 2010 control period.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7414, 7601, 7671–7671q.

Dated: April 9, 2007.

Brian J. McLean,

Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs.
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–8300–2]

Request for Nominations to the Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee (CHPAC)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of request for nominations.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency invites nominations to fill vacancies on its Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee (CHPAC). The Agency seeks qualified senior-level decisionmakers from diverse sectors throughout the United States to be considered for appointments. EPA encourages interested applicants to send their resumes and qualifications as soon as possible. Additional avenues and resources may be utilized in the solicitation of nominees.

ADDRESSES: Submit nominations via e-mail or fax to Carolyn Hubbard, Designated Federal Officer, Hubbard.carolyn@epa.gov, 202–564–

2733 (fax), Office of Children’s Health Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1107A), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

Background: The CHPAC is a Federal advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92463. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established the CHPAC in 1998 to provide independent advice to the EPA Administrator on regulations, research, and communications issues relevant to children’s environmental health. CHPAC consists of representatives from industry, private foundations, pediatricians, nurses, scientists, environmental organizations, citizens organizations/networks, Federal Government, environmental justice community, State/local/tribal governments, outreach groups, user/processors (i.e., foods), and economists.

Members are appointed by the Administrator of EPA for two year terms with the possibility of reappointment for up to 6 years. The Committee usually meets 3–4 times annually (with additional teleconference meetings as needed) and the average workload for the members is approximately 10 to 15 hours per month. Members serve on the Committee in a voluntary capacity; however, EPA provides reimbursement for travel expenses associated with official government business.

Potential candidates should possess the following qualifications: Occupy a senior position within their organization; Broad experience outside

of their current position; Experience dealing with public policy issues affecting children; Membership in broad-based networks; Recognized expert in matters affecting children’s health to be addressed by the CHPAC.

EPA is seeking nominees for representation from all sectors, in particular Federal, State, local and tribal agencies, academia, healthcare, public health, industry, environmental justice, and non-governmental organizations.

Nominations for membership must include a resume and short biography describing the educational and professional qualifications of the nominee and the nominee’s current business address and daytime telephone number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Hubbard, Office of Children’s Health Protection, USEPA, MC 1107A, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564–2189, Hubbard.carolyn@epa.gov.

Dated: April 11, 2007.

Carolyn Hubbard,

Designated Federal Official.

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