term adverse health effects from exposure to contaminants in Great Lakes fish, i.e., Native Americans, sport anglers, urban poor, the elderly, Asian Americans and other racial/ethnic minority populations, and fetuses and nursing infants of mothers who consume contaminated Great Lakes fish.

The Public Health Service (PHS) is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of "Healthy People 2000," a PHS-led national activity to reduce morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life. This announcement is related to the priority area of Environmental Health. (For ordering a copy of "Healthy People 2000," see the Section Where to Obtain Additional Information.)

Authority

This program is authorized in sections 104(i)(5)(A) and (15) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) [42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(5)(A) and (15)]; and section 106, subsection 118(e) of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 [33 U.S.C. 1268(e)].

Smoke-Free Workplace

PHS strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and promote the non-use of all tobacco products, and Public Law 103–227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994, prohibits smoking in certain facilities that receive Federal funds in which education, library, day care, health care, and early childhood development services are provided to children.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants are the Great Lakes States and political subdivisions thereof, including federally-recognized Indian tribal governments. State organizations, including State universities, State colleges, and State research institutions, must affirmatively establish that they meet their respective State's legislative definition of a State entity or political subdivision to be considered an eligible applicant. The Great Lakes States include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin, consistent with section 106, subsection 118(e) of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 [33 U.S.C. 1268(e)]. ATSDR encourages collaborative efforts among these potential applicants.

Availability of Funds

Approximately \$4 million is available in fiscal year (FY) 1995 to fund approximately 9 re-competing and 1 to 2 new awards. It is expected that the average award will be \$250,000 ranging from \$200,000 to \$300,000. It is expected that the awards will be made on or about September 30, 1995. It is anticipated that the new as well as the re-competing awards will be for a 12month budget period with a proposed project period of 3 years. Funding estimates may vary and are subject to change.

The continuation awards within the project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory progress and the availability of funds.

Use of Funds

Funds may be expended for reasonable program purposes, such as personnel, travel, supplies and services. Funds for contractual services may be requested; however, the grantee, as the direct and primary recipient of PHS grant funds, must perform a substantive role in carrying out project activities and not merely serve as a conduit for an award to another party or provide funds to an ineligible party. Equipment may be purchased with grant funds; however, the equipment must be appropriate and reasonable for the research activity to be conducted. Property may be acquired only when authorized in the grant. The grantee, as part of the application process, should provide a justification of need to acquire property, the description, and the cost of purchase versus lease.

Purpose

The purpose of this announcement is to solicit scientific proposals designed to investigate and characterize the association between the consumption of contaminated Great Lakes fish and potential long-term adverse health effects. The research objectives of this program are to: (1) Build upon and amplify the results from past and ongoing research in the Great Lakes basin; (2) develop information, databases and research methodology that will provide long-term benefit to human health effects research in the Great Lakes basin; (3) provide direction for future health effects research; (4) provide health information to State and local health officials, the concerned public and their medical health care professionals; and (5) in concert with State and local health officials, increase the public awareness regarding the potential health implications of toxic pollution in the Great Lakes basin; and (6) coordinate as

necessary with relevant Public Health Service (PHS) research programs and activities, including those of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Indian Health Service (IHS), as well as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State and local health departments, to ameliorate adverse public health impacts of persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes basin.

Program Requirements

ATSDR will provide financial assistance to applicants in conducting studies on potential human health effects which result from human consumption of contaminated fish from the Great Lakes basin, particularly in the 31 areas of concern within the U.S. boundaries identified by the International Joint Commission. ATSDR encourages the submission of applications that emphasize research that will extend existing studies. ATSDR is also interested in funding applicant programs that identify populations which have a higher risk of short- and long-term adverse health effects from exposure to Great Lakes contaminants in fish, i.e., Native Americans, sport anglers, urban poor, the elderly, Asian Americans, racial/ ethnic minority populations, and fetuses and nursing infants of mothers who consume contaminated Great Lakes fish. Priority areas of research for this program include:

- Characterizing exposure and determining the profiles and levels of Great Lakes contaminants in biological tissues and fluids in highrisk populations;
- 2. Identifying sensitive and specific human health endpoints, i.e., reproductive/developmental, behavioral, endocrinologic, and immunologic effects and correlating them to exposure to Great Lakes contaminants; and
- Determining the short- and long-term risk(s) of adverse health effects in children which result from parental exposure to Great Lakes contaminants.

Proposed projects covering these priority areas should include strategies (risk communication) to inform susceptible populations about the potential human health impact of consuming contaminated fish from the Great Lakes.

Based upon research findings, longer term priority areas may include, but are not limited to: