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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 CFR Part 2903

Office of Energy Policy and New Uses; Biodiesel Fuel Education Program—Administrative Provisions

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Economist, Office of Energy Policy and New Uses, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Energy Policy and New Uses (OEPNU) adds new regulations for the purpose of administering the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program conducted under the authority of section 9004 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. This action establishes and codifies the administrative procedures to be followed in the solicitation of competitive proposals, the evaluation of such proposals, and the award and administration of grants under this Program.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective September 30, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Duffield at (202) 401-0523 or via electronic mail at jduffield@oce.usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose

On July 15, 2003, the Office of Energy Policy and New Uses (OEPNU) published a Proposed Rule (68 FR 41751, July 15, 2003) to provide administrative provisions for the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program. In the Proposed Rule, OEPNU invited comments, which were due by August 14, 2003. The Agency did not receive any comments. No public meetings were requested or held. Therefore, the text in the Final Rule substantively is unchanged from the text proposed on July 15, 2003. OEPNU did make three minor grammatical or stylistic changes,

corrected a reference to this part in section 2903.15, and removed specific references to 7 CFR part 3015, since those regulations have been proposed for removal (68 FR 41947, July 16, 2003). Even without those specific references, the Final Rule clearly reminds the public that this program is subject to all applicable USDA regulations.

The Biodiesel Fuel Education Program was authorized in Sec. 9004 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 ("2002 Farm Bill") (7 U.S.C. 8104). This Final Rule describes the policies and procedures OEPNU will apply to the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program. These policies are consistent with those used by other USDA agencies, particularly the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES). The rules are consistent with the basic parameters by which most Federal agencies operate competitive grants programs and will be revised as needed to conform with Federal streamlining efforts.

The goals of the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program are to stimulate biodiesel consumption and to accelerate the development of a biodiesel infrastructure. Increasing biodiesel production will increase the demand for farm commodities, which in turn will raise farm prices and net farm income, and lower government program payments. The development of a biodiesel industry would increase employment and stimulate economic growth in rural areas.

Agencies' Roles

Section 9004 of the 2002 Farm Bill (7 U.S.C. 8104) requires that the Secretary make competitive grants to eligible entities to educate governmental and private entities that operate vehicle fleets, other interested entities (as determined by the Secretary), and the public about the benefits of biodiesel fuel use. In the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying the 2002 Farm Bill, the Managers encouraged the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the expertise of OEPNU in carrying out the purposes of this section. The Secretary delegated this authority to the Chief Economist, who is implementing this authority through OEPNU. The USDA Farm Bill Implementation Task Force acknowledged that OEPNU would

provide technical oversight for the Program and utilize the services of CSREES in administering the Program.

Memorandum of Understanding

OEPNU and CSREES recognize the need for coordination and collaboration between the agencies to carry out the intent of the law. A memorandum of understanding has been signed by each agency which specifies the manner in which OEPNU and CSREES will collaborate in the administration of the Program. OEPNU will utilize the services of CSREES, pursuant to the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535, to administer the Program grants, as recommended by the Farm Bill Implementation Task Force. The Task Force recommended CSREES because of the Agency's experience conducting education-related grant programs and to take advantage of CSREES staff specialists who are familiar with administering grants.

Role of Oversight Committee

In implementing the Program, OEPNU has formed an oversight committee, including representatives with relevant expertise from the USDA Forest Service, Office of Procurement and Property Management, Agricultural Research Service, Rural Utilities Service, OEPNU, and CSREES and the Department of Energy Office of Biomass. Expertise of committee members includes research, development and demonstration of alternative fuels, production of alternative fuels, and procurement of alternative fuels.

Request for Applications

The committee has recommended guidelines for the Program, which are included in the Notice of Request for Applications published on July 15, 2003 (68 FR 41770). The closing date for receiving applications was August 14, 2003. Qualified applications that responded to the Request for Applications will be reviewed by the Oversight Committee, and the Committee will recommend awards. OEPNU plans to award one or two continuation grants in FY 2003. Awards made pursuant to the Request for Applications for the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program will be made in accordance with this Final Rule.

Participating Agencies' Experience and Interaction With Stakeholders

In designing the Request for Applications for the Program, committee members relied on their past experiences with biodiesel education and outreach. For over a decade, USDA has been involved in biodiesel outreach programs. USDA's Office of Energy Policy and New Uses (OEPNU) coordinates activities related to biodiesel and other renewable fuels for the Department. Since 1993, OEPNU has been involved with producer and consumer stakeholder groups interested in developing a biodiesel industry in the United States. One of the Department's first efforts to bring biodiesel stakeholders together took place in September 1995 when OEPNU and the Department of Energy organized a stakeholder meeting in Washington, DC. The purpose of the meeting was to develop a life cycle inventory of biodiesel. This life cycle inventory furthered knowledge about the benefits of biodiesel. Several groups were represented at the meeting, including biodiesel producers, the oilseed processing industry, the rendering industry, engine manufacturers, state and local governments, and environmental groups.

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) leads the Department's efforts on biodiesel research and demonstration. Since the summer of 1999, the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) has been conducting a biodiesel demonstration project that has become a working model for others interested in using biodiesel. All of the Center's 150 pieces of diesel equipment and trucks were converted to a fuel blend of 20 percent biodiesel and 80 percent petroleum diesel (B20). Vehicles from BARC that run on biodiesel and educational materials have been displayed and distributed throughout the country. In January 2000, ARS conducted a workshop to highlight the BARC biodiesel demonstration project. The workshop's 75 attendees represented a broad range of potential users, including Federal Agencies, such as the Departments of Energy, Defense, and the Interior, and the U.S. Postal Service. Officials from nearby cities, counties, and states were also in attendance, as well as private industry groups, farmers and biodiesel suppliers. The biodiesel demonstration project has been highlighted at the BARC Public Day, an annual event that provides an opportunity for ARS scientists to describe their research projects to the public.

A biodiesel outreach program has also been established to introduce biodiesel to USDA and other Federal agencies that operate motor fleets. Beginning in July of 2000, USDA's Office of Procurement and Property Management (OPPM) has been conducting a series of informational meetings at various locations around the United States to educate Federal fleet managers and other stakeholders on the benefits of biodiesel. Meetings have been held in Orlando, FL, San Antonio, TX, Minneapolis, MN, Washington, DC, Kansas City, MI, and Salt Lake City, UT. These meetings are used as a platform to educate motor fleet personnel, postal workers and the public about the major advantages of biodiesel. OPPM has also teamed with other entities interested in the environmental and health effects of biodiesel, such as the American Lung Association and the National Biodiesel Board, to conduct biodiesel education meetings for Federal fleet managers, postal workers, and other interested stakeholders.

Proposal Review

In collaboration with external reviewers, the Oversight Committee will review proposals and recommend awards. The Committee will monitor the Program's performance and provide guidance to OEPNU to insure that the Program objectives are being achieved. The Committee will review progress reports submitted by the grantees and, on a yearly basis, recommend whether the awards should be renewed. Also, on a yearly basis, the Committee will recommend whether to reissue the RFA and award new grants.

CSREES will compile application reviews and recommend awards to OEPNU. OEPNU will make award decisions.

Awards

The Program will fund Biodiesel Fuel Education Program grants in each of FYs 2003 through 2007. Because of the scope of this Program and the limited funds available to support it, OEPNU plans to award one or two continuation grants in FY 2003. A continuation grant is a grant instrument by which the Department agrees to support a specified level of effort for a predetermined project period with a statement of intention to provide additional support at a future date, provided that performance has been satisfactory, appropriations are available for this purpose, and continued support would be in the best interest of the Federal government and the public. If these three elements are met, OEPNU plans to provide additional support to

the funded projects in each of FYs 2004 through 2007.

OEPNU's plan to award only one or two continuation grants should facilitate a national education program with a consistent message. It should also ease the implementation process and allow OEPNU to monitor the Program more effectively. If the Agency were to make numerous smaller awards, this could result in multiple education programs with different emphases and goals, as well as competition for Program participants and human resources to conduct the Program.

Continuation grants are necessary to ensure that the Program follows an orderly and consistent transition from one year to the next over the five-year funding period. A successful Biodiesel Fuel Education Program will be sequential in nature, *i.e.*, conducted in several dependent work phases. For example, phase one might focus on identifying program participants and designing educational tools. Phase 2 might develop a strategy for putting a system and infrastructure in place to reach the targeted audience. Phase 3 could focus on scheduling and travel logistics. The work phases are interdependent, so selecting new grantees each year would cause disruptions and create the potential for repetitive efforts. Authorizing continuation grants will allow the grantees to develop and conduct long-term plans, preserve program continuity, and benefit from learning experiences over the funding period.

The Final Rule is divided into subparts. Subpart A contains general information about the Program prescribed by the authorizing legislation, including the purpose of the Program and eligibility restrictions established by the legislation. Subpart A limits indirect costs to the rate that an applicant has negotiated with the cognizant Federal negotiating agency, and explains that there are no matching funds requirements for the Program. Subpart B describes the continuation grant instrument that OEPNU plans to use and outlines objectives for projects funded by the Program. Subpart C provides information about the publication of program announcements, instructs applicants regarding the minimum content requirements for applications, and directs them to the program announcement for specific instructions regarding application requirements and the order of application contents. Subpart C also lists the application submission information that will appear in program announcements and describes the process for acknowledging the receipt of

applications. In Subpart D of the rule, the process for selecting reviewers is described, and the evaluation criteria applied to applications are enumerated. Subpart D also contains a discussion of the measures employed by OEPNU to protect against conflicts of interest and safeguard applicant and reviewer confidentiality. General award administration guidelines are outlined in Subpart E. Subpart E also delineates the one-time requirement that applicants submit organizational management information and lists the minimum contents of the award document. The last subpart of the rule, Section F, includes supplementary information. This subpart tells grantees how they can obtain review information, what uses of funds and changes to projects are permissible, where they can find instructions about reporting requirements, and other Federal statutes and regulations that apply to the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program. It describes the process for handling confidential aspects of applications and awards and defines terms that are used elsewhere in the rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995—Information Collection

OEPNU currently is using the services of CSREES to administer this Program. CSREES obtained information collection approval for the "Generic Application Kit" (OMB Approval No. 0524-0039), which encompasses the use of required forms to administer another USDA agency's grant program. Should OEPNU decide to administer this Program directly in the future, OEPNU will comply independently with information collection requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

USDA certifies that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Public Law 96-354, as amended (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) because it is a Federal assistance program, not a regulatory regime, and awards will be made to fewer than ten entities.

Executive Order 12866

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866 and has been determined to be nonsignificant as it will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action planned by another agency; will not materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or rights and obligations of the recipients thereof; and will not raise novel legal or policy issues arising out

of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or principles set forth in this Executive Order. This rule will not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health, or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Pursuant to Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4), the Department assessed the effects of this rulemaking action on State, local, and Tribal government, and the public. This action does not compel the expenditure of \$100 million or more by any State, local, or Tribal governments, or anyone in the private sector. Therefore, a statement under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 is not required.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

- (1) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;
- (2) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and
- (3) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Executive Order 12988

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. In accordance with that Executive Order: (1) All State and local laws and regulations that are in conflict with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) no administrative proceedings are required before bringing any judicial action regarding this rule.

Executive Order 13132

In accordance with Executive Order 13132, this rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. The policies contained in this rule do not have any substantial direct effect on the policymaking discretion of the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Nor does this rule

impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments.

Executive Order 12372

For the reasons set forth in the Final Rule Related Notice for 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V (48 FR 29115, June 24, 1983), this program is excluded from the scope of the Executive Order 12372 which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. This program does not directly affect State and local governments.

Executive Order 13175

The policies contained in this rulemaking do not have tribal implications and thus no further action is required under Executive Order 13175.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 2903

Agricultural commodities, Energy, Fuel, Fuel additives.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Office of Energy Policy and New Uses amends title 7, subtitle B, chapter XXIX, of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding part 2903 to read as follows:

PART 2903—BIODIESEL FUEL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Subpart A—General Information

Sec.

- 2903.1 Applicability of regulations.
- 2903.2 Purpose of the program.
- 2903.3 Eligibility.
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- 2903.12 Application review.
- 2903.13 Evaluation criteria.
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Subpart E—Award Administration

- 2903.15 General.
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- 2903.17 Award document and notice of award.

Subpart F—Supplementary Information

- 2903.18 Access to review information.
- 2903.19 Use of funds; changes.
- 2903.20 Reporting requirements.
- 2903.21 Applicable Federal statutes and regulations.
- 2903.22 Confidential aspects of applications and awards.

2903.23 Definitions.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 8104; 5 U.S.C. 301.

Subpart A—General Information

§ 2903.1 Applicability of regulations.

(a) The regulations of this part only apply to Biodiesel Fuel Education Program grants awarded under the provisions of section 9004 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (FSRIA) (7 U.S.C. 8104) which authorizes the Secretary to award competitive grants to eligible entities to educate governmental and private entities that operate vehicle fleets, other interested entities (as determined by the Secretary), and the public about the benefits of biodiesel fuel use. Eligibility is limited to nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education (as defined in sec. 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) that have demonstrated both knowledge of biodiesel fuel production, use, or distribution and the ability to conduct educational and technical support programs. The Secretary delegated this authority to the Chief Economist, who in turn delegated this authority to the Director of OEPNU.

(b) The regulations of this part do not apply to grants awarded by the Department of Agriculture under any other authority.

§ 2903.2 Purpose of the program.

The Biodiesel Fuel Education Program seeks to familiarize public and private vehicle fleet operators, other interested entities, and the public, with the benefits of biodiesel, a relatively new fuel option in the United States. It will also address concerns previously identified by fleet operators and other potential users of this alternative fuel, including the need to balance the positive environmental, social and human health impacts of biodiesel utilization with the increased per gallon cost to the user. It is the Program's goal to stimulate biodiesel demand and encourage the further development of a biodiesel industry in the United States.

§ 2903.3 Eligibility.

(a) Eligibility is limited to nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education that have demonstrated both knowledge of biodiesel fuel production, use, or distribution and the ability to conduct educational and technical support programs.

(b) Award recipients may subcontract to organizations not eligible to apply provided such organizations are necessary for the conduct of the project.

§ 2903.4 Indirect costs.

(a) For the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program, applicants should use the current indirect cost rate negotiated with the cognizant Federal negotiating agency. Indirect costs may not exceed the negotiated rate. If no indirect cost rate has been negotiated, a reasonable dollar amount for indirect costs may be requested, which will be subject to approval by USDA. In the latter case, if a proposal is recommended for funding, an indirect cost rate proposal must be submitted prior to award to support the amount of indirect costs requested.

(b) A proposer may elect not to charge indirect costs and, instead, charge only direct costs to grant funds. Grantees electing this alternative will not be allowed to charge, as direct costs, indirect costs that otherwise would be in the grantee's indirect cost pool under the applicable Office of Management and Budget cost principles. Grantees who request no indirect costs will not be permitted to revise their budgets at a later date to charge indirect costs to grant funds.

§ 2903.5 Matching requirements.

There are no matching funds requirements for the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program and matching resources will not be factored into the review process as evaluation criteria.

Subpart B—Program Description

§ 2903.6 Project types.

OEPNU intends to award continuation grants to successful Biodiesel Fuel Education Program applicants. A continuation grant is a grant instrument by which the Department agrees to support a specified level of effort for a predetermined project period with a statement of intention to provide additional support at a future date, provided that performance has been satisfactory, appropriations are available for this purpose, and continued government support would be in the best interest of the Federal government and the public. If these three elements are met, OEPNU plans to provide additional support to the funded project(s).

§ 2903.7 Project objectives.

(a) Successful projects will develop practical indicators or milestones to measure their progress towards achieving the following objectives:

- (1) Enhance current efforts to collect and disseminate biodiesel information;
- (2) Coordinate with other biodiesel educational or promotional programs, and with Federal, State and local

programs aimed at encouraging biodiesel use, including the EPA Act program;

(3) Create a nationwide networking system that delivers biodiesel information to targeted audiences, including users, distributors and other infrastructure-related personnel;

(4) Identify and document the benefits of biodiesel (e.g., lifecycle costing); and

(5) Gather data pertaining to information gaps and develop strategies to address the gaps.

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart C—Preparation of an Application

§ 2903.8 Program application materials.

OEPNU will publish periodic program announcements to notify potential applicants of the availability of funds for competitive continuation grants. The program announcement will provide information about obtaining program application materials.

§ 2903.9 Content of an application.

(a) Applications should be prepared following the guidelines and the instructions in the program announcement. At a minimum, applications shall include: a proposal cover page, project summary, project description, information about key personnel, documentation of collaborative arrangements, information about potential conflicts-of-interest, budget forms and a budget narrative, information about current and pending support, and assurance statements.

(b) Proper preparation of applications will assist reviewers in evaluating the merits of each application in a systematic, consistent fashion. Specific instructions regarding additional application content requirements and the ordering of application contents will be included in the program announcement. These will include instructions about paper size, margins, font type and size, line spacing, page numbering, the inclusion of illustrations, and electronic submission.

§ 2903.10 Submission of an application.

The program announcement will provide the deadline date for submitting an application, the number of copies of each application that must be submitted, and the address to which proposals must be submitted.

§ 2903.11 Acknowledgment of applications.

The receipt of all applications will be acknowledged. Applicants who do not receive an acknowledgment within 60 days of the submission deadline should contact the program contact indicated

on the program announcement. Once the application has been assigned a proposal number, that number should be cited on all future correspondence.

Subpart D—Application Review and Evaluation

§ 2903.12 Application review.

(a) Reviewers will include government and non-government individuals. All reviewers will be selected based upon training and experience in relevant scientific, extension, or education fields, taking into account the following factors:

(1) The level of relevant formal scientific, technical education, or extension experience of the individual, as well as the extent to which an individual is engaged in relevant research, education, or extension activities; and

(2) The need to include as reviewers experts from various areas of specialization within relevant scientific, education, or extension fields.

(b) In addition, when selecting non-government reviewers, the following factors will be considered:

(1) The need to include as reviewers other experts (*e.g.*, producers, range or forest managers/operators, and consumers) who can assess relevance of the applications to targeted audiences and to program needs;

(2) The need to include as reviewers experts from a variety of organizational types (*e.g.*, colleges, universities, industry, state and Federal agencies, private profit and non-profit organizations) and geographic locations;

(3) The need to maintain a balanced composition of reviewers with regard to minority and female representation and an equitable age distribution; and

(4) The need to include reviewers who can judge the effective usefulness to producers and the general public of each application.

(c) Authorized departmental officers will compile application reviews and recommend awards to OEPNU. OEPNU will make final award decisions.

§ 2903.13 Evaluation criteria.

(a) The following evaluation criteria will be used in reviewing applications submitted for the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program:

(1) Relevance of proposed project to current and future issues related to the production, use, distribution, fuel quality, and fuel properties of biodiesel, including:

(i) Demonstrated knowledge about markets, state initiatives, impacts on local economies, regulatory issues, standards, and technical issues;

(ii) Demonstrated knowledge about issues associated with developing a biodiesel infrastructure; and

(iii) Quality and extent of stakeholder involvement in planning and accomplishment of program objectives.

(2) Reasonableness of project proposal, including:

(i) Sufficiency of scope and strategies to provide a consistent message in keeping with existing standards and regulations;

(ii) Adequacy of Project Description, suitability and feasibility of methodology to develop and implement program;

(iii) Clarity of objectives, milestones, and indicators of progress;

(iv) Adequacy of plans for reporting, assessing and monitoring results over project's duration; and

(v) Demonstration of feasibility, and probability of success.

(3) Technical quality of proposed project, including:

(i) Suitability and qualifications of key project personnel;

(ii) Institutional experience and competence in providing alternative fuel education, including:

(A) Demonstrated knowledge about programs involved in alternative fuel research and education;

(B) Demonstrated knowledge about other fuels, fuel additives, engine performance, fuel quality and fuel emissions;

(C) Demonstrated knowledge about Federal, State and local programs aimed at encouraging alternative fuel use;

(D) Demonstrated ability in providing educational programs and developing technical programs; and

(E) Demonstrated ability to analyze technical information relevant to the biodiesel industry.

(iii) Adequacy of available or obtainable resources; and

(iv) Quality of plans to administer and maintain the project, including collaborative efforts, evaluation and monitoring efforts.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 2903.14 Conflicts of interest and confidentiality.

(a) During the peer evaluation process, extreme care will be taken to prevent any actual or perceived conflicts of interest that may impact review or evaluation. Determinations of conflicts of interest will be based on the academic and administrative autonomy of an institution. The program announcement will specify the methodology for determining such autonomy.

(b) Names of submitting institutions and individuals, as well as application

content and peer evaluations, will be kept confidential, except to those involved in the review process, to the extent permitted by law. In addition, the identities of peer reviewers will remain confidential throughout the entire review process. Therefore, the names of the reviewers will not be released to applicants. At the end of the fiscal year, names of reviewers will be made available in such a way that the reviewers cannot be identified with the review of any particular application.

Subpart E—Award Administration

§ 2903.15 General.

Within the limit of funds available for such purpose, the Authorized Departmental Officer (ADO) shall make grants to those responsible, eligible applicants whose applications are judged most meritorious under the procedures set forth in this part. The date specified by the ADO as the effective date of the grant shall be no later than September 30 of the Federal fiscal year in which the project is approved for support and funds are appropriated for such purpose, unless otherwise permitted by law. It should be noted that the project need not be initiated on the grant effective date, but as soon thereafter as practical so that project goals may be attained within the funded project period. All funds granted by OEPNU under this program shall be expended solely for the purpose for which the funds are granted in accordance with the approved application and budget, the regulations of this part, the terms and conditions of the award, the applicable Federal cost principles, and the applicable Department assistance regulations (including part 3019 of this title).

§ 2903.16 Organizational management information.

Specific management information relating to an applicant shall be submitted on a one-time basis as part of the responsibility determination prior to the award of a grant identified under this program, if such information has not been provided previously. Copies of forms recommended for use in fulfilling these requirements will be provided as part of the preaward process.

§ 2903.17 Award document and notice of award.

(a) The award document will provide pertinent instructions and information including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Legal name and address of performing organization or institution to whom OEPNU has issued an award under this program;

(2) Title of project;

(3) Name(s) and institution(s) of PDs chosen to direct and control approved activities;

(4) Identifying award number assigned by the Department;

(5) Project period;

(6) Total amount of Departmental financial assistance approved by OEPNU during the project period;

(7) Legal authority(ies) under which the award is issued;

(8) Appropriate Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number;

(9) Approved budget plan for categorizing allocable project funds to accomplish the stated purpose of the award; and

(10) Other information or provisions deemed necessary by OEPNU and the Authorized Departmental Officer to carry out the awarding activities or to accomplish the purpose of a particular award.

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart F—Supplementary Information

§ 2903.18 Access to review information.

Copies of reviews, not including the identity of reviewers, and a summary of the comments will be sent to the applicant PD after the review process has been completed.

§ 2903.19 Use of funds; changes.

(a) *Delegation of fiscal responsibility.* Unless the terms and conditions of the award state otherwise, the awardee may not in whole or in part delegate or transfer to another person, institution, or organization the responsibility for use or expenditure of award funds.

(b) *Changes in project plans.* (1) The permissible changes by the awardee, PD(s), or other key project personnel in the approved project shall be limited to changes in methodology, techniques, or other similar aspects of the project to expedite achievement of the project's approved goals. If the awardee or the PD(s) is uncertain as to whether a change complies with this provision, the question must be referred to the Authorized Departmental Officer (ADO) for a final determination. The ADO is the signatory of the award document, not the program contact.

(2) Changes in approved goals or objectives shall be requested by the awardee and approved in writing by the ADO prior to effecting such changes. In no event shall requests for such changes be approved which are outside the scope of the original approved project.

(3) Changes in approved project leadership or the replacement or reassignment of other key project personnel shall be requested by the awardee and approved in writing by the ADO prior to effecting such changes.

(4) Transfers of actual performance of the substantive programmatic work in whole or in part and provisions for payment of funds, whether or not Federal funds are involved, shall be requested by the awardee and approved in writing by the ADO prior to effecting such transfers, unless prescribed otherwise in the terms and conditions of the award.

(5) *Changes in project period.* The project period may be extended by OEPNU without additional financial support, for such additional period(s) as the ADO determines may be necessary to complete or fulfill the purposes of an approved project, but in no case shall the total project period exceed five years. Any extension of time shall be conditioned upon prior request by the awardee and approval in writing by the ADO, unless prescribed otherwise in the terms and conditions of award.

(6) *Changes in approved budget.* Changes in an approved budget must be requested by the awardee and approved in writing by the ADO prior to instituting such changes if the revision will involve transfers or expenditures of amounts requiring prior approval as set forth in the applicable Federal cost principles, Departmental regulations, or award.

§ 2903.20 Reporting requirements.

The award document will give instructions regarding the submission of progress reports, including the frequency and required contents of the reports.

§ 2903.21 Applicable Federal statutes and regulations.

Several Federal statutes and regulations apply to grant applications considered for review and to project grants awarded under this program. These include, but are not limited to:

7 CFR Part 1, subpart A—USDA implementation of the Freedom of Information Act.

7 CFR Part 3—USDA implementation of OMB Circular No. A-129 regarding debt collection.

7 CFR Part 15, subpart A—USDA implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

7 CFR Part 3017—USDA implementation of Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants).

7 CFR Part 3018—USDA implementation of Restrictions on Lobbying. Imposes prohibitions and requirements for disclosure and certification related to lobbying on recipients of Federal contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and loans.

7 CFR Part 3019—USDA implementation of OMB Circular A-110, Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Nonprofit Organizations.

7 CFR Part 3052—USDA implementation of OMB Circular No. A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-profit Organizations. 29 U.S.C. 794 (sec. 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and 7 CFR part 15b (USDA implementation of statute)—prohibiting discrimination based upon physical or mental handicap in Federally assisted programs. 35 U.S.C. 200 *et seq.*—Bayh-Dole Act, controlling allocation of rights to inventions made by employees of small business firms and domestic nonprofit organizations, including universities, in Federally assisted programs (implementing regulations are contained in 37 CFR part 401).

§ 2903.22 Confidential aspects of applications and awards.

When an application results in an award, it becomes a part of the record of USDA transactions, available to the public upon specific request. Information that the Secretary determines to be of a confidential, privileged, or proprietary nature will be held in confidence to the extent permitted by law. Therefore, any information that the applicant wishes to have considered as confidential, privileged, or proprietary should be clearly marked within the application. The original copy of an application that does not result in an award will be retained by the Agency for a period of one year. Other copies will be destroyed. Such an application will be released only with the consent of the applicant or to the extent required by law. An application may be withdrawn at any time prior to the final action thereon.

§ 2903.23 Definitions.

For the purpose of this program, the following definitions are applicable:

Authorized departmental officer or ADO means the Secretary or any employee of the Department who has the authority to issue or modify grant instruments on behalf of the Secretary.

Authorized organizational representative or AOR means the president or chief executive officer of the applicant organization or the official, designated by the president or chief executive officer of the applicant organization, who has the authority to commit the resources of the organization.

Biodiesel means a monoalkyl ester that meets the requirements of an appropriate American Society for Testing and Materials Standard.

Budget period means the interval of time (usually 12 months) into which the project period is divided for budgetary and reporting purposes.

Department or *USDA* means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Education activity means an act or process that imparts knowledge or skills through formal or informal training and outreach.

Grant means the award by the Secretary of funds to an eligible recipient for the purpose of conducting the identified project.

Grantee means the organization designated in the award document as the responsible legal entity to which a grant is awarded.

Institution of higher education, as defined in sec. 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001), means an educational institution in any State that:

(1) Admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(2) Is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

(3) Provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a two-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;

(4) Is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

(5) Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary of Education for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary of Education has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.

OEPN means the Office of Energy Policy and New Uses.

Peer review is an evaluation of a proposed project performed by experts with the scientific knowledge and technical skills to conduct the proposed work whereby the technical quality and relevance to the program are assessed.

Prior approval means written approval evidencing prior consent by an

authorized departmental officer (as defined in this section).

Program means the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program.

Project means the particular activity within the scope of the program supported by a grant award.

Project director or *PD* means the single individual designated by the grantee in the grant application and approved by the Secretary who is responsible for the direction and management of the project, also known as a principal investigator for research activities.

Project period means the period, as stated in the award document and modifications thereto, if any, during which Federal sponsorship begins and ends.

Secretary means the Secretary of Agriculture and any other officer or employee of the Department to whom the authority involved may be delegated.

Dated: September 24, 2003.

Roger Conway,

Director, Office of Energy Policy and New Uses.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2000-NE-47-AD; Amendment 39-13318; AD 2003-19-15]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4000 Series Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment supersedes an existing airworthiness directive (AD), that is applicable to Pratt & Whitney (PW) models PW4050, PW4052, PW4056, PW4060, PW4060A, PW4060C, PW4062, PW4152, PW4156, PW4156A, PW4158, PW4160, PW4460, PW4462, and PW4650 turbofan engines. That AD currently requires interim actions to address engine takeoff power loss events until the high-pressure-compressor (HPC) case is redesigned and available for incorporation on the PW4000 engines. That amendment also requires terminating actions for engines installed in the Boeing fleet by incorporating a new Ring Case Configuration (RCC) rear HPC. This

amendment requires the same interim and terminating action requirements as that AD, and in addition, expands the terminating action requirements to engines installed on Airbus and McDonnell Douglas fleets. This amendment is prompted by the certification of an RCC rear HPC for PW4000 series turbofan engines installed in the Airbus fleet and McDonnell Douglas fleet. The actions specified by this AD are intended to prevent engine takeoff power losses due to HPC surge.

DATES: Effective October 30, 2003. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of October 30, 2003. The incorporation by reference of certain other publications as listed in the regulations was approved previously by the Director of the Federal Register as of January 17, 2002 (67 FR 1, January 2, 2002), November 12, 2002 (67 FR 65484, October 25, 2002), and July 7, 2003 (68 FR 43033, June 6, 2003).

ADDRESSES: The service information referenced in this AD may be obtained from Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main St., East Hartford, CT 06108, telephone (860) 565-7700; fax (860) 565-1605. This information may be examined, by appointment, at the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diane Cook, Aerospace Engineer, Engine Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803-5299; telephone (781) 238-7133; fax (781) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) by superseding AD 2003-11-18, Amendment 39-13177 (68 FR 33844, June 7, 2003), which is applicable to PW model PW4050, PW4052, PW4056, PW4060, PW4060A, PW4060C, PW4062, PW4152, PW4156, PW4156A, PW4158, PW4160, PW4460, PW4462, and PW4650 turbofan engines, was published in the **Federal Register** on July 21, 2003 (68 FR 43033). That action proposed to mandate the same interim actions as AD 2003-11-18 (with some modifications based on AMOC approvals) to address engine takeoff power loss events, until the RCC rear HPC is incorporated in the PW4000 engines. That action also proposed to mandate the same terminating actions as