

Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from the exposure to hazardous substances into the environment. Children were exposed to Methyl Parathion (MP) via illegal indoor residential spraying of MP for pest control in nine states. All of these sprayed areas have been designated as CERCLA sites and placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) for conducting remedial actions. The MP sites consist of contaminated residences and businesses spread over several counties and states, intermingled with other building structures that were never sprayed with MP, making targeted remedial actions more challenging.

This study of children exposed to MP and children not exposed, but matched on age, sex, and race will provide critical public health information for the gap in data regarding the effects of lower dose, sub-acute exposure on neurobehavioral and respiratory development. The study population will consist of children under 6 years of age at the time of exposure (exposed group), whose residences in Ohio and Mississippi were illegally sprayed with MP since 1994, and matched with unexposed children (unexposed group). No data exist regarding low dose, sub-acute exposure to MP in children. The goal of this study is to examine the association between lower dose, sub-acute MP exposure in children,

specifically from indoor spraying, and the risk of adversely affecting normal neurobehavioral and respiratory development.

The questionnaire will be administered in person by trained interviewers to the mothers (fathers or other guardians, if the mother is not available) of the exposed and unexposed children. The Pediatric Environmental Neurobehavioral Test Battery (PENTB) will be administered by personnel trained in the neurobehavioral assessment of children at annual intervals for the three study years. Other than the time to participate, there will be no cost to respondents.

Respondent questionnaire	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Avg burden/response (in hrs)	Total annual burden (in hrs)
Parent/Child (general)	537	1	1	537
(PENTB)	537	1	1.25	671
Total	1,208

Dated: January 14, 1998.

Wilma G. Johnson,

Acting Associate Director for Policy Planning And Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Announcement 817]

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Childhood Agricultural Safety and Health Research; Notice of Availability of Funds for Fiscal Year 1998

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces that applications are being accepted for research on childhood agricultural safety and health. Projects are sought to conduct research on risk factors for agricultural injuries associated with child development, social and economic consequences associated with youth workers, and the design and/or evaluation of strategies to prevent childhood agricultural injuries. Findings from these projects are intended to advance the scientific base of knowledge needed to maximize the

safety and health of children exposed to agricultural production hazards.

CDC is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of "Healthy People 2000," a national activity to reduce morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life. This announcement is related to the priority areas of "Occupational Safety and Health" and "Unintentional Injuries." (For ordering a copy of "Healthy People 2000," see the section **Where to Obtain Additional Information.**)

Authority

This program is authorized under the Public Health Service Act, as amended, Section 301(a) (42 U.S.C. 241(a)), and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Section 20(a) (29 U.S.C. 669(a)). The applicable program regulation is 42 CFR Part 52.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include non-profit and for-profit organizations, universities, colleges, research institutions, and other public and private organizations, including State and local governments, and small, minority and/or woman-owned businesses.

Note: Pub. L. 104-65, dated December 19, 1995, states that an organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the IRS Code of 1986, which engages in lobbying activities, shall not be eligible for the receipt of Federal funds constituting an award, a grant, contract, loan, or any other form.

Smoke-Free Workplace

CDC strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and promote the non-use of all tobacco products, and Pub. L. 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.

Availability of Funds

About \$1,000,000 is available in fiscal year (FY) 1998 to fund approximately 5-6 project grants in three priority research areas: (1) Risk factors for agricultural injuries associated with child development (1-2 awards); (2) social and economic consequences associated with youth workers (2-3 awards); and, (3) the design and/or evaluation of strategies to prevent childhood agricultural injuries (2-3 awards). Awards are anticipated to range from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in total costs (direct and indirect) per year.

The amount of funding available may vary and is subject to change. Awards are expected to begin on or about September 1, 1998. Awards will be made for a 12-month budget period within a project period not to exceed 3 years. Continuation awards within the project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory progress and availability of funds.

Use of Funds

Restrictions on Lobbying

Applicants should be aware of restrictions on the use of HHS funds for lobbying of Federal or State legislative bodies. Under the provisions of 31 U.S.C. Section 1352 (which has been in effect since December 23, 1989), recipients (and their subtier contractors) are prohibited from using appropriated Federal funds (other than profits from a Federal contract) for lobbying Congress or any Federal agency in connection with the award of a particular contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or loan. This includes grants/cooperative agreements that, in whole or in part, involve conferences for which Federal funds cannot be used directly or indirectly to encourage participants to lobby or to instruct participants on how to lobby.

In addition, the current HHS Appropriations Act expressly prohibits the use of 1998 appropriated funds for indirect or "grass roots" lobbying efforts that are designed to support or defeat legislation pending before State legislatures. Section 503 of the law provides as follows:

(a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, or any State legislature, except in presentation to the Congress or any State legislature itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence legislation or appropriations pending before the Congress or any State legislature.

Background

Agricultural production, which consistently ranks among the industries with the highest rates of work-related injuries and deaths in the United States, is unique with respect to children and adolescents. Compared to nonagricultural industries, coverage and protections of Federal child labor laws are limited, work by youth under 14 years of age is common, and childhood exposures to work hazards are not confined to working youths. Research is needed to facilitate the appropriate prioritization of efforts to prevent childhood injuries and illnesses associated with agricultural production, and expand the knowledge base for the development and implementation of

effective and appropriate intervention strategies.

Federal child labor laws are organized by agricultural and nonagricultural work. Whereas the minimum age for employment in nonagricultural industries is 14 years, there are provisions which allow for agricultural employment of children as young as 10 years of age. Although work declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor is prohibited for youths less than 18 years of age in nonagricultural industries, in agriculture, it is prohibited for youths less than 16 years of age, and only then for youths formally employed off the family farm. Federal child labor regulations contain a statutory exemption which permits the children of farmers to perform any job at any age on a family farm.

Data on employment of youths less than 15 years of age are not routinely collected or reported. Children less than 15 years of age are known to work, especially in agriculture. In 1996, an estimated 261,000 youths 16–19 years of age were employed in agriculture, accounting for 4 percent of working youths in this age group. It is reported that 81 percent of these agricultural youth workers were wage and salary workers, 11 percent were self-employed, and 7 percent were unpaid family workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports 114 agricultural work-related deaths of youths 16–19 years of age for the years 1992–1996, accounting for a disproportionate 15 percent of work-related deaths among this age group during this period. Further, BLS reports 87 agricultural work-related deaths of youth less than 16 years of age during this period, a group for which employment data are not available.

An estimated 2,100 injuries serious enough to require time away from work occurred among working youth 14–19 years of age on farms with at least 11 employees in 1994. Estimates of serious injuries on farms with fewer than 11 employees are not available. A couple of studies have suggested that among youth, work-related injuries in agriculture tend to be more serious than injuries in other industries. Farm machinery, stored grain, power lines, manure pits, ponds, and livestock are among injury hazards in agricultural workplaces.

Children and adolescents may be exposed to agricultural production hazards not only through work activities, but by virtue of living on a farm or ranch, accompanying their parents to work, or visiting farms or ranches. In 1991, an estimated 1.3 million youth less than 20 years of age resided on farms or ranches. Another

800,000 children lived in households of hired farm workers. Data from 1991 through 1993 suggested that 100 children and adolescents die annually from farm injuries, with about 45 percent of the deaths occurring among youth less than 10 years of age. Recent data suggest that about 100,000 children suffer a nonfatal injury associated with agricultural production each year. The monetary and social costs of these injuries are unknown, but they are needed to form and evaluate prevention efforts.

In April 1996, the National Committee for Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention (NCCAIP) published a National Action Plan toward maximizing the safety and health of all children and adolescents who may be exposed to agricultural hazards. This National Action Plan, which includes 13 objectives and 43 recommended action steps, was based on input from 42 members representing the public and private sector. The National Action Plan calls for funding of research and safety programs by the Federal government, foundations, agribusiness, and other private-sector groups.

Congress allocated FY 1997 and FY 1998 funds to NIOSH to facilitate the implementation of this National Action Plan. This announcement and expected awards are one component in the process of NIOSH implementation of the National Action Plan. This announcement extends, with slight modifications, the research areas in announcement (RFA #725) published in FY 1997.

Research studies which result from this announcement are intended to advance the following objectives in the proposed National Action Plan: establish guidelines for children's and adolescents' work in the industry of agriculture; conduct research on costs, risk factors, and consequences associated with children and adolescents who participate in agricultural work; use systematic evaluation to ensure that educational materials and methods targeted toward childhood agricultural safety and health have demonstrated positive results; influence adult behaviors which affect protection of children and adolescents through the use of incentives and adoption of voluntary safety guidelines; and, provide a protective and supportive environment for children exposed as bystanders to agricultural hazards.

Purpose

NIOSH seeks to maximize the safety and health of children and adolescents exposed to agricultural production

hazards by expanding the knowledge base regarding risk factors for agricultural injuries associated with child development, social and economic consequences associated with youth workers, and the design and/or evaluation of strategies to prevent childhood agricultural injuries. Research may address children directly involved in work tasks and/or other children exposed to agricultural production hazards. The funded research projects should cover a variety of types of agricultural production in different geographical regions (e.g., tomato harvesting in California, blueberry picking in Maine, and cotton harvesting in the South).

Programmatic Interest

The focus of these grants should facilitate progress in maximizing the safety and health of children and adolescents exposed to agricultural hazards. The rationale for the significance of the research and application to the prioritization, development, or implementation of intervention efforts must be developed in the proposal. Proposals are being accepted which focus on one of three research areas: risk factors for agricultural injuries associated with child development, social and economic consequences associated with youth workers, and the design and/or evaluation of strategies to prevent childhood agricultural injuries. Proposals should identify the focus or foci of the research program: risk factors, consequences, and/or interventions; types and geographical distribution of agricultural production which will be addressed, and size and characteristics of child and adolescent populations which can potentially be impacted by research findings.

1. Risk Factors for Agricultural Injuries Associated with Child Development

The intended focus of this research is on non-modifiable risk factors for childhood agricultural injury which are associated with child development. This research is needed to guide the development of age- and developmentally-appropriate guidelines for work and protection of non-working children. Potential research areas follow for illustrative purposes only, and should not be considered boundaries for proposed research questions. Youths who are still maturing may not meet the anthropometric and strength requirements of various agricultural machines, tools, personal protective equipment, and work tasks. Physical maturation and growth may result in unique susceptibilities to physical and

chemical work exposures. Cognitive requirements of tasks and safe negotiation of agricultural hazards may exceed cognitive capabilities of children and adolescents. Feelings of invulnerability, lack of perception of risk, and a desire to demonstrate competence and independence may contribute to childhood exposures to agricultural hazards. Fatigue resulting from balancing demands of school and work, the need for intensive work during harvest periods, and inadequate sleep may contribute to injury. Both laboratory- and field-based research are appropriate for this priority area of research.

2. Social and Economic Consequences Associated With Youth Workers

Data on social and economic consequences of injury and disease outcomes are needed to understand the magnitude and scope of the injury problem to allow the appropriate prioritization of prevention efforts. Data on positive as well as negative outcomes of youth's involvement in agriculture are needed to develop a balanced response to protecting children. Examples of research efforts which are appropriate under this priority area include, but are not limited to: studies to estimate the societal and economic costs and consequences associated with childhood agricultural injury; assessments of short- and long-term disability from injuries; assessment of short- and long-term psychosocial outcomes related to children's and adolescents' participation in different types of agricultural work; physical assessments of children and adolescents who have been exposed to agricultural hazards such as agricultural chemicals, organic dusts, toxic gases, nitrates, volatile organic compounds, oils and solvents; and, studies of the impact of noise, vibration, cumulative trauma, and other work-induced health hazards on children and adolescents participating in agricultural work.

3. Design and/or Evaluation of Strategies to Prevent Childhood Agricultural Injuries

Strategies for preventing childhood agricultural injuries include control technology to minimize or remove hazards, regulations which mandate safe working conditions or prohibit particularly dangerous activities by youth, and educational efforts to raise awareness of hazards and change behavior. There are numerous research and prevention activities aimed at increasing awareness of hazards and changing behavior among children and adolescents. The intent of this request

for applications is to facilitate research to design and/or evaluate prevention programs which do not rely solely on educating children and adolescents about hazards. Examples of research efforts which are appropriate under this priority area include, but are not limited to: evaluation of mechanisms, such as monetary incentives, to influence positive safety behaviors of farm and ranch owners and operators, parents, caregivers, and manufacturers; planning, implementation, and evaluation of structural and machinery design options to provide a protective environment for children at the farm work site; design, implementation and evaluation of community-based programs, such as community-provided daycare during harvest periods, to enhance the safety and well-being of children who may be exposed as bystanders to agricultural hazards; and, studies to determine the relative effectiveness of education, engineering, voluntary incentives, and mandatory standards on childhood agricultural injury reduction.

The research needs identified in this announcement are consistent with the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) developed by NIOSH and partners in the public and private sectors to provide a framework to guide occupational safety and health research in the next decade towards topics which are most pressing and most likely to yield gains to the worker and the nation. The agenda identifies 21 research priorities. Research priorities with specific relevance to this announcement are: traumatic injuries; special populations at risk; control technology and personal protective equipment; intervention effectiveness research; and social and economic consequences of workplace illness and injury. The NORA document is available through the NIOSH Home Page; <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nora.html>.

Potential applicants with questions concerning the acceptability of their proposed work are strongly encouraged to contact the technical information contact listed in this announcement in the section **Where to Obtain Additional Information**.

Reporting Requirements

Progress reports are required annually as part of the continuation application (75 days prior to the start of the next budget period). The annual progress reports must contain information on accomplishments during the previous budget period and plans for each remaining year of the project. Financial status reports (FSR) are required no later

than 90 days after the end of the budget period.

The final performance and financial status reports are required 90 days after the end of the project period. The final performance report should include, at a minimum, a statement of original objectives, a summary of research methodology, a summary of positive and negative findings, and a list of publications resulting from the project. Research papers, project reports, or theses are acceptable items to include in the final report. The final report should stand alone rather than citing the original application. Three copies of reprints of publications prepared under the grant should accompany the report.

Evaluation Criteria

Upon receipt, applications will be reviewed by CDC for completeness and responsiveness. Applications determined to be incomplete or unresponsive to this announcement will be returned to the applicant without further consideration. If the proposed project involves organizations or persons other than those affiliated with the applicant organization, letters of support and/or cooperation must be included.

Applications that are complete and responsive to the announcement will be reviewed by an initial review group and will be determined to be competitive or non-competitive, based on the review criteria relative to other applications received. Applications determined to be non-competitive will be withdrawn from further consideration and the principal investigator/program director and the official signing for the applicant organization will be promptly notified. Applications judged to be competitive will be discussed and assigned a priority score. Following initial review for scientific merit, the applications will receive a secondary review for programmatic importance.

Review criteria for scientific merit are as follows:

1. Technical significance and originality of proposed project.
2. Appropriateness and adequacy of the study design and methodology proposed to carry out the project.
3. Qualifications and research experience of the Principal Investigator and staff, particularly but not exclusively in the area of the proposed project.
4. Availability of resources necessary to perform the project.
5. Documentation of cooperation from collaborators in the project, where applicable.
6. Adequacy of plans to include both sexes and minorities and their

subgroups as appropriate for the scientific goals of the project. (Plans for the recruitment and retention of subjects will also be evaluated.)

7. Appropriateness of budget and period of support.

8. Human Subjects—Procedures adequate for the protection of human subjects must be documented. Recommendations on the adequacy of protections include: (1) Protections appear adequate and there are no comments to make or concerns to raise, (2) protections appear adequate, but there are comments regarding the protocol, (3) protections appear inadequate and the Initial Review Group has concerns related to human subjects, or (4) disapproval of the application is recommended because the research risks are sufficiently serious and protection against the risks are inadequate as to make the entire application unacceptable.

Review criteria for programmatic importance are as follows:

1. Magnitude of the problem in terms of numbers of youth workers affected.
 2. Severity of the injury or disease in the youth population.
 3. Usefulness to applied technical knowledge in the identification, evaluation, or control of occupational safety and health hazards in agriculture on a national or regional basis.
- The following will be considered in making funding decisions:
1. Merit of the proposed project as determined by the initial peer review.
 2. Programmatic importance of the project as determined by secondary review.
 3. Availability of funds.
 4. Program balance among priority areas of this announcement.

Executive Order 12372 Review

Applications are not subject to the review requirements of Executive Order 12372.

Public Health System Reporting Requirement

This program is not subject to the Public Health System Reporting Requirements.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number is 93.262.

Other Requirements

Human Subjects

The applicant must comply with the Department of Health and Human Services Regulations, 45 CFR part 46, regarding the protection of human subjects. Assurances must be provided

to demonstrate that the project will be subject to initial and continuing review by an appropriate institutional review committee. The applicant will be responsible for providing assurance in accordance with the appropriate guidelines and form provided in the application kit.

Women and Racial and Ethnic Minorities

It is the policy of the CDC to ensure that women and racial and ethnic groups will be included in CDC-supported research projects involving human subjects, whenever feasible and appropriate. Racial and ethnic groups are those defined in OMB Directive No. 15 and include American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and Hispanic or Latino. Applicants shall ensure that women and racial and ethnic minority populations are appropriately represented in applications for research involving human subjects. Where clear and compelling rationale exist that inclusion is not feasible, this situation must be explained as part of the application. In conducting the review of applications for scientific merit, review groups will evaluate proposed plans for inclusion of minorities and both sexes as part of the scientific assessment and assigned score. This policy does not apply to research studies when the investigator cannot control the race, ethnicity and/or sex of subjects. Further guidance to this policy is contained in the **Federal Register**, Vol. 60, No. 179, Friday, September 15, 1995, pages 47947–47951.

Application Submission and Deadlines

A. Preapplication Letter of Intent

Although not a prerequisite of application, a non-binding letter of intent-to-apply is requested from potential applicants. The letter should be submitted to the Grants Management Officer (whose address is reflected in section B, "Applications"). It should be postmarked no later than March 3, 1998. The letter should identify the announcement number, name of principal investigator, and specify the priority area to be addressed by the proposed project. The letter of intent does not influence review or funding decisions, but it will enable CDC to plan the review more efficiently, and will ensure that each applicant receives timely and relevant information prior to application submission.

B. Applications

Applicants should use Form PHS-398 (OMB Number 0925-0001) and adhere to the ERRATA Instruction Sheet for Form PHS-398 contained in the Grant Application Kit. Please submit an original and five copies on or before April 16, 1998 to: Ron Van Duyne, Grants Management Officer, ATTN: Joanne Wojcik, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE., Room 300, MS E-13, Atlanta, GA 30305.

C. Deadlines

1. Applications shall be considered as meeting a deadline if they are either:

a. Received at the above address on or before the deadline date, or

b. Sent on or before the deadline date to the above address, and received in time for the review process.

Applicants should request a legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark or obtain a legibly dated receipt from a commercial carrier or the U.S. Postal Service. Private metered postmarks shall not be accepted as proof of timely mailings.

2. Applications which do not meet the criteria above are considered late applications and will be returned to the applicant.

Where to Obtain Additional Information

To receive additional written information call 1-888-GRANTS4. You will be asked your name, address, and telephone number and will need to refer to Announcement 817. You will receive a complete program description, information on application procedures, and application forms. In addition, this announcement is also available through the CDC Home Page on the Internet. The address for the CDC Home Page is (<http://www.cdc.gov>).

If you have questions after reviewing the contents of all the documents, business management information may be obtained from Joanne Wojcik, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 255 East Paces Ferry Road, NE., MS E-13, Atlanta, GA 30305, telephone (404) 842-6535; fax: (404) 842-6513; Internet: jcw6@cdc.gov.

Programmatic technical assistance may be obtained from Roy M. Fleming, Sc.D., Director Research Grants Program, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(CDC), 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Building 1, Room 3053, MS-D30, Atlanta, GA 30333, telephone 404-639-3343; fax 404-639-4616; internet: rmf2@cdc.gov.

Please refer to announcement number 817 when requesting information and submitting an application.

This and other CDC Announcements can be found on the CDC homepage (<http://www.cdc.gov>) under the "Funding" section, as well as on the NIOSH homepage (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html>) under "Funding Opportunities/Extramural Programs." For your convenience, you may be able to retrieve a copy of the PHS Form 398 from (<http://www.nih.gov/grants/funding/phs398/phs398.html>). CDC will not send application kits by facsimile or express mail.

Potential applicants may obtain a copy of "Healthy People 2000" (Full Report, Stock No. 017-001-00474-0) or "Healthy People 2000" (Summary Report, Stock No. 017-001-00473-1) through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325, telephone (202) 512-1800.

Useful References

The following documents may also provide useful information: National Committee for Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention. Children and Agriculture: Opportunities for Safety and Health. Marshfield, WI: Marshfield Clinic, 1996.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. National Occupational Research Agenda. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 96-115 (<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nora.html>).

Dated: January 14, 1998.

Diane D. Porter,

Acting Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 98-1331 Filed 1-20-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

[Program Announcement 98019]

Fiscal Year 1998 Pfiesteria-Related Illness Surveillance and Prevention**Introduction**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 1998 funds for cooperative agreements for Pfiesteria-Related Illness Surveillance and Prevention. These cooperative agreements are intended to strengthen and provide interstate uniformity for surveillance programs, epidemiologic and laboratory investigations, prevention and control activities, and identification of exposed cohorts at the State and local levels.

CDC is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of Healthy People 2000, a 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 under section 301(a) and 317 of the Public Health Service Act, (42 U.S.C. 241(a) and 247b), as amended.

Smoke-Free Workplace

CDC strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and to 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 and in which education, library, day care, health care, and early childhood development services are provided to children.

Restrictions on Lobbying

Applicants should be aware of restrictions on the use of HHS funds for lobbying of Federal or State legislative bodies. Under the provisions of 31 U.S.C. Section 1352 (which has been in effect since December 23, 1989), recipients (and their sub-tier contractors) are prohibited from using appropriated Federal funds (other than profits from a Federal contract) for lobbying Congress or any Federal agency in connection with the award of a particular contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or loan. This includes grants/cooperative