facilities or other information such as new chemicals present at or above a TPQ. Section 304 respondents will comply when there is a release of an EHS above the RQ.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 251,700 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Capital and Operating & Maintenance Cost Burden: $64,000.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 1395.04 and OMB Control No. 2050–0092 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460;
and
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: November 3, 1999.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 99–29182 Filed 11–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS–00281; FRL–6389–5]

Notice of Availability of FY 2000 Grant Funds for Technical Studies

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of funds availability.

SUMMARY: EPA is soliciting pre-application grant proposals for technical studies to minimize lead hazards to occupants from home improvement projects, repainting projects, renovation projects and remodeling projects. EPA anticipates that approximately $700,000 will be available in Fiscal Year 2000, with individual grants/cooperative agreements awarded in the range of $60,000 to $100,000. Decisions on awarding of these grant funds will be made based on the evaluation of pre-application grant proposals. The primary purpose of this grant program is to fund technical studies to gain knowledge that will lead to the minimization of lead hazards to occupants from home improvement projects, repainting projects, renovation projects, and remodeling projects. EPA will consider awarding these grant funds for technical studies of the topics listed in Unit V. of this notice. EPA will also consider awarding these grant funds for technical studies that are not specifically mentioned in this notice, but are relevant to the minimization of lead hazards to occupants from home improvement projects, repainting projects, renovation projects, and remodeling projects. In such instances, the applicant should describe how the proposed technical study addresses the primary purpose of this notice.

DATES: All pre-application grant proposals must be post-marked by January 12, 2000, and must be received by January 19, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit pre-application proposals to: John Schwemberger, Mail Code 7404, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Room E-813B, Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Schwemberger, Technical Branch, National Program Chemicals Division (7404), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Rm. E–813B, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC, 20460, (202) 260–7195, fax: (202) 260–0001, e-mail: schwemberger.john@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Does this Notice Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. This action may, however, be of interest to those persons or organizations that wish to obtain funding from the Federal government to conduct or complete a technical study related to lead hazards from renovation and remodeling (R&R)[1]. Since other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.''

II. Scope and Purpose of this Grant Program

A. Findings from EPA Research on Renovation and Remodeling Activities

Over the past several years, EPA has engaged in a series of data collection efforts to investigate lead exposure associated with R&R activities. These studies, collectively referred to as the R&R Study, have focused on lead exposure associated with a wide variety of work activities typically conducted during R&R.

Analysis of environmental data from the R&R Study indicates that substantial quantities of lead can be produced or released during R&R activities. The cleanup methods commonly employed by R&R workers (broom or ''shopvac'') are generally not effective in reducing the environmental lead to levels considered safe by EPA. In addition, examination of blood lead measurements of child occupants has demonstrated significant associations between some R&R activities and elevated blood lead levels.

The results of the EPA R&R Study have been published in a series of reports available free of charge from the National Lead Information Center by calling 1–800–424–LEAD. Request the reports ''Lead Exposure Associated with Renovation and Remodeling Activities: Summary Report'' (EPA Report 747–R–96–005); ''Lead Exposure Associated with Renovation and Remodeling Activities: Environmental Field Sampling Study, Volume I: Technical Report'' (EPA Report 747–R–96–007); ''Lead Exposure Associated with Renovation and Remodeling Activities: Environmental Field Sampling Study, Volume II: Appendices'' (EPA Report 747–R–96–008); and ''Lead Exposure Associated with Renovation and Remodeling Activities: Worker Characterization and Blood Lead Study'' (EPA Report 747–R–96–006).

B. Recent NHANES Study

Data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) confirm the findings of earlier surveys that children who live in older housing are more vulnerable to lead poisoning, and have blood-lead levels that are elevated above the national average. Older residences tend to contain both lead-based paint and lead depositions from the fallout of vehicle exhaust that have accumulated over several decades. In addition, large or extensive R&R projects are often conducted in older houses. Since older houses contain more lead, conducting R&R activities in them can create an exposure hazard to the occupants.

C. Benefits of the Evaluation Program for Renovation and Remodeling

Every year thousands of residential R&R activities are conducted across the United States in homes which contain lead-based paint. In many of these cases, exposure to hazardous levels of lead

[1] In the rest of this notice, the terms ''renovation and remodeling activities,'' ''renovation and remodeling,'' and ''R&R'' will be used to refer to home improvement projects, repainting projects, renovation projects, and remodeling projects.

may be a serious problem. The efforts supported by this grant will involve the investigation of approaches, methods, and technologies which can minimize the potential for lead hazards to occupants from R&R activities. This grant effort applies to R&R activities conducted by either home owners or home improvement contractors. Findings generated by grantees are intended to be published in scientific publications, and the data (other than confidential information such as names and addresses) made available to the scientific community at the time of publication.

III. EPA Quality Assurance Requirements

EPA has quality assurance requirements that must be addressed once a grant has been awarded. After a grant is awarded, the grantee must submit a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPjP) to EPA for approval before the generation of any new data or the evaluation of any existing data can occur.

Quality assurance project plan requirements are stated in the document ''EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Plans'' (EPA QA/R5). Guidance for the development of QAPjPs can be found in the EPA document entitled, ''Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans'' (EPA QA/G-5). QAPjPs for studies which generate new data must develop data quality objectives (DQOs) for the study. Guidance for developing DQOs can be found in the EPA publication, ''Guidance for the Data Quality Objective Process, EPA QA/G4'' (EPA/600/R–96/055). Grantees who use existing data must state the data acceptance criteria as a part of the required QAPjP. Guidance for performing data quality assessments (DQA) can be found in the EPA publication entitled, ''Guidance for Data Quality Assessment-Practical Methods for Data Analysis, EPA QA/G9'' (EPA/600/R-96-084). Copies of all of the quality assurance related documents noted above can be downloaded from the EPA Quality Assurance Division web site at http://es.epa.gov/ncerqa/qa/index.html.

EPA intends to establish an assistance program for grantees to help them develop quality assurance plans for the awarded study. However, the responsibility for completing the quality assurance requirements remains with the applicants. If for some reason EPA cannot carry out the assistance program, the applicants will be required to meet the quality assurance requirements or risk losing funding.

IV. Human Subjects Approval and Data Confidentiality

Research supported by EPA that uses human subjects must comply with 40 CFR part 26, Protection of Human Subjects (referred to as ''the Common Rule''). If there are child research subjects, the research must also comply with 45 CFR part 46, subpart D.

If a study involves humans, including just asking them questions, human subjects approval by EPA may be required before the study can be funded. If the study is exempt from human subjects approval (40 CFR 26.101(b) lists the exemptions), the exempt finding must be confirmed by EPA. One important exemption is for studies which involve the analysis of existing data sets, documents, or specimens where either these data sets, documents, or specimens are publicly available or recorded in such a manner that the subjects cannot be identified.

For non-exempt studies, the approval process typically involves: (1) Documenting that the applicant holds a multiple project assurance (MPA) which is approved and on file with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (If the applicant does not hold an DHHS MPA, EPA may issue a single project assurance (SPA) provided the applicant meets the requirements of the Common Rule.); (2) documenting approval from the applicant's Institutional Review Board; (3) submitting a copy of the study proposal and protocols for data collection; and (4) submitting a copy of the consent form and a description of procedures for obtaining informed consent.

Formal human subjects approval or a finding of an exemption from human subjects approval will be made by EPA's Review Official as part of the formal grant application process for those applicants who are selected for funding. For purposes of the pre-application process, applicants should be sure to address the mandatory requirements described in Unit VIII. regarding human subjects approval, data confidentiality, and study restrictions.

V. Activities

This NOFA covers whose goal is minimizing lead hazards to occupants from R&R activities. Several studies on R&R will be funded up to the amount of funding available, and the exact number of studies will depend upon the mix of dollar values of the most highly rated proposals.

The list below is only provided to describe examples of possible topics for study in this area, and the ordering below should not be construed as in any particular order. Other ideas related to R&R are openly encouraged. The best proposals will be selected regardless of category. More than one organization might possibly be funded in the same topic area.

Examples of possible topics for a study are as follows:

1. Efficacy of cleaning techniques: For example, an evaluation of vacuuming technology to reduce dust lead loading on carpeted and/or smooth surfaces after R&R. This could include but not be limited to a comparison of high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums, shop vacuums, other special purpose vacuums or vacuum bags, and regular vacuums. Also of interest are effective cleaning techniques for cleaning lead-contaminated carpets and other irregular surfaces.

2. Portable field testing: This could include an evaluation of portable field testing units to analyze dust, paint, and/or soil before or after R&R. Dust sampling and analysis could be useful in verifying that dust cleanup has been properly done after R&R, paint sampling and analysis could be useful for determining whether paint contains lead and would need special precautions to prevent lead contamination due to R&R, and soil sampling and analysis could determine whether lead contamination was generated from external scraping, for example. Examples could include but are not limited to the following: portable XRF, for dust, soil or paint analysis, or alternative field testing technologies, such as colorimetric devices, anodic stripping voltametry or laser technology.

3. Field kit: including testing instructions and a mailer to send samples to a laboratory. A major cost in sampling and analysis before undertaking R&R activities is the cost of sending a professional to the home. If a reliable program could be developed for a homeowner to take samples and mail them to an EPA-recognized laboratory, this could greatly reduce testing costs and potentially result in much greater testing to prevent lead poisoning due to R&R activities.

4. Build upon previously conducted studies by EPA or other organizations to further advance the state of knowledge of the control of lead hazards created by R&R activities.

5. Clearance testing after R&R: examine the performance of various methods on different surfaces for clearance after R&R.

6. Studying the effects of R&R on outdoor dust lead levels.

7. Studying the safe use of heat guns for paint removal.

VI. Grant Term

The applicant's proposed project period should start on October 1, 2000, and may last for up to 2 years. Successful applicants may be granted time extensions of 6 months beyond the 2–year period, but those decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis, if and when they become necessary. Awards of additional funds beyond the initial funding award are very unlikely.

VII. Eligibility

Eligible recipients include, but are not limited to, non-profit organizations, institutions of higher learning, state and local associations, states, federally-recognized Indian Tribes and tribal organizations, for-profit organizations, trade and professional associations, labor unions and joint labor/management trust funds. However, as a result of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, EPA (and other Federal agencies) may not award grants to non-profit, section 501(c)(4) organizations that engage in lobbying activities. This restriction applies to any lobbying activities of a section 501(c)(4) organization without distinguishing between lobbying funded by Federal money and lobbying funded by other sources.

In addition, the following conditions apply:

1. There are no requirements for matching funding under this grant program.

2. No applicant can receive two grants from this NOFA for the same project at one time. Applicants may submit more than one application so long as the applications are for separate and distinct projects.

3. If applicants will use funding from other sources (private or public) in carrying-out their proposed projects, the applicants must disclose those sources of funding and any restrictions due to funding from other sources in the pre-application. Evidence of other funding, if applicable, is required in the pre-application.

4. The grants under this program will be awarded as cooperative agreements to allow for the substantial involvement anticipated between EPA and the recipients during the post-award period for these projects.

VIII. Criteria For Selection

Mandatory Requirements and Evaluation Factors

Pre-application proposals will be rated based on the following mandatory requirements and evaluation factors. There are three mandatory requirements. The maximum points for each evaluation factor are provided below. The maximum number of points from all evaluation factors is 100. Applicants will be required to submit a Study Plan with an Appendix to be considered. The Study Plan will be divided into Sections A through J, as indicated in Unit IX. If more than 10 pages are submitted for either the Study Plan or the Appendix, only the first 10 pages of each will be rated.

Mandatory Requirements

1. If the study will include human subjects, the applicant must demonstrate that the study will be done in compliance with 40 CFR part 26, that the study will also be done in compliance with 45 CFR part 46, subpart D if there are child research subjects, and that the applicant will be able to complete EPA human subjects approval or have an exempt finding confirmed by EPA.

2. The applicant must demonstrate the study will maintain the confidentiality of personal information, such as preventing linkage between names/addresses and data.

3. Restrictions on the study and on the release of non-confidential data must be judged reasonable and appropriate for a study funded by EPA.

The applicant's response to Section E of the Study Plan will be used to rate the applicant on these mandatory requirements.

Evaluation Factors

1. Does the proposed study address the goals of this NOFA and provide needed and important information to the scientific community? (25 points)

The applicant's response to Sections A, B, C, and H of the Study Plan will be used to rate the applicant on this factor.

2. Is the study sound from scientific and practical perspectives? (35 points)

The applicant's response to Sections D, F, and G of the Study Plan will be used to rate the applicant on this factor.

3. Does the applicant have the resources and organization to carry out and complete the study as proposed? (20 points)

The applicant's response to Section I of the Study Plan and to the Appendix will be used to rate the applicant on this factor.

4. Are the time line and budget realistic and developed sufficiently? (20 points)

The applicant's response to Section J of the Study Plan will be used to rate the applicant on this factor.

If two or more pre-applications receive the same score, and it is necessary to break ties, the following procedure will be used successively as necessary to resolve tie scores:

(1) Pre-application with highest score in factor 1.

(2) Pre-application with the highest score in factor 2.

(3) Pre-application with the highest score in factor 3.

(4) Pre-application with the highest score in factor 4.

IX. Pre-Application Procedure

A. Overall Requirements for Submission

Applicants must submit a proposal for the pre-application procedure. The Agency will use applicants' submissions to select projects to be funded under this grant program. After EPA conducts a review of all submitted pre-applications, successful applicants will be contacted and requested to submit other documents (such as the ''Application for Federal Assistance'' form (Standard Form 424 or SF424), and the ''Budget Information: Non-Construction Programs'' form (SF424A)), human subjects approval materials where applicable, and other required forms to complete the application process. However, for the purposes of the pre-application process, applicants must submit only what is described below.

Applicants must submit one original and two copies of the pre-application (double-sided copies are encouraged). Pre-applications must be reproducible (for example, stapled in the upper left-hand corner, on white paper, and with page numbers). The pre-application consists of the following two parts.

1. *Study Plan*. A study plan describes the applicant's proposed project. A Table of Contents with page numbers should be included. Study plans must be no more than 10 pages total. One page is one side of a single-spaced typed page. The pages must be letter size (8½'' x 11''), with normal type size (10 or 12 cpi) and must have margins that are at least 1 inch. The study plan must respond to the format described below in Section B of this unit.

2. Appendix. The only items that EPA will accept in the Appendix are resumes of key personnel and the title, description, and reference name with phone number for work on previous or current grants or contracts with the Federal government within the last 5 years. The appendix must be no more than 10 pages total. One page is one side of a single-spaced typed page. The pages must be letter size (8½'' x 11''), with normal type size (10 or 12 cpi) and must have margins that are at least 1 inch.

B. Format for the Study Plan

Applicants must submit a Study Plan in the following format, with, as stated

above, a maximum of 10 pages in total for the Study Plan:

A. *Title, synopsis, and table of contents.* Pre-applications should include a title, a synopsis of the proposal, and a table of contents. The title and the synopsis should accurately and concisely describe the proposed study to the point that a person not familiar with the study could describe it to someone else who is not familiar with the study.

B. *Need for study and relationship of study to other activities.* The applicant should explain why the proposed study should be done and how it will improve the understanding of ways to minimize lead exposure to occupants from R&R activities. In addition, the applicant should indicate why the proposed study is likely to produce useful information. Finally, the relationship, if any, between the proposed study and the applicant's ongoing or previous data collection/ research activities should be described.

C. *Study objectives.* The study objectives should be stated clearly. Examples of study objectives would be to compare two methods, to compare a method to a clearance standard, to obtain information on the characteristics of a method, or to take a survey of certain practices such as cleanup methods. Any variables used in the description of the study objectives should be clearly defined.

D. *Study design and data specifics.* The study design describes how the study will be executed, what data will be collected, and what characteristics the data will have. This element covers the design or plan for the proposal. The study design is critical to the success of any project since it addresses how well the proposal will answer the question being examined. The proposal should clearly describe:

- How the study design will achieve the objectives of the study.
- ''Real-world'' applicability of the design. For example, if variability is carefully controlled, but the conditions are so strained as to make the applicability of the results for further use less straightforward to generalize to other settings, the proposal will receive a lower score than if the design is more generalizable.
- The feasibility and practicality of the project. For example, can all groups involved follow the plan?
- Ways to control unwanted effects and variability, such as seasonal variation in blood-lead levels.
- Sample size/power determinations.
- How the samples were/will be selected? Was a randomized sampling plan followed?
- The process used to obtain the data. For example, what type of chemical analysis was used? Or, if a survey, what questions were or will be asked?
- The presence of a control group where applicable.

E. *Human subjects approval, data confidentiality, and study restrictions.* If the study will include human subjects, the applicant must demonstrate that the study will be done in compliance with 40 CFR part 26, that the study will also comply with 45 CFR part 46, subpart D if there are child research subjects, and that the applicant will be able to complete EPA human subjects approval or have an exempt finding confirmed by EPA. In addition, the applicant must describe plans to maintain the confidentiality of personal information.

The applicant must also describe any restrictions on the study and associated data. This includes, for example, restrictions due to other sources of funding, rules of the applicant's institution, or guarantees made to cooperating human subjects.

F. *Quality assurance.* In order to have confidence in the product of a study, the quality of the data sets in support of the study should be determined and demonstrated to be adequate. This demonstration of data quality assurance applies to both newly generated data and existing data sets which are to be used as a part of the study. Some of the areas of data quality assurance which need to be taken under consideration include evaluations of data bias, precision, and representativeness.

Pre-applications should include a description of the process to be used to evaluate the quality of newly generated data and/or existing data. This description should identify key areas of data quality assurance which will be taken under consideration in order to have confidence in the final study product.

G. *Statistical analysis plan.* The statistical analysis plan should include the translation of the study objectives to appropriate statistical terms, such as a test of hypotheses or estimation of confidence limits around a point estimate. The statistical analysis plan should also mention the statistical approach used to evaluate the data. If a hypothesis is to be evaluated, the alternative hypothesis, the type I error and the statistical tests that will be used should be described. In the case of descriptive statistics, the procedure for calculating an appropriate confidence interval, with the level of confidence, for the point estimates should be described. If a model, such as a regression model, is to be developed, the description of the model and the assumptions underlying the model should be stated.

The analysis plan should also include the statistical software that will be used. Other items to consider are: graphical analyses to be carried out; data transformations and the reason for these transformations; consideration of confounding variables; and data assumptions, such as normality and independence.

H. *Products and dissemination.* Products from grantees should include articles on study findings in scientifically peer reviewed publications. Pre-applications need to state what products will be produced, and what means of product information dissemination will be used in order to make study findings and study data available to the scientific community.

I. *Organizational resources.* The pre-application must include a description of the applicant's organizational resources. The applicant should demonstrate that these resources are sufficient to implement the proposed activity in a timely manner and within budget while meeting the proposed study objectives. The applicant should document the knowledge and experience of the project director and staff, including the day-to-day program manager(s), staff members, consultants, and contractors. In particular, the experience of key staff in relevant areas such as personnel management, administrative support, data management and statistical analysis, chemical analysis, quality assurance, and report writing should be documented. Resumes of key personnel should be included in the Appendix.

If the applicant has received other grants or contracts from the Federal government in the last 5 years, the applicant must furnish a title and description of the previous work, and the name and phone number of a Federal government employee who is familiar with the applicant's performance on that grant or contract. This information should be included in the Appendix.

J. *Time line, financial plan, and sources of other funding.* Pre-applications should include a time line or schedule for completing the proposed study, a financial plan which estimates all costs associated with the proposed study on a yearly basis with totals for the entire study, and identification of other sources of funding for the proposed study. The financial plan should include the following categories of costs: personnel, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, construction, other, total direct charges (sum of personnel, fringe benefits,

travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, construction and other), indirect charges and total (sum of total direct charges and indirect charges.) A part of the study schedule should include a provision for verbal and written updates to EPA.

Sources of other funding, either pending or already established, must be identified. Information sufficient to verify sources of any other funding already established must be included in this section.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Lead.

Dated: November 3, 1999.

William H. Sanders III,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 99–29265 Filed 11–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Farm Credit Administration Board; Regular Meeting

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of the forthcoming regular meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

DATES AND TIMES: The regular meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on November 10, 1999, from 9:00 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vivian L. Portis, Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, (703) 883–4025, TDD (703) 883–4444.

ADDRESSES: Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102–5090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available), and parts of this meeting will be closed to the public. In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

Open Session

A. Approval of Minutes

—October 14, 1999 (Open)

B. New Business

—Policy Statement on Borrower Privacy

*** Closed Session**

A. Report

—OSMO Report

* Session Closed—Exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(8) and (9).

Dated: November 4, 1999.

Vivian L. Portis,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 99–29253 Filed 11–4–99; 11:30 am]

BILLING CODE 6705–01–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[FEMA–1292–DR]

North Carolina; Amendment No. 4 to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of North Carolina (FEMA–1292–DR), dated September 16, 1999, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 2, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madge Dale, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3772.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that the incident period for this disaster is closed effective November 2, 1999.

(The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 83.537, Community Disaster Loans; 83.538, Cora Brown Fund Program; 83.539, Crisis Counseling; 83.540, Disaster Legal Services Program; 83.541, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 83.542, Fire Suppression Assistance; 83.543, Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program; 83.544, Public Assistance Grants; 83.545, Disaster Housing Program; 83.548, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 99–29170 Filed 11–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Notice of Adjustment of Disaster Grant Amounts

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) gives notice that the maximum amounts for Individual and Family Grants and grants to State and local governments and private nonprofit facilities are adjusted for disasters declared on or after October 1, 1999.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madge Dale, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3772.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93–288, as amended, prescribes that grants made under Section 411, Individual and Family Grant Program, and grants made under Section 422, Simplified Procedure, relating to the Public Assistance program, shall be adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Department of Labor.

Notice is hereby given that the maximum amount of any grant made to an individual or family for disaster-related serious needs and necessary expenses under Sec. 411 of the Act, with respect to any single disaster, is increased to $13,900 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 1999.

Notice is also hereby given that the amount of any grant made to the State, local government, or to the owner or operator of an eligible private nonprofit facility, under Sec. 422 of the Act, is increased to $48,900 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 1999.

The increase is based on a rise in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers of 2.3 percent for the prior 12-month period. The information was published by the Department of Labor during September 1999.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance)

James L. Witt,

Director.

[FR Doc. 99–29171 Filed 11–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank