

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than November 28, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Lois Berthaume, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2713:

1. *Bruce A. Mahon*, Jupiter, Florida; Michael Edward Golden, Boca Raton, Florida; Thomas L. Gray, Jr., Princeton, New Jersey; Mark A. Wolters, Hamilton Square, New Jersey; Richard P. Rosa, Andover, New Jersey; and Ben Jeffrey Lichtenberg, Berwyn, Pennsylvania; to collectively acquire voting shares White Eagle Financial Group, Inc., Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, and thereby indirectly acquire Admiralty Bank, Palm Beach Gardens, Florida.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 10, 1997.

Barbara R. Lowrey,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-30041 Filed 11-14-97; 8:45 am]

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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 holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act. Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than December 8, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Lois Berthaume, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2713:

1. *Colonial BancGroup, Inc.*, Montgomery, Alabama; to merge with United American Holding Corporation, Orlando, Florida, and thereby indirectly acquire United American Bank of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida.

2. *Riverside Banking Company*, Fort Pierce, Florida; to acquire 23.53 percent of Class A, and 8.89 percent of Class B, voting shares of Riverside Gulf Coast Banking Company, Cape Coral, Florida (in organization), and thereby indirectly acquire Riverside Bank of the Gulf Coast, Cape Coral, Florida (in organization). Comments regarding this application must be received by December 1, 1997.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 10, 1997.

Barbara R. Lowrey,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-30042 Filed 11-14-97; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Notice of Proposals To Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or To Acquire Companies That are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other

company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than November 28, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Philip Jackson, Applications Officer) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1413:

1. *Community National Bancorporation*, Waterloo, Iowa; to engage *de novo* in the making and servicing of loans, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 10, 1997.

Barbara R. Lowrey,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-30040 Filed 11-14-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR-130]

Notice of the Revised Priority List of Hazardous Substances That Will be the Subject of Toxicological Profiles

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires that ATSDR and the Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA) revise the Priority List of Hazardous Substances. This list includes substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL) which have been determined to be of greatest concern to public health at or around these NPL hazardous waste sites. This announcement provides notice that the agencies have developed and are making available a revised CERCLA Priority List of 275 Hazardous Substances, based on the most recent information available to ATSDR and EPA. Each substance on the priority list is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR and subsequently a candidate for the identification of priority data needs.

In addition to the Priority List of Hazardous Substances, ATSDR has developed a Completed Exposure Pathway Site Count Report. This report lists the number of sites or events with ATSDR activities where a substance has been found in a completed exposure pathway (CEP). This report has been added to the Support Document of the Priority List.

ADDRESSES: Requests for a copy of the report, the 1997 CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances That Will Be The Subject of Toxicological Profiles and Support Document, including the CEP report, should bear the docket control number ATSDR-130, and should be submitted to: Lydia Wilcox, ATSDR Information Center, Division of Toxicology, Mail Stop E-29, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333. Requests must be in writing.

Electronic Availability: The 1997 Priority List of Hazardous Substances will be posted on ATSDR's World-Wide Web server on the Internet located at <http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080/atsdrhome.html>. The priority list will also be posted on the Federal Bulletin Board on or near the day of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

To access the Federal Bulletin Board via the Internet, telnet fedbbs.access.gpo.gov. This file is available in WordPerfect 5.1, Dbase III, and ASCII formats.

This is an informational notice only, and comments are not being solicited at this time. However, any comments received will be considered for inclusion in the next revision of the list and placed in a publicly accessible docket; therefore, please do not submit confidential business information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Emergency Response and Scientific Assessment Branch, 1600 Clifton Road

NE, Mail Stop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333, telephone 800-447-1544.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CERCLA establishes certain requirements for ATSDR and EPA with regard to hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA NPL. Section 104(i)(2) of CERCLA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2)), requires that the two agencies prepare a list, in order of priority, of at least 100 hazardous substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the NPL and which, in their sole discretion, have been determined to pose the most significant potential threat to human health (see 52 FR 12866, April 17, 1987). CERCLA also requires the agencies to revise the priority list to include 100 or more additional hazardous substances (see 53 FR 41280, October 20, 1988), and to include at least 25 additional hazardous substances in each of the three successive years following the 1988 revision (see 54 FR 43619, October 26, 1989; 55 FR 42067, October 17, 1990; 56 FR 52166, October 17, 1991). CERCLA also requires that ATSDR and EPA shall, at least annually thereafter, revise the list to include additional hazardous substances that have been determined to pose the most significant potential threat to human health. In 1995, the agencies altered the publication schedule of the priority list by moving to a 2-year publication schedule, reflecting the stability of this listing activity (60 FR 16478, March 30, 1995). As a result, the priority list is now on a 2-year publication schedule with a yearly informal review and revision. Each substance on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR and subsequently a candidate for the identification of priority data needs.

The initial priority lists of hazardous substances (1987-1990) were based on the most comprehensive and relevant information available when the lists were developed. More comprehensive sources of information on the frequency of occurrence and the potential for human exposure to substances at NPL sites became available for use in the 1991 priority list with the development of ATSDR's HazDat database. Utilizing this database, a revised approach and algorithm for ranking substances was developed in 1991, and a notice announcing the intention of ATSDR and EPA to revise and rerank the Priority List of Hazardous Substances was published on June 27, 1991 (56 FR

29485). The subsequent 1991 Priority List and revised approach used for its compilation was summarized in the "Revised Priority List of Hazardous Substances" **Federal Register** notice published October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166). The same approach and the same algorithm have been used in all subsequent activities, including the 1997 listing activity. The algorithm used in ranking hazardous substances on the priority list consists of three criteria, which are combined to result in the total score. The three criteria are: frequency of occurrence at NPL sites; toxicity; and potential for human exposure.

Since HazDat is a dynamic database with ongoing data collection, additional information from the HazDat database became available for the 1997 listing activity. This additional information has been entered into HazDat since the development of the 1995 Priority List of Hazardous Substances. The site-specific information from HazDat that is used in the listing activity has been collected from ATSDR public health assessments, health consultations, and from site file data packages that are used to develop these public health assessments. The new information may include more recent NPL frequency of occurrence data, additional concentration data, and more information on exposure to substances at NPL sites. With these additional data, 28 substances have been replaced on the list of 275 substances. Of the 28 replacement substances, 10 are new candidate substances, and 18 are substances that were previously under consideration. These replacement substances and changes in the order of substances appearing on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances will be reflected in the program activities that rely on the list for future direction. These changes reflect the dynamic nature of scientific data on substances present at NPL hazardous waste sites.

In 1996, an extensive review of the toxicity values (Reportable Quantities or Toxicity/Environmental Scores) for the candidate substances was performed. The purpose of this review was to determine if any new information on the toxicity of the candidate substances had become available since the substances were first evaluated (most in 1991). As a result, a number of substances had their toxicity values revised to reflect the new information. Lead is one of the few substances with a Reportable Quantity (RQ) change that was identified during this review (changed from RQ of 1 to RQ of 10). Since the toxicity component of the listing algorithm is based on the RQ, this

change caused Lead to drop from the number one rank on the priority list to the number two rank, with Arsenic replacing it at number one.

The 1997 Priority List of Hazardous Substances includes 275 substances that have been determined to be of greatest concern to public health based on the criteria of CERCLA section 104(i)(2) (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2)). A total of 775 candidate substances have been analyzed and ranked with the current algorithm. Of these candidates, the 275 substances on the priority list may become the subject of toxicological profiles in the future. The top 25 substances on the 1997 Priority List of Hazardous Substances are listed below.

Rank	Substance name
-1	Arsenic.
-2	Lead.
-3	Mercury.
-4	Vinyl chloride.
-5	Benzene.
-6	Polychlorinated biphenyls.
-7	Cadmium.
-8	Benzo (a) pyrene.
-9	Benzo (b) fluoranthene.
10	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
11	Chloroform.
12	Aroclor 1254.
13	P,P'—DDT.
14	Aroclor 1260.
15	Trichloroethylene.
16	Hexavalent chromium.
17	dibenzo (a,h) anthracene.
18	Dieldrin.
19	Hexachlorobutadiene.
20	Chlordane.
21	Creosote.

Rank	Substance name
22	P,P'—DDE.
23	Benzidine.
24	Cyanide.
25	Aldrin.

This evaluation activity and announcement of a revised Priority List of Hazardous Substances fulfills the conditions of CERCLA section 104(i), as amended. ATSDR and EPA intend to publish the next revised list of hazardous substances in two years, with an informal review and revision performed in one year. These revisions will reflect changes and improvements in data collection and availability. Additional information on the existing methodology used in the development of the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances can be found in the Support Document to the List and in the **Federal Register** notices mentioned previously.

In addition to the revised priority list, ATSDR is also releasing a Completed Exposure Pathway Site Count Report. A completed exposure pathway (CEP) is an exposure pathway that links a contaminant source to a receptor population. The CEP ranking is very similar to a sub-component of the potential-for-human-exposure component of the listing algorithm. The CEP ranking is based on a site frequency count, and thus lists the number of sites at which a substance has been found in a CEP. ATSDR's HazDat database

contains this information which is derived from ATSDR public health assessments and health consultations. Because exposure to hazardous substances is of significant concern, ATSDR has been tabulating the substances to which people have been exposed at hazardous waste sites. Recently much interest has been focused on this tabulation. Therefore, ATSDR will henceforth publish this CEP report along with the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances. Since this CEP report focuses on documented exposure, it provides an important prioritization based on substances to which people are exposed.

The substances on the CEP report are similar to the substances on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances. However, there are some substances that are on the CEP report, because they are frequently found in completed exposure pathways, but are not on the CERCLA Priority List because they have a very low toxicity (e.g., sodium). Since the CERCLA Priority List incorporates three different components (toxicity, frequency of occurrence, and potential for human exposure) to determine its priority substances, substances with very low toxicity are not on the CERCLA Priority List and consequently are not the subject of toxicological profiles. Of the 100 substances on the CEP report, the 25 substances found at the most number of sites in a CEP are presented below.

Substance name	No. of sites with substance in a CEP	
	All sites	NPL sites
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	227	213
LEAD	206	181
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	171	157
ARSENIC	138	121
BENZENE	121	110
CADMIUM	102	91
CHROMIUM	99	91
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	95	86
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS	90	79
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	77	73
CHLOROFORM	76	73
ZINC	76	66
MERCURY	74	61
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	71	69
VINYL CHLORIDE	71	69
MANGANESE	70	60
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	67	63
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	65	62
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	61	54
TOLUENE	60	54
COPPER	60	51
NICKEL	53	49
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	49	42
BARIUM	48	43
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	47	44

Note: Sorted by the All Sites column.

ALL Sites = all sites with ATSDR activities; NPL sites = current and former sites on the National Priorities List, as mandated.

Administrative Record

An administrative record entitled ATSDR-130 will be established for materials pertaining to this notice. All materials received as a result of this notice will be included in the public file available for inspection from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal legal holidays, at the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, #4 Executive Park Drive, Suite 2400, Atlanta, Georgia (not a mailing address).

Dated: November 7, 1997.

Georgi Jones,

*Director, Office of Policy and External Affairs,
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease
Registry.*

[FR Doc. 97-30055 Filed 11-14-97; 8:45 am]

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

[30DAY-03-98]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of

information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Office on (404) 639-7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer; Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235; Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Projects

1. Validation of Self-Reported Health Outcomes from the Health Assessment of Persian Gulf War Veterans From Iowa—New—The purpose of this proposed study is to collect additional data to validate health outcomes reported by participants in the Health Assessment of Persian Gulf War Veterans From Iowa. The original data collection consisted of a telephone survey of 3,695 military personnel who served during the time of the Persian Gulf War and listed Iowa as their home of residence. Data will be collected from subjects who participated in the telephone survey to validate the self-report of four health outcomes: cognitive dysfunction, depression, asthma, and multi systemic conditions.

Neuropsychological testing will be administered to validate cognitive dysfunction. Structured clinical interviews for mental disorders and paper-and-pencil questionnaires will be administered to validate depression. Lung function assessment, tests of airways hyperactivity, and standard respiratory health questionnaires will be administered to validate asthma. Review of medical records, standard physical examination, and laboratory evaluation will be conducted to validate multi systemic conditions, including chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia. In addition, a feasibility study will be conducted to explore the usefulness of two databases established by the Department of Defense, the Troop Exposure Assessment Model and the Registry of Unit Locations, to validate self-reported exposures among Persian Gulf War veterans who participated in the Iowa telephone survey.

The total annual burden hours are 947.

Form names	No. of respondents	No. of responses/ respondent	Avg. burden/ response (in hrs.)
Introductory Call (Attachment 1, Appendix C)	285	1	0.166
Scheduling of Appt. (Attachment 1, Appendix C)	200	1	0.083
Consent Procedures	200	1	0.166
Questionnaire Administration (Attachment 1, Appendix K):			
a. Medical Questionnaire	200	1	0.250
b. Occupational and Exposure History	200	1	0.250
c. Mental Health and Social Support History (Battery of standardized psychological tests)	200	1	1.583
d. American Thoracic Society Questionnaire	200	1	0.166
e. Iowa Persian Gulf Study Questionnaire (Selected questions on asthma)	200	1	1.583
f. Iowa Persian Gulf Study Questionnaire (Selected questions on health-related quality of life-SF36)	200	1	0.166
Physical Examination	200	1	0.500
Lung Function Testing	200	1	1.250

2. NCHS Laboratory-Based Questionnaire Research (0920-0222)—Revision—The QDRL conducts pretesting activities related to the development of NCHS and other Federal survey questionnaires, such as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). These activities mainly involve use of the cognitive interview, in which volunteer respondents ("laboratory subjects") are administered draft survey questions, and are asked to react to those questions. The cognitive interviewer notes sources of error in

these questions, based on problems that subjects have in comprehending the questions and in attempting to recall the information requested. After several cycles of testing of small numbers of respondents (generally 10-12), and development of the questions between testing "rounds," the questionnaires are improved to the point to which they are ready for field testing and household administration. QDRL staff are also engaged in the conduct of general questionnaire design research, in which survey questions are administered to

laboratory subjects using different phrasings, or under different administration modes (e.g., face-to-face versus telephone), in order to determine the optimal means for presenting the questions. These investigative pretesting activities are now routinely used by NCHS and by other survey organizations for testing and development purposes, and result in high data quality at a minimal cost, especially in terms of