

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

Joe M. Cleaver,

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-5848 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P, 6720-01-P, 6714-01-P, 4810-33-P, 7535-01-P

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## 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. Once the notices have been accepted for processing, they will also 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 March 24, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Karen L. Grandstrand, Vice President) 250 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-2171:

1. *Larry W. Jochim*, Bigfork, Montana; to acquire an additional 9.6 percent, for a total of 11.7 percent, of the voting shares of Mountain Bank System, Inc., Whitefish, Montana, and thereby indirectly acquire Valley Bank of Belgrade, Belgrade, Montana.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 4, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

*Deputy Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 97-5763 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

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### 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. Once the application has been accepted for processing, it will also 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 April 3, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (James A. Bluemle, Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1413:

1. *ABC Employee Stock Ownership Plan*, Anchor, Illinois; to acquire through a redemption of stock, an additional 18.23 percent, for a total of 59.31 percent, of the voting shares of Anchor Bancorporation, Inc., Anchor, Illinois, and thereby indirectly acquire Anchor State Bank, Anchor, Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 4, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

*Deputy Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 97-5762 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Office of the Secretary

#### Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary publishes a list of information collections it has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) and 5 CFR 1320.5. The following are those information collections recently submitted to OMB.

1. HHS Acquisition Regulations—HHSAR Subpart 315 Solicitation and Receipt of Proposals and Quotations—0990-0139—extension with no change—Subpart 315.4 is needed to ensure consistency in all Departmental solicitations and to ensure that all solicitations describe all of the information which an offeror would need to submit an acceptable proposals. *Respondent:* State of local governments, Businesses or other for-profit organizations, non-profit institutions, small businesses; *Total Number of Respondents:* 6,645 *Frequency of Response:* one time; *Average Burden per Response:* 2 hours; *Estimated Annual Burden:* 23,290 hours.

*OMB Desk Officer:* Allison Eydt.

Copies of the information collection packages listed above can be obtained by calling OS Reports Clearance Officer on (202) 690-6207. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent directly to the OMB desk officer designated above at the following address: Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503.

Comments may also be sent to Cynthia Agens Bauer, OS Reports Clearance Officer, Room 503H, Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington DC, 20201. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Dated: February 18, 1997.

Dennis P. Williams,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Budget.*

[FR Doc. 97-5733 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-04-M

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### Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines

**AGENCY:** Department of Health and Human Services.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice provides an update of the HHS poverty guidelines to account for last (calendar) year's increase in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** These guidelines go into effect on March 10, 1997 (unless an office administering a program using the guidelines specifies a different effective date for that particular program).

**ADDRESSES:** Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 438F, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Washington, D.C. 20201.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information about how the poverty guidelines are used in a particular program, contact the Federal (or other) office which is responsible for that program.

For general information about the poverty guidelines (but not for information about how they are used in a particular program), contact Gordon Fisher, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 438F, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C. 20201—telephone: (202) 690-6141.

For information about the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program (no-fee or reduced-fee health care services at certain hospitals and other health care facilities for certain persons unable to pay for such care), contact the Office of the Director, Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery, HRSA, HHS, Room 7-47, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857—telephone: (301) 443-5656 or 1-800-638-0742 (for callers outside Maryland) or 1-800-492-0359 (for callers in Maryland). The Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery notes that as set by 42 CFR 124.505(b), the effective date of this update of the poverty guidelines for facilities obligated under the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program is sixty days from the date of this publication.

Under an amendment to the Older Americans Act, the figures in this notice are the figures that state and area agencies on aging should use to determine "greatest economic need" for Older Americans Act programs. For information about Older Americans Act programs, contact Carol Crecy, Administration on Aging, HHS—telephone: (202) 619-0011.

For information about the Department of Labor's Lower Living Standard Income Level (an alternative eligibility criterion with the poverty guidelines for certain Job Training Partnership Act programs), contact Theodore W. Mastroianni, Administrator, Office of Job Training Programs, U.S. Department of Labor—telephone: (202) 219-6236.

For information about the number of persons in poverty or about the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds, contact the Income, Poverty, and Labor Force Information Staff, HHES Division,

Room 416, Iverson Mall, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233—telephone: (301) 763-8578.

**1997 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1 .....	\$7,890
2 .....	10,610
3 .....	13,330
4 .....	16,050
5 .....	18,770
6 .....	21,490
7 .....	24,210
8 .....	26,930

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$2,720 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

**1997 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA**

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1 .....	\$9,870
2 .....	13,270
3 .....	16,670
4 .....	20,070
5 .....	23,470
6 .....	26,870
7 .....	30,270
8 .....	33,670

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,400 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

**1997 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII**

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1 .....	\$9,070
2 .....	12,200
3 .....	15,330
4 .....	18,460
5 .....	21,590
6 .....	24,720
7 .....	27,850
8 .....	30,980

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,130 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

(Separate poverty guideline figures for Alaska and Hawaii reflect Office of Economic Opportunity administrative practice beginning in the 1966-1970 period. Note that the Census Bureau poverty thresholds—the primary version of the poverty measure—have never had separate figures for Alaska and Hawaii. The poverty guidelines are not defined for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. In cases in which a Federal program using the poverty guidelines serves any of those jurisdictions, the Federal office which administers the program is responsible for deciding whether to use the contiguous-states-and-D.C. guidelines for those jurisdictions or to follow some other procedure.)

The preceding figures are the 1997 update of the poverty guidelines required by section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (Pub.L. 97-35). As required by law, this update reflects last year's change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U); it was done using the same procedure used in previous years.

Section 673(2) of OBRA-1981 (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) requires the use of the poverty guidelines as an eligibility criterion for the Community Services Block Grant program. The poverty guidelines are also used as an eligibility criterion by a number of other Federal programs (both HHS and non-HHS). Due to confusing legislative language dating back to 1972, the poverty guidelines have sometimes been mistakenly referred to as the "OMB" (Office of Management and Budget) poverty guidelines or poverty line. In fact, OMB has never issued the guidelines; the guidelines are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (formerly by the Office of Economic Opportunity/Community Services Administration). The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as "the poverty guidelines updated annually in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under authority of section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981."

The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the Federal Government's statistical poverty thresholds used by the Bureau of the Census to prepare its statistical estimates of the number of persons and families in poverty. The poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services are used for administrative purposes—for instance,

for determining whether a person or family is financially eligible for assistance or services under a particular Federal program. The poverty thresholds are used primarily for statistical purposes. Since the poverty guidelines in this notice—the 1997 guidelines—reflect price changes through calendar year 1996, they are approximately equal to the poverty thresholds for calendar year 1996 which the Census Bureau will issue in late summer or autumn 1997. (A preliminary version of the 1996 thresholds is now available from the Census Bureau.)

In certain cases, as noted in the relevant authorizing legislation or program regulations, a program uses the poverty guidelines as only one of several eligibility criteria, or uses a percentage multiple of the guidelines (for example, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines). Non-Federal organizations which use the poverty guidelines under their own authority in non-Federally-funded activities also have the option of choosing to use a percentage multiple of the guidelines such as 125 percent or 185 percent.

Some programs, while not using the guidelines to exclude non-lower-income persons as ineligible, use them for the purpose of giving priority to lower-income persons or families in the provision of assistance or services.

In some cases, these poverty guidelines may not become effective for a particular program until a regulation or notice specifically applying to the program in question has been issued.

The poverty guidelines given above should be used for both farm and nonfarm families. Similarly, these guidelines should be used for both aged and non-aged units. The poverty guidelines have never had an aged/non-aged distinction; only the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.

#### Definitions

There is no universal administrative definition of “income,” “family,” “family unit,” or “household” that is valid for all programs that use the poverty guidelines. Federal programs may use administrative definitions that differ somewhat from the statistical definitions given below; the Federal office which administers a program has the responsibility for making decisions about administrative definitions. Similarly, non-Federal organizations which use the poverty guidelines in non-Federally-funded activities may use administrative definitions that differ from the statistical definitions given below. In either case, to find out the

precise definitions used by a particular program, one must consult the office or organization administering the program in question.

The following statistical definitions (derived for the most part from language used in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60–185 and earlier reports in the same series) are made available for illustrative purposes only; in other words, these statistical definitions are not binding for administrative purposes.

(a) *Family*. A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together; all such related persons are considered as members of one family. For instance, if an older married couple, their daughter and her husband and two children, and the older couple's nephew all lived in the same house or apartment, they would all be considered members of a single family.

(b) *Unrelated individual*. An unrelated individual is a person 15 years old or over (other than an inmate of an institution) who is not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be the only person living in a house or apartment, or may be living in a house or apartment (or in group quarters such as a rooming house) in which one or more persons also live who are not related to the individual in question by birth, marriage, or adoption. Examples of unrelated individuals residing with others include a lodger, a foster child, a ward, or an employee.

(c) *Household*. As defined by the Bureau of the Census for statistical purposes, a household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit (house or apartment), whether they are related to each other or not. If a family and an unrelated individual, or two unrelated individuals, are living in the same housing unit, they would constitute two family units (see next item), but only one household. Some programs, such as the food stamp program and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, employ administrative variations of the “household” concept in determining income eligibility. A number of other programs use administrative variations of the “family” concept in determining income eligibility. Depending on the precise program definition used, programs using a “family” concept would generally apply the poverty guidelines separately to each family and/or unrelated individual within a household if the household includes more than one family and/or unrelated individual.

(d) *Family unit*. “Family unit” is not an official U.S. Bureau of the Census

term, although it has been used in the poverty guidelines Federal Register notice since 1978. As used here, either an unrelated individual or a family (as defined above) constitutes a family unit. In other words, a family unit of size one is an unrelated individual, while a family unit of two/three/etc. is the same as a family of two/three/etc.

(e) *Income*. Programs which use the poverty guidelines in determining eligibility may use administrative definitions of “income” (or “countable income”) which differ from the statistical definition given below. Note that for administrative purposes, in many cases, income data for a part of a year may be annualized in order to determine eligibility—for instance, by multiplying by four the amount of income received during the most recent three months.

For statistical purposes—to determine official income and poverty statistics—the Bureau of the Census defines income to include total annual cash receipts before taxes from all sources, with the exceptions noted below. Income includes money wages and salaries before any deductions; net receipts from nonfarm self-employment (receipts from a person's own unincorporated business, professional enterprise, or partnership, after deductions for business expenses); net receipts from farm self-employment (receipts from a farm which one operates as an owner, renter, or sharecropper, after deductions for farm operating expenses); regular payments from social security, railroad retirement, unemployment compensation, strike benefits from union funds, workers' compensation, veterans' payments, public assistance (including Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Security Income, and non-Federally-funded General Assistance or General Relief money payments), and training stipends; alimony, child support, and military family allotments or other regular support from an absent family member or someone not living in the household; private pensions, government employee pensions (including military retirement pay), and regular insurance or annuity payments; college or university scholarships, grants, fellowships, and assistantships; and dividends, interest, net rental income, net royalties, periodic receipts from estates or trusts, and net gambling or lottery winnings.

For official statistical purposes, income does not include the following types of money received: capital gains; any assets drawn down as withdrawals

from a bank, the sale of property, a house, or a car; or tax refunds, gifts, loans, lump-sum inheritances, one-time insurance payments, or compensation for injury. Also excluded are noncash benefits, such as the employer-paid or union-paid portion of health insurance or other employee fringe benefits, food or housing received in lieu of wages, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the imputed value of rent from owner-occupied nonfarm or farm housing, and such Federal noncash benefit programs as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, school lunches, and housing assistance.

Dated: February 28, 1997.

Donna E. Shalala,

*Secretary of Health and Human Services.*

[FR Doc. 97-5731 Filed 3-7-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4110-60-P

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Announcement 729]

### National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Research and Demonstration Grants Occupational Safety and Health

#### Introduction

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is soliciting grant applications for research and demonstration projects related to occupational safety and health (see the section Availability of Funds).

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 Occupational Safety and Health. (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 (42 U.S.C. 241); the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Sections 20(a) and 22 (29 U.S.C. 669 and 671); and the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, Section 501 (30 U.S.C. 951). The applicable program regulations are in 42 CFR Part 52.

#### Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include domestic and foreign 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. Exceptions: applicants for the Special Emphasis Research Career Award (SERCA) Grant and Small Grant programs must be citizens or persons lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence (resident alien) at the time of application and must be employed by a domestic institution.

Note: An organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which engages in lobbying activities shall not be eligible to receive Federal funds constituting an award, grant, contract, loan, or any other form.

#### 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.

#### Availability of Funds

For fiscal year (FY) 1997, the budget is projected to be \$10,500,000. Of that amount, \$7,700,000 is committed to support 41 non-competing continuing awards. Therefore, \$2,800,000 is available for new and competing renewal awards. The overall budget includes funds for Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grants and for health and safety research related to the construction industry. Target amounts (continuing and new awards) for certain grant mechanisms are as follows: 10 R03 grants (about \$375,000), 10 K01 grants (about \$540,000), and 5 R29 grants (about \$500,000).

Grant applications should be focused on the research priorities described in the section Funding Priorities that includes new research priorities developed in a process which resulted in defining a National Occupational Research Agenda.

#### Background

In today's society, Americans are working more hours than ever before. The workplace environment profoundly affects health. Each of us, simply by going to work each day, may face hazards that threaten our health and safety. Risking one's life or health should never be considered merely part of the job.

In 1970, Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act to

ensure Americans the right to "safe and healthful working conditions," yet workplace hazards continue to inflict a tremendous toll in both human and economic costs.

Employers reported 6.3 million work injuries in 1994 and 515,000 cases of occupational illness. An average of 17 American workers die each day from injuries on the job. Moreover, even the most conservative estimates find that about 137 additional workers die each day from workplace diseases.

Additionally, in 1994 occupational injuries and deaths cost \$120.7 billion in wages and lost productivity, administrative expenses, health care and other costs. This does not include the cost of occupational disease.

Occupational injury and disease create needless human suffering, a tremendous burden upon health care resources, and an enormous drain on U.S. productivity. Yet, to date, this mainstream public health problem has escaped mainstream public attention.

The philosophy of NIOSH is articulated in the Institute's vision statement: Delivering on the Nation's Promise: Safety and Health at Work for All People \* \* \* Through Research and Prevention. To identify and reduce hazardous working conditions, the Institute carries out disease, injury, and hazard surveillance and conducts a wide range of field and laboratory research. Additionally, NIOSH sponsors extramural research in priority areas to complement and expand its efforts. These are listed in the section Funding Priorities.

#### Purpose

The purpose of this grant program is to develop knowledge that can be used in preventing occupational diseases and injuries. Thus, NIOSH will support the following types of applied research projects: causal research to identify and investigate the relationships between hazardous working conditions and associated occupational diseases and injuries; methods research to develop more sensitive means of evaluating hazards at work sites, as well as methods for measuring early markers of adverse health effects and injuries; control research to develop new protective equipment, engineering control technology, and work practices to reduce the risks of occupational hazards; and demonstrations to evaluate the technical feasibility or application of a new or improved occupational safety and health procedure, method, technique, or system.