

indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than November 19, 2004.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Sue Costello, Vice President) 1000 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4470:

1. *William Reuben Broyles*, Rainsville, Alabama; to acquire voting shares of Dekalb Bancshares, Inc., Fort Payne, Alabama, and thereby indirectly acquire Dekalb Bank, Crossville, Alabama.

2. *Financial Corporation of Louisiana Employee Stock Ownership Plan*, Crowley, Louisiana, and Argent Trust, Ruston, Louisiana, a division of National Independent Trust Company, Ruston, Louisiana, as trustee, to acquire Financial Corporation of Louisiana, Crowley, Louisiana, and thereby indirectly acquire First National Bank of Louisiana, Crowley, Louisiana, and Rayne State Bank & Trust Company, Rayne, Louisiana.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 29, 2004.

Margaret M. Shanks,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 04-24643 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

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 (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be

conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at www.ffiec.gov/nic/.

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 November 30, 2004.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Jay Bernstein, Bank Supervision Officer) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045-0001:

1. *Monmouth Community Bancorp*, Long Branch, New Jersey; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Allaire Community Bank, Wall Township, New Jersey.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Patrick Wilder, Managing Examiner) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *Metropolitan Capital Bancorp, Inc.*, Chicago, Illinois; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Metropolitan Capital Bank (in organization), Chicago, Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 29, 2004.

Margaret M. Shanks,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 04-24644 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Employee Thrift Advisory Council; Open Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), a notice is hereby given of the following committee meeting:

Name: Employee Thrift Advisory Council.

Time: 10 a.m.

Date: November 9, 2004.

Place: 4th Floor, Conference Room, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, 1250 H Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Status: Open.

Matters To Be Considered

1. Approval of the minutes of the March 23, 2004, meeting.
2. Report of the Executive Director on Thrift Savings Plan status.
3. Parallel call center/dedicated main frame computer and data center.
4. "Life" funds.
5. Legislation.
6. New business (spousal accounts).
7. Frequency of meetings.

For Further Information Contact: Elizabeth S. Woodruff, Committee Management Officer, on (202) 942-1660.

Dated: October 29, 2004.

Elizabeth S. Woodruff,

General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 04-24599 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6760-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission").

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed information collection requirements described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA"). The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through September 30, 2007 the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in its Appliance Labeling Rule ("Rule"), promulgated pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 ("EPCA"). That clearance was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2004. On September 14, 2004, the OMB granted the FTC's request for a short-term extension to November 30, 2004 to allow for this second opportunity to comment.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 6, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments. Comments should refer to "Appliance Labeling Rule: Paperwork comment, R611004" to facilitate the organization of comments. A comment filed in paper form should include this reference both in the text and on the envelope, and should be mailed or delivered to the following address: Federal Trade Commission/Office of the Secretary, Room H-159 (Annex U), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. If the comment contains any material for which confidential treatment is requested, it must be filed in paper (rather than electronic) form, and the first page of the document must be clearly labeled "Confidential."¹ The FTC is requesting

¹ Commission Rule 4.2(d), 16 CFR 4.2(d). The comment must be accompanied by an explicit request for confidential treatment, including the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be

Continued

that any comment filed in paper form be sent by courier or overnight service, if possible, because U.S. postal mail in the Washington area and at the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security precautions. Comments filed in electronic form (except comments containing any confidential material) should be sent to the following e-mail address: PaperworkComment@ftc.gov.

The FTC Act and other laws the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. All timely and responsive public comments will be considered by the Commission, and will be available to the public on the FTC Web site, to the extent practicable, at <http://www.ftc.gov>. As a matter of discretion, the FTC makes every effort to remove home contact information for individuals from the public comments it receives before placing those comments on the FTC Web site. More information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, may be found in the FTC's privacy policy, at <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection requirements should be addressed to Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of Enforcement, Room NJ-2122, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-2889).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 21, 2004, the FTC sought comment on the information collection requirements associated with the Appliance Labeling Rule, 16 CFR part 305 (Control Number 3084-0069). See 69 FR 43587. No comments were received. Pursuant to the OMB regulations that implement the PRA (5 CFR part 1320), the FTC is

providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to extend the existing paperwork clearance for the rule.

The Appliance Labeling Rule establishes testing, reporting, recordkeeping, and labeling requirements for manufacturers of major household appliances. The requirements relate specifically to the disclosure of information relating to energy consumption and water usage. The Rule's testing and disclosure requirements enable consumers purchasing appliances to compare the energy use or efficiency of competing models. In addition, EPCA and the Rule require manufacturers to submit relevant data to the Commission regarding energy or water usage in connection with the products they manufacture. The Commission uses this data to compile ranges of comparability for covered appliances for publication in the **Federal Register**. These submissions, along with required records for testing data, may also be used in enforcement actions involving alleged misstatements on labels or in advertisements.

Burden Statement

Estimated annual hours burden: 467,000 hours.

The estimated hours burden imposed by Section 324 of EPCA and the Commission's Rule include burdens for testing (360,721 hours); reporting (1,324 hours); recordkeeping (767 hours); labeling (101,333 hours); and retail catalog disclosures (2,550 hours). The total burden for these activities is 467,000 hours (rounded to the nearest thousand), which is the same as staff's previous estimate in its 2001 submission to OMB.

The following estimates of the time needed to comply with the requirements of the Rule are based on census data, Department of Energy figures and

estimates, general knowledge of manufacturing practices, and industry input and figures. Because compliance burden falls almost entirely on manufacturers and importers (with a *de minimis* burden for retailers), burden estimates are calculated on the basis of the number of domestic manufacturers and/or the number of units shipped domestically in the various product categories.

A. Testing

Under the Rule, manufacturers of covered products must test each basic model they produce to determine energy usage (or, in the case of plumbing fixtures, water consumption). The burden imposed by this requirement is determined by the number of basic models produced, the average number of units tested per model, and the time required to conduct the applicable test.

Manufacturers need not subject each basic model to testing annually; they must retest only if the product design changes in such a way as to affect energy consumption. The staff estimates that the frequency with which models are tested every year ranges roughly between 10% and 50% and that the actual percentage of basic models tested varies by appliance category. In addition, it is likely that only a small portion of the tests conducted is attributable to the Rule's requirements. Given the lack of specific data on this point, staff has conservatively assumed that all of the tests conducted are attributable to the Rule's requirements and will use the high end of the range noted above. Accordingly, the burden estimates are based on the assumption that 50% of all basic models are tested annually. Thus, the estimated testing burden for the various categories of products covered by the Rule is as follows:²

| Category of manufacturer | Number of basic models | Percentage of models tested (FTC required) (percent) | Avg. number of units tested per model | Hours per unit tested | Total annual testing burden hours |
|--|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Refrigerators, Refrigerator-freezers, and Freezers | 3,075 | 50 | 4 | 4 | 24,600 |
| Dishwashers | 393 | 50 | 4 | 1 | 786 |
| Clothes washers | 500 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 2,000 |
| Water heaters | 650 | 50 | 2 | 24 | 15,600 |
| Room air conditioners | 1,092 | 50 | 4 | 8 | 17,472 |
| Furnaces | 1,900 | 50 | 2 | 8 | 15,200 |
| Central A/C | 1,270 | 50 | 2 | 24 | 30,480 |

withheld from the public record. The request will be granted or denied by the Commission's General Counsel, consistent with applicable law and the public interest. See Commission Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

² The following numbers reflect estimates of the basic models in the market. The actual numbers

will vary from year to year. Since 2001, the staff has not identified any changes in the number of basic models that would yield a significant increase in the total burden hours for testing. The average number of units tested per model and the hours per unit tested are based on information from industry sources. However, the staff has identified an

inadvertent error in its July 21, 2004 **Federal Register** Notice which failed to reflect the final calculation of burden hours submitted to OMB in 2001. Accordingly, the average number of tests for refrigeration products, dishwashers, clothes washers, and room air conditioners has been changed from two to four in the table.

| Category of manufacturer | Number of basic models | Percentage of models tested (FTC required) (percent) | Avg. number of units tested per model | Hours per unit tested | Total annual testing burden hours |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Heat pumps | 903 | 50 | 2 | 72 | 65,016 |
| Pool heaters | 250 | 50 | 2 | 12 | 3,000 |
| Fluorescent lamp ballasts | 975 | 50 | 4 | 3 | 5,850 |
| Lamp products | 2,100 | 50 | 12 | 14 | 176,400 |
| Plumbing fittings | 1,700 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 3,400 |
| Plumbing fixtures | 22,000 | 50 | 1 | .0833 | 917 |
| | | | | | 360,721 |

B. Reporting

Reporting burden estimates are based on information from industry representatives. Manufacturers of some products indicate that, for them, the reporting burden is best measured by the estimated time required to report on each model manufactured, while others state that an estimated number of annual burden hours by manufacturer is a more meaningful way to measure. The figures below reflect these different methodologies as well as the varied burden hour estimates provided by

manufacturers of the different product categories that use the latter methodology.

Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

Staff estimates that the average reporting burden for these manufacturers is approximately two minutes per basic model. Based on this estimate, multiplied by a total of 10,033 basic models of these products, the annual reporting burden for the appliance, HVAC equipment, and pool

heater industry is an estimated 334 hours (2 minutes × 10,033 models ÷ 60 minutes per hour).

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, Lamp Products, and Plumbing Products

The total annual reporting burden for manufacturers of fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products is based on the estimated average annual burden for each category of manufacturers, multiplied by the number of manufacturers in each respective category, as shown below:

| Category of manufacturer | Annual burden hours per manufacturer | Number of manufacturers | Total annual reporting burden hours |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fluorescent lamp ballasts | 6 | 20 | 120 |
| Lamp products | 15 | 50 | 750 |
| Plumbing products | 1 | 120 | 120 |

Total Reporting burden Hours

The total reporting burden for industries covered by the Rule is 1,324 hours annually (334 + 120 + 750 + 120).

C. Recordkeeping

EPCA and the Appliance Labeling Rule require manufacturers to keep records of the test data generated in performing the tests to derive information included on labels and required by the Rule. As with reporting, burden is calculated by number of models for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters, and by

number of manufacturers for fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products.

Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

The recordkeeping burden for manufacturers of appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters varies directly with the number of tests performed. Staff estimates total recordkeeping burden to be approximately 167 hours for these manufacturers, based on an estimated average of one minute per record stored (whether in electronic or paper format),

multiplied by 10,033 tests performed annually (1 minute × 10,033 basic models ÷ 60 minutes per hour).³

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, Lamp Products, and Plumbing Products

The total annual recordkeeping burden for manufacturers of fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products is based on the estimated average annual burden for each category of manufacturers (derived from industry sources), multiplied by the number of manufacturers in each respective category, as shown below:

| Category of manufacturer | Annual burden hours per manufacturer | Number of manufacturers | Total annual recordkeeping burden hours |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Fluorescent lamp ballasts | 2 | 20 | 40 |
| Lamp products | 10 | 50 | 500 |
| Plumbing products | .5 | 120 | 60 |

³ The amount of annual tests performed is derived by multiplying the number of basic models within

the relevant product categories by the average number of units tested per model within each

category (the underlying information may be drawn from the table in Section A.).

Total Recordkeeping Burden Hours

The total recordkeeping burden for industries covered by the Rule is 767 hours annually (167 + 40 + 500 + 60).

D. Labeling

EPCA and the Rule require that manufacturers of covered products provide certain information to consumers, through labels, fact sheets, or permanent markings on the products. The burden imposed by this requirement consists of (1) the time needed to prepare the information to be provided, and (2) the time needed to provide it, in whatever form, with the products. The applicable burden for each category of products is described below:

Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

EPCA and the Rule specify the content, format, and specifications for the required labels, so manufacturers need only add the energy consumption figures derived from testing. In addition, most larger companies use automation to generate labels, and the labels do not change from year to year. Given these considerations, staff estimate that the time to prepare labels for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is no more than four minutes per basic model. Thus, for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters, the approximate annual drafting burden involved in preparing labels is 669 hours per year [10,033 (basic models) × 4 minutes (drafting time per basic model) ÷ 60 (minutes per hour)].

Industry representatives and trade associations have estimated that it takes between 4 and 8 seconds to affix each label to each product. Based on an average of 6 seconds per unit, the annual burden for affixing labels to appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is 83,522 hours [6 (seconds) × 50,113,098 (the number of total products shipped) ÷ 3,600 (seconds per hour)].

The Rule also requires that HVAC equipment manufacturers disclose energy usage information on a separate fact sheet or in an approved industry-prepared directory of products. Staff has estimated the preparation of these fact sheets requires approximately 30 minutes per basic model. Manufacturers producing at least 95 percent of the affected equipment, however, are members of trade associations that produce approved directories (in connection with their certification programs independent of the Rule) that satisfy the fact sheet requirement. Thus, the drafting burden for fact sheets for

HVAC equipment is approximately 102 hours annually [4,073 (basic models) × .5 hours × .05 (proportion of equipment for which fact sheets are required)].

The Rule allows manufacturers to prepare a directory containing fact sheet information for each retail establishment as long as there is a fact sheet for each basic model sold. Assuming that six HVAC manufacturers (*i.e.*, approximately 5% of HVAC manufacturers), produce fact sheets instead of having required information shown in industry directories, and each spends approximately 16 hours per year distributing the fact sheets to retailers and in response to occasional consumer requests, the total time attributable to this activity would also be approximately 96 hours.

The total annual labeling burden for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is 669 hours for preparation plus 83,522 hours for affixing, or 84,191 hours. The total annual fact sheet burden is 102 hours for preparation and 96 hours for distribution, or 198 hours. The total annual burden for labels and fact sheets for the appliance, HVAC, and pool heater industries is, therefore, estimated to be 84,389 hours.

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts

The statute and the Rule require that labels for fluorescent lamp ballasts contain an "E" within a circle. Since manufacturers label these ballasts in the ordinary course of business, the only impact of the Rule is to require manufacturers to reformat their labels to include the "E" symbol. Thus, the burden imposed by the Rule for labeling fluorescent lamp ballasts is minimal.

Lamp Products

The burden attributable to labeling lamp products is also minimal, for similar reasons. The Rule requires certain disclosures on packaging for lamp products. Since manufacturers were already disclosing the substantive information required under the Rule prior to its implementation, the practical effect of the Rule was to require that manufacturers redesign packaging materials to ensure they include the disclosures in the manner and form prescribed by the Rule. Because this effort is now complete, there is no ongoing labeling burden imposed by the Rule for lamp products.

Plumbing Products

The statute and the Rule require that manufacturers disclose the water flow rate for plumbing fixtures. Manufacturers may accomplish this disclosure by attaching a label to the product, through permanent markings

imprinted on the product as part of the manufacturing process, or by including the required information on packaging material for the product. While some methods might impose little or no additional incremental time burden and cost on the manufacturer, other methods (such as affixing labels) could. Thus, staff estimate an overall blended average burden associated with this disclosure requirement of one second per unit sold. Staff also estimate that there are approximately 9,000,000 covered fixtures and 52,000,000 fittings sold annually in the country. Therefore, the estimated annual burden to label plumbing products is 16,944 hours [61,000,000 (units) × 1 (seconds) ÷ 3,600 (seconds per hour)].

Total Burden for Labeling

The total labeling burden for all industries covered by the Rule is 101,333 hours (84,389 + 16,944) annually.

E. Retail Sales Catalogs Disclosures

The Rule requires that sellers offering covered products through retail sales catalogs disclose in the catalog energy (or water) consumption for each covered product. Because this information is supplied by the product manufacturers, the burden on the retailer consists of incorporating the information into the catalog presentation.

Paper catalog sellers now have substantial experience with the Rule and its requirements and it is likely that many of the required disclosures would be made in the ordinary course of business. Thus, staff believe that any incremental burden the Rule imposes on these paper catalog sellers would be minimal.

Staff estimates that there are an additional 150 new online sellers of covered products who are subject to the Rule's catalog disclosure requirements. Many of these sellers may not have the experience the paper catalog sellers have in incorporating energy and water consumption data into their catalogs. Staff estimates that these online sellers each require approximately 17 hours per year to incorporate the data into their online catalogs. This estimate is based on the assumption that entry of the required information takes 1 minute per covered product and an assumption that the average online catalog contains approximately 1,000 covered products (based on a sampling of Web sites of affected retailers). Given that there is a great variety among sellers in the volume of products they offer online, it is very difficult to estimate such volume with precision. In addition, this analysis assumes that information for all 1,000

products is entered into the catalog. This is a conservative assumption because the number of incremental additions to the catalog from year to year is likely to be much lower after initial start-up efforts have been completed. The total catalog disclosure burden for all industries covered by the Rule is 2,550 hours (150 sellers x 17 hours annually).

Estimated annual cost burden: (\$8,353,641 in labor costs and

\$3,519,422 in capital or other non-labor costs).

Labor Costs: Staff derived labor costs by applying appropriate estimated hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. In calculating the cost figures, staff assumes that test procedures are conducted by skilled technical personnel at an hourly rate of \$20.00, and that recordkeeping and reporting, and labeling, marking, and preparation of fact sheets, generally are

performed by clerical personnel at an hourly rate of \$10.75.

Based on the above estimates and assumptions, the total annual labor costs for the five different categories of burden under the Rule, applied to all the products covered by it, is \$8,353,641 (rounded to the nearest thousand), derived as follows:

| Activity | Burden hours per year | Wage category hourly rate | Total annual labor cost |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Testing | 360,721 | Skilled technical/\$20 | \$7,214,420 |
| Reporting | 1,324 | Clerical/\$10.75 | 14,233 |
| Recordkeeping | 767 | Clerical/\$10.75 | 8,245 |
| Labeling, marking, and fact sheet preparation | 101,333 | Clerical/\$10.75 | 1,089,330 |
| Catalog disclosures | 2,550 | Clerical/\$10.75 | 27,413 |
| | | | 8,353,641 |

Capital or Other Non-Labor Costs: \$3,519,000 (rounded), determined as follows:

Staff has examined the five distinct burdens imposed by EPCA through the Rule—testing, reporting, recordkeeping, labeling, and retail catalog disclosures—as they affect the 11 groups of products that the Rule covers. Staff has concluded that there are no current start-up costs associated with the Rule. Manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary—especially equipment to measure energy and/or water usage—to comply with the Rule.

Under this analysis, testing, recordkeeping, and retail catalog disclosures are activities that incur no capital or other non-labor costs. As mentioned above, testing has been performed in these industries in the normal course of business for many years as has the associated recordkeeping. The same is true regarding compliance applicable to the requirements for paper catalogs. Manufacturers and retailers who make required disclosures in catalogs already are producing catalogs in the ordinary course of their businesses; accordingly, capital cost associated with such disclosure would be minimal or nil. Staff recognizes that there may be initial costs associated with posting online disclosure, and it invites further comment to reasonably quantify such costs.

Manufacturers that submit required reports to the Commission directly (rather than through trade associations) incur some nominal costs for paper and postage. Staff estimates that these costs do not exceed \$2,500. Manufacturers must also incur the cost of procuring

labels and fact sheets used in compliance with the Rule. Based on estimates of 50,113,098 units shipped and 128,650 fact sheets prepared,⁴ at an average cost of seven cents for each label or fact sheet, the total (rounded) labeling cost is \$3,516,922.

William E. Kovacic,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 04-24655 Filed 11-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Grants for New Investigator Training Awards for Unintentional Injury, Violence Related Injury, Injury Biomechanics, and Acute Injury Care Research

Announcement Type: New.
Funding Opportunity Number: CE05-021.

⁴The units shipped total is based on combined actual or estimated industry figures across all of the product categories, except for fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products. Staff has determined that, for those product categories, there are little or no costs associated with the labeling requirements. The fact sheet estimation is based on the previously noted assumption that five percent of HVAC manufacturers produce fact sheets on their own. Based on total HVAC units shipped (10,291,965), five percent amounts to 514,598 HVAC units. Because manufacturers generally list more than one unit on a fact sheet, staff has estimated that manufacturers independently preparing them will use one sheet for every four of these 514,598 units. Thus, staff estimates that HVAC manufacturers produce approximately 128,650 fact sheets.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 93.136.

Key Dates:

Letter of Intent (LOI) Deadline: December 6, 2004.

Application Deadline: February 2, 2005.

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Authority: This program is authorized under section 301 (a) [42 U.S.C. 241(a)] of the Public Health Service Act, and section 391(a)[42 U.S.C. 280b(a)] of the Public Service Health Act, as amended.

Purpose: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 2005 funds for grants for new investigator training awards in four research areas: unintentional injury prevention, violence-related injury prevention, injury-related acute care/mass trauma research, and injury-related biomechanics research. This program addresses the “Healthy People 2010” focus areas of Injury and Violence Prevention.

The purposes of this program are to:

- Solicit research applications that address the priorities reflected under the heading, “Research Objectives”.
- Encourage professionals from a wide spectrum of disciplines to conduct research aimed at preventing and controlling injuries more effectively.
- Support injury research by new investigators who are doctoral-level graduates and who have not previously received injury-related CDC R49 or their equivalent grants.
- Build the scientific base for the prevention and control of unintentional- and violence-related injuries, disabilities, and deaths.