involved, their potential environmental impacts, and anticipated controversy, Region 6 has decided to prepare an EIS on the proposal to reissue the General Permit. The citation to the ELGs is 40 CFR part 412, published at 68 FR 7176, 7629 on February 12, 2003.

Alternatives: EPA may approve or deny the proposed NPDES GP for either or both the state of Oklahoma or New Mexico, or approve with modifications to mitigate or reduce adverse impacts to acceptable levels. Other reasonable alternatives, including those outside EPA's authority, may also be evaluated in the EIS.

Scoping: Scoping meetings will be conducted on June 22, 2004, at 6:30 p.m. at the Metro Tech Business Conference Center, 1900 Springlake Drive in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on June 24, 2004, at 6:30 p.m. in the Doña Ana Room at the Corbett Center, New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New Mexico, to solicit verbal or written comments regarding concerns and issues that should be addressed in the EIS.

For Scoping Comments, Additional Information, or To Be Placed on the Mailing List for the EIS: Write or call Office of Planning and Coordination, EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202; tel: (214) 665–8150.

Responsible Official: Richard E. Greene, Regional Administrator.

Dated: May 13, 2004.

Kimberley DePaul,

Deputy Director of OFA.

[FR Doc. 04–11225 Filed 5–17–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested; Withdrawal

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document withdraws a notice appearing in the **Federal Register** on May 11, 2004 (69 FR 26096), requesting public comment on a new collection of information concerning *Application for Digital Channel Election for Television Broadcast Station,* FCC Form 339, OMB Control Number 3060-XXXX. We inadvertently submitted this document for publication prior to Commission consideration.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Kreisman (202) 418–1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document withdraws a notice requesting public comment on a new collection of information concerning *Application for Digital Channel Election for Television Broadcast Station,* FCC Form 339, OMB Control Number 3060–XXXX on May 11, 2004 (69 FR 26096).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04–11320 Filed 5–17–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–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 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 June 11, 2004.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Donna J. Ward, Assistant Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. Pinnacle Bancorp, Inc., Central City, Nebraska; to acquire 100 percent of Financial Services of the Rockies, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire First National Bank of Colorado Springs, both of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

2. Union National Bancshares, Inc., ESOP, Chandler, Oklahoma; to become a bank holding company by acquiring up to 32.76 percent of the voting shares of Union National Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Union Bank of Chandler, both of Chandler, Oklahoma.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 12, 2004.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 04–11182 Filed 5–17–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Program Announcement 04248]

Childhood Asthma Prevalence and Risk Factors at the Border; Notice of Intent to Fund Single Eligibility Award

A. Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the intent to fund fiscal year (FY) 2004 funds for a grant program for Childhood Asthma Prevalence and Risk Factors at the Border. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for this program is 93.283.

B. Eligible Applicant

Assistance will be provided only to the California Department of Health Services. Staff at the California Department of Health Services has previously conducted asthma studies at the U.S./Mexico border, and serve as an invaluable resource for this activity. No other organization has the depth of collaborative history in asthma research studies in this geographic area along the U.S/Mexican border.

C. Funding

Approximately $210,000 is available in FY 2004 to fund this award. It is expected that the award will begin in August 2004, and will be made for a 12-month budget period within a project period of one year. Funding estimates may change.

D. Where To Obtain Additional Information

For general comments or questions about this announcement, contact: Technical Information Management, CDC Procurement and Grants Office,

2920 Brandywine Road, Atlanta, GA 30341–4146, Telephone: 770–488–2700.

For technical questions about this program, contact: Gregory O. Crawford, Project Officer, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333, Telephone: 404–498–1022.

Dated: May 12, 2004.

William P. Nichols,

Acting Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 04–11195 Filed 5–17–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Monitoring Atypical HIV Strains Among Persons Newly Diagnosed With HIV Using Dried Blood Spots vs. Diagnostic Sera

Announcement Type: New.

Funding Opportunity Number: 04118.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 93.944.

Key Dates:

Letter of Intent Deadline: June 1, 2004.

Application Deadline: June 21, 2004.

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Authority: This program is authorized under the Public Health Service Act Sections 301 and 318(b) (42 U.S.C. 241 and 247c), as amended.

Purpose: The purpose of the program is to expand the ability of health departments to perform surveillance of the prevalence of atypical strains of HIV, including drug resistant strains and non-B subtypes, by piloting the use of dried blood spots as an additional specimen type for this purpose. The use of serum from an HIV diagnostic blood draw for surveillance of atypical strains is the methodology used in several HIV resistance surveillance projects in various stages of implementation with different health departments. Some diagnostic sites and clinical centers cannot currently be included in these projects, due to logistical problems with specimen availability, processing or volume. The purpose of CDC funding for this activity is to allow state and local health departments, including both those already participating in atypical HIV strain surveillance and those not yet participating, to:

(1) Evaluate the feasibility and efficiency of routine use of dried blood spots (DBS) for surveillance of atypical strains of HIV, including drug resistant strains and non-B subtypes, in persons newly diagnosed with HIV.

(2) Monitor the prevalence of atypical HIV strains, including antiretroviral drug resistant strains and non-B subtypes, among persons newly diagnosed with HIV, including those for whom sera from a diagnostic blood draw are not available for surveillance purposes, and those for whom diagnostic sera are used for surveillance of atypical strains. Compare the prevalence among the two groups.

This project will fulfill the purpose of monitoring prevalence of atypical strains by extending surveillance to sites that would currently be unable to provide sera for genotyping. DBS may also be collected for atypical strain surveillance in other sites where the collection of DBS may be more acceptable or require fewer resources than the collection of diagnostic sera. A comparison of resource requirements for the two methods in a variety of site types will be an important part of the evaluation. This program addresses the ''Healthy People 2010'' focus area(s) of HIV.

Measurable outcomes of the program will be in alignment with one (or more) of the following performance goal(s) for the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP): Strengthen the capacity nationwide to monitor the epidemic, develop and implement effective HIV prevention interventions and evaluate prevention programs.

The expected outcome is an enhanced ability to collect data on atypical HIV strains in persons newly diagnosed with HIV. Data from surveillance of atypical strains of HIV are used to identify emerging epidemics, monitor trends in transmission, target prevention resources and interventions to areas and populations most heavily affected, and evaluate programs designed to prevent the transmission of HIV.

Research Objectives

(1) To monitor the prevalence of HIV drug resistant strains and non-B HIV–1 subtypes in persons newly diagnosed with HIV in public or private settings, including those in which sera are not available for HIV genotyping and those in which sera are used.

(2) To compare the results of HIV genotyping for atypical strain surveillance purposes from both a serum or plasma specimen and a dried blood spot collected not more than three months after diagnosis for at least 20 newly diagnosed persons per area.

(3) To compare the prevalence of atypical strains of HIV among persons diagnosed at sites where HIV diagnostic specimens are used for HIV drug resistance and subtype surveillance, and sites where HIV diagnostic specimens cannot be used, such as:

a. Sites where blood draws are not used for HIV diagnosis.

b. Sites where blood draw volumes are consistently too low for 1 ml of serum to be set aside for HIV genotyping for the purpose of atypical strain surveillance.

c. Sites where the use of sera from the diagnostic blood draw for HIV genotyping is not practical because the time between blood draw and processing is consistently greater than 96 hours, rendering the amplification of virus for HIV drug resistance genotyping problematic.

d. Sites where the use of DBS for atypical HIV strain surveillance is more acceptable than the use of sera to staff or participants, or where fewer resources may be required to collect DBS than sera.

(4) To evaluate the resources needed and the logistics involved in collecting and transporting specimens and amplifying HIV for genotyping from DBS, compared with using HIV diagnostic sera, for routine atypical HIV strain surveillance.

Activities

Awardee activities for this program are as follows:

1. Identify HIV diagnostic sites, Counseling, Testing and Referral Centers, and/or clinical sites where HIV drug resistance surveillance in newly diagnosed persons cannot take place using the serum/plasma based methodology funded under PA 01194, PA 04017, and PA 00005 because of one of the following conditions:

a. Blood draws are not used for HIV diagnosis.

b. Blood draw volumes are consistently too low for 1 ml of serum to be set aside for HIV drug resistance genotyping.

c. The use of sera from the diagnostic blood draw for HIV genotyping is not practical because the time between blood draw and processing is consistently greater than 96 hours, rendering the amplification of virus for HIV drug resistance genotyping problematic.

d. DBS are more acceptable to staff or participants, or their collection, processing, and transport may require fewer resources than sera.

2. Identify the subset of those sites from which DBS could be obtained for equal to or greater than 90 percent of persons newly diagnosed with HIV in each site, either at the time of HIV diagnosis or no more than three months after diagnosis.