(See § 404.402 for other situations where we apply deductions or reductions before reducing total benefits for the maximum.)

Example 1: A wage earner, his wife and child are entitled to benefits. The wage earner's primary insurance amount is $600.00. His maximum is $900.00. Due to the maximum limit, the monthly benefits for the wife and child must be reduced to $150.00 each. Their original benefit rates are $300.00 each.

Maximum—$900.00
Subtract primary insurance amount—$600.00
Amount available for wife and child—$300.00
Divide by 2—$150.00 each for wife and child

The wife is also entitled to benefits on her own record of $120.00 monthly. This reduces her wife's benefit to $30.00. The following table illustrates this calculation.

Wife's benefit, reduced for maximum—$150.00
Subtract reduction due to dual entitlement—$120.00
Wife's benefit—$30.00

In computing the total benefits payable on the record, we disregard the $120.00 we cannot pay the wife. This allows us to increase the amount payable to the child to $270.00. The table below shows the steps in our calculation.

Amount available under maximum—$300.00
Subtract amount due wife after reduction due to entitlement to her own benefit—$30.00
Child's benefit—$270.00

Example 2: A wage earner, his wife and 2 children are entitled to benefits. The wage earner's primary insurance amount is $1,250.00. His maximum is $2,180.00. Due to the maximum limit, the monthly benefits for the wife and children must be reduced to $310.00 each. Their original rates (50 percent of the worker's benefit) are $625.00 each. The following shows the calculation.

Maximum—$2,180.00
Subtract primary insurance amount—$1,250.00
Amount available for wife and children—$930.00
Divide by 3—$310 each for wife and children

The children are also entitled to benefits on their own records. Child one is entitled to $390.00 monthly and child two is entitled to $280.00 monthly. This causes a reduction in the benefit to child one to 0.00 and the benefit to child two to $30.00. Again, the following illustrates the calculation.

Benefit payable to child 1 reduced for maximum—$310.00
Subtract reduction due to dual entitlement—$390.00
Benefit payable to child 1—$0.00
Benefit payable to child 2, reduced for maximum—$310.00
Subtract reduction for dual entitlement—$280.00
Benefit payable to child 2—$30.00

In computing the total benefits payable on the record, we consider only the benefits actually paid to the children, or $30. This allows payment of an additional amount to the wife, increasing her benefit to $625.00. This is how the calculation works.

Amount available under maximum for wife and children—$930.00
Subtract amount due children after reduction due to entitlement to their own benefits—$30.00
Amount available for wife—$900.00
Amount payable to wife (original benefit)—$625.00

Example 3: A wage earner, his wife and 4 children are entitled to benefits. The wage earner's primary insurance amount is $1,250.00. His maximum is $2,180.00. Due to the maximum limit, the monthly benefits for the wife and children must be reduced to $186.00 each. Their original rates are $625.00 each. This is how the calculation works.

Maximum—$2,180.00
Subtract primary insurance amount—$1,250.00
Amount available for wife and children—$930.00
Divide by 5—$186.00 each for wife and four children

Two children are also entitled to benefits on their own records. Child one is entitled to $390.00 monthly and child two is entitled to $280.00 monthly. This causes a reduction in the benefit to child one to $0.00 and the benefit to child two to $0.00. This calculation is as follows.

Benefit to child 1, reduced for maximum—$186.00
Subtract reduction due to dual entitlement—$390.00
Benefit payable to child 1—$0.00
Benefit to child 2, reduced for maximum—$186.00
Subtract reduction for dual entitlement—$280.00
Benefit payable to child two—$0.00

In computing the total benefits payable on the record, we disregard the $372.00 we cannot pay the children. This allows payment of an additional amount to the wife, and the two remaining children as follows:

Amount available under maximum for wife and children—$930.00
Subtract amount due child one and child two after reduction due to entitlement to their own benefits—$0.00
Amount available for wife and the other two children—$930.00
Amount payable to the wife and each of the remaining two children—$310.00

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 99–28017 Filed 10–26–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 26

[Docket No. 98S–1064]

Mutual Recognition of Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices Annex; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Announcement of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing a public meeting to discuss the progress of implementing the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP's) Annex between the United States and the European Community (EC). FDA is inviting interested persons, including industry, trade, and consumer groups.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 8, 1999, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Registration and requests to make an oral presentation should be received by Monday, November 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research Advisory Committee Conference Room, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. To register and request time for an oral presentation, send or fax written material to the listed contact person.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles A. Gaylord, Office of International and Constituent Relations (HFG–1), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–0909, FAX 301–443–0235.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Regulations implementing the MRA were published as a final rule in the **Federal Register** of November 6, 1998 (63 FR 60122). In the preamble to the final rule, FDA stated that it plans to hold periodic meetings with interested parties and make public summaries of key meetings held with its EU counterparts concerning implementation of the MRA (63 FR 60122 and 60127). The regulations were codified in part 26 (21 CFR part 26). FDA established Docket No. 98S–1064 to share public information concerning the implementation of part 26 (64 FR 11376, March 9, 1999). FDA has and

will continue to make information concerning the implementation of the MRA and part 26 available to the public on FDA's web site at http://www.fda.gov/oia/homepage.htm (International section).

II. The Public Meeting

The December 8, 1999, meeting is the first public meeting FDA has held on the Pharmaceutical GMP's Annex to the MRA since the final rule published. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information concerning FDA activities related to the implementation of the MRA Pharmaceutical GMP's Annex (covering human and animal drug and human biological products) and to provide an opportunity to hear comments and address concerns from interested members of the public.

The meeting agenda will include: (1) FDA presentations with a summary of the progress made in the implementation of the Pharmaceutical GMP's Annex; discussion of the two-way alert system; public access to information; the process used to determine the equivalence of the regulatory systems for pharmaceutical GMP's and work plan, (2) outside presentations, and (3) panel discussion; question and answer session.

When submitting a request for time for an oral presentation at the meeting, please indicate your topic, provide a presentation outline, and identify any presentation needs (an overhead projector, slide projector, etc.). Time allowed for accepted presenters will depend on the number of presentation requests. Registration information (including name, title, firm name, address, telephone, and fax number) and requests for presentation (including topic and outline) should be submitted to the listed contact person by November 22, 1999. Space is limited, therefore, interested parties are encouraged to register early. Special accommodations due to disability should be submitted at least 7 days in advance.

Transcripts of the meeting may be requested in writing from the Freedom of Information Office (HFI–35), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, rm. 12A–16, Rockville, MD 20857, approximately 15 working days after the meeting at a cost of 10 cents per page.

Dated: October 19, 1999.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–27973 Filed 10–26–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[DC–2012a; FRL–6457–1]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Stage II Gasoline Vapor Recovery and RACT Requirements for Major Sources of VOC

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action on revisions to the District of Columbia State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions amend the requirements for all major volatile organic compounds (VOC) sources to implement reasonably available control technology (RACT) in the District of Columbia. These revisions also revise Stage II gasoline vapor recovery requirements. The intended effect of this action is to approve the revisions to the District's VOC regulations because they strengthen the SIP. This action is being taken in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This rule is effective on December 13, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by November 26, 1999. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Ozone and Mobile Sources Branch, Mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 and the District of Columbia Department of Public Health, Air Quality Division, 51 N Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cristina Fernandez, (215) 814–2178, or by e-mail at fernandez.cristina@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Summary of the SIP Revisions

On June 21, 1985, the Mayor of the District of Columbia submitted a formal revision of the District of Columbia SIP. This 1985 submittal consisted of D.C. Law 5–165, ''The District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984''. This law covered a variety of air pollution control programs including RACT requirements for major sources of VOC and Stage II gasoline vapor recovery requirements.

On October 22, 1993, the District of Columbia submitted a revision to its SIP for VOC RACT to comply with the RACT fix-up and catch-up requirements of the Clean Air Act (the Act). This 1993 submittal consisted of D.C. Law 10–24, ''Air Pollution Control Act of 1984 National Ambient Air Quality Standards Attainment Amendment Act of 1993''. The revision consists of new regulations which require sources that emit or have the potential to emit 50 tons per year (tpy) or more of VOC in the District ozone nonattainment area to comply with the RACT requirements, as well as amendments to Title 20 District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) Chapter 7—Volatile Organic Compounds.

On April 8, 1993, the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), Environmental Regulation Administration submitted a negative declaration for 25 source categories of VOC covered by control technique guideline documents (CTG) issued prior to November 15, 1990. A negative declaration is a certification that no sources exist in the District for specified source categories.

On September 4, 1997, the District of Columbia submitted a supplement to its October 22, 1993, VOC RACT SIP revision. This supplement included a negative declaration for additional categories of VOC sources covered by CTGs prior to November 15, 1990 and non-CTG major sources, to certify that no such sources are located in the District.

On December 16, 1998, the District of Columbia Department of Health submitted a revision to its SIP regarding RACT for solvent cleaning (degreasing) activities and offset lithography printing operations. Amendments to Appendix 5–1, *Test Methods for Sources of Volatile Organic Compounds* and to the definitions and abbreviations were also included in this submittal.

Portions of the June 21, 1985 and October 22, 1993 submittal have already been approved into the District's SIP. These include most of the definitions in Section 199 of Title 20 of the DCMR, the monitoring, reporting and record keeping requirements in Sections 500, 501, and 502 applicable to the VOC sources covered under *Chapter 7—Volatile Organic Compounds, and Section 710—Engraving and Plate Printing.* The deficiencies previously