Avondale Library, 328 Western Ave., Avondale, AZ
Buckeye Public Library, 311 N. 6th St., Buckeye, AZ
Central Phoenix Library, 1221 N. Central, Phoenix, AZ
Desert Sage Library, 7602 W. Encanto Blvd., Phoenix, AZ
Estrella Mountain Community College Library, 3000 N. Dysart Rd., Avondale, AZ
Glendale Public Library, 5959 W. Brown, Glendale, AZ
Grand Canyon University Library, 3300 W. Camelback Rd., Phoenix, AZ
Kino Institute and Library, 1224 E. Northern Ave., Phoenix, AZ
Litchfield Park Library Association, 101 W. Indian School Rd., Litchfield Park, AZ
Luke Air Force Base Library, 7424 N. Homer Dr., Glendale, AZ
Sun City Library, 16828 N. 99th Ave., Sun City, AZ
Sun Health Community Education Center & Library, 14501 W. Granite Valley Dr., Sun City Wests, AZ
Tolleson Library, 9555 W. Van Buren St., Tolleson, AZ
Youngtown Library, 12035 Clubhouse Square, Youngtown, AZ
Arizona State University, Hayden Library, Reference Department, Tempe, AZ
University of Arizona, Main Library, Main Reference Department, 1510 E. University, Tucson, AZ
Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 2801 West Durango, Phoenix, AZ
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Planning Section C, 3636 N. Central Avenue, Suite 740, Phoenix, AZ
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, Environmental Resources Branch, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, 14th Floor, Los Angeles, CA

For a copy of the DEIS or for further information, please contact Mr. Mike Ternak, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, Attn: CESPL–PD–WC, 3636 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012–1936 at (602) 640–2003. Written comments on the DEIS can be sent to Mr. Alex Watt, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, Attn: CESPL–PD–RL, P.O. Box 532711, Los Angeles, CA 80053 or Faxed to him at (213) 452–4204.

Dated: December 13, 1999.

Charles V. Landry,

Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Acting District Engineer.

[FR Doc. 99–32883 Filed 12–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–KF–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Grant of Exclusive License or Partially Exclusive Licenses

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, announces the general availability of exclusive, or partially exclusive licenses under the following pending patents. Any license granted shall comply with 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR Part 404.

Serial Number: 09/197,438
Filing Date: 11/23/98
Title: Low Cost Time Domain Reflectometry System for Bridge Scour Detection and Monitoring

Serial Number: 09/208,444
Filing Date: 12/10/98
Title: Derivative-a-limit Method for Correcting Imagery Distortion

Serial Number: 09/293,781
Filing Date: 04/19/99
Title: Scour Detection and Monitoring Apparatus for use in Lossy Soils

Serial Number: 09/293,771
Filing Date: 04/19/99
Title: Selected Components of water flow fields

Serial Number: 09/229,160
Filing Date: 01/13/99
Title: Vehicle Barrier Assembly

Serial Number: 09/197,437
Filing Date: 11/23/98
Title: Autonomous Upward-Looking Radar Snow Depth Gauge

Serial Number: 09/018,881
Filing Date: 02/05/98
Title: System for Detection of Radioactive Elements And Metals Contaminates in Subsurface soil

Serial Number: 09/176,253
Filing Date: 10/21/98
Title: Low-Lead Leaching Foamed Concrete Bullet Barrier

Serial Number: 09/131,908
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Multiple Pressure Gradient Sensor

Serial Number: 09/178,503
Filing Date: 10/26/98
Title: Telescoping Weir

Serial Number: 09/104,268
Filing Date: 06/25/98
Title: Transmission Line Reflectometer Using Frequency-Modulated Continuous Wave

Serial Number: 09/134,531
Filing Date: 08/14/98
Title: Geocomposite Capillary Barrier Drain

Serial Number: 09/173,674
Filing Date: 10/16/98
Title: Noninvasive Mass Determination Stockpiled Materials

Serial Number: 09/087,801
Filing Date: 06/01/98
Title: Shock-Absorbing Block

Serial Number: 08/929,979
Filing Date: 09/15/97
Title: Foam Controller

Serial Number: 08/929,975
Filing Date: 09/15/97
Title: Helical Optical Fiber Strain Sensor

Serial Number: 08/929,255
Filing Date: 09/15/97
Title: System for Monitoring and Controlling the Level of a Liquid in a Closed Container

Serial Number: 09/105,010
Filing Date: 06/26/98
Title: Self-Aligning Vortez Snow Fence

Serial Number: 09/019,422
Filing Date: 02/05/98
Title: Time Domain Reflectometry System for Real-Time Bridge Scour Detection and Monitoring

Serial Number: 09/131,909
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Method and Apparatus for Treating Volatile Organic Compound Voc and Odor-in Air Emissions

Serial Number: 09/017,728
Filing Date: 02/03/98
Title: Camouflaged Erosion Control Mat

Serial Number: 09/131,897
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Shielded Thermocouple Assembly

Serial Number: 09/131,896
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Polychromic Multi spectral Electrochromic Camouflage Device

Serial Number: 09/132,551
Filing Date: 08/11/98
Title: Large Area Tonedown

Serial Number: 09/131,906
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Method of Producing Artificial Guano

Serial Number: 09/042,503
Filing Date: 03/17/98
Title: Remote Site Monitoring With Digital Image Archiving

Serial Number: 09/181,897
Filing Date: 08/10/98
Title: Shielded Thermocouple Assembly

Serial Number: 09/018,968
Filing Date: 02/05/98
Title: Constant Stress Diffusion Cell With Controllable Moisture Content

DATES: Applications for an exclusive or partially exclusive license may be submitted at any time from the date of this notice. However, no exclusive or partially exclusive license shall be granted until 90 days from the date of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity, Office of Counsel, 7701 Telegraph Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22315–3860.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia L. Howland (703) 428–6672.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Low Cost Time Domain Reflectometry System for Bridge Scour Detection and Monitoring. An apparatus for detecting and monitoring scouring around a structural member uses time-domain reflectometry (TDR) to measure the level of sediment around a submerged portion of the structural member such as a bridge pier, dock, utility crossing, or similar structure. The apparatus includes a time domain reflectometer which transmits a series of electrical pulses, a sensor which is connected with said time-domain reflectometer, and a signal analyzer which receives and interprets the portion of the electrical pulses reflected back to the source from an interface, such as water/air or water/gravel, to calculate the position of the interface along the sensor. Knowledge of the position of the interfaces before and after a scouring event and of the dielectric constant of the surrounding media allows the user to detect and monitor the level of erosion caused by scouring.

Derivative-a-limit Method for Correcting Imagery Distortion. The present invention is directed to a technique and apparatus for correcting imagery distortion in an optical detector matrix. This class of algorithms attempts to capture, rather than eliminate aspects of non-uniformities intrinsic to the objects being imaged. The derivative as limit algorithms emulate the process of determining a derivative of the iradiance normalized for an optimal (zero) instantaneous field of view for calculating an accurate value of radiance undistorted by nonuniform illumination Scour Detection and Monitoring Apparatus for use in Lossy Soils. A sensor for detecting and monitoring scour in sediment positioned beneath a body of water, which includes a probe at least partially embedded in the sediment. Sensor electronics are superimposed on the probe. Such electronics include a reflectometer, a battery supply and a telemetry transmitter to display an interface boundary between the water and the transmitter. The sensor is particularly well adapted for use in lossy soils.

Title: Selected Components of Water Flow Fields. A method for determining the probable response of aquatic species to selected components of water flow fields, comprising the steps of obtaining data for identifying travel and quantitatively describing behavior of real fish constituting member of a selected aquatic species in a flow field, determining passive transport trajectories of the members of the aquatic species in the flow field to establish a basis from which to determine swim path selections, developing postulated behavioral response of members of the aquatic species to at least one of hydraulic and acoustic stimuli, using statistical rules, and developing a computer utilizing the travel behavior data, the passive transport trajectories, and the postulated behavioral response, to provide a virtual fish. The method further includes the steps of obtaining data on at least one selected hydraulic flow field component to generate a virtual hydraulic flow field, generating a simulative application of a multiplicity of virtual fish to the virtual hydraulic flow field, and tracking and monitoring the virtual fish through the virtual flow field, and summarizing results as to the numbers of virtual fish entering and exiting the virtual flow field, whereby to determine probable efficiency of real fish passage through the real hydraulic flow field.

Autonomous Upward-Looking Radar Snow Depth Gauge. The present invention comprises a flush-with-the-surface, upward-looking autonomous, telemetered microwave radar system which can automatically provide snow depth and stratigraphy (layering in the snowpack) information from a remote field site to a centralized receiver, data acquisition, and storage system. The system comprises an FM–CW radar system provided with a horn antenna aimed upward through a radome. As snow accumulates over the radome, a reflection is produced at the boundary between the snow and the outside air. A difference signal produced by mixing the transmitted and received signals will produce a component whose frequency is proportional to snow depth. Other reflections may be produced at boundaries between snow layers. Data from the system may be telemetered to a centralized collection station. Data may then be processed, along with data from other radar snow gauges, to produce an accurate model of snow pack for a given area.

Vehicle Barrier Assembly. A Vehicle barrier assembly for stopping or restraining a moving vehicle includes a flexible barrier for positioning across a selected terrain and anchoring barriers made of compacted soil, timber, used telephone poles and a concrete wall. An impact absorbing assembly, made of used vehicle tires, is positioned behind the anchoring barrier for absorbing the impact of a moving vehicle.

Method and Apparatus for Repairing Stator Connections On Electrical Generators. A tool for repairing a field pole connection in an electrical generator which includes first and second generally longitudinal major arms each having proximate and distal ends and each having respectively first and second proximate and distal pivot pins. First and second generally longitudinal terminal arms connected respectively to the first and second base arms at the first and second distal pivot pins. An opposed punch and punch receiving recess are positioned respectively on the first and second terminal arms. There is a piston and cylinder combination for laterally moving the first and second proximate pivot pins. A method for using this tool is also disclosed.

Method for Attaching Fabric and Floor Covering Materials to Concrete. A method of attaching a covering material, such as carpeting, to a concrete surface, includes applying a first adhesive over a concrete surface, providing a steel barrier including a plurality of projections extending from the bottom surface thereof, pressing the steel barrier over the adhesive such that the projections are embedded therein, and bonding the covering material over the barrier. The moisture-proof barrier construction of the present invention includes a concrete layer, a steel barrier, which is adhesively mounted to the concrete layer and includes a plurality of projections extending from the bottom surface thereof that are embedded into an adhesive between the concrete layer and the steel barrier. The barrier includes a covering material which is adhesively mounted on the steel barrier. The invention provides an effective technique for attaching a covering material, such as carpeting to a concrete surface, that prevents failing of the adhesive bonding between the covering material and the concrete surface.

System for Detection of Radioactive Elements And Metals Contaminates in Subsurface Soil. A system for detection of radioactive matter and metal contaminants in subsurface media includes a penetrometer adapted gamma detection module for detection of radioactive matter, and x-radiation detection module for detection of the metal contaminants, and a grout injection module. The system includes a surface station comprising a gamma power supply, and x-radiation acquisition and processing facility, and a grout pumping assembly. An umbilical cable interconnects the

gamma detection module and the gamma power supply, the x-radiation power supply, electronic signal conditioning equipment, a data acquisition and processing facility, and a grout pumping assembly. An umbilical cable interconnects the gamma detection module and the gamma power supply, the x-radiation detection module and the x-radiation power supply, the grout injection module and the grout pumping assembly, and the gamma detection module and the x-radiation detection module with the data acquisition and processing facility. The latter is adapted to integrate and parallel process data from the gamma detection module and the x-radiation detection module to provide a realtime, co-registered with depth, identification of the radioactive matter and the metal contaminants.

Low-Lead Leaching Foamed Concrete Bullet Barrier. A method of forming low lead leaching foamed concrete is provided. The method includes the step of dry mixing cement with a suspending agent to form a dry mixture. Water is mixed with a fine aggregate to form an aqueous mixture. The dry mixture is mixed into the aqueous mixture to form a slurry. Calcium phosphate is mixed into the slurry until all constituents are throughly distributed throughout the resulting mixture. The density of the resulting mixture is determined and an aqueous foam is added to the resulting mixture until the density of the resulting mixture is reduced to a desired level. Fibers are mixed into the resulting mixture until the fiber is distributed throughout the final mixture. The final mixture is placed into a mold. The mixture is allowed to harden and cure.

Multiple Pressure Gradient Sensor. Apparatus for studying the variations in hydrodynamic pressure for correlation with fish movement towards and away from zones of danger comprises a hollow winged section having mounted on the surface thereof, piezoelectric sensors, and an accelerometer mounted within the apparatus, for generating electrical signals that are precessed and interpreted by remote electric means.

Telescoping Weir. A telescoping weir for the controlled drainage of contaminated bodies of water, such as confined disposal facilities (CDF), which selectively releases only the relatively clean water while leaving behind a contaminated portion. The weir includes a foundation that is anchored to the bottom of the body of water and connected with a discharge pipe, a cylindrical telescoping portion connected with the discharge pipe and extending upwardly from the foundation and terminating adjacent to the surface of the body of water, and set of mechanical jacks for selectively extending and retracting the upper end of the telescoping portion above and below the water surface in order to selectively drain a top layer of clean decant water therefrom.

Title: Transmission Line Reflectometer Using Frequency-Modulated Continuous Wave. The invention provides apparatus for and a method of locally or remotely monitoring a number of geophysical and other variables related to the refractive index of materials, e.g., soil and pavement moisture content; the moisture content of bulk food products such as grains and beans; liquid levels in storage tanks; interface levels between water and floating layers of oil; the thickness of ice layers; the water/ice interface in partially frozen ground; the location of liquid and gas leaks on roofs, in landfill liners, geosynthetic membranes, and pipelines; and the cables. The detection technique is their propagation along transmission line probes embedded in the material being tested.

Geocomposite Capillary Barrier Drain. A geotechnical structure that includes a first body of soil having a first unsaturated concentration of moisture. There is also a second body of soil, which includes a second unsaturated concentration of moisture that is different from the first concentration. A moisture barrier is interposed between the first body of soil and the second body of soil. The moisture barrier includes an upper and lower layer that draw water laterally. A medial capillary barrier layer prevents transverse moisture migration between the first and second bodies of soil. Moisture migration both upwardly and downwardly is thus prevented, and water in the first and second bodies of unsaturated soil is drained laterally to reduce pore water pressures in the first and second bodies of soil.

Noninvasive Mass Determination Stockpiled Materials. The mass of stockpiled material is determined from detailed measurements of the elevation of the surface of the material at many points and the determination of the gravitational field along several profile lines across the surface of stockpiled material. These measurements allow the calculation of the volume and the bulk density an hence, the mass of stockpiled material.

Shock-Absorbing Block. Shock-absorbing blocks for bullet stops at firing ranges and for traffic control are made by encasing scrap rubber tires in concrete. To ensure firm attachment of the tires to the concrete, reinforcement such as wire loops are fastened to the tire. To prevent the formation of air pockets during the pouring of the concrete mixture into a mold holding the tire, vent holes are punched into the side walls of the tire. To allow the concrete mixture to flow under the tire in the mold, the tire is propped up with support blocks. Wires may be strung across the top of the tire and attached to the side walls of the mold to prevent movement of the tire while the concrete is being poured into the mold. The concrete mixture may contain an aqueous foam additive, a stabilizer, and fiber reinforcements such as steel or organic polymers.

Foam Controller. A system for automatically delivering an anti-foaming agent to a biological waste treatment system includes a sensor for monitoring the amount of foam present in the system, a pump for pumping a predetermined quantity of anti-foaming agent into the system, and controller for initiating the pumping sequence when the quantity of foam in the system reaches a preselected level. The controller includes two relays. The first relay controls the length of time the pump is on, thereby controlling the amount of anti-foam injected into the system, and the second relay establishes a period of time following the pumping period when the pump cannot be activated, thereby providing a period of time for the anti-foam to break down the foam before additional anti-foam can be added.

Helical Optical Fiber Strain Sensor. Strain in concrete is sensed by a helical optical fiber embedded in the concrete and connected at one end to an external light source, and at other end to a light detector, providing a signal output to an information processor, which provides a display of the strain in the concrete.

System for Monitoring and Controlling the Level of a Liquid in a Closed Container. A system for monitoring and controlling the level of liquid in a closed container includes a block for mounting at an upper end of the container, a lower level electrode for extending from the block vertically into the container, and upper level electrode for extending from the block vertically into the container and shorter than the lower level electrode, a valve for venting gas from the container, and a motor for driving the valve. Electric circuitry is responsive to liquid in the container rising to a free end of the upper level electrode, a valve for venting gas from the container, and motor for driving the valve. Electric circuitry is responsive to liquid in the container rising to a free end of the upper level electrode to activate the motor to close the valve to

increase gas pressure in the container to force lowering of the level of liquid, and further electrical circuitry is responsive to the liquid in the container dropping below a free end of the lower level electrode to activate the motor to open the valve to vent the container and reduce gas pressure therein to permit rising of the liquid level.

Self-Aligning Vortez Snow Fence. The invention relates to a passive snow removal system which deliberately forms vortices from a passing airflow and directs the vortices into scouring contact with snow accumulation on a target surface. The apparatus includes a base and a vortex producing plate rotatably mounted at an inclined angle relative to an upper portion of the base near the plate's center of mass. The geometry of the plate, which is preferably triangular, is used to aerodynamically form vortices from a passing airflow and direct the vortices onto a target surface. Once the vortices are in scouring contact with the target surface, they act upon the surface to dislodge and carry away any acculated snow in the direction of the airflow and redeposit it downwind, thus removing the snow from the target surface.

Time Domain Reflectometry System for Real-Time Bridge Scour Detection and Monitoring. An apparatus for detecting and monitoring scouring of a bed of sediment beneath a body of water uses time-domain reflectometry (TDR) to measure the level of sediment adjacent to underwater sensors. The apparatus includes and electrical pulse generator which produces and intermittently transmits a series of electrical pulses along a permanent transmission line arranged adjacent to the area of concern, a timer to measure the travel time of the pulses within the transmission lines, a transmitter for transmitting a radio signal corresponding to the travel times of the pulses, a receiver for receiving the signal, and a signal analyzer which interprets the signal to determine a measurement of scouring. Knowledge of the position of the interfaces before and after a scouring event and the dielectric constants of the surrounding media allows the user to detect and monitor the level of erosion caused by scouring.

Method and Apparatus for Treating Volatile Organic Compound Voc and Odor-in Air Emissions. An air emissions treatment system is characterized by a moving biomass filter element is in the form of one or more endless loops which are conveyed within an enclosed housing. As a section of the filter element passes through the air, it withdraws pollutants therefrom. When the filter passes through the liquid, it receives moisture and nutrients and releases the pollutants into the liquid.

Camouflaged Erosion Control Mat. A mat for covering soil comprising a lower fabric layer, an upper fabric layer superimposed over the lower fabric layer, and a water absorbing material interposed between said lower fabric layer and upper fabric layer. The mat contains tubular segments containing fabric and hydraulically setting cement. The cover, when wetted, becomes ballasted by the absorbed water and the tubular elements harden to form rigid ribs that hold the mat in conformity with the surface of the underlying soil.

Shielded Thermocouple Assembly. A shielded thermocouple assembly includes a mounting pipe having a flange at a first end thereof and extending outwardly therefrom, and a mounting plug having a first end connected to a second end of the mounting pipe, the mounting plug having a recess in a second end thereof defined in part by a circular side wall having at least one opening therein. A fine-wire thermocouple is fixed in the mounting plug and extends into the recess. A rigid shield pipe is disposed concentrically around and space from the mounting pipe, the shield pipe closed by a shield plate proximate the mounting plug second end. An inlet extends through a side wall of the shield pipe in alignment with a side wall of the mounting plug recess, and an outlet extends through the side wall of the shield pipe and is in axial alignment with the inlet. The inlet directs incoming air against a curved portion of the mounting plug which directs the incoming air around the mounting plug past the opening, from whence the air flows to the outlet and out of the assembly. Thus, the incoming air flows past the thermocouple to permit the thermocouple to sense a temperature of the incoming air, but fragments and particles carried by the incoming air are substantially routed away from contact with the thermocouple.

Polychromic Multi-spectral Electrochromic Camouflage Device. An electrochromic camouflage device that includes a first layer of a transition metal oxide material or other suitable conductive material. A second layer of a transition metal oxide material positioned in spaced relation to said first layer of a transition metal oxide material. A layer of an electrochromic polymer is interposed between the first and second layers of transition metal oxide material and is positioned directly adjacent the first transition metal oxide layer.

Large Area Tonedown. A method and composition for multispectral surface treatment includes predetermined proportions of a hydrophilic polymer, hydrophilic fibers and water. The composition is placed in a water vessel, mechanically agitated, pumped through a hose and sprayed out through a nozzle coming to rest against a surface to be treated.

Method of Producing Artificial Guano. High-nitrogen, high-phosphorus fertilizer is produced from animal waste by mixing the waste with water and soft-burned dolomite, recovering ammonia that is liberated with an aqueous acidic medium, neutralizing the mixture, combining the ammonium salt recovered earlier with the mixture, the adding guano-forming bacteria to mixture, and allowing the mixture to ferment.

Remote Site Monitoring With Digital Image Archiving. A camera is used to generate digital pictures of a site to be monitored. The digital pictures are transmitted over the Internet to a remote database server for retrieval and archiving. Users remote from both the site to be monitored and the database server can access the pictures and, if authorized, issue commands to pan and zoom the camera.

Shielded Thermocouple Assembly. A shielded thermocouple assembly includes a mounting pipe having a flange at a first end thereof and extending outwardly therefrom, and a mounting plug having a first end connected to a second end of the mounting pipe, the mounting plug having a recess in a second end thereof defined in part by a circular side wall having at least one opening therein. A fine-wire thermocouple is fixed in the mounting plug and extends into the recess. A rigid shield pipe is disposed concentrically around and spaced from the mounting pipe, the shield pipe begin closed by a shield plate proximate the mounting plug second end. An inlet extends through a side wall of the shield pipe in alignment with a side wall of the mounting plug recess, and an outlet extends through the side wall of the shield pipe and is in axial alignment with the inlet. The inlet directs incoming air against a curved portion of the mounting plug which directs the incoming air around the mounting plug past the opening, from whence the air flows to the outlet and out of the assembly. Thus, the incoming air flows past the thermocouple to permit the thermocouple to sense a temperature of the incoming air, but fragments and particles carried by the incoming air are substantially routed away from contact with the thermocouple.

Constant Stress Diffusion Cell With Controllable Moisture Content. A device

for measuring the concentration changes of a vapor as it diffuses through a porous media comprising a porous central housing having a central space; an outer housing for containment of the central housing and positioned in outward spaced relation from the central housing to form a medial space between said external housing and said internal housing; a first fluid conveying line extending into the central space of the central housing; and a second fluid conveying line extending to the medial space.

Pursuant to 37 CFR 404, 7 (a) (1) (I), any interested party may file a written objection to this exclusive, or partially exclusive licenses agreements.

Richard L. Frenette,

Counsel.

[FR Doc. 99–32882 Filed 12–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710–92–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Department of Education.

SUMMARY: The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer invites comments on the submission for OMB review as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before January 19, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Danny Werfel, Desk Officer, Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Room 10235, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or should be electronically mailed to the internet address DWERFEL@OMB.EOP.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, e.g. new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment.

Dated: December 13, 1999.

William E. Burrow,

Leader, Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

Type of Review: Revision.

Title: Applications for Grants Under the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Program.

Frequency: Annually.

Affected Public: State, Local, or Tribal Gov't, SEAs or LEAs; Businesses or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Hour Burden:

Responses: 150.

Burden Hours: 6,000.

Abstract: Applications are required to receive grants under the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Program. Program participants include SEAs, LEAs, Institutions of Higher Education, and other public and private agencies and organizations, including Indian tribes and organizations—as defined by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act—and Native Hawaiian Organizations.

This information collection is being submitted under the Streamlined Clearance Process for Discretionary Grant Information Collections (1890–0001). Therefore, the 30-day public comment period notice will be the only public comment notice published for this information collection.

Requests for copies of the proposed information collection request should be addressed to Vivian Reese, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 5624, Regional Office Building 3, Washington, DC 20202–4651, or should be electronically mailed to the internet address OCIO__IMG__Issues@ed.gov or should be faxed to 202–708–9346.

Questions regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements should be directed to Kathy Axt at (703) 426–9692 or via her internet address Kathy__Axt@ed.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339.

[FR Doc. 99–32720 Filed 12–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

[CFDA No. 84.288S]

Office of Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants Program

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: Correction notice.

SUMMARY: On November 17, 1999, a notice inviting applications for new awards for FY 2000 was published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 62946 through 62969). This notice was a complete application package and contained all of the information; application forms and instructions needed to apply for a grant under this program. A further notice correcting and supplementing this application package was published on December 10, 1999 (64 FR 69233). The December 10 notice listed an incorrect deadline date of January 17, 2000 for transmittal of applications. January 17, 2000 is a Federal holiday. This notice corrects the deadline date for transmittal of applications and the deadline for intergovernmental review.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: January 18, 2000.

Deadline for Intergovernmental Review: March 18, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cecile Kreins, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SE, room 5611, Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202–6510. Telephone: (202) 205–5568. Jim Lockhart, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SE, room 6522, Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202–6510. Telephone: (202) 205–5426. Rebecca Richey, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SE, room 5619, Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202–6510. Telephone: (202) 205–9717. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8330.

Individuals with disabilities may obtain this notice in an alternate format (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, or computer diskette) on request to one of the contact persons listed in the preceding paragraph.