been affected adversely by this declared major disaster:

The counties of Grays Harbor, King and Mason for Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance)

James L. Witt,

Director.

[FR Doc. 97–9933 Filed 4–16–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[FEMA–1159–DR]

Washington; Amendment to Notice of a Major Disaster Declaration

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice amends the notice of a major disaster for the State of Washington, (FEMA–1159–DR), dated January 17, 1997, and related determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 2, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magda Ruiz, Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of a major disaster for the State of Washington, is hereby amended to include the following areas among those areas determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of January 17, 1997:

The counties of Adams, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pacific, San Juan, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman for Individual Assistance (already designated for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.516, Disaster Assistance)

Lacy E. Suiter,

Executive Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate.

[FR Doc. 97–9934 Filed 4–16–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6718–02–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the notices have been accepted for processing, they will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than May 1, 1997.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (John E. Yorke, Senior Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198-0001:

1. Thomas Rily Ford, Paul Emil Nelson, and Henry Thomas Southway, all of Alamosa, Colorado; to each acquire an additional 3.0 percent, for a total of 26.6 percent each, of the voting shares of Alamosa Bancorporation Ltd., Alamosa, Colorado, and thereby indirectly acquire Alamosa National Bank, Alamosa, Colorado.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 11, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97–9890 Filed 4–16–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–F

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. Once the application has been accepted for processing, it will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act. Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than May 12, 1997.

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

1. Country Bancorporation, Crawfordsville, Iowa; to acquire up to 100 percent of the voting shares of Hiawatha Bank and Trust Company, Hiawatha, Iowa.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Kenneth R. Binning, Director, Bank Holding Company) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. Tehama Bancorp, Red Bluff, California; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Tehema Bank, Red Bluff, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 11, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97–9891 Filed 4–16–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collections; Comment Request

The Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary will periodically publish summaries of proposed information collections projects and solicit public comments in compliance with the requirements of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. To request more information on the project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plans and instruments, call the OS Reports Clearance Officer on (202) 690–6207.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the

proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Proposed Projects: Comparative Analysis of Caregiving Patterns for Disabled Elders with Long-Term Insurance—New—The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) is participating in a survey which will compare the usage of formal and informal caregiving services between the disabled elderly with long-term care insurance policies and the disabled elderly in the general population. *Respondents:* Individuals or households—Burden Information for the Home Care Instrument—*Number of respondents:* 700; *Average time per response:* 1.5 hours; *Burden for Home Care Instrument:* 1,050 hours—Burden Information for the Nursing Home Instrument—*Number of respondents:* 350; *Average time per response:* 1.5 hours; *Burden for Nursing Home Instrument:* 525 hours—Burden Information for the Informal Caregiver Telephone Survey: *Number of respondents:* 700; *Average time per response:* 20 minutes; Burden for Informal Caregiver Telephone Survey: 233 hours—Burden Information for the Policy Holder Screening Instrument—*Number of respondents:* 1500; *Average time per response:* 7 minutes; *Burden for Policy Holder Screening Instrument:* 175 hours—*Total Burden:* 1983. hours.

Send comments to Cynthia Agens Bauer, OS Reports Clearance Officer, Room 503H, Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Dennis P. Williams,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Budget.

[FR Doc. 97–9883 Filed 4–16–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150–04–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 97D–0086]

Food Labeling: Draft Guidance on Diet Plans

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is providing draft guidance to the marketers of food plans that are represented as a total diet and that have been formulated so that the dietary intake of various nutrients by those who participate in the plan is controlled. The agency hopes that this guidance, if finalized, will help to minimize any problems that may develop should firms proceed to market with these plans.

DATES: Written comments by July 1, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine J. Lewis, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–451), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–205–4168.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is aware that there is interest in the food industry in offering a food plan in which most of the food in the diet is purchased through the plan. The foods sold in these plans would be formulated so that the total diet of those who comply with the plan provides controlled levels of such nutrients as fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and sodium.

FDA applauds innovative efforts to help consumers maintain healthy dietary practices. The agency notes that one of the main purposes of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (the 1990 amendments) was to encourage such practices, and, thus, such plans can be seen, at least conceptually, as consistent with that statute. The agency also recognizes that diets can be structured to be useful in the management of certain chronic conditions. The agency has no desire to do anything that would discourage efforts to achieve these innovative goals.

While these plans have the potential to be useful, they also have the potential to create a number of significant concerns under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act). The purveyors of such programs will need to take care to ensure that, in presenting these programs to the American consumer, they do not run afoul of any of the provisions of the act. Given this need for care, FDA has concluded that it would be useful to companies that either have decided, or who may decide, to offer such programs, and that it would help to prevent regulatory problems, if the agency outlined the statutory concerns that it can foresee could be created by these programs. The agency is also setting out its thoughts on these concerns. The agency would welcome comments on these preliminary views from interested persons. The major concerns that FDA has at least preliminarily identified follow.

A. Health Claims

Under section 403(r)(1)(B) of the act (21 U.S.C. 343(r)(1)(B)) and 21 CFR 101.14(a)(1), a health claim is:

> * * * any claim made on the label or in labeling of a food, including a dietary supplement, that expressly or by implication, including ''third party'' references, written statements (e.g., a brand name including a term such as ''heart''), symbols (e.g., a heart symbol), or vignettes, characterizes the relationship of any substance to a disease or health-related condition. Implied health claims include those statements, symbols, vignettes, or other forms of communication that suggest, within the context in which they are presented, that a relationship exists between the presence or level of a substance in the food and a disease or health-related condition.

Thus, for a claim to be a health claim, one of the essential elements is that it be, expressly or by implication, about a particular substance and not about the total diet. The agency points out that, in adopting the health claim final rule, it said that:

> * * * phrases on labeling such as ''eat a variety of foods to _____,'' ''eat a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables to _____,'' or ''follow the food pyramid to _____,'' without any reference, either express or implied, to a substance that might be in the foods, would not satisfy this element. The latter types of claims would not be subject to regulation as health claims.

(58 FR 2478 at 2480, January 6, 1993). The agency thus recognizes that claims about the effects of a diet plan, depending on how the claim is made, would arguably not be subject to regulation as a health claim.

FDA advises that it will carefully scrutinize any claims that are made for a diet plan to determine whether they are health claims. For example, a claim that the diet has been designed to provide high levels of vitamin A to reduce the risk of cancer would be a health claim because the statement links the two basic components of a health claim, a food substance and a disease or health-related condition. Any claims that are made that are health claims must be made in accordance with FDA's authorizing regulations, or they will misbrand the products under section 403(r)(1)(B) of the act.

B. Nutrient Content Claims

A claim that expressly or by implication characterizes the level of a nutrient in a food is a nutrient content