

APPENDIX C - SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

APPENDIX C

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Various social and economic issues must be taken into consideration in analyzing the impacts of a proposed transportation project. This Appendix presents additional information on the social and economic characteristics within the project study area including population growth, race and ethnicity, housing trends, economic indicators, and employment.

Population Growth

The City of Bentonville is part of the Fayetteville/Springdale/Rogers metropolitan area, which spans Benton and Washington counties in northwest Arkansas. While Bentonville is the fourth largest city in the metropolitan area, it is the city with the highest growth rate. As shown in Table C-1, Population Change, the population of Bentonville grew from 11,257 in 1990 to 19,730 in 2000, a growth rate of 75.3 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000); and is estimated to have grown by 53.2 percent to 30,227 by 2007 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009). By comparison, the population growth rate of Fayetteville, Springdale, and Rogers over this same time period was 37.9 percent, 53 percent, and 57.3 percent, respectively. From 1990 to 2000, Benton County grew by 57.3 percent and Washington County grew by 39.1 percent. Both Counties have continued to experience growth from 2000 through 2007 of 27.2 percent and 20.0 percent, respectively.

Table C-1: Population Change¹

Location	Population			% Change	
	1990	2000	2007 (estimate)	1990-2000	2000-2007
Benton County	97,499	153,406	195,082	57.3%	27.2%
Washington County	113,409	157,715	189,610	39.1%	20.0%
Fayetteville	42,099	58,047	69,000	37.9%	18.8%
Springdale	29,941	45,798	63,837	53.0%	39.3%
Rogers	24,692	38,829	47,082	57.3%	21.3%
Bentonville	11,257	19,730	30,227	75.3%	53.2%

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census;

The population of Bentonville is now estimated to be 30,277 and is anticipated to continue to grow (U.S. Census, 2009 and Churchwell and Rushing, 2008). Projections indicate that Bentonville's population will be 42,645 by 2015 and 65,247 by 2030 (Bentonville, 2007).

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

In order to characterize the racial and ethnic characteristics of the population in the project study area, census data were analyzed at various geographic levels. Data is reported for the 2000 Census at the

county, city, and census block group levels. Figure C-1, Block Groups Selected for Analysis, illustrates the census block groups that extend through the project area. Based on the 2000 Census data, the racial composition of Benton County's population is 90.9 percent white, 0.4 percent African American, 1.6 percent American Indian, 1.1 percent Asian, 0.1 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 4.1 percent of some other race, and 1.8 percent of two or more races. Furthermore, 8.8 percent of the county's population is Hispanic.

As shown in Table C-2, Population by Race, the racial composition of the population of Bentonville is similar to that of the county. Bentonville's population is 90.9 percent white, 0.9 percent African American, 1.3 percent American Indian, 2.4 percent Asian, 0.04 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2.7 percent of some other race, and 1.8 percent of two or more races. The city's population is 6.1 percent Hispanic. The Hispanic population in Bentonville has increased in conjunction with an influx of Hispanic residents to the northwest Arkansas region, although at not as high of a rate as compared to the region as a whole (Churchwell and Rushing, 2008).

Table C-2: Population by Race

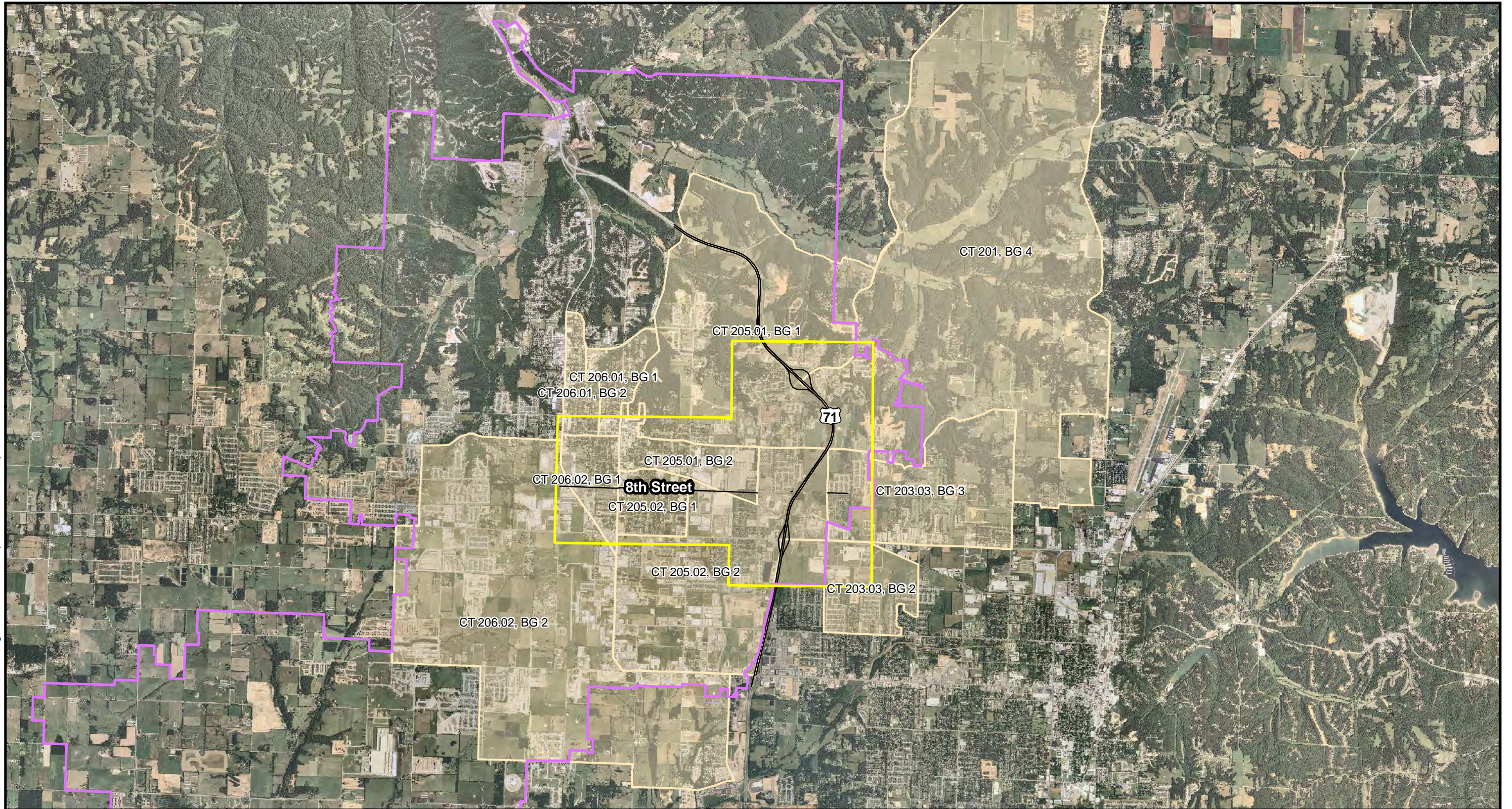
	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic*
Benton County	153,406	90.9%	0.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.1%	4.1%	1.8%	8.8%
Bentonville	19,730	90.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.4%	0.04%	2.7%	1.8%	6.1%
CT 201, BG 4**	2,006	95.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.7%
CT 203.03, BG 2	2,363	85.6%	0.2%	1.0%	5.5%	0.04%	6.7%	0.8%	10.2%
CT 203.03, BG 3	2,589	79.8%	1.1%	1.2%	6.1%	0.4%	8.5%	2.9%	20.9%
CT 205.01, BG 1	2,930	92.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	2.8%	1.1%	5.7%
CT 205.01, BG 2	1,225	88.8%	1.0%	1.8%	3.6%	0	3.3%	1.6%	7.4%
CT 205.02, BG 1	1,708	85.4%	0.4%	1.1%	4.6%	0	5.4%	3.2%	12.1%
CT 205.02, BG 2	3,600	88.5%	1.2%	0.9%	4.7%	0.1%	2.7%	1.9%	7.0%
CT 206.01, BG 1	1,114	92.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0	2.2%	1.6%	4.8%
CT 206.01, BG 2	1,114	95.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0	2.2%	1.3%	4.7%
CT 206.02, BG 1	1,415	87.5%	1.1%	2.0%	2.2%	0.1%	4.0%	3.3%	6.3%
CT 206.02, BG 2	2,020	90.4%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	0.05%	4.1%	1.2%	8.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

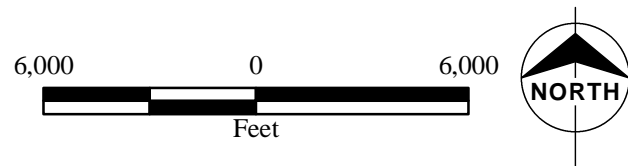
*CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

There are eleven census block groups that extend through the project study area. The racial composition of the population in these census block groups is displayed with the county and city data in Table C-2, Population by Race. As compared to the population of the City of Bentonville as a whole, the percent of the population that is white is higher in four of the study area census block groups and slightly lower in the other seven study area census block groups. The population of Block Group 3 of Census Tract 203.03 has the lowest percentage of white residents, or 79.8 percent.

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Source: USDA NAIP 2006 Aerial Photography; ESRI



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-  Study Area
-  Bentonville City Limits
-  Block Groups Selected for Analysis



Figure C-1
Block Groups Selected
for Analysis

There is little variation in the percentage of black, American Indian, and Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander residents among the study area census block groups. The percentages of these residents are all relatively low, as is the case for Bentonville.

Of the eleven study area census block groups, five have a population with a higher percentage of Asian residents as compared to the city. These include Block Group 2 and 3 of Census Tract 203.03, Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01, and Block Group 1 and 2 of Census Tract 205.02. The percentage of Asian residents in these block groups is 5.5 percent, 6.1 percent, 3.6 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.7 percent, respectively. This is compared to 2.4 percent Asian for the city.

There are also several study area census block groups in which the population is comprised of a higher percentage of Hispanic residents as compared to Bentonville. Hispanic residents account for 10.2 percent of the population in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 203.03, 20.9 percent in Block Group 3 of Census Tract 203.03, 7.4 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01, 12.1 percent in Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.02, and 8.7 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.02. This is compared to 6.1 percent Hispanic for the city.

Housing Trends

As shown in Table C-3, Comparison of Housing Units by Type, the majority of housing units in Benton County and in the City of Bentonville is single-family. Single-family housing accounts for 76.9 percent of the housing in Benton County and 76 percent of the housing in the City of Bentonville. By comparison, there are six census block groups within the study area that have a higher percentage of single-family housing units as compared to the city and county, with Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.02 the highest at 91.3 percent. There are five census blocks groups with a lower percentage of single-family housing units as compared to the city and county, with block group 3 of census tract 203.03 the lowest at 43.9 percent.

In Benton County and the City of Bentonville, multi-family housing varies in the number of units per structure, with most multi-family housing in structures with less than twenty units. Of the study area census block groups, there are four in which all multi-family housing is in structures with less than ten units, three block groups with all less than twenty units, and one block group with all less than fifty units. There are three block groups in which multi-family housing includes structures with fifty or more units.

Mobile homes comprise 9 percent of total housing in Benton County, but only 0.7 percent in the City of Bentonville. Five of the study area census block groups do not have any mobile homes. The housing in the remaining six block groups is comprised of 0.9 percent to 8.2 percent mobile homes.

Table C-3: Comparison of Housing Units by Type

	Housing Units	Single Family	Multi-Family (Number of Units in Structure)					Mobile Home	
			2	3 or 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49		50+
Benton County	64,281	76.9%	3.9%	3.6%	2.2%	3.1%	0.7%	0.5%	9.0%
City of Bentonville	7,924	76.0%	6.6%	7.3%	3.2%	5.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
CT 201, BG 4*	741	87.4%	1.2%	2.7%	0.4%	0	0	0	8.2%
CT 203.03, BG 2	838	81.1%	4.9%	1.1%	7.2%	0	5.7%	0	0
CT 203.03, BG 3	1,084	43.9%	0.8%	4.0%	3.6%	39.1%	0.7%	4.8%	3.0%
CT 205.01, BG 1	1,201	77.3%	1.0%	3.6%	6.3%	8.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%
CT 205.01, BG 2	483	77.6%	5.6%	14.2%	2.7%	0	0	0	0
CT 205.02, BG 1	731	53.2%	17.5%	25.5%	2.6%	0	0	0	1.2%
CT 205.02, BG 2	1,518	63.6%	6.9%	1.3%	6.2%	20.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0
CT 206.01, BG 1	512	73.6%	6.1%	15.8%	2.7%	1.8%	0	0	0
CT 206.01, BG 2	478	80.2%	5.8%	9.4%	3.2%	0	0	0	1.4%
CT 206.02, BG 1	614	72.8%	6.0%	17.6%	1.4%	2.2%	0	0	0
CT 206.02, BG 2	679	91.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0	0.6%	0	0	6.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

Table C-4, Comparison of Housing Characteristics, displays various characteristics of the housing in the study area as compared to the City of Bentonville and Benton County as a whole.

Based on 2000 Census data, there is a 72.2 percent homeownership rate in Benton County and a 62.5 percent homeownership rate in Bentonville. Of those census block groups in the study area, homeownership rates vary, with a low of 37.9 percent in Block Group 3 of Census Tract 203.03 and a high of 85.9 percent in Block Group 4 of Census Tract 201. The vacancy rate for Benton County is 10.4 percent, and the vacancy rate for the City of Bentonville is 6.2 percent. The vacancy rate in all of the study area census block groups is less than the 10.4 percent county rate, with a low of 1.8 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 203.03 and a high of 8.7 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.02.

The median year built for housing structures is 1983 in Benton County and 1987 in the City of Bentonville. By comparison the median year built in those study area census block groups located in and around downtown Bentonville tend to be lower than the city and county, primarily in the 1970's. The median year built tends to be higher in those study area census block groups located further out from downtown Bentonville, primarily in the 1990's.

In recent years, housing prices in Bentonville have tended to be higher compared to the surrounding region (Churchwell and Rushing, 2008). In 2000, the median home was \$94,800 in Benton County and \$91,200 in the City of Bentonville. Home values for this same year were lower in those census block groups located in and around downtown Bentonville, with a low of \$59,700 in Block Group 1 of Census

Tract 205.02. The median home value tended to be higher in those census block groups located further away from downtown Bentonville, with a high of \$120,200 in Block Group 4 of Census Tract 201.

In 2000, the median rent for renter-occupied housing was \$528 in Benton County and \$545 in the City of Bentonville. Rents in the study area census block groups varied from the city and county levels only slightly, with a low of \$462 in Block Group 1 of Census Tract 206.01 and a high of \$600 in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.01.

Table C-4: Housing Characteristics

	Total Housing Units	Home-ownership Rate	Vacancy Rate	Median Year Structure Built	Median Value Owner-Occupied**	Median Rent Renter-Occupied**
Benton County	64,281	72.2%	10.4%	1983	\$94,800	\$528
City of Bentonville	7,924	62.5%	6.2%	1987	\$91,200	\$545
CT 201, BG 4*	741	85.9%	4.8%	1988	\$120,200	\$471
CT 203.03, BG 2	838	67.6%	1.8%	1991	\$92,500	\$582
CT 203.03, BG 3	1,084	37.9%	7.1%	1991	\$97,600	\$473
CT 205.01, BG 1	1,201	63.4%	7.6%	1995	\$86,000	\$549
CT 205.01, BG 2	483	56.3%	7.6%	1972	\$66,300	\$576
CT 205.02, BG 1	731	43.2%	6.3%	1978	\$59,700	\$479
CT 205.02, BG 2	1,518	56.0%	5.0%	1991	\$89,300	\$487
CT 206.01, BG 1	512	52.7%	5.8%	1959	\$80,200	\$462
CT 206.01, BG 2	478	61.0%	4.1%	1971	\$76,500	\$600
CT 206.02, BG 1	614	50.4%	7.9%	1973	\$66,100	\$535
CT 206.02, BG 2	679	80.0%	8.7%	1991	\$100,600	\$596

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

**In 2000

Economic Indicators

Table C-5, Economic Indicators, is a comparison of select economic indicators from the 2000 Census. Data is analyzed for Benton County, the City of Bentonville and the study area census block groups.

Table C-5: Economic Indicators

	Total Population	Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	Median Household Income, 1999	% Population Below Poverty in 1999
Benton County	153,406	74,468	3.4%	\$40,281	10.1%
City of Bentonville	19,730	10,228	3.6%	\$39,936	10.3%
CT 201, BG 4*	2,006	1,006	2.8%	\$44,750	5.2%
CT 203.03, BG 2	2,363	1,137	2.1%	\$43,157	8.2%
CT 203.03, BG 3	2,589	1,368	4.2%	\$33,021	15.7%
CT 205.01, BG 1	2,930	1,488	1.8%	\$42,179	10.8%
CT 205.01, BG 2	1,225	590	4.2%	\$28,920	19.1%
CT 205.02, BG 1	1,708	1,068	7.7%	\$30,785	17.8%
CT 205.02, BG 2	3,600	1,983	2.3%	\$37,917	13.6%
CT 206.01, BG 1	1,114	576	4.3%	\$30,488	16.0%
CT 206.01, BG 2	1,114	582	2.6%	\$31,711	9.4%
CT 206.02, BG 1	1,415	747	2.4%	\$33,164	11.1%
CT 206.02, BG 2	2,020	902	3.3%	\$50,639	3.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

As shown in the above table, 3.4 percent of the 74,468 Benton County residents in the civilian labor force in 2000 were unemployed. Of the 10,228 residents in the Bentonville civilian labor force, 3.6 percent were unemployed. Of the study area census block groups, Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.01 had the lowest unemployment rate at 1.8 percent. Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.02 had the highest unemployment rate at 7.7 percent.

The median household income in 1999 was \$40,281 in Benton County and \$39,936 in the City of Bentonville. Median household incomes in the study area census block groups ranged from a low of \$28,920 in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01 to a high of \$50,639 in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.02. The 1999 poverty rate for Benton County was 10.1 percent, and the rate for the City of Bentonville was similar, at 10.3 percent. The study area census block group with the lowest poverty rate was Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.02, with a 3.1 percent rate. Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01 had the highest poverty rate, or 19.1 percent.

Two of the study area census block groups have been identified by the city as low to moderate income target areas for the purpose of awarding Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program funds. These two census block groups include Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01, in which 57.9 percent of

the population is considered low to moderate income, and Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.02, in which 54.4 percent of the population is low to moderate income (Bentonville, CDBG).

Another indicator of economic conditions in a community is the percentage of children receiving free or reduced lunches through the federal government's National School Lunch Program. Students with a family income below a certain level qualify for the program. The total percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunches in the Bentonville Public School District is 26 percent. There are three public elementary schools with attendance boundaries that fall within the project study area. These include Apple Glen Elementary School, Mary Jones Elementary School, and Sugar Creek Elementary School. In comparison to the district, these three elementary schools have a higher percentage of students receiving assistance through the lunch program. The total percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunches is 31 percent at Apple Glen, 49 percent at Mary Jones, and 47 percent at Sugar Creek (Bentonville Public Schools).

Employment

Given Wal-Mart's presence in Bentonville, a large percentage of the city's population is employed in retail. Table C-6, Employment by Industry, shows the comparison of employment broken down by industry sector for the year 2000. In the City of Bentonville, the industries with the highest percentage of employment included retail trade (35 percent), followed by manufacturing (14.3 percent), and then educational, health and social services (12.4 percent). The top three industries were the same for Benton County as a whole, with retail trade accounting for 22.4 percent of employment, followed by manufacturing with 20.4 percent, and then educational, health and social services with 14.1 percent.

In all but one of the census block groups in the study area, retail trade had the highest percentage of employment. The percent employed in retail for these block groups ranged from 18.6 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 203.03 to 37.7 percent in Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.01. Manufacturing was in the top three in all study area census block groups, ranging from 8.8 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.01 to 26.6 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 203.03. Educational, health and social services was in the top three in all but three of the study area census block groups. The percent employed in this sector ranged from 8.2 percent in Block Group 3 of Census Tract 203.03 to 23.3 percent in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 206.01.

Table C-6: Employment by Industry

	Benton County	Benton- ville	CT 201, BG 4*	203.03, BG 2	203.03, BG 3	205.01, BG 1	205.01, BG 2	205.02, BG 1	205.02, BG 2	206.01, BG 1	206.01, BG 2	206.02, BG 1	206.02, BG 2
Agriculture, nat. resource, mining	3.2%	0.8%	1.7%	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0	0.3%	0	2.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Construction	6.7%	4.5%	8.6%	5.0%	7.6%	3.7%	8.1%	11.6%	1.5%	4.5%	3.4%	8.9%	3.8%
Manufacturing	20.4%	14.3%	14.6%	26.6%	20.7%	11.9%	14.9%	22.4%	15.5%	16.0%	8.8%	19.1%	18.9%
Wholesale trade	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	0.3%	0	2.9%	4.2%	0	4.8%	0.7%	2.9%
Retail trade	22.4%	35.0%	26.1%	18.6%	29.1%	37.7%	28.0%	28.6%	36.8%	32.8%	35.1%	35.5%	29.1%
Transportation and utilities	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.7%	4.2%	6.5%	5.0%	1.6%	8.4%	1.8%	1.6%	3.2%	7.5%
Information	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	2.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0	0.8%	0.6%
Financial	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	8.0%	6.1%	6.8%	3.9%	1.5%	4.5%	6.9%	4.1%	3.0%	5.8%
Professional and business	6.2%	6.1%	8.9%	4.9%	6.6%	10.4%	7.3%	5.0%	2.7%	6.4%	3.5%	6.7%	7.7%
Educ., health and social services	14.1%	12.4%	15.1%	15.7%	8.2%	8.7%	13.6%	9.0%	8.9%	9.3%	23.3%	12.3%	14.7%
Leisure, hospitality, food	5.4%	6.4%	5.0%	4.2%	7.9%	5.1%	5.0%	6.8%	8.5%	14.3%	5.8%	6.4%	4.6%
Other services	5.1%	4.2%	4.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.7%	8.3%	5.5%	4.6%	3.4%	3.0%	1.1%	3.2%
Public admin.	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	3.2%	2.7%	4.0%	3.7%	2.3%	2.9%	3.1%	4.4%	1.4%	0

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

Environmental Justice and Title VI

Environmental justice concerns may arise from human health or environmental effects of a transportation project on either minority or low-income populations. The need to identify environmental justice issues is founded in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d) and stated in Executive Order 12898 (EO 12898), entitled *Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations*. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. EO 12898 states that “each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.” A Presidential Memorandum accompanying the EO directed agencies to incorporate environmental justice concerns in their NEPA processes and practices.

Environmental justice issues are identified by determining whether minority or low-income populations in the study area are meaningfully greater than for the City of Bentonville as a whole. If so, disproportionate effects on these populations will be considered.

For this project, minority populations are identified by comparing the percent minority residents for those census blocks within the study area to the percent for the City of Bentonville as a whole. Census blocks with minority populations that exceed the city level by more than ten percent are considered to be areas of environmental justice concern.

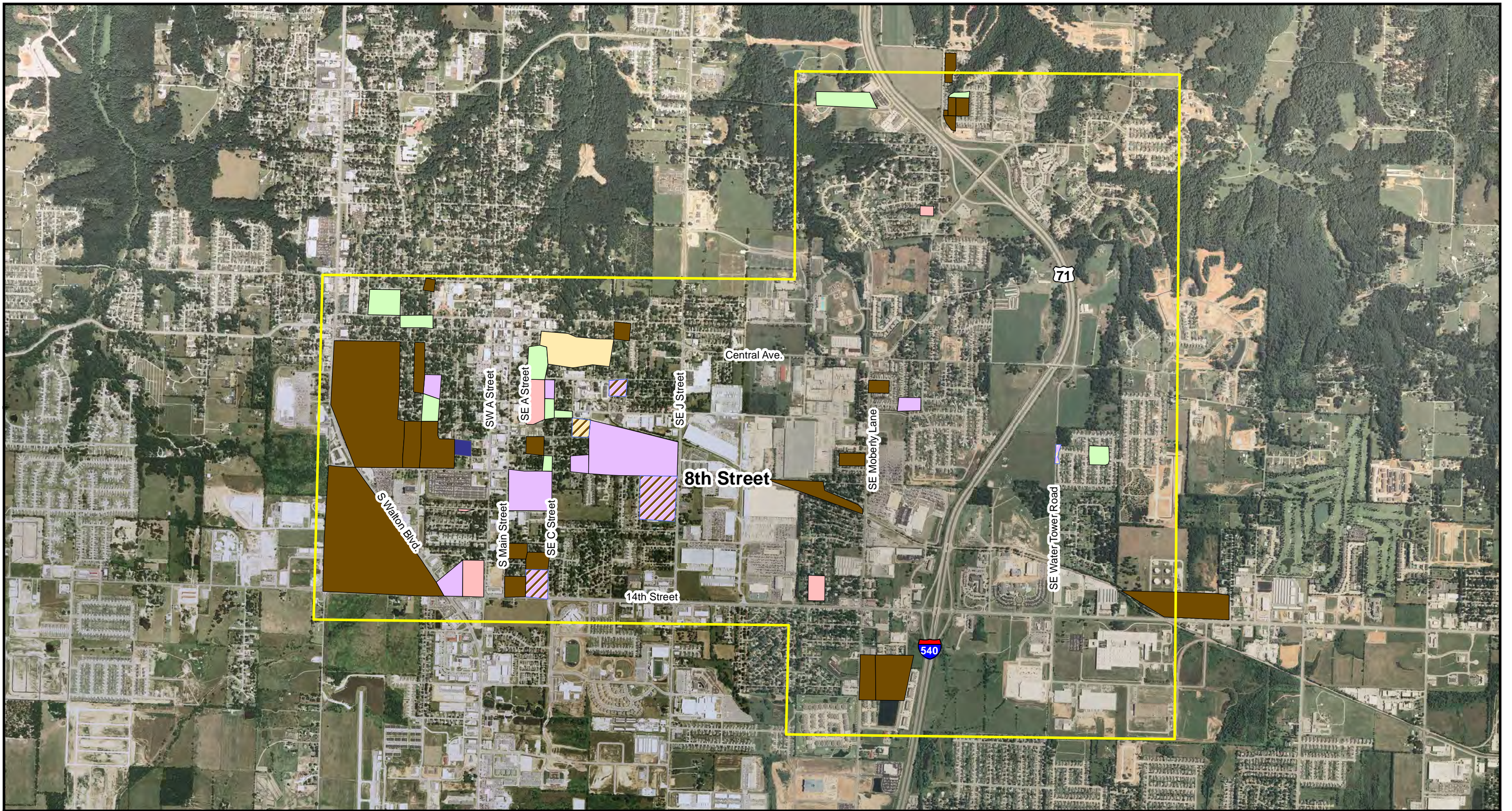
Figure C-2, Minority Census Blocks, is a map displaying those census blocks within the study area with minority populations that exceed the city levels by greater than ten percent. Of the 185 populated census blocks in the study area, there are 12 blocks with an Asian population that exceeds the city level by more than ten percent. There are 27 blocks with a Hispanic population that exceeds the city level by more than ten percent. Additionally, there are 5 blocks with a higher American Indian population and 4 blocks with a higher African American population as compared to the city. The corresponding data for population by race for those census blocks within the study area is included in Table C-7. The census blocks with minority populations (as displayed on Figure C-2) are highlighted in yellow in Table C-7. Table C-7 includes all census blocks within the Study Area.

Low-income populations are identified by comparing the percent of the population with incomes below established poverty levels for those census block groups within the study area to the percent below poverty for the City of Bentonville as a whole. Census block groups with low-income populations that exceed the city level by more than ten percent are considered to be areas of environmental justice concern.

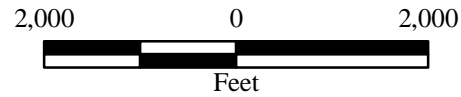
As discussed above, the percent of Bentonville's population with incomes below poverty levels is 10.3 percent. None of the study area census block groups has a poverty rate that exceeds the city level by more than ten percent. However, two of the census block groups have been classified as low-moderate income for the purpose of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, as discussed above. In Block Group 2 of Census Tract 205.01, 57.9 percent of the population is considered low to moderate income, and in Block Group 1 of Census Tract 205.02, 54.4 percent of the population is low to moderate income. Therefore, it is likely that some of the residents in these areas are low-income even though the percent below poverty does not differ greatly from the city.

The U.S. Census Bureau identifies low-income populations based on poverty levels. As discussed in Appendix C-1, the percentage of people living below the poverty level for census block groups within the study area ranged from 3.1 percent to 19.1 percent. Poverty levels are determined based on federally-prescribed poverty thresholds, which vary by family size. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) publishes annual poverty guidelines, which are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds used by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2008, the HHS poverty guideline for a family of four was

\$22,050 (Federal Register; January 23, 2009). In 2011, the HHS poverty guideline for a family of four was \$22,350 (Federal Register; January 20, 2011).



Source: USDA NAIP 2006 Aerial Photography; ESRI



LEGEND

Minority Group

- American Indian
- Asian
- Other
- Black
- Black, Hispanic
- Study Area
- Asian, Black
- Asian, Black, Hispanic
- Asian, Hispanic
- Hispanic



Figure C-2
Minority Census Blocks

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
Benton County	153,406	90.9%	0.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.1%	4.1%	1.8%	8.8%
Bentonville	19,730	90.9%	0.9%	1.3%	2.4%	0.04%	2.7%	1.8%	6.1%
CT 201, BG 4**	2,006	95.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.7%
Block 4062	67	98.5%	0	1.5%	0	0	0	0	1.5%
Block 4067	7	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 4068	0								
Block 4069	0								
Block 4070	0								
Block 4071	0								
Block 4072	0								
Block 4073	0								
Block 4074	0								
Block 4075	160	88.8%	0	0	7.5%	0	0.6%	3.1%	1.9%
Block 4076	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 4077	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CT 203.03, BG 2	2,363	85.6%	0.2%	1.0%	5.5%	0.04%	6.7%	0.8%	10.2%
Block 2000	970	84.1%	0	1.6%	3.8%	0	9.6%	0.8%	14.6%
Block 2001	0								
CT 203.03, BG 3	2,589	79.8%	1.1%	1.2%	6.1%	0.4%	8.5%	2.9%	20.9%
Block 3011	5	20.0%	0	0	0	0	80.0%	0	80.0%
Block 3012	0								
Block 3013	180	98.3%	0	0	1.1%	0	0.6%	0	6.1%
Block 3014	0								
Block 3015	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 3016	0								
Block 3017	41	90.2%	0	0	0	0	9.8%	0	9.8%
Block 3018	28	78.6%	0	7.1%	0	0	14.3%	0	14.3%
Block 3019	35	88.6%	0	2.9%	8.6%	0	0	0	0
Block 3020	18	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 3021	14	50.0%	14.3%	0	28.6%	0	0	7.1%	0
Block 3023	0								
Block 3024	0								
Block 3025	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 3026	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
CT 205.01, BG 1	2,930	92.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.1%	2.8%	1.1%	5.7%
Block 1013	675	93.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0	1.6%	1.0%	4.0%
Block 1014	7	71.4%	0	0	0	0	28.6%	0	0
Block 1015	0								
Block 1016	0								
Block 1017	6	83.3%	0	0	0	0	16.7%	0	16.7%
Block 1018	228	89.5%	0	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	5.7%	3.1%	11.4%
Block 1019	0								
Block 1020	56	87.5%	0	0	0	0	12.5%	0	16.1%
Block 1021	24	83.3%	0	4.2%	0	0	0	12.5%	0
Block 1022	65	81.5%	0	0	0	0	16.9%	1.5%	18.5%
Block 1023	62	72.6%	3.2%	3.2%	0	0	16.1%	4.8%	21.0%
Block 1024	26	69.2%	0	0	0	0	30.8%	0	30.8%
Block 1026	10	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1027	587	90.5%	2.2%	1.9%	2.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.9%	3.9%
Block 1028	23	78.3%	0	21.7%	0	0	0	0	13.0%
Block 1029	48	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3%
Block 1030	36	97.2%	0	0	0	0	0	2.8%	11.1%
Block 1031	87	95.4%	2.3%	1.1%	0	0	1.1%	0	12.6%
Block 1032	0								
Block 1033	55	87.3%	0	5.5%	7.3%	0	0	0	3.6%
Block 1034	183	99.5%	0	0	0	0	0.5%	0	2.2%
Block 1035	34	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1036	0								
Block 1037	0								
Block 1038	0								
Block 1039	0								
Block 1040	64	98.4%	0	1.6%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1042	47	93.6%	0	0	0	0	6.4%	0	10.6%
Block 1043	20	85.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1044	16	75.0%	0	0	0	0	18.8%	6.3%	18.8%
Block 1045	20	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1046	15	93.3%	0	6.7%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1047	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1048	22	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
CT 205.01, BG 2	1,225	88.8%	1.0%	1.8%	3.6%	0	3.3%	1.6%	7.4%
Block 2000	129	90.7%	0	1.6%	0	0	7.8%	0	13.2%
Block 2001	40	67.5%	0	0	0	0	32.5%	0	35.0%
Block 2002	40	92.5%	0	0	7.5%	0	0	0	0
Block 2003	56	98.2%	1.8%	0	0	0	0	0	25.0%
Block 2004	0								
Block 2005	101	88.1%	0	0	8.9%	0	0	3.0%	7.9%
Block 2006	61	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6%
Block 2007	49	85.7%	14.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2008	0								
Block 2009	0								
Block 2010	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2011	11	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2012	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2016	4	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2017	30	96.7%	0	0	3.3%	0	0	0	0
Block 2018	19	94.7%	0	0	5.3%	0	0	0	0
Block 2019	0								
Block 2020	0								
Block 2021	0								
Block 2022	0								
Block 2023	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2024	24	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2025	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Block 2026	75	90.7%	0	5.3%	0	0	4.0%	0	4.0%
Block 2027	25	96.0%	0	0	0	0	4.0%	0	8.0%
Block 2028	59	78.0%	6.8%	13.6%	1.7%	0	0	0	11.9%
Block 2029	54	87.0%	0	0	0	0	13.0%	0	13.0%
Block 2030	47	83.0%	0	0	0	0	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Block 2031	0								
Block 2032	32	65.6%	0	0	18.8%	0	0	15.6%	25.0%
Block 2033	60	91.7%	0	1.7%	6.7%	0	0	0	0
Block 2034	83	90.4%	0	2.4%	7.2%	0	0	0	0
Block 2035	38	94.7%	0	0	0	0	5.3%	0	15.8%
Block 2036	7	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2037	0								
Block 2038	0								
Block 2039	16	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2040	27	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2041	18	61.1%	0	0	33.3%	0	0	5.6%	0
Block 2042	11	63.6%	0	9.1%	0	0	0	27.3%	0
Block 2043	4	75.0%	0	0	0	0	0	25.0%	0

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
Block 2044	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2045	5	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CT 205.02, BG 1	1,708	85.4%	0.4%	1.1%	4.6%	0	5.4%	3.2%	12.1%
Block 1000	11	63.6%	0	0	36.4%	0	0	0	0
Block 1001	23	52.2%	13.0%	0	4.3%	0	4.3%	26.1%	30.4%
Block 1002	25	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1003	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1004	58	96.6%	0	3.4%	0	0	0	0	12.1%
Block 1005	10	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1006	0								
Block 1007	35	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1008	29	79.3%	0	0	0	0	20.7%	0	24.1%
Block 1009	3	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1010	18	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1011	14	92.9%	0	0	7.1%	0	0	0	0
Block 1012	50	40.0%	0	0	44.0%	0	0	16.0%	8.0%
Block 1013	21	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1014	13	76.9%	0	0	0	0	0	23.1%	0
Block 1015	19	89.5%	0	5.3%	0	0	0	5.3%	0
Block 1016	14	64.3%	0	0	35.7%	0	0	0	0
Block 1017	4	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1018	0								
Block 1019	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1020	51	86.3%	0	0	2.0%	0	11.8%	0	11.8%
Block 1021	47	91.5%	0	2.1%	0	0	6.4%	0	6.4%
Block 1022	266	88.3%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0	5.6%	1.5%	14.3%
Block 1023	129	91.5%	0.8%	0	5.4%	0	1.6%	0.8%	5.4%
Block 1024	63	71.4%	0	0	12.7%	0	14.3%	1.6%	17.5%
Block 1025	460	85.0%	0	1.3%	3.0%	0	7.0%	3.7%	13.5%
Block 1026	44	88.6%	0	0	0	0	0	11.4%	0
Block 1027	38	92.1%	0	2.6%	0	0	0	5.3%	2.6%
Block 1028	60	70.0%	0	0	15.0%	0	10.0%	5.0%	21.7%
Block 1029	26	96.2%	0	0	0	0	3.8%	0	3.8%
Block 1030	47	87.2%	0	2.1%	6.4%	0	0	4.3%	4.3%
Block 1031	27	74.1%	0	0	0	0	25.9%	0	40.7%
Block 1032	33	93.9%	0	0	0	0	6.1%	0	27.3%
Block 1033	28	96.4%	0	0	0	0	0	3.6%	7.1%
Block 1034	32	90.6%	0	3.1%	0	0	6.3%	0	50.0%

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
CT 205.02, BG 2	3,600	88.5%	1.2%	0.9%	4.7%	0.1%	2.7%	1.9%	7.0%
Block 2000	0								
Block 2001	168	88.7%	0	0.6%	2.4%	0	4.8%	3.6%	11.9%
Block 2002	32	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2003	50	98.0%	0	0	2.0%	0	0	0	0
Block 2004	70	92.9%	0	0	0	0	7.1%	0	7.1%
Block 2005	142	90.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0	0	5.6%	2.1%	7.7%
Block 2006	57	78.9%	0	0	0	0	21.1%	0	21.1%
Block 2007	42	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2008	19	78.9%	0	0	21.1%	0	0	0	0
Block 2009	83	86.7%	0	0	12.0%	0	0	1.2%	0
Block 2010	91	86.8%	0	2.2%	0	0	0	11.0%	11.0%
Block 2011	108	91.7%	0	0	0	0	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%
Block 2012	0								
Block 2013	0								
Block 2014	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2015	0								
Block 2016	0								
Block 2017	20	80.0%	0	20.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2018	43	97.7%	0	0	0	0	0	2.3%	0
Block 2019	104	91.3%	0	0	2.9%	0	0	5.8%	6.7%
Block 2020	130	86.2%	0	5.4%	2.3%	0	0.8%	5.4%	6.9%
Block 2021	0								
Block 2022	0								
Block 2023	0								
Block 2024	0								
Block 2025	230	82.2%	4.8%	0.4%	9.1%	0	2.2%	1.3%	6.1%
Block 2026	58	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.8%
Block 2027	98	85.7%	3.1%	1.0%	3.1%	0	2.0%	5.1%	5.1%
Block 2028	58	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2034	134	93.3%	0	2.2%	0.7%	0	0	3.7%	3.0%
Block 2035	197	82.2%	0.5%	0	8.1%	0	4.6%	4.6%	21.3%
Block 2036	186	81.7%	1.1%	0.5%	8.6%	0	8.1%	0	21.5%
Block 2038	0								
CT 206.01, BG 1	1,114	92.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%	4.8%
Block 1030	39	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6%
Block 1031	21	95.2%	0	0	0	0	0	4.8%	0

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
CT 206.01, BG 2	1,114	95.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%	4.7%
Block 2013	12	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2014	2	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2019	8	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2020	4	50.0%	0	0	0	0	50.0%	0	50.0%
Block 2021	45	95.6%	0	4.4%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2022	55	78.2%	0	0	0	0	21.8%	0	12.7%
Block 2023	12	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2024	18	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2025	21	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 2026	14	85.7%	0	0	0	0	0	14.3%	0
CT 206.02, BG 1	1,415	87.5%	1.1%	2.0%	2.2%	0.1%	4.0%	3.3%	6.3%
Block 1000	27	92.6%	0	7.4%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1001	18	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1002	9	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1003	32	93.8%	6.3%	0	0	0	0	0	3.1%
Block 1004	14	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1005	82	74.4%	0	6.1%	0	0	19.5%	0	19.5%
Block 1006	69	89.9%	0	2.9%	0	0	1.4%	5.8%	1.4%
Block 1007	34	67.6%	0	0	0	0	29.4%	2.9%	32.4%
Block 1008	39	97.4%	0	0	2.6%	0	0	0	0
Block 1009	41	87.8%	0	4.9%	2.4%	0	2.4%	2.4%	9.8%
Block 1010	47	95.7%	0	0	2.1%	0	2.1%	0	2.1%
Block 1011	0								
Block 1012	31	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1013	21	90.5%	0	0	0	0	0	9.5%	0
Block 1014	47	78.7%	0	4.3%	0	0	10.6%	6.4%	14.9%
Block 1015	17	88.2%	0	0	11.8%	0	0	0	0
Block 1016	36	75.0%	2.8%	2.8%	0	0	0	19.4%	0
Block 1017	11	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1018	20	85.0%	0	10.0%	0	0	0	5.0%	5.0%
Block 1019	29	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.2%
Block 1020	73	75.3%	0	1.4%	0	0	6.8%	16.4%	16.4%
Block 1021	1	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1022	31	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1023	22	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1024	28	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1025	31	90.3%	0	0	0	3.2%	0	6.5%	0
Block 1026	22	59.1%	18.2%	0	13.6%	0	9.1%	0	27.3%
Block 1027	7	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1028	5	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C-7: Population by Race; Census Block Level, continued

	Total Pop.	White	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Some other race	Two or more races	Hispanic *
Block 1029	19	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1030	388	85.3%	2.1%	1.3%	4.9%	0	3.9%	2.6%	6.2%
Block 1031	82	95.1%	0	1.2%	0	0	0	3.7%	0
Block 1032	11	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1033	12	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1034	8	75.0%	0	25.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1035	21	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1036	16	68.8%	0	6.3%	25.0%	0	0	0	0
Block 1037	14	85.7%	0	14.3%	0	0	0	0	0
Block 1038	0								
CT 206.02, BG 2	2,020	90.4%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	0.05%	4.1%	1.2%	8.7%
Block 2000	119	94.1%	0	3.4%	0	0	2.5%	0	2.5%
Block 2017	146	86.3%	0	4.1%	4.8%	0	0	4.8%	4.1%
Block 2018	0								
Block 2034	121	87.6%	0	1.7%	0	0	8.3%	2.5%	57.9%
Block 2035	0								
Block 2036	7	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*Of any race

**CT (Census Tract), BG (Census Block Group)

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APPENDIX C-1 – Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines

Sandra L. Kusumoto,
Director, Bureau of Certification and
Licensing.

[FR Doc. 2011-1174 Filed 1-19-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

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 shares of 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. The notices also will 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 February 3, 2011.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Jacqueline G. King, Community Affairs Officer) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291:

1. *Gregory R. Raymo*, Worthington, Minnesota, individually and as a proposed Co-Trustee of the First State Bank Southwest 2010 Amended and Restated KSOP Plan and trust; to acquire voting shares of First Rushmore Bancorporation, Inc., Worthington, Minnesota, and thereby indirectly acquire voting share of First State Bank Southwest, Pipestone, Minnesota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 14, 2011.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2011-1120 Filed 1-19-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides an update of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines to account for last calendar year's increase in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

DATES: *Effective Date:* Date of publication, unless an office administering a program using the guidelines specifies a different effective date for that particular program.

ADDRESSES: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about how the guidelines are used or how income is defined in a particular program, contact the Federal, State, or local office that is responsible for that program. For information about poverty figures for immigration forms, the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program, and the number of people in poverty, use the specific telephone numbers and addresses given below.

For general questions about the poverty guidelines themselves, contact Gordon Fisher, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201—telephone: (202) 690-7507—or visit <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/>.

For information about the percentage multiple of the poverty guidelines to be used on immigration forms such as USCIS Form I-864, Affidavit of Support, contact U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services at 1-800-375-5283.

For information about the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program (free or reduced-fee health care services at certain hospitals and other facilities for persons meeting eligibility criteria involving the poverty guidelines), contact the Office of the Director, Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery, Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS, Room 10-105, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857. To speak to a staff member, please call (301) 443-5656. To receive a Hill-Burton information package, call 1-800-638-0742 (for callers outside Maryland) or 1-800-492-0359 (for callers in Maryland). You also may visit <http://www.hrsa.gov/gethealthcare/affordable/hillburton/>.

For information about the number of people in poverty, visit the Poverty section of the Census Bureau's Web site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/>

poverty/poverty.html or contact the Census Bureau's Customer Service Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll-free) or visit <http://ask.census.gov> for further information.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) requires the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to update the poverty guidelines at least annually, adjusting them on the basis of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The poverty guidelines are used as an eligibility criterion by the Community Services Block Grant program and a number of other Federal programs. The *poverty guidelines* issued here are a simplified version of the *poverty thresholds* that the Census Bureau uses to prepare its estimates of the number of individuals and families in poverty.

As required by law, this update is accomplished by increasing the latest published Census Bureau poverty thresholds by the relevant percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The guidelines in this 2011 notice reflect the 1.6 percent price increase between calendar years 2009 and 2010. After this inflation adjustment, the guidelines are rounded and adjusted to standardize the differences between family sizes. The same calculation procedure was used this year as in previous years (except for 2010, as discussed below).

Last year's poverty guidelines—the 2010 guidelines—were issued at an atypical time (August 3, 2010, rather than late January 2010) because legislation enacted in late 2009 (Pub. L. 111-118) and early 2010 (Pub. L. 111-144 and 111-157) ultimately prohibited publication of 2010 poverty guidelines before May 31, 2010. The details of the calculation of the 2010 guidelines were adjusted to take into account the period for which their publication was delayed, as described at 75 FR 45628. However, the level of the 2011 poverty guidelines presented here is not affected by the way in which the 2010 poverty guidelines were calculated because, in following the usual process for updating the poverty guidelines, the starting point for calculating the 2011 poverty guidelines is the 2009 Census Bureau poverty thresholds, and not the 2010 poverty guidelines.

The following guideline figures represent annual income.

2011 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE
48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$10,890
2	14,710
3	18,530
4	22,350
5	26,170
6	29,990
7	33,810
8	37,630

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$3,820 for each additional person.

2011 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR
ALASKA

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$13,600
2	18,380
3	23,160
4	27,940
5	32,720
6	37,500
7	42,280
8	47,060

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$4,780 for each additional person.

2011 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR
HAWAII

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$12,540
2	16,930
3	21,320
4	25,710
5	30,100
6	34,490
7	38,880
8	43,270

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$4,390 for each additional person.

Separate poverty guideline figures for Alaska and Hawaii reflect Office of Economic Opportunity administrative practice beginning in the 1966–1970 period. (Note that the Census Bureau poverty thresholds—the version of the poverty measure used for statistical purposes—have never had separate figures for Alaska and Hawaii.) The poverty guidelines are not defined for Puerto Rico or other outlying jurisdictions. In cases in which a Federal program using the poverty guidelines serves any of those jurisdictions, the Federal office that

administers the program is generally responsible for deciding whether to use the contiguous-states-and-DC guidelines for those jurisdictions or to follow some other procedure.

Due to confusing legislative language dating back to 1972, the poverty guidelines sometimes have been mistakenly referred to as the “OMB” (Office of Management and Budget) poverty guidelines or poverty line. In fact, OMB has never issued the guidelines; the guidelines are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services. The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as “the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).”

Some Federal programs use a percentage multiple of the guidelines (for example, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines), as noted in relevant authorizing legislation or program regulations. Non-Federal organizations that use the poverty guidelines under their own authority in non-Federally-funded activities may also choose to use a percentage multiple of the guidelines.

The poverty guidelines do not make a distinction between farm and non-farm families, or between aged and non-aged units. (Only the Census Bureau poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.)

Note that this notice does not provide definitions of such terms as “income” or “family,” because there is considerable variation in defining these terms among the different programs that use the guidelines. These variations are traceable to the different laws and regulations that govern the various programs. Therefore, questions about how a particular program applies the poverty guidelines (for example, Is income counted before or after taxes? Should a particular type of income be counted? Should a particular person be counted in the family or household unit?) should be directed to the entity that administers or funds the program; that entity has the responsibility for defining such terms as “income” or “family,” to the extent that these terms are not already defined for the program in legislation or regulations.

Dated: January 14, 2011.

Kathleen Sebelius,

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2011–1237 Filed 1–18–11; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4151–05–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**

**Nominations Requested for the 2011
Healthy Living Innovation Awards**

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) seeks nominations of public and private sector organizations to receive the 2011 Healthy Living Innovation Awards. The Awards are a part of Secretary Sebelius’ Healthy Weight Initiative and HHS’ continuing focus on highlighting preventive health and recognizing organizations that implement innovative approaches to address chronic diseases and promote healthier lifestyles. The statutory authority for this health promotion activity is Section 1703[42 U.S.C. 300u-2] from Title XVII of the Public Health Service Act. The Healthy Living Innovation Awards will identify and acknowledge innovative health promotion projects that demonstrated a significant impact on the health status of a community. Eligible organizations must have an innovative project in at least one of three health promotion areas:

- (1) Healthy weight;
- (2) Physical activity; and
- (3) Nutrition.

The Department intends that these awards will provide an opportunity to increase public awareness of creative approaches to develop and expand innovative health programs and encourage duplication of successful strategies. Awards will be given in the following categories:

- Faith-Based and/or Community Initiatives
- Health Care Delivery
- Healthy Workplace
 - Large Employer > 500 employees
 - Small Employer < 500 employees
- Non-Profit
- Public Sector
- Schools (K–12)
- *Let’s Move!* Cities and Towns

The following criteria will be taken into consideration upon review:

- Creativity and Innovation
- Leadership
- Sustainability
- Replicability
- Results/Outcomes

DATES: Nominations must be received by 11:59 p.m. EDT on March 1, 2011.

Nominations: NORC at the University of Chicago, a 501(c) (3) organization focused on health research, is coordinating the nomination process for

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 applications 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 February 17, 2009.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Kenneth Binning, Vice President, Applications and Enforcement) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Franklin Resources, Inc.*, San Mateo, California, to acquire up to 5.9 percent of the voting shares of CIT Group, Inc., New York, New York, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of CIT Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 16, 2009.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E9-1377 Filed 1-22-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**Sunshine Act Meeting**

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 12:00 p.m., Monday, January 26, 2009.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, 20th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michelle Smith, Director, or Dave Skidmore, Assistant to the Board, Office of Board Members at 202-452-2955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before the meeting for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement that not only lists applications, but also indicates procedural and other information about the meeting.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 16, 2009.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E9-1513 Filed 1-21-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD**Employee Thrift Advisory Council**

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m. (EST) February 4, 2009.

PLACE: 4th Floor, Conference Room, 1250 H Street, NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Approval of the minutes of the June 30, 2008 ETAC meeting.

2. Thrift Savings Plan activity report by the Executive Director.

3. Potential Legislative items:

- Automatic enrollment.
- L Fund default.
- Roth feature.
- Mutual fund window.
- Immediate employer contributions.

f. Surviving spouse accounts.
g. Administrative subpoena authority.

4. RMD suspension for 2009.

5. 2008 TSP Participant Survey results.

6. Agency review of the latest REIT industry proposal.

7. L Fund allocations.

8. New Business.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Thomas K. Emswiler, Committee Management Officer, (202) 942-1660.

Dated: January 16, 2009.

Thomas K. Emswiler,

General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. E9-1557 Filed 1-21-09; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6760-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Office of the Secretary****Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines**

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides an update of the HHS poverty guidelines to account for last calendar year's increase in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

DATES: *Effective Date:* Date of publication, unless an office administering a program using the guidelines specifies a different effective date for that particular program.

ADDRESSES: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Washington, DC 20201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about how the guidelines are used or how income is defined in a particular program, contact the Federal, state, or local office that is responsible for that program. Contact information for two frequently requested programs is given below:

For information about the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program (free or reduced-fee health care services at certain hospitals and other facilities for persons meeting eligibility criteria involving the poverty guidelines), contact the Office of the Director, Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery, Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS, Room 10-105, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland

20857. To speak to a staff member, please call (301) 443-5656. To receive a Hill-Burton information package, call 1-800-638-0742 (for callers outside Maryland) or 1-800-492-0359 (for callers in Maryland). You also may visit <http://www.hrsa.gov/hillburton/default.htm>. The Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery notes that as set by 42 CFR 124.505(b), the effective date of this update of the poverty guidelines for facilities obligated under the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program is sixty days from the date of this publication.

For information about the percentage multiple of the poverty guidelines to be used on immigration forms such as USCIS Form I-864, Affidavit of Support, contact U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services at 1-800-375-5283.

For information about the number of people in poverty or about the Census Bureau poverty thresholds, visit the Poverty section of the Census Bureau's Web site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty.html> or contact the Census Bureau's Demographic Call Center Staff at (301) 763-2422 or 1-866-758-1060 (toll-free).

For general questions about the poverty guidelines themselves, contact Gordon Fisher, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201—telephone: (202) 690-7507—or visit <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) requires the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to update, at least annually, the poverty guidelines, which shall be used as an eligibility criterion for the Community Services Block Grant program. The poverty guidelines also are used as an eligibility criterion by a number of other Federal programs. The *poverty guidelines* issued here are a simplified version of the *poverty thresholds* that the Census Bureau uses to prepare its estimates of the number of individuals and families in poverty.

As required by law, this update is accomplished by increasing the latest published Census Bureau poverty thresholds by the relevant percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The guidelines in this 2009 notice reflect the 3.8 percent price increase between calendar years 2007 and 2008. After this inflation adjustment, the guidelines are

rounded and adjusted to standardize the differences between family sizes. The same calculation procedure was used this year as in previous years. (Note that these 2009 guidelines are roughly equal to the poverty thresholds for calendar year 2008 which the Census Bureau expects to publish in final form in August 2009.) The guideline figures shown represent annual income.

2009 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$10,830
2	14,570
3	18,310
4	22,050
5	25,790
6	29,530
7	33,270
8	37,010

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$3,740 for each additional person.

2009 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$13,530
2	18,210
3	22,890
4	27,570
5	32,250
6	36,930
7	41,610
8	46,290

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$4,680 for each additional person.

2009 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR HAWAII

Persons in family	Poverty guideline
1	\$12,460
2	16,760
3	21,060
4	25,360
5	29,660
6	33,960
7	38,260
8	42,560

For families with more than 8 persons, add \$4,300 for each additional person.

Separate poverty guideline figures for Alaska and Hawaii reflect Office of Economic Opportunity administrative practice beginning in the 1966-1970 period. (Note that the Census Bureau poverty thresholds—the version of the poverty measure used for statistical purposes—have never had separate figures for Alaska and Hawaii.) The

poverty guidelines are not defined for Puerto Rico or other outlying jurisdictions. In cases in which a Federal program using the poverty guidelines serves any of those jurisdictions, the Federal office that administers the program is generally responsible for deciding whether to use the contiguous-states-and-DC guidelines for those jurisdictions or to follow some other procedure.

Due to confusing legislative language dating back to 1972, the poverty guidelines have sometimes been mistakenly referred to as the “OMB” (Office of Management and Budget) poverty guidelines or poverty line. In fact, OMB has never issued the guidelines; the guidelines are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services. The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as “the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).”

Some programs use a percentage multiple of the guidelines (for example, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines), as noted in relevant authorizing legislation or program regulations. Non-Federal organizations that use the poverty guidelines under their own authority in non-Federally-funded activities can choose to use a percentage multiple of the guidelines such as 125 percent or 185 percent.

The poverty guidelines do not make a distinction between farm and non-farm families, or between aged and non-aged units. (Only the Census Bureau poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.)

Note that this notice does not provide definitions of such terms as “income” or “family.” This is because there is considerable variation in how different programs that use the guidelines define these terms, traceable to the different laws and regulations that govern the various programs. Therefore, questions about how a particular program applies the poverty guidelines (for example, Is income before or after taxes? Should a particular type of income be counted? Should a particular person be counted in the family or household unit?) should be directed to the organization that administers the program; that organization has the responsibility for making decisions about definitions of such terms as “income” or “family” (to the extent that the definition is not already contained in legislation or regulations).

Dated: January 16, 2009.

Michael O. Leavitt,

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. E9-1510 Filed 1-22-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4151-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Findings of Scientific Misconduct

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) and the Assistant Secretary for Health have taken final action in the following case:

Luk Van Parijs, PhD, Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, California Institute of Technology, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

Based on the reports of separate investigations conducted by Harvard Medical School (HMS)/Brigham and Women's Hospital (BWH), California Institute of Technology (CalTech), and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and additional analysis conducted by the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) in its oversight review, the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) found that Dr. Luk Van Parijs, former Graduate Student, Department of Pathology, HMS, former Research Fellow and Instructor of Pathology, BWH, former Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Biology, CalTech, and former Associate Professor, Department of Biology, Center for Cancer Research, MIT, engaged in scientific misconduct in research supported by National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), National Institutes of Health (NIH), grants U19 AI56900, R21 AI49897, R01 AI42100, P01 AI35297, R37 AI25022, R01 AI32531, National Cancer Institute, NIH, grant R01 CA51462, and National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), NIH, grant P30 ES02109, and National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), NIH, grant R01 GM57931.

PHS found that Respondent engaged in scientific misconduct by including false data in NIAID, NIH, grant applications R01 AI54519-01A1, R01 AI54973-01, and R01 AI54973-01A1, NCI, NIH, grant application 2P30 CA14051-34, and National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), NIH, grant application R21 DK69277-01.

Specifically, PHS found that Respondent engaged in scientific

misconduct by including false data in seven published papers, three submitted papers (with two earlier versions submitted for one of these), one submitted book chapter, and multiple presentations as follows:

1. While at HMS/BWH, Dr. Luk Van Parijs falsified the expression of IFN- γ and KJ-126 in flow cytometry dot plots for the immunized, naive, tolerized and tolerized + IL-12 experimental groups in Figure 4, *JEM* 186:1119-1128, 1997, by using the same non-stained cell population in the lower left quadrant to falsely represent CD4+ T cells negative for IFN- γ and KJ-126 in each experimental group.

2. That Dr. Luk Van Parijs falsified the expression of different proteins in flow cytometry dot plots in Figure 1, *Immunity*, 8:265-274, 1998, in Figure 1C, *Immunity*, 11:281-288, September 1999, and in Figure 5, *Immunity* 11:763-770, December 1999, by using portions of the same dot plot to represent different cell populations expressing different proteins. Specifically:

a. While at HMS/BWH, Dr. Van Parijs used portions of the same dot plot to represent T cell populations expressing the 3A9 T cell receptor and CD4+ (top panel) or CD8+ (bottom panel) in 3A9+ (wild type), in 3A9/lpr (Fas⁻), or in 3A9/gld (FasL⁻) transgenic mice in Figure 1, *Immunity* 1998, where:

i. The CD4/3A9 dot plots for the 3A9+ and 3A9/gld transgenic mice were the same, and the 3A9+ dot plot was a subset of the 3A9/lpr dot plot;

ii. The CD8/3A9 dot plots for the 3A9+ and 3A9/lpr transgenic mice were the same in the lower left and lower right quadrants, and the 3A9/gld dot plot was a subset of the wild type dot plot

b. While at CalTech, Dr. Van Parijs used portions of the same dot plot to represent the expression of hIL-2R β and GFP in T cells infected with WT or Δ 355+8F IL-2R mutant in Figure 1C, *Immunity*, September 1999, where the Δ 355+8F dot plot was a subset of the WT dot plot

c. While at CalTech, Dr. Van Parijs used portions of the same dot plot to represent the expression of B220 and IgM in infected (GFP+) and not infected (GFP-) spleen cells isolated from reconstituted mice in Figure 5, *Immunity*, December 1999, where the Infected (GFP+) dot plot for control mice was a subset of the Not Infected (GFP-) dot plot for FLIP mice.

3. While at MIT, Dr. Luk Van Parijs falsely claimed in the text of *RNA Interference Technology* (Cambridge University Press, July 2004) and in Figure 2 of *Nature Genetics* 33:401-406

(2003) that experiments depicting the functional silencing of genes in hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) and in non-cycling dendritic cells by lentiviral-mediated RNAi were performed, when they were not. Specifically, in *Nature Genetics*:

a. *Figure 2b* falsely showed the transduction of bone marrow-derived dendritic cells infected with pLL3.7 Bim by flow cytometry, and knockdown of Bim expression by Western blot

b. *Figure 2d* falsely showed the efficiency of pLL3.7 CD8 lentiviral infection in HSCs by flow cytometry for GFP expression (left panel), and falsely showed stable gene expression in progeny by flow cytometry for GFP expression in spleen cells from chimeras derived from infected HSCs (right panel)

c. *Figure 2e* falsely showed the reduction of CD8+ T cells in spleen cells from chimeras derived from pLL3.7 CD8 infected HSCs (right panel) and controls (left panel).

4. While at MIT, Dr. Luk Van Parijs falsified figures in grant applications submitted to the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a presentation in 2003, and Figure 6A, *Immunity* 19:243-255 (2003), by falsely claiming that the image in the figure represented an immunoprecipitation assay for Ras-GTP and a Western blot for total Ras protein, when it actually represented a Western blot for Bcl-2 and β -actin in T cells, previously published as Figure 5C, *J. Immunol.*, 168:597-603 (2002).

Dr. Van Parijs also admitted to falsification or fabrication of data in multiple submitted manuscripts, grant applications submitted to NIH, and presentations as follows.

5. While at MIT, Dr. Luk Van Parijs admitted that in multiple presentations and submitted manuscripts in 2004, he falsely claimed that the bifunctional lentiviral vectors, U6-shRNA-rat insulin promoter (RIP)-Myc had been made, when they had not, and that transgenic mice carrying these lentiviral vectors with shRNA silencing Bim or Pten proteins in pancreatic cells showed accelerated tumorigenesis and death.

6. While at MIT, Dr. Luk Van Parijs admitted that in multiple presentations in 2003 and 2004 and in grant application R21 DK69277-01 submitted to NIH in 2003, he falsely claimed that the number of CD8+ T cells and the incidence of diabetes was reduced by silencing CD8 expression with the pLL3.7 CD8 lentivirus in non-obese diabetic (NOD) transgenic mice, when the NOD transgenic mice data did not exist.

7. While at MIT, Dr. Luk Van Parijs admitted that in multiple presentations,

The meeting is open to the public and opportunities for statements by the public will be provided on February 29 from 1:00–1:30 pm.

Dates/Times, and Location

February 29, 2000, 8:30 am–5 pm—
Hilton Washington Dulles Airport,
13869 Park Center Road, Herndon, VA
March 1, 2000, 8:00 am–3:00 pm—Same
Location as Above

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The President established the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) on October 3, 1999 by Executive Order 12975 as amended. The mission of the NBAC is to advise and make recommendations to the National Science and Technology Council, its Chair, the President, and other entities on bioethical issues arising from the research on human biology and behavior, and from the applications of that research.

Public Participation

The meeting is open to the public with attendance limited by the availability of space on a first come, first serve basis. Members of the public who wish to present oral statements should contact Ms. Jody Crank by telephone, fax machine, or mail as shown below as soon as possible, at least 4 days before the meeting. The Chair will reserve time for presentations by persons requesting to speak and asks that oral statements be limited to five minutes. The order of persons wanting to make a statement will be assigned in the order in which requests are received. Individuals unable to make oral presentations can mail or fax their written comments to the NBAC staff office at least five business days prior to the meeting for distribution to the Commission and inclusion in the public record. The Commission also accepts general comments at its website at bioethics.gov. Persons needing special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other special accommodations, should contact NBAC staff at the address or telephone number listed below as soon as possible.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jody Crank, National Bioethics Advisory Commission, 6100 Executive Boulevard, Suite 5B01, Rockville, Maryland 20892–7508, telephone 301–402–4242, fax number 301–480–6900.

Dated: February 10, 2000.

Eric M. Meslin,

Executive Director, National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

[FR Doc. 00–3554 Filed 2–14–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–17–U

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides an update of the HHS poverty guidelines to account for last (calendar) year's increase in prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These guidelines go into effect on the day they are published (unless an office administering a program using the guidelines specifies a different effective date for that particular program.)

ADDRESS: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Washington, DC 20201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For information about how the poverty guidelines are used in a particular program, contact the Federal (or other) office which is responsible for that program.*

For general information about the poverty guidelines (but NOT for information about a particular program—such as the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program—that uses the poverty guidelines), contact Gordon Fisher, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Room 404E, Humphrey Building, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC 20201—telephone: (202) 690–5880; persons with Internet access may visit the poverty guidelines Internet site at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/poverty.htm>.

For information about the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program (no-fee or reduced-fee health care services at certain hospitals and other health care facilities for certain persons unable to pay for such care), contact the Office of the Director, Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery, HRSA, HHS, Room 10C–16, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857—telephone: (301) 443–5656 or 1–800–638–0742 (for callers outside Maryland) or 1–800–492–0359 (for callers in Maryland); persons with Internet access may visit the Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery Internet home page site at <http://www.hrsa.gov/osp/dfcr>. The Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery notes that as set by 42 CFR 124.505(b),

the effective date of this update of the poverty guidelines for facilities obligated under the Hill-Burton Uncompensated Services Program is sixty days from the date of this publication.

For information about the percentage multiple of the poverty guidelines to be used on immigration forms such as INS Form I–864, Affidavit of Support, contact the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. To obtain information on the most recent applicable poverty guidelines from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, call 1–800–375–5283. Persons with Internet access may obtain the information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service Internet site at <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/howdoi/affsupp.htm>.

For information about the Department of Labor's Lower Living Standard Income Level (a self-sufficiency criterion with the poverty guidelines for certain Workforce Investment Act employment and training programs), contact Ronald E. Putz, U.S. Department of Labor—telephone: (202) 219–7694, extension 142—e-mail: rputz@doleta.gov.

For information about the number of people in poverty (since 1959) or about the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds, contact the HHES Division, Room 1472, Federal Office Building #3, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233—telephone: (301) 457–3242— or send e-mail to hhes-info@census.gov; persons with Internet access may visit the Poverty section of the Census Bureau's World Wide Web site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

2000 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1	\$ 8,350
2	11,250
3	14,150
4	17,050
5	19,950
6	22,850
7	25,750
8	28,650

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$2,900 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

2000 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR
ALASKA

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1	\$10,430
2	14,060
3	17,690
4	21,320
5	24,950
6	28,580
7	32,210
8	35,840

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,630 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

2000 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR
HAWAII

Size of family unit	Poverty guideline
1	\$ 9,590
2	12,930
3	16,270
4	19,610
5	22,950
6	26,290
7	29,630
8	32,970

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$3,340 for each additional member. (The same increment applies to smaller family sizes also, as can be seen in the figures above.)

(Separate poverty guideline figures for Alaska and Hawaii reflect Office of Economic Opportunity administrative practice beginning in the 1966–1970 period. Note that the Census Bureau poverty thresholds—the primary version of the poverty measure—have never had separate figures for Alaska and Hawaii. The poverty guidelines are not defined for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. In cases in which a Federal program using the poverty guidelines serves any of those jurisdictions, the Federal office which administers the program is responsible for deciding whether to use the contiguous-states-and-DC guidelines for those jurisdictions or to follow some other procedure.)

The preceding figures are the 2000 update of the poverty guidelines required by section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (Pub. L. 97–35). As required by law, this update reflects last year's change in the Consumer Price

Index (CPI-U); it was done using the same procedure used in previous years.

Section 673(2) of OBRA–1981 (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) requires the use of the poverty guidelines as an eligibility criterion for the Community Services Block Grant program. The poverty guidelines are also used as an eligibility criterion by a number of other Federal programs (both HHS and non-HHS). Due to confusing legislative language dating back to 1972, the poverty guidelines have sometimes been mistakenly referred to as the “OMB” (Office of Management and Budget) poverty guidelines or poverty line. In fact, OMB has never issued the guidelines; the guidelines are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (formerly by the Office of Economic Opportunity/Community Services Administration). The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as “the poverty guidelines updated annually in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).”

The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the Federal Government's statistical poverty thresholds used by the Bureau of the Census to prepare its statistical estimates of the number of persons and families in poverty. The poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services are used for administrative purposes—for instance, for determining whether a person or family is financially eligible for assistance or services under a particular Federal program. The poverty thresholds are used primarily for statistical purposes. Since the poverty guidelines in this notice—the 2000 guidelines—reflect price changes through calendar year 1999, they are approximately equal to the poverty thresholds for calendar year 1999 which the Census Bureau expects to issue in September or October 2000. (A preliminary version of the 1999 thresholds is now available from the Census Bureau.)

In certain cases, as noted in the relevant authorizing legislation or program regulations, a program uses the poverty guidelines as only one of several eligibility criteria, or uses a percentage multiple of the guidelines (for example, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines.) Non-Federal organizations which use the poverty guidelines under their own authority in non-Federally-funded activities also have the option of choosing to use a percentage multiple of the guidelines such as 125 percent or 185 percent.

While many programs use the guidelines to classify persons or families as either eligible or ineligible, some other programs use the guidelines for the purpose of giving priority to lower-income persons or families in the provision of assistance or services.

In some cases, these poverty guidelines may not become effective for a particular program until a regulation or notice specifically applying to the program in question has been issued.

The poverty guidelines given above should be used for both farm and non-farm families. Similarly, these guidelines should be used for both aged and non-aged units. The poverty guidelines have never had an aged/non-aged distinction; only the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.

Definitions

There is no universal administrative definition of “family,” “family unit,” or “household” that is valid for all programs that use the poverty guidelines. Federal programs in some cases use administrative definitions that differ somewhat from the statistical definitions given below; the Federal office which administers a program has the responsibility for making decisions about administrative definitions. Similarly, non-Federal organizations which use the poverty guidelines in non-Federally-funded activities may use administrative definitions that differ from the statistical definitions given below. In either case, to find out the precise definitions used by a particular program, one must consult the office or organization administering the program in question.

The following statistical definitions (derived for the most part from language used in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60–185 and earlier reports in the same series) are made available for illustrative purposes only; in other words, these statistical definitions are not binding for administrative purposes.

(a) *Family*. A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together; all such related persons are considered as members of one family. For instance, if an older married couple, their daughter and her husband and two children, and the older couple's nephew all lived in the same house or apartment, they would all be considered members of a single family.

(b) *Unrelated individual*. An unrelated individual is a person 15 years old or over (other than an inmate of an institution) who is not living with

any relatives. An unrelated individual may be the only person living in a house or apartment, or may be living in a house or apartment (or in group quarters such as a rooming house) in which one or more persons also live who are not related to the individual in question by birth, marriage, or adoption. Examples of unrelated individuals residing with others include a lodger, a foster child, a ward, or an employee.

(c) *Household*. As defined by the Bureau of the Census for statistical purposes, a household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit (house or apartment), whether they are related to each other or not. If a family and an unrelated individual, or two unrelated individuals, are living in the same housing unit, they would constitute two family units (see next item), but only one household. Some programs, such as the Food Stamp Program and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, employ administrative variations of the "household" concept in determining income eligibility. A number of other programs use administrative variations of the "family" concept in determining income eligibility. Depending on the precise program definition used, programs using a "family" concept would generally apply the poverty guidelines separately to each family and/or unrelated individual within a household if the household includes more than one family and/or unrelated individual.

(d) *Family Unit*. "Family unit" is not an official U.S. Bureau of the Census term, although it has been used in the poverty guidelines **Federal Register** notice since 1978. As used here, either an unrelated individual or a family (as defined above) constitutes a family unit. In other words, a family unit of size one is an unrelated individual, while a family unit of two/three/etc. is the same as a family of two/three/etc.

Note that this notice no longer provides a definition of "income." This is for two reasons. First, there is no universal administrative definition of "income" that is valid for all programs that use the poverty guidelines. Second, in the past there has been confusion regarding important differences between the statistical definition of income and various administrative definitions of "income" or "countable income." The precise definition of "income" for a particular program is very sensitive to the specific needs and purposes of that program. To determine, for example, whether or not taxes, college scholarships, or other particular types of income should be counted as "income" in determining eligibility for a specific

program, one must consult the office or organization administering the program in question; that office or organization has the responsibility for making decisions about the definition of "income" used by the program (to the extent that the definition is not already contained in legislation or regulations).

Dated: February 9, 2000.

Donna E. Shalala,

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 00-3478 Filed 2-10-00; 2:30 pm]

BILLING CODE 4154-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention: Meeting.

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting.

NAME: CDC Advisory Committee on HIV and STD Prevention.

TIME AND DATE: 3 p.m.-4:30 p.m., February 28, 2000.

PLACE: Teleconference Call

Telephone Bridge Number for Federal Participants: 404-639-4100.

Conference Telephone Bridge Number for Non-Federal Participants: 1-800-713-1971.

Conference Code: 293470.

STATUS: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The teleconference will accommodate approximately 100 people.

PURPOSE: This Committee is charged with advising the Director, CDC, regarding objectives, strategies, and priorities for HIV and STD prevention efforts including maintaining surveillance of HIV infection, AIDS, and STDs, the epidemiologic and laboratory study of HIV/AIDS and STDs, information/education and risk reduction activities designed to prevent the spread of HIV and STDs, and other preventive measures that become available.

MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED: Agenda items include a discussion of recommendations pertaining to evolving HIV prevention priorities related to programs, surveillance and research.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Paulette Ford, Committee Management Analyst, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S E-07, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Telephone 404/639-8008, fax 404/639-8600, e-mail pbf7@cdc.gov.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign Federal Register Notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: February 10, 2000.

John Burckhardt,

Acting Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 00-3611 Filed 2-14-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 00D-0218]

Draft "Guidance for Reviewers: Potency Limits for Standardized Dust Mite and Grass Allergen Vaccines: A Revised Protocol;" Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the availability of a draft document entitled "Guidance for Reviewers: Potency Limits for Standardized Dust Mite and Grass Allergen Vaccines: A Revised Protocol" dated January, 2000. The draft guidance document provides information on the revised release limits to be used by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) for its evaluation of standardized dust mite and grass allergen vaccines submitted to CBER for lot release. The establishment of suitable potency limits for standardized allergen vaccines submitted to CBER for lot release helps to ensure the safety, purity, and potency of these products.

DATES: Written comments may be submitted at any time, however, comments should be submitted by May 15, 2000, to ensure their adequate consideration in preparation of the final document.

ADDRESSES: Submit written requests for single copies of "Guidance for Reviewers: Potency Limits for Standardized Dust Mite and Grass Allergen Vaccines: A Revised Protocol" dated January, 2000 to the Office of Communication, Training, and Manufacturers Assistance (HFM-40),