Between September 1997 and September 1998, the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers and all items increased by 1.49 percent—from an index value of 161.2 in September 1997 to a value of 163.6 in September 1998. An increase of 1.49 percent in the $8.00 base figure would lead to a new figure of $8.12. However, because the statute directs that the resulting figure be rounded to the nearest $0.50, the increase is too small to result in any change in the allowable charge.

The Commission therefore determines that there will be no modification from the base of $8.00 for 1999.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–32077 Filed 12–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Premerger Notification: Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of postponement of the effective date of Formal Interpretation 15.

SUMMARY: On October 13, 1998, the Premerger Notification Office (''PNO'') of the Federal Trade Commission (''FTC''), with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (''DOJ''), published a notice of the adoption of a Formal Interpretation of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act, which requires certain persons planning certain mergers, consolidations, or other acquisitions to report information about the proposed transactions to the FTC and DOJ. 63 FR 54713 (October 13, 1998). The Interpretation concerns the reportability of certain transactions involving a Limited Liability Company (''LLC''). Under the Interpretation, the formation of an LLC would be reportable if it would unite two or more pre-existing businesses under common control.

This Formal Interpretation was to have become effective on December 14, 1998, after a thirty day comment period. The PNO has postponed the effective date of this Formal Interpretation until February 1, 1999, in order to review and analyze the comments received.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph G. Krauss, Assistant Director for the Premerger Notification Office, Bureau of Competition, Room 301, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Telephone: (202) 326–2713. Thomas F. Hancock, Attorney, Premerger Notification Office, Bureau of Competition, Room 301, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Telephone: (202) 326–2946.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–32078 Filed 12–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board; Notice of Meeting

AGENCY: General Accounting Office.

ACTION: Notice of meeting on December 21.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. No. 92–463), as amended, notice is hereby given that the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board will hold a meeting on Monday, December 21, 1998 from *1:00 to 4:00 PM* in room 7C13, the Comptroller General's Briefing Room, of the General Accounting Office building, 441 G St., NW., Washington, DC.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the exposure drafts on *Recognition of Contingent Liabilities Arising From Litigation*, and *Deletion of Paragraph 65.2—Material Revenue-Related Transactions Disclosures.*

Any interested person may attend the meeting as an observer. Board discussions and reviews are open to the public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy Comes, Executive Director, 441 G St., NW., Room 3B18, Washington, DC 20548, or call (202) 512–7350.

Authority: Federal Advisory Committee Act. Pub. L. No. 92–463, Section 10(a)(2), 86 Stat. 770, 774 (1972) (current version at 5 U.S.C. app. section 10(a)(2)(1988); 41 CFR 101–6.1015 (1990).

Dated: November 25, 1998.

Wendy M. Comes,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 98–32020 Filed 12–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1610–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[INFO–99–04]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639–7090.

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 for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

The National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)—(0920–0353)—Revision—The National Center for Health Statistics—Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act states that the National Center for Health Statistics ''shall collect statistics on health resources * * * [and] utilization of health care, including utilization of * * * services of hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, and other institutions.'' The data system responsible for collecting this data is the National Health Care Survey (NHCS). The National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) is part of the Long-term Care Component of the NHCS. The NNHS was conducted in 1973–74, 1977, 1985, 1995, and 1997. NNHS data describe this major segment of the long-term care system and are used extensively for health care research, health planning and public policy. The survey provides detailed information on utilization

pattern that is needed in order to make accurate assessments of the effects of health care reform on the elderly. The NNHS also provides detailed information to assess the need for and costs associated with such care. The use of long-term care services will become an increasingly important issue as the population continues to age. Data from earlier NNHS collections have been used by the National Immunization Program at CDC, Office of the U.S. Attorney General, the Bureau of Health Professionals, the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research at NIH, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the American Health Care Association, Johnson and Johnson Pharmaceutical, the Rand Corporation and by several newspapers and journals. NNHS data cover: baseline data on the characteristics of nursing homes in relation to their residents and staff, Medicare and Medicaid certification, costs to residents, sources of payment, residents' functional status and diagnoses. Data collection is planned for the period July–November, 1999. Survey design is in process now. Sample selection and preparation of layout forms will precede the data collection by several months. The total costs to respondents is estimated at $60,000.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Facility Questionnaire	1,500	1	0.333	500
Current Resident Sampling List	1,500	1	0.333	500
Current Resident Questionnaire	1,500	6	0.17	1,530
Discharged Resident Sampling List	1,500	1	0.333	500
Discharged Resident Questionnaire	1,500	6	0.17	1,530
Total				4,560

2. The Development and Implementation of a Theory-Based Health Communications Intervention to Decrease Silica Dust Exposure Among Masonry Workers—New

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—Construction is the most frequently recorded industry on death certificates with mention of silicosis. Overexposure to crystalline silica is well documented in the construction industry, especially in brick laying and masonry. According to 1993 BLS data, there are 136,139 (at 24,362 establishments) masonry and brick laying workers in the U.S. and according to a recent study, approximately 17,400 masonry and plastering workers are exposed to at least five times the NIOSH recommended exposure limit (REL for crystalline silica) and of these workers, an estimated 80 percent of them are exposed to at least 10 times the NIOSH REL.

To effectively prevent silicosis, not only must control measures be improved, but workers must be persuaded to protect themselves and employers must be motivated to provide workers with proper engineering controls and training. Previous research has too often focused on the behaviors and attitudes of workers and not on employers. Since employers have a tremendous influence on the health of workers and since their motivations may differ from workers', it is important to focus on them as well. Well-designed and theory-driven communication interventions have the capacity to promote protective health behaviors. To develop messages that will have the greatest success at motivating workers to protect themselves and employers to protect their workers from silicosis, information on workers' and employers' beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors regarding silicosis must be determined. A recently completed pilot-study indicated a need to motivate employers to provide appropriate engineering controls and respiratory protection and a need to persuade workers to protect themselves.

The goal of this project is to develop a health communication intervention program targeting both masonry contractors and workers that will increase the use of engineering controls (specifically, wet-sawing) and respiratory protection. The aforementioned pilot study will serve as a foundation upon which the intervention will be developed. The effectiveness of the intervention will be evaluated using a pre-post test questionnaire.

The study results will provide a basis for intervention programs that masonry contractors can use to educate their workers regarding risk of exposure to silica dust on masonry work sites. The methodology could be applied to other construction procedures such as jack hammering, sand blasting, and similar dust producing procedures to produce similar intervention programs. Eventually we would hope, silica exposures among construction workers would decrease significantly. The total cost to respondents is $0.00.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Average burden/response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Workers	200	2	0.33	132
Contractors	20	2	0.33	13.2
Total				145.2

Dated: November 25, 1998.

Charles W. Gollmar,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 98–32056 Filed 12–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 98N–0363]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; New Animal Drugs for Investigational Use

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that the proposed collection of information listed below has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA).

DATES: Submit written comments on the collection of information by January 4, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, New Executive Office Bldg., 725 17th St. NW., rm. 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Attn: Desk Officer for FDA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Denver Presley, Office of Information Resources Management (HFA–250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–1472.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with section 3507 of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3507), FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

New Animal Drugs for Investigational Use (21 CFR Part 511) (OMB Control Number 0910–0117)

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act), FDA is responsible for the approval of new animal drugs for investigational use. Section 512(j) of the act (21 U.S.C. 360b(j)) requires that a sponsor submit to FDA ''Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption'' (INAD), prior to shipment of the new animal drug for clinical tests in animals. The regulations implementing statutory requirements for INAD approval have been codified under part 511 (21 CFR part 511). The INAD application must contain, among other things, the following specific information: (1) Identity of the new animal drug, (2) labeling, (3) statement of compliance of any nonclinical laboratory studies with good laboratory practices, and (4) name and address of each clinical investigator and the approximate number of animals to be treated or the amount of new animal drugs to be shipped. Part 511 also requires that records be established and maintained to document the distribution and use of the investigational drug to ensure that its use is safe, that distribution is controlled to prevent potential abuse, and that edible products of treated animals will not be distributed for food without proper authorization from FDA. The agency utilizes these required records under its ''Bio-Research Monitoring Program'' to monitor the validity of the studies and to ensure that proper use of the drug is maintained by the investigator.

Investigational new animal drugs are sponsored primarily by drug industry firms, academic institutions, and the Government. Investigators may include individuals from these entities as well as research firms and members of the medical profession. Respondents to this collection of information are both sponsors and investigators.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN[1]

21 CFR Section	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
511.1(b)(4)	190	6	1,147	8	9,176
511.1(b)(5)	190	1.5	287	140	40,180
511.1(b)(6)	190	.005	1	250	250
511.1(b)(8)(ii)	190	.005	1	20	20
511.1(b)(9)	190	.16	30	8	240
Total Burden Hours					49,866

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING BURDEN[1]

21 CFR Section	No. of Recordkeepers	Annual Frequency per Recordkeeping	Total Annual Records	Hours per Recordkeeper	Total Hours
511.1(a)(3)	190	7.5	1,434	9	12,906
511.1(b)(3)	190	10	1,912	1	1,912
511.1(b)(7)(ii)	190	2	956	3.5	3,346
511.1(b)(8)(i)	190	4	956	3.5	3,346
Total Burden Hours					21,510

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

The estimated time required for reporting requirements, record preparation, and maintenance for this collection of information is based on agency communication with industry. Additional information needed to make a final calculation of the total burden hours (i.e., the number of respondents, the number of recordkeepers, the number of INAD applications received, etc.) is derived from agency records.