ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS ACROSS ALL SHPPS 2000 STUDY COMPONENTS

Study component	Number of respondents	Total burden hours
Main Study Data Collection, Spring 2000	26,493	13,913.0
Validity/Reliability Study, Spring 2000	1,536	638.0
Total	28,029	14,551.0

Nancy Cheal,

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

[FR Doc. 99–21638 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Board of Scientific Counselors, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease: Notice of Charter Renewal

This gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463) of October 6, 1972, that the Board of Scientific Counselors, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, of the Department of Health and Human Services, has been renewed for a 2-year period extending through July 28, 2001.

For further information, contact Robert Spengler, Sc.D., Executive Secretary, Board of Scientific Counselors, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S D–23, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 404/639–7080 or fax 404/639–7181.

The Director, Management and 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: August 16, 1999.

Carolyn J. Russell,

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

[FR Doc. 99–21637 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cancellation of Requirement for Certification of Used Tire Casings from Asia Prior to Entry Into the United States

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

ACTION: Notice of cancellation.

SUMMARY: This notice announces cancellation of the requirement that all used tire casings imported from Asia must be certified as dry, clean, and free of insects.

DATES: August 6, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James E. Barrow (404) 639–8107; E-mail jeb1@cdc.gov), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of Quarantine, Mail Stop E–03, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Investigations conducted by CDC in 1986 established that Aedes albopictus and other mosquito species were being imported into the United States from Asia in used tire casings. Since these mosquitoes have the potential to transmit certain viral diseases to humans, such as dengue and other arboviruses including several that are native to the Americas, their presence was considered a potential public health threat. As of October 1, 1987, 15 states were known to be infested with Aedes albopictus. Interstate trade in used tires was believed to be a major factor in disseminating the species within the United States. Consequently, effective January 1, 1988, under the authority of section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) and 42 CFR 71.32(c), CDC imposed a requirement that all used tire casings originating from Asia must be certified as being dry, clean, and disinsected. Specific measures for disinsection and certification were defined in a **Federal Register** notice dated November 20, 1987 (52 FR 44836). In order to monitor compliance with the requirements, the CDC Division of Quarantine conducted an energetic program of random inspections, which showed large-scale noncompliance, even though penalties were imposed. Despite these enforcement efforts, Aedes albopictus has spread to 28 states, the approximate geographic limits of its potential distribution in the United States. A recent CDC study concluded that further colonization within those limits is inevitable. The study, published in the Journal of the American Mosquito Control Association in March 1998 (14:83–94), found that, because of the vast size and distribution of the existing population, the number of mosquitoes that could be introduced from overseas is insignificant. Because of its exploitation of natural and artificial habitats, Aedes albopictus is extremely difficult to control and should be considered a permanently established species in the United States. In addition, although it is capable of transmitting numerous viruses, there is to date no evidence of any transmission to humans in the United States. The effect of the present requirement is therefore negligible, and the cost of the requirement, both to industry and government, can no longer be justified. A proposal to rescind the requirement for certification of used tire casings from Asia prior to entry into the United States was published on April 12, 1999 (64 FR 17671–17672), and public comments were sought for a thirty-(30) day period. While there is a large number of potential responders who are engaged in public health and mosquito abatement at the State and local level, only seven comments were received. All expressed opposition to canceling the certification requirement.

One commenter expressed a belief that the certification requirement should be continued because it has contributed to success in managing Asian mosquito populations in his location. In considering this comment, we note that there is a large interstate traffic in tires from infested sites that are not directly associated with imported shipments, as well as the potential for interstate movement in any type of conveyance or shipping container. Wherever Aedes

albopictus is present, there is potential for their movement into other areas having a climate that can support them.

Other commenters asked for continuance of the certification requirement while observing that certification efforts came too late to be effective. While Aedes albopictus was well established in many areas long before it was first detected, control efforts were rapidly initiated and energetically pursued once the presence of the species was recognized. Since these measures were not effective in slowing Aedes albopictus' establishment, it is not logical to argue for them to be continued.

Other commenters suggested that continued certification could prevent future importation of other species. We find no evidence in support of this position.

Determination: The requirement for certification of used tire casings from Asia prior to entry into the United States is canceled.

Dated: August 16, 1999.

Joseph R. Carter,

Associate Director for Management and Operation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 99–21636 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Ethics Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to the Director, Centers for Disease Control and 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 subcommittee meeting.

Name: Ethics Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to the Director, CDC.

Time and Date: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., September 23, 1999.

Place: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Building 16, Room 5126, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 25 people.

Purpose: This subcommittee will anticipate, identify, and propose solutions to strategic and broad ethical issues facing CDC.

Matters to be Discussed: Agenda items will include updates from the Associate Director for Science, Dixie E. Snider, M.D., M.P.H.; a discussion on recommendations for preventing transmission of Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus to patients in healthcare settings; and anticipating issues involved in future decisions regarding the rotavirus vaccine.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Kathy Cahill, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee to the Director, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S D–24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Telephone 404/639–7060.

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: August 12, 1999.

Carolyn J. Russell,

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

[FR Doc. 99–21639 Filed 8–19–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Notice of Final List of Child Welfare Outcomes and Measures

SUMMARY: Section 203 of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA), signed into law in November 1997, requires that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in consultation with Governors, State legislatures, State and local public officials responsible for administering child welfare programs, and child welfare advocates, develop a set of outcome measures (including length of stay in foster care, number of foster care placements, and number of adoptions) that can be used to assess the performance of States in operating child protection and child welfare programs. In addition, the law requires that to the maximum extent possible, the outcome measures should be developed from data available from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). Section 203 of ASFA also directs the Secretary to prepare and submit to the Congress an Annual Report on the performance of each State on each outcome measure.

To meet these requirements, the Children's Bureau, the Federal agency charged with the task of implementing ASFA, engaged in a consultation process with State officials, advocates and other experts in the field. As a result of this process, the Children's Bureau published a preliminary list of child welfare outcomes and measures in the **Federal Register** for public comment on February 2, 1999. Comments were received from 31 State child welfare agencies including the District of Columbia, 14 representatives of national organizations, nine members of a congressional coalition, one local child and family services agency, one tribal organization, four child welfare researchers, four Federal staff and one unaffiliated individual. Based on an analysis of the comments, numerous changes were made to the preliminary list of outcomes and measures.

This notice announces the final list of child welfare outcomes and measures and the data elements that will be used to compute each State's performance on each measure. The notice also describes additional data about each State system's characteristics that will be used in the Annual Report to provide context for interpreting State performance on the outcome measures. Finally, the notice provides general information about the steps that will lead to publication of the first Annual Report to the Congress on the performance of each State on each outcome measure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marianne Rufty, Children's Bureau, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20447.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Nation's child welfare systems are designed to protect children who have suffered maltreatment, who are at risk for maltreatment, or who are under the care and placement responsibility of the State because their families are unable to care for them. These systems also focus on securing permanent living arrangements for children who are unable to return home. The Children's Bureau is the agency within the Federal Government that is responsible for assisting State child welfare systems by promoting continuous improvement in the delivery of child welfare services.

The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) unequivocally established that our national goals for children in the child welfare system are safety, permanency, and well-being. To help achieve these goals, the ASFA requires the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in consultation with States and experts in the field, to identify outcome measures to gauge State and national progress in reaching these goals, and to report on these outcomes in an annual report to the Congress.

The Children's Bureau formed a consultation group comprised of representatives from State, Tribal and county child welfare agencies; State