

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 4, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00-3029 Filed 2-9-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Advisory Committee on Online Access and Security

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of meeting on February 25, 2000.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. § 10(a)(2), and 16 CFR 16.9(a), notice is hereby given that the Federal Trade Commission Advisory Committee on Online Access and Security will hold a meeting on Friday, February 25, 2000, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room 432, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. The meeting is open to the public and will include a period for public comment. The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to provide advice and recommendations to the Commission regarding implementation of certain fair information practices by domestic commercial Web sites—specifically, providing online consumers reasonable access to personal information collected from and about them, and maintaining adequate security for that information. Interested parties may submit comments concerning any matter to be considered at the meeting by following the procedures described below.

DATES: The Advisory Committee will meet on Friday, February 25, 2000, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place in Room 432, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laura Mazzarella, Division of Financial Practices, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Mail Stop 4429, Washington, DC 20580, telephone (202) 326-3424, email lmazzarella@ftc.gov; or Hannah Stires, Division of Financial Practices, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Mail Stop 4429, Washington, DC 20580, telephone (202) 326-3178, email hstires@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 41 *et seq.*; 5 U.S.C. App. §§ 1-15; 16 CFR part 16.

The second meeting of the Federal Trade Commission Advisory Committee

on Online Access and Security will be held on Friday, February 25, 2000, in Room 432, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Advisory Committee will consider the costs and benefits, to both consumers and businesses, of implementing the fair information practices of access and security with respect to personal information collected for and about consumers online. The Advisory Committee will further consider the parameters of reasonable access to personal information and adequate security and will present options for implementation of these information practices in a report to the Commission.

The tentative agenda for the second meeting is as follows:

1. Administrative matters.
2. Discussion of preliminary draft outlines submitted by subgroups on issues relating to “reasonable access”.
3. Discussion of preliminary draft outlines submitted by subgroups on issues relating to “adequate security”.
4. Public Comment.
5. Discussion of tasks and assignments.

The meeting is open to the public.

Submission of Documents

Interested parties who wish to submit comments on the meeting agenda or questions for consideration by the Advisory Committee should send an original and two copies in advance of the meeting to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. All comments and questions should be captioned “Advisory Committee on Online Access and Security—Comment, P004807.” To enable prompt review and public access, paper submissions should be accompanied by a version on diskette in ASCII, WordPerfect (please specify version) or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format. Diskettes should be labeled with the name of the submitter, the Advisory Committee caption, and the name and version of the word processing program used to create the document.

Alternatively, comments or questions may be submitted to the following email address: advisorycommittee@ftc.gov; if submitted by email, only one copy of the comment or question is required. The email should contain the name of the submitter, the Advisory Committee caption, and, if a document is attached, the name and version of the word processing program used to create the document.

To ensure that comments are processed properly, individuals submitting comments should be sure to use the above addresses. All comments will be posted on the Advisory Committee’s Web page at www.ftc.gov/acoas as soon as reasonably possible, and likely within 5 business days of receipt.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 00-3085 Filed 2-9-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-00-23]

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.

Proposed Project

*Preventing Latex Allergy Among Non-Healthcare Workers—New—*The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote “safety and

health at work for all people through research and prevention.” In order to carry out this goal effectively and efficiently, NIOSH and the occupational safety and health community implemented the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) in 1996. NORA is the first step in an ongoing, synergistic effort by the various institutions of the occupational safety and health community to identify and research the most important workplace safety and health issues. In order to accomplish the NORA objectives in preventing latex allergy, NIOSH is conducting health communication research to determine the most effective means of communicating the NIOSH recommendations for preventing latex allergy.

Allergy to natural rubber latex (NRL) has become a significant health risk among healthcare workers and other persons using latex gloves in the course of their work [NIOSH 1997; Turjanmaa *et al.* 1996; Watts *et al.* 1998]. A number of studies indicate that levels of latex sensitization in healthcare workers ranges from 5–12% [Liss and Sussman 1999]. One study indicated that the prevalence of latex sensitivity among 1,351 healthcare workers was 12.1%; and of that same 1,351 workers, 60% reported work-related symptoms [Liss *et al.* 1997]. Despite the numerous studies performed in this population, little is known about the non-healthcare worker occupations. Occupational asthma and symptoms of latex allergy have been reported in select groups including hairdressers, workers at a latex glove manufacturing plant, and workers at a latex doll manufacturing plant. Prevalence rates up to 11% have been reported in these studies (11% and 9%, respectively, in the latter two studies) [Orfan *et al.* 1994; Tarlo *et al.* 1990; van der Walle and Brunsveld 1995]. Although the prevalence rate for other non-healthcare worker populations is unknown, these studies indicate that workers exposed to latex gloves or products containing latex may also be at risk for latex allergy.

In 1997, NIOSH published an ALERT concerning the risk of latex allergy in the workplace [NIOSH 1997]. This Alert provided specific recommendations to workers for the prevention of latex allergy and was distributed to workplaces most likely to contain latex

exposure (*i.e.*, care establishments). Since occupations reporting less frequent use of latex gloves or exposure to latex-containing products may also be at risk for latex allergy, it is important to design appropriate health interventions for these occupational groups as well. Therefore, the overall objective of this study is to develop a health intervention that (1) effectively communicates the NIOSH recommendations for preventing latex allergy to the appropriate, at-risk non-healthcare worker occupations and (2) promotes the use of the recommendations through corresponding attitude and behavior change.

To accomplish this task, we propose to conduct a systematic, communication theory-based set of studies with a brochure adapted from the NIOSH Alert on latex allergy as the primary attitude concept. These experiments will be targeted at five non-healthcare worker occupational groups (hair dressers, daycare workers, police officers, food handlers, and housekeeping personnel). The framing postulate of the Prospect Theory and the Elaboration Likelihood Model will serve as the basis of the study [Tversky and Kahneman 1981; Petty and Cacioppo 1986] in which the combined effect of message framing and message expectancy on elaboration likelihood will be assessed. Specifically, participants will be randomly assigned to the conditions of a 2 (message framing: positive vs. negative) × 2 (message expectancy: positive vs. negative) × 2 (argument quality: strong vs. stronger) factorial design and given a pretest, brochure with the appropriate test variables, and post test. In addition, the participants will be surveyed for a history of latex glove usage, allergy, latex allergy, or dermatitis in either themselves or their family members to determine if a history of allergy or glove usage predisposes them to be highly involved with the subject of latex allergy. Finally, the effect of the intervention on receiver attitude toward latex allergy and corresponding use of NIOSH recommendations one month following the intervention will be determined. The study will include several phases. First, effective communication variables will be identified in the pretesting phase and incorporated into test brochures. In

addition, pre-test and post-test surveys will be pretested. A total of 160 participants will be recruited for the pretesting phase. In the second phase, the pilot test, the effect of message framing and message expectancy on elaboration likelihood will be assessed in a small scale, laboratory study. This pilot test will be conducted with a sample of university students (N = 300) who occasionally to intermittently wear latex gloves. Conducting the first study in the laboratory setting allows for consistent control over external variables during message pretesting, implementation, and testing. The knowledge obtained from this study will be used to improve the versions of the brochure to be used in the last phase, one study for each of the five occupational groups (a total of five studies). The goal of each study will be to determine the effect of message framing and message expectancy manipulations in increasing the receiver’s elaboration about latex allergy prevention among five different occupational groups (N = 300 per group or 1,500 total participants). In addition, change in attitude and behavior will be assessed one month after exposure to the brochure. These combined studies will test the use of message framing and contrasts in message expectancy in applied health communication research. Specifically, the studies will assess the effectiveness of these communication variables in influencing attitude, intentions, and behavior concerning the prevention of latex allergy. The results and conclusions drawn from this project will be used to develop a health communication template based on message framing and increased systematic message processing.

Overall, this study will contribute significantly to the knowledge concerning application of the message framing theory, provide NIOSH with specific recommendations for effective health communication, and provide a template for future health interventions. In addition, this study will identify effective methods of communicating health and safety messages to those populations not normally reached by NIOSH.

Based on an average hourly wage of \$10.00 among all occupational groups combined, the total cost to respondents is \$17,450.

| Respondents | Phases | Number of respondents | Number of responses/ respondents | Avg. burden per response (in hours) | Total burden (in hours) |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hairdressers, food service personnel, housekeeping personnel, daycare workers, police officers. | Pretesting Phase I | 150 | 1 | .5 | 75 |

| Respondents | Phases | Number of respondents | Number of responses/respondents | Avg. burden per response (in hours) | Total burden (in hours) |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hairdressers, food service personnel, housekeeping personnel, daycare workers, police officers. | Pretesting Phase II | 10 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| University students | Pilot Testing Phase | 300 | 1 | .5 | 150 |
| Hairdressers, food service personnel, housekeeping personnel, daycare workers, police officers. | Combined Studies | 1,500 | 2 | .5 | 1,500 |
| Totals | | 1,960 | | | 1,745 |

Dated: February 2, 2000.
Nancy Cheal,
Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
 [FR Doc. 00-3057 Filed 2-9-00; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control And Prevention

[60Day-00-21]

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MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Projects

The Role of Positive and Negative Emotion in Promoting Hearing Conservation Behaviors Among Coal Miners—New—The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote "safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention." NIOSH investigates and identifies occupational safety and health hazards and conducts a variety of activities, including educational programs with workers, to help prevent work-related illness and injury.

One of the most widespread, but often overlooked, occupational hazards is noise. As a result, hearing loss is the most common occupational disease in the United States today. More than 30 million workers are exposed to hazardous noise levels.

The risk of hearing loss is particularly high in certain occupations. Research shows that more than 90 percent of coal miners will experience moderate to significant hearing loss by the time they reach retirement. This level of hearing loss has a number of negative implications for both the affected individual and others: (1) Impaired communication with family members, friends, and coworkers can result in social isolation; (2) unrelenting tinnitus (ringing in the ears) can significantly lower one's quality of life; (3) a diminished ability to monitor the work environment (including warning signals, etc.) increases the risk of accidents and further injury at the workplace; and, finally, (4) there are economic costs that result from workers' compensation and lower productivity.

New noise standards for the mining environment have recently been issued

by the Department of Labor and will go into effect in September 2000. The new rules require that mine operators take necessary action to protect miners' hearing when noise levels reach 85 dBA or more over an eight-hour period with additional actions required at 90 dBA. While the new standard establishes mandatory behaviors, such as the wearing of both ear plug and earmuff-type hearing protectors at noise levels of 105 dBA or more over an eight-hour period, there are also voluntary behaviors associated with the new rules. The wearing of hearing protectors at levels below 90 dBA and getting hearing tests as part of a hearing conservation program are both voluntary on the part of the individual miner.

This study is designed to ascertain factors that can be used to encourage adoption of voluntary behaviors among coal miners. The choice of this subset of miners is based upon research that indicates they experience significantly more hearing loss than metal and nonmetal miners. NIOSH proposes working with the United Mine Workers of America and experts in health communication to test the effectiveness of several innovative approaches to communicating hearing loss risk and promoting self-protective behaviors. Different messages will be sent to four different groups of coal miners, and there will be one control group that receives no message. The researchers will follow up with these groups at two different points in time to assess the relative effectiveness of the messages.

The central purpose of this study is to promote hearing conservation among coal miners and encourage the adoption of the voluntary components of the new noise standard. However, NIOSH believes that the results of this study will help in similar efforts with other worker populations. There is no cost to respondents.

| Respondents | Number of respondents | Number of responses/respondent (in hrs.) | Ave. burden per response (in hrs.) | Total burden (in hrs.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Coal miners in pretest | 80 | 1 | 30/60 | 40 |