Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, depending on whether C is a national bank, state member bank, or state non-member bank) under section 18(c) of the FDI Act and is exempt under HSR section (c)(7), the acquisition of financial subsidiary B is subject to HSR. If in this example C is not a Bank but rather a financial holding company, bank holding company or a securities firm, the result is the same. The non-bank portion of a merger is subject to HSR regardless of whether the non-bank business is housed in an affiliate of a financial holding company or a financial subsidiary of a bank.

7. A and B are bank holding companies that have not become financial holding companies under Gramm-Leach-Bliley. They may engage in activities closely related to banking under section 4(c)(8) of the BHCA, but not in the broader array of activities allowed under section 4(k). A acquires B, including the banks owned by B and non-bank section 4(c)(8) affiliates. The acquisition of the banks requires Federal Reserve Board approval under section 3 of the BHCA and is exempt under HSR Act section (c)(7). The acquisition of the non-bank affiliates requires Federal Reserve Board approval under section 4 of the BHCA and is exempt under HSR Act section (c)(8) if copies of all information and documents filed with the Federal Reserve Board are filed contemporaneously with the FTC and DOJ at least 30 days prior to consummation. Although the parties need not make HSR filings, (c)(7) does not exempt the entire transaction, and the copies/30-day requirements of the (c)(8) exemption must be observed for the non-banking affiliates.

8. A is a national bank that has one or more operating subsidiaries but does not have any financial subsidiaries. Under Gramm-Leach-Bliley, A's operating subsidiaries cannot engage in any activities that A cannot engage in directly. If A is to be acquired by another entity, the PNO will view this for purposes of HSR as a purely banking transaction that requires agency approval under section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act or section 18(c) of the FDI Act and not as a mixed transaction. The entire transaction will be exempt under HSR Act section (c)(7).

9. Ten entities plan to form and each have a 10% interest in a new corporation, A, which will own and operate an ATM network. Formation of joint venture corporations is generally analyzed under § 801.40 of the rules, which may require one or more of the contributors to the joint venture to file under the HSR Act for the acquisition of voting securities of the joint venture. For HSR purposes, the formation of A involves ten potentially reportable acquisitions. Each contributor that is a bank holding company will require Federal Reserve Board approval for its acquisition under section 4 of the BHCA, and accordingly, each such acquisition is exempt under HSR Act section (c)(8). In addition, a special rule, § 802.42, applies, if at least one of the ten entities forming A is a bank holding company whose acquisition of A is exempt pursuant to the (c)(8) exemption. In that case, under § 802.42, the contributors that are not bank holding companies and whose acquisitions of A are not exempted by HSR Act section (c)(8) receive a partial exemption. These entities can file the affidavits described in Rule 802.42(a) in lieu of filing HSR Forms, but otherwise remain subject to the Act and Rules (*e.g.,* waiting period; second requests).

10. Corporation A from Example 9, an ATM network owned by ten entities, now plans to acquire another ATM network, B. For HSR purposes, there will be one acquisition with A as the acquiring person. If any of the ten entities that own A is a bank holding company, it will need Federal Reserve Board approval under section 4 of the BHCA. The PNO will apply the rationale of the HSR Act section (c)(8) and § 802.42 in such an instance. Accordingly, the PNO will treat A's acquisition of B as exempt under HSR Act section (c)(8) if: (i) At least one of the entities owning A must get Federal Reserve Board approval under section 4 of the BHCA; and (ii) each such entity that must get such Federal Reserve Board approval complies with the requirements of HSR section (c)(8) by filing copies of all information and documentary material filed with the Federal Reserve Board with the FTC and DOJ contemporaneously and at least 30 days prior to consummation of the proposed transaction. If A's acquisition of B does not require any approval under section 4 of the BHCA (because none of the owners of A is a bank holding company), then A's acquisition of B will be subject to HSR. The PNO believes that this treatment of mergers of ATM networks assures effective premerger competitive review while avoiding duplicative review and minimizing burdens and costs for the parties.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–8426 Filed 4–4–00; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

[Documents No. JFMIP–SR–00–02]

Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)—Federal Financial Management System Requirements (FFMSR)

AGENCY: Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP).

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The JFMIP is seeking public comment on an exposure draft entitled ''Property Management Systems Requirements,'' dated April 2000. The draft is the first FFMSR document to address standard requirements for federal agency property management systems. The document is intended to assist agencies when developing new property management systems and when improving or evaluating existing property management systems. It provides the baseline functionality that property management systems must have a support agency missions and comply with laws and regulations. The final issuance of this JFMIP Property Management Systems Requirements document will provide the functional requirements definition necessary for agencies to comply with mandates of the Chief Financial Officers Act and the Federal financial Management Improvement Act.

DATES: Comments are due by May 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the exposure draft have been mailed to agency senior financial officials, together with a cover memo listing the questions on which JFMIP is soliciting feedback. The exposure draft and cover memo are available on the JFMIP website: *http://www.financenet.gov/financenet/fed/jfmip/jfmipexp.htm.* Comment should be addressed to JFMIP, 1990 K Street, NW, Suite 430, Washington, DC 20006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dorothy Sugiyama, (202) 219–0536 or via Internet: *dorothy.sugiyama@gsa.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996 mandated that agencies implement and maintain systems that comply substantially with Federal Financial management systems requirements, applicable Federal accounting standards, and the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. The FFMIA statute codified the JFMIP financial systems requirements documents as a key benchmark that agency systems must meet to be substantially in compliance with systems requirements provisions

under FFMIA. To support the requirements outlined in the FFMIA, we are updating requirements documents that are obsolete and publishing additional requirements documents.

Comments received will be reviewed and the exposure draft will be revised as necessary. Publication of the final requirements will be mailed to agency senior financial officials and will be available on the JFMIP website.

Karen Cleary Alderman,

Executive Director, Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

[FR Doc. 00–8332 Filed 4–4–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control And Prevention

[60Day–00–31]

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, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is providing opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection 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

1. List of Ingredients Added to Tobacco in the Manufacture of Smokeless Tobacco Products—(0920–0338)—Renewal—Office of Smoking and Health (OSH)—Oral use of smokeless tobacco represents a significant health risk which can cause cancer and a number of noncancerous oral conditions, and can lead to nicotine addiction and dependence. Furthermore, smokeless tobacco use is not a safe substitute for cigarette smoking.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) has been delegated the authority for implementing major components of the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) tobacco and health program, including collection of tobacco ingredients information. HHS's overall goal is to reduce death and disability resulting from cigarette smoking and other forms of tobacco use through programs of information, education and research.

The Comprehensive Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4401 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 99–252) requires each person who manufactures, packages, or imports smokeless tobacco products to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with a list of ingredients added to tobacco in the manufacture of smokeless tobacco products. This legislation also authorizes HHS to undertake research, and to report to the Congress (as deemed appropriate), on the health effects of the ingredients. The total annual burden is 286 hours.

The total cost to respondents is $22,000. This cost is based on an average of $1,972 per company.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Tobacco Manufacturers	11	1	26	286
Total				286

2. List of Ingredients Added to Tobacco in the Manufacture of Cigarette Products—(0920–0210)—Renewal—The Office of Smoking and Health (OSH)—Cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of premature death and disability in our Nation. Each year more than 400,000 premature deaths occur as the result of cigarette smoking related diseases.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) has the primary responsibility for the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) smoking and health program. HHS's overall goal is to reduce death and disability resulting from cigarette smoking and other forms of tobacco use through programs of information, education and research.

The Comprehensive Smoking Education Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 1336 Pub. L. 98–474) requires each person who manufactures, packages, or imports cigarettes to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with a list of ingredients added to tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes. This legislation also authorizes HHS to undertake research, and to report to the Congress (as deemed appropriate), on the health effects of the ingredients. The total annual burden is 2,660 hours.

The total cost to respondents is $189,000. This cost is based on an average cost of $13,491 per company.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses	Average burden/response (in hours)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Tobacco Manufacturers	14	1	190	2,660
Total				2,660