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 August 30, 2000.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Paul Kaboth, Banking Supervision) 1455 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44101–2566:

1. Aline Tyo Baker, Robert Quincy Baker, III, William Richard Baker, Pamela Kaye Baker, Harold Potter, Katheryn Juanita Potter, Robert Q. Baker Trust, all of Coshocton, Ohio; to acquire voting shares of Ohio Heritage Bancorp, Coshocton, Ohio, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Ohio Heritage Bank, Coshocton, Ohio.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Phillip Jackson, Applications Officer) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. Edwin L. Adler, Lake Angelus, Michigan; to retain voting shares of Clarkston Financial Corporation, Clarkston, Michigan, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Clarkston State Bank, Clarkston, Michigan.

C. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (JoAnne F. Lewellen, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480–0291:

1. Gentwo, LLLP, Wayzata, Minnesota; to acquire voting shares of Anchor Bancorp, Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Anchor Bank, N.A., Wayzata, Minnesota; Anchor Bank, West St. Paul, N.A., West St. Paul, Minnesota; Anchor Bank St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota; Heritage National Bank, North St. Paul, Minnesota; and Anchor Bank Farmington, N.A., Farmington, Minnesota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, August 10, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00–20742 Filed 8–15–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

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 application 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 September 8, 2000.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Cynthia C. Goodwin, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–2713:

1. Cumberland Bancorp, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee; to acquire 50 percent of the voting shares of Insurors Bank of Tennessee (in organization), Nashville, Tennessee.

2. InsCorp, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 50 percent of the voting shares of Insurors Bank of Tennessee (in organization), Nashville, Tennessee.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (JoAnne F. Lewellen, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480–0291:

1. Inter-Mountain Bancorp., Inc., Bozeman, Montana; to merge with Westbanco, West Yellowstone, Montana, and thereby indirectly acquire First Security Bank of West Yellowstone, West Yellowstone, Montana.

C. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (D. Michael Manies, Assistant Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. Central Financial Corporation, Hutchinson, Kansas; to acquire 20 percent of the voting shares of New Frontier Bancshares, Inc., St. Charles, Missouri, and thereby indirectly acquire New Frontier Bank, St. Charles, Missouri, a de novo bank (in organization).

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, August 10, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00–20743 Filed 8–15–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The information collection requirements described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is soliciting public comments on the proposal to extend through November 30, 2003 the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in its Alternative Fuel Rule. That clearance expires on November 30, 2000.

DATES: Comments must be filed by October 16, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H–159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. All comments should be captioned ''Alternative Fuel Rule: Paperwork comment.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be addressed to Neil Blickman, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Room S–4302, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' means agency request or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. 44 U.S.C. 3502(3), 5 CFR 1320.3(c). As required by section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC is providing this opportunity for public

comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing paperwork clearance for the Alternative Fuel Rule.

The FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

The Alternative Fuel Rule, 16 CFR Part 309 (Control Number: 3084–0094), issued under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102–486, requires disclosure of specific information on labels posted on fuel dispensers for non-liquid alternative fuels and on labels on alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs). To ensure the accuracy of these disclosures, the Rule also requires that sellers maintain records substantiating product-specific disclosures they include on these labels.

Burden Statement

It is common practice for alternative fuel industry members to determine and monitor fuel ratings in the normal course of their business activities. This is because industry members must know and determine the fuel ratings of their products in order to monitor quality and to decide how to market them. ''Burden'' for PRA purposes is defined to exclude effort that would be expended regardless of any regulatory requirement. 5 CFR 1320.2(b)(2). Moreover, as originally anticipated when the Rule was promulgated in 1995, many of the information collection requirements and the originally-estimated hours were associated with one-time start up tasks of implementing standard systems and processes.

Other factors also limit the burden associated with the Rule. Certification may be a one-time event or require only infrequent revision. Disclosures on electric vehicle fuel dispensing systems may be useable for several years. (Label specifications were designed to produce labels to withstand the elements for several years.) Nonetheless, there is still some burden associated with posting labels. There also will be some minimal burden associated with new or revised certification of fuel ratings and recordkeeping. The burden on vehicle manufacturers is limited because only newly-manufactured vehicles will require label posting and manufacturers produce very few new models each year. Finally, there will be some burden, also minor, associated with recordkeeping requirements.

Estimated total annual hours burden: 1,500 total burden hours, rounded.

Non-liquid alternative fuels: Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that all 1,600 industry members will be subject to the Rule's recordkeeping requirements (associated with fuel rating certification) and that compliance will require approximately one-tenth hour each per year for a total of 160 hours.

Certification: Staff estimates that the Rule's fuel rating certification requirements will affect approximately 350 industry members (compressed natural gas producers and distributors and manufacturers of electric vehicle fuel dispensing systems) and consume approximately one hour each per year for a total of 350 hours.

Labeling: Staff estimates that labeling requirements will affect approximately nine of every ten industry members (or roughly 1,400 members), but that the number of annually affected members is only 280 because labels may remain effective for several years (staff assumes that in any given year approximately 20% of 1,400 industry members will need to replace their labels). Staff estimates that industry members require approximately one hour each per year for labeling their fuel dispensers for a total of 280 hours.

Sub-total: 790 hours (160 + 350 + 280)

AFV manufacturers: Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that all 58 manufacturers will require 30 minutes to comply with the Rule's recordkeeping requirements for a total of 29 hours.

Producing labels: Staff estimates 2.5 hours as the average time required of manufacturers to produce labels for each of the five new AFV models introduced among them each year for a total of 12.5 hours.

Posting labels: Staff estimates 2 minutes as the average time to comply with the posting requirements for each of the approximately 20,000 new AFVs manufactured each year for a total of 667 hours.

Sub-total: approximately 708 hours (29 + 12.5 + 667)

Thus, total burden for these industries combined is approximately 1,500 hours (790 + 708).

Estimated labor costs: $27,000, rounded.

Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics staff, the average compensation for producers and distributors in the fuel industry is $19.42 per hour and $8.42 per hour for service station employees; the average compensation for workers in the vehicle industry is $19.14 per hour.

Non-liquid alternative fuels: Certification and labeling: Generally, all of the estimated hours except for recordkeeping will be performed by producers and distributors of fuels. Thus, the associated labor costs would be $12,234.60 (630 hours × $19.14).

Recordkeeping: only 1/6 of the total 160 hours will be performed by the producers and distributors of fuels; the other 5/6 is attributable to service station employees (1/6 = 27 hours × $19.42 = $524.34 + (5/6 = 133 hours × $8.42 = $1,119.86) = $1,644.20, for an estimated labor cost to the entire industry of $13,878.80.

AFV manufacturers: The maximum labor cost to the entire industry is approximately $13,551.12 per year for recordkeeping and producing and posting labels (708 total hours × $19.14/hour).

Thus, estimated total labor cost for both industries for all paperwork requirements is $27,000 ($13,878.80 + $13,551.12) per year, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Estimated annual non-labor cost burden: $8,000, rounded.

Non-liquid alternative fuels: Staff believes that there are no current start-up costs associated with the Rule, inasmuch as the Rule has been effective since 1995. Industry members, therefore, have in place the capital equipment and means necessary, especially to determine automotive fuel ratings and comply with the Rule. Industry members, however, incur the cost of procuring fuel dispenser and AFV labels to comply with the Rule. The estimated annual fuel labeling cost, based on estimates of 360 fuel dispensers (assumptions: An estimated 20% of 900 total retailers need to replace labels in any given year given an approximate five-year life for labels—*i.e.*, 180 retailers—multiplied by an average of two dispensers per retailer) at thirty-eight cents for each label (per industry sources), is $136.80.

AFV manufacturers: Here, too, staff believes that there are no current start-up costs associated with the Rule, for the same reasons as stated immediately above regarding the non-liquid alternative fuel industry. However,

based on the labeling of an estimated 20,000 new and used AFVs each year at thirty-eight cents for each label (per industry sources), the annual AFV labeling cost is estimated to be $7,600. Estimated total annual non-labor cost burden associated with the Rule, therefore, would be $8,000 ($136.80 + $7,600.00), rounded to the nearest thousand.

Debra A. Valentine,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 00–20779 Filed 8–15–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 00N–1435]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness of New Animal Drugs

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension for an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the reporting requirements necessary to meet the substantial evidence standard to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of a new animal drug.

DATES: Submit written or electronic comments on the collection of information by October 16, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information via the Internet at: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/oc/dockets/comments/commentdocket.cfm. Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

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: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. ''Collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Substantial Evidence of Effectiveness of New Animal Drugs—21 CFR Part 514 (OMB Control Number 0910–0356)—Extension

Congress enacted the Animal Drug Availability Act of 1996 (ADAA) (Public Law 104–250) on October 9, 1996. As directed by the ADAA, FDA published a final rule on July 28, 1999 (64 FR 40746), amending part 514 (21 CFR part 514) to further define substantial evidence in a manner that encourages the submission of new animal drug applications (NADA's), supplemental NADA's and encourages dose range labeling. Substantial evidence is the standard that a sponsor must meet to demonstrate the effectiveness of a new animal drug for its intended uses under the conditions of use suggested in its proposed labeling. It is defined as evidence consisting of one or more adequate and well-controlled studies, such as a study in a target species, study in laboratory animals, field study, bioequivalence study, or an in vitro study, on the basis of which it could fairly and reasonably be concluded by qualified experts that the new animal drug will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or proposed labeling thereof. The provisions of § 514.4(a) provide the agency with greater flexibility to make case-specific scientific determinations regarding the number and types of adequate and well-controlled studies that will provide, in an efficient manner, substantial evidence that a new animal drug is effective. The agency believes this regulation over time, it will reduce the number of adequate and well-controlled studies necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of certain combination new animal drugs, it will eliminate the need for an adequate and well-controlled dose titration study, and it may, in limited instances, reduce or eliminate the number of adequate and well-controlled field investigations necessary to demonstrate by substantial evidence the effectiveness of a new animal drug.

Respondents to this collection of information are persons and businesses, including small businesses.

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