

the switch. With regard to the provision of unbundled packet switching, SWBT demonstrates that it has a legal obligation in Kansas and Oklahoma to provide packet switching according to the rules set forth in the UNE Remand Order. *See Revision of the Commission's Rules Specifying the Portions of the Nation's Local Telephone Networks That Incumbent Local Telephone Companies Must Make Available to Competitors*, 65 FR 2542 (2000).

17. *Checklist item 8—White pages directory listings.* SWBT satisfies the requirements of checklist item 8 in both Kansas and Oklahoma. This checklist item ensures that white pages listings for customers of different carriers are comparable, in terms of accuracy and reliability, notwithstanding the identity of the customer's telephone service provider. SWBT demonstrates that its provision of white pages listings to customers of competitive LECs is nondiscriminatory in terms of their appearance and integration, and that it provides white pages listings for competing carriers' customers with the same accuracy and reliability that it provides to its own customers.

18. *Checklist item 13—Reciprocal compensation.* SWBT satisfies the requirements of checklist item 13 in both Kansas and Oklahoma. SWBT demonstrates that it has reciprocal compensation arrangements in accordance with section 252(d)(2), and that it is making all required payments in a timely manner. Given that the Commission had not yet determined the status of ISP-bound traffic, refusing to pay reciprocal compensation does not violate the requirements of checklist item 13 at the present time.

19. *Checklist item 14—Resale.* SWBT demonstrates that it makes telecommunications services available for resale in accordance with sections 251(c)(4) and 252(d)(3), and thus satisfies the requirements of checklist item 14 in both Kansas and Oklahoma. SWBT also makes its retail telecommunications services available for resale without unreasonable or discriminatory conditions or limitations. We also find that SWBT satisfies the provisioning requirements of checklist item 14 in both Kansas and Oklahoma because SWBT provisions competitive LECs' orders for resale in substantially the same time and manner as for its retail customers.

20. *Checklist items 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12.* An applicant under section 271 must also demonstrate that it complies with checklist item 3 (poles, ducts, conduits and rights of way), item 5 (unbundled local transport), item 7 (911/E911 access and directory

assistance/operator services), item 9 (numbering administration), item 10 (databases and associated signaling), item 11 (number portability), and item 12 (local dialing parity). Based upon the evidence in the record, we conclude that SWBT demonstrates that it is in compliance with checklist items 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in both Kansas and Oklahoma. The Kansas and Oklahoma Commissions also conclude that SWBT complies with the requirements of each of these checklist items.

21. *Section 272 compliance.* SWBT demonstrates that it will comply with the requirements of section 272. Pursuant to section 271(d)(3), SWBT must demonstrate that it will comply with the structural, transitional, and nondiscriminatory requirements of section 272, as well as certain requirements governing its marketing arrangements. SWBT shows that it will provide interLATA telecommunications through structurally separate affiliates, and that it will operate in a nondiscriminatory manner with respect to these affiliates and unaffiliated third parties. In addition, SWBT demonstrates that it will comply with public disclosure requirements of section 272, which requires SWBT to post on the Internet certain information about transactions with its affiliates. Finally, SWBT demonstrates compliance with the joint marketing requirements of section 272.

22. *Public interest standard.* We conclude that approval of this application is consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity. While no single factor is dispositive in our public interest analysis, our overriding goal is to ensure that nothing undermines our conclusion, based on our analysis of checklist compliance, that markets are open to competition. We note that a strong public interest showing cannot overcome failure to demonstrate compliance with one or more checklist items.

23. Among other factors, we may review the local and long distance markets to ensure that there are not unusual circumstances that would make entry contrary to the public interest under the particular circumstances of this Application. We find that, consistent with our extensive review of the competitive checklist, barriers to competitive entry in the local market have been removed and the local exchange market today is open to competition. We also find that the record confirms our view that a BOC's entry into the long distance market will benefit consumers and competition if the relevant local exchange market is

open to competition consistent with the competitive checklist.

24. We also find that the performance monitoring and enforcement mechanisms developed in Kansas and Oklahoma, in combination with other factors, provide meaningful assurance that SWBT will continue to satisfy the requirements of section 271 after entering the long distance market. Where, as here, a BOC relies on performance monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to provide such assurance, we review the mechanisms involved to ensure that they are likely to perform as promised. We conclude that these mechanisms have a reasonable design and are likely to provide incentives sufficient to foster post-entry checklist compliance.

25. *Section 271(d)(6) enforcement authority.* Congress sought to create incentives for BOCs to cooperate with competitors by withholding long distance authorization until they satisfy various conditions related to local competition. We note that these incentives may diminish with respect to a given state once a BOC receives authorization to provide interLATA service in that state. The statute nonetheless mandates that a BOC comply fully with section 271's requirements both before and after it receives approval from the Commission and competes in the interLATA market. Working in concert with state commissions, we intend to monitor closely post-entry compliance and to enforce vigorously the provisions of section 271 using the various enforcement tools Congress provided us in the Communications Act. Swift and effective post-approval enforcement of section 271's requirements is essential to Congress' goal of achieving last competition in local markets.

Federal Communications Commission.

Shirley Suggs,

Chief, Publications Group.

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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 February 26, 2001.

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

1. *WB&T Bankshares, Inc.*, Waycross, Georgia; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Guardian Bank, Valdosta, Georgia (in organization).

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

1. *BSB Community Bancorporation, Inc.*, Benton, Wisconsin; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Benton State Bank, Benton, Wisconsin.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 26, 2001.

Robert deV. Frierson

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-2716 Filed 1-31-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30DAY-16-01]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) publishes a list of information collection requests under review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). To request a copy of these requests, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer at (404) 639-7090. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, room 10235, Washington, DC 20503. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Developing Communication to Reduce Workplace Violence and Assault Against Taxicab Drivers—New—The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 violence and assault in the workplace, NIOSH is conducting health communication research to determine the most effective means of promoting preventive behavior among taxicab drivers, a high risk occupational group. This research is based upon the following NIOSH publications: “Alert: Preventing Homicide in the Workplace” (NIOSH, 1993) and “Violence in the Workplace—Risk Factors and Prevention Strategies” (NIOSH, 1996).

Violence is a significant cause of injury and death in the workplace. It was the second leading cause of death in 1997, accounting for approximately

18% of worker fatalities during that year (BLS, 1998). Approximately 85% of occupational homicides involved robberies, and approximately four-fifths of the homicides were the result of shootings. An increased risk of workplace homicide was clustered within certain occupational areas including sales occupations, protective service occupations, and taxicab drivers. Furthermore, 60% of occupational fatalities within taxicab drivers were due to homicide (BLS, 1998). Although these statistics are significant, a limited amount of information is known concerning the level of worker awareness about the risk of workplace violence. In addition, little is known about the level of worker self-efficacy in regard to recommended preventive measures or the current status of the prevention strategies utilized by both the worker and employer. Therefore, the goal of this study is to identify those communication variables that are most effective in increasing the following in regard to workplace violence prevention: worker awareness, comprehension, and use of recommendations in the workplace.

The study will accomplish the following specific aims: (1) To conduct three phases of message pretesting for the purpose of determining the appropriate versions of the print variables, supporting graphics, and survey instruments to include in the study; (2) to conduct a small-scale pilot study using the communication variables and survey instruments developed in aim #1; (3) to conduct a large scale study with taxicab drivers for the purpose of determining the most effective combination of communication variables that influence attitudes, intentions, and behavior regarding the prevention of workplace violence and assault against taxicab drivers; and (4) to propose a health communication template using message framing and appropriate issue involvement manipulations that can be tested in the future for its potential use in promoting the prevention of workplace violence among high-risk occupational groups such as taxicab drivers. In addition, a follow-up survey at 1, 3, and 6 months will assess any corresponding behavior change over time.

The total burden for this project is 2,300 hours.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses	Average hour per response
Phase I Pretest	60	1	1
Phase II Pretest	60	1	1
Phase III Pretest	15	1	1
Pilot Test	300	1	30/60