

requirement is one hour per provider not already in compliance, for a total of 2,899 hours.

The Funeral Rule also requires funeral providers to answer telephone inquiries about the provider's offerings or prices. Industry data indicate that only about nine percent of funeral purchasers make telephone inquiries, with each call lasting an estimated three minutes. Only about half of that additional time is attributed to disclosures required solely by the Rule, since many providers would provide the requested information even without it. Thus, assuming that the average purchaser makes two calls per funeral to compare prices, the estimated burden is 10,350 hours [$(\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \text{ minute call} \times 2 \text{ calls/funeral}) \times 207,000 \text{ funerals (nine percent of 2,300,000 funerals/year)}$]. This burden likely will decline over time as consumers increasingly rely on the Internet for funeral price information.

In sum, the disclosure total is 57,849 hours (44,600 + 2,899 + 10,350). The total estimated hours burden associated with the Rule for both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements is 80,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (22,300 hours for recordkeeping + 57,849 hours for disclosure).

Estimated annual cost burden: \$3,900,000, rounded (\$3,560,000 in labor costs and \$340,000 in non-labor costs).

Labor costs: Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rate used below are averages.

Clerical personnel, at an hourly rate of \$10, can perform the recordkeeping tasks required under the Rule. Based on the estimated hour burden of 22,300 hours, the estimated cost burden for recordkeeping is \$223,000 ($\$10 \times 22,300 \text{ hours}$).

The two hours required of each provider, on average, to update price lists should consist of approximately 1.5 hours of managerial or professional time, at \$75 per hour, and .5 hours of clerical time, at \$10 per hour, for a total of \$117.50 per provider. Thus, the estimated total cost burden for maintaining price lists is \$2,620,250 ($\$117.50 \times 22,300 \text{ providers}$).

The cost of providing written documentation of the goods and services selected by the consumer is 2,899 hours of managerial or professional time at approximately \$75 per hour, or \$217,425.

The cost of responding to telephone inquiries about offerings or prices is 10,350 hours of managerial or professional time at \$75, or \$776,250.

The total labor cost of the three disclosure requirements imposed by the Funeral Rule is \$3,613,925 (\$2,620,250 + \$217,425 + \$776,250). The total labor cost for recordkeeping and disclosures is \$3,837,000 (\$223,000 for recordkeeping + \$3,613,925 for disclosures), rounded to the nearest thousand.

Capital or other non-labor costs: The Rule imposes minimal capital costs and no current startup costs. The Rule first took effect in 1984 and the revised Rule took effect in 1994, so funeral providers should already have in place capital equipment to carry out tasks associated with Rule compliance. Moreover, most funeral homes already have access, for other business purposes, to the ordinary office equipment needed for compliance, so the Rule likely imposes minimal additional capital expense.

Compliance with the Rule, however, does entail some expense to funeral providers for printing and duplication of price lists. Based on a rough estimate of 300 pages per year per provider for copies of the various price lists, at 5 cents per page, and 22,300 providers, the total cost burden associated with printing and copying is \$334,500. In addition, the estimated 2,899 providers not already providing written documentation of funeral arrangements apart from the Rule will incur additional printing and copying costs. Assuming that those providers use the standard two-page form shown in the Compliance Guide, at 5 cents per page, at an average of 20 funerals per year, the added cost burden would be \$5,798. Thus, estimated non-labor costs are \$340,000, rounded to the nearest thousand.

The cost of training associated with Rule compliance is generally included in continuing education requirements for licensing and voluntary certification programs. Moreover, the FTC has provided its Compliance Guide to all funeral providers at no cost, and additional copies are available on the FTC web site or by mail. Accordingly, the Rule imposes no additional training costs.

William E. Kovacic,

General Counsel.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service; Availability of Final Environmental Impact Statement: United States Mission to the United Nations; Extension of Comment Period

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), the General Services Administration (GSA) has filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and made available to other government agencies and interested private parties, the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the demolition of the Federal building currently housing the United States Mission to the United Nations (USUN) and the subsequent construction of a new facility on the same site. A public hearing for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement was held on Wednesday, June 13th, 2001.

The FEIS is on file at GSA offices in Manhattan, Manhattan Community District #6 and the Mid-Manhattan Library. Copies of the FEIS Executive Summary or additional information may be obtained from: General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service—2PT, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1609, New York, New York, 10278, Attn: Peter Sneed.

This notice was originally published on September 6, 2001 (66 FR 46639). The deadline for submitting written comments has been extended until Friday, December 14, 2001 and should be addressed to General Services Administration in care of the above noted individual.

Dated: November 14, 2001.

Edmond F. Schorno,

Regional Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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Federal Acquisition Regulation; Proposed Collection; OMB Circular A- 119

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA),