

approximately 5 p.m. two business days before the meeting for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement that not only lists applications, but also indicates procedural and other information about the meeting.

Dated: August 11, 1999.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 99-21116 Filed 8-11-99; 11:02 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, August 18, 1999.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, C Street entrance between 20th and 21st Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Discussion Agenda

1. Electronic delivery of federally mandated disclosures: (a) proposed rules for public comment authorizing the electronic delivery of disclosures required by Regulations B (Equal Credit Opportunity) (proposed earlier for public comment; Docket No. R-1006); E (Electronic Fund Transfers) (interim rule published earlier with request for comment; Docket No. R-1002); M (Consumer Leasing) (proposed earlier for public; Docket No. R-1004); Z (Truth in Lending) (proposed earlier for public comment; Docket No. R-1005); and DD (Truth in Savings) (proposed earlier for public comment; Docket No. R-1003); and (b) proposed interim rule under Regulation DD permitting depository institutions to provide periodic account activity statements electronically.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

Note: This meeting will be recorded for the benefit of those unable to attend. Cassettes

will be available for listening in the Board's Freedom of Information Office, and copies may be ordered for \$6 per cassette by calling 202-452-3684 or by writing to: Freedom of Information Office, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Lynn S. Fox, Assistant to the Board; 202-452-3204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 for a recorded announcement of this meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement. (The Web site also includes procedural and other information about the open meeting.)

Dated: August 11, 1999.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 99-21117 Filed 8-11-99; 11:02 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 DAY-18-99]

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 Projects

1. Evaluation of the Needlestick Injury Alert—NEW—The mission of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is to promote "safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention." NIOSH not only investigates and

identifies occupational safety and health hazards, the Institute also develops recommendations for controlling those hazards. In some cases, NIOSH distributes these recommendations about the hazard directly to affected workplaces.

One way that NIOSH accomplishes this is through the Alert. The Alert is usually a six to ten page document that outlines the causes and detection of the hazard and recommendations for controlling the risk to workers. One of the central goals of the Alert is to educate employers and encourage them to take steps to reduce the risks to their workers. It is also important that the recommendations in the Alert provide them with sufficient information.

The Alert chosen for this study concerns the risk of needlestick injuries (NSI) to health care workers. Although there is not precise information about the frequency of NSI in the United States, it has been estimated that approximately 800,000 of these injuries occur each year. As a result of NSI, health care workers can be exposed to HIV, and the Hepatitis B and C viruses. It is believed that the incidence of NSI account for the majority of occupational transmission of these pathogens to health care workers.

In the proposed study, NIOSH will send the Alert to one of two individuals with formal responsibility for employee health and safety in hospitals—Directors of Infection Control and Directors of Health and Safety. NIOSH will then follow-up with a randomly selected sample of hospitals at two points in time. The recipient of the Alert will be interviewed two to six weeks after the Alert was sent and ten to fourteen weeks later, the other key individual will be interviewed.

Broadly, the goals of the study are to: (1) assess whether, and under what circumstances, the Alert encourages employers to adopt control measures, and (2) ascertain whether the information in the Alert assists employers in implementing control measures. Overall, the hope is that the study will reveal ways of making the Alert a more effective tool for primary prevention. The total burden hours are 294.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden per response
Directors of Infection Control	450	1	0.3333
Directors of Health and Safety	450	1	0.3333

Dated: August 9, 1999.

Nancy Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning and Evaluation Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 99-20944 Filed 8-12-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 DAY-20-99]

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

The Role of Positive and Negative Emotion in Promoting Hearing Conservation Behaviors Among Coal Miners—New—The mission of the

National Institute of 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.

NIOSH believes that there are two broad strategies for reducing the risk of

hearing loss. First, wherever possible, engineering controls have to be implemented at the source of the hazardous noise. Second, workers have to be educated about hazardous levels of noise and what they can do to prevent hearing loss. This study falls into the latter category.

The study is required because past efforts at educating coal miners about hearing loss have had only mixed success. Hearing loss occurs without pain or obvious physical abnormalities, so it has been difficult to create a sense of urgency about this problem among workers. NIOSH has to identify new and more effective ways of promoting hearing conservation behaviors.

In this study, 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 risk and promoting safer behaviors. Different messages will be sent to five different groups of coal miners. All participants will receive some beneficial information. 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. However, NIOSH believes that the results of this study will help in similar efforts with other worker populations. The total burden hours are 340.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)
Coal Miners in Pretest	80	1	.5
Coal Miners in Study	300	2	.5

2. Measurement of Stress and Stressful Life Events in Black Women of Reproductive Age (0920-0356)—Reinstatement—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. A review of studies of psycho-social factors and adverse pregnancy outcome supports the hypothesis that high levels of exposure to stressful life experiences put black women at increased risk for adverse reproductive outcome, particularly Pre-Term Delivery (PTD) and Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW). The purpose of this study is to evaluate the reliability and validity of existing instruments that measure stress and stressful life events in black women of reproductive age. Eligible subjects will be black women who live in the Atlanta metropolitan

area. Subjects will be recruited from flyers, newspaper announcements, hospitals and clinics in the metropolitan Atlanta area. Subjects will be screened and selected based on age (18-30 or 31-45 years), years of education (12, 13-15, 16 or more), and pregnancy status (pregnant, not pregnant). A maximum of thirty women will be selected for each combination of age, education and pregnancy status. The minimum age for participation will be 18 to avoid the complications due to requirement of parental consent. Women will be excluded if they use illicit drugs, such as heroin, cocaine and marijuana because these substances may alter the metabolism of cortisol. The contact, timing and spacing of the interviews and laboratory collection are based on

the methodology developed and used for conducting reliability and validity tests. Approximately one half of the women will be pregnant at the time of data collection.

Women enrolled in the study respond to a series of face-to-face and self-administered demographic and psycho-social questionnaires. Women are also asked to provide a saliva sample so that we can correlate reported levels of stress with biological measures of stress.

Participation in this study is voluntary and participants will receive compensation for their time. A written informed consent will be obtained and oversight will be provided by local institutional review board.

This project should take two years. One hundred fifteen (115) women will