

Auction; Comment Sought on Request for Temporary Delay from MicroTrax," *Public Notice*, DA 98-2144 (rel. October 23, 1998), 63 FR 57688 (October 28, 1998) ("*LMS Stay Public Notice*"). The Bureau received nine comments in response to the *LMS Stay Public Notice*.

2. MicroTrax, and other commenters, specifically note that information on Federal usage of the 902-928 MHz band has not been released by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration ("NTIA"). Pursuant to authority delegated by 47 CFR 0.131, the Bureau will postpone the commencement of the LMS auction to give potential bidders a reasonable opportunity to consider deployment and technical information that NTIA is currently compiling regarding government primary users occupying the 902-928 MHz band. Commencement of the LMS auction is now scheduled for February 23, 1999.

3. In light of this action, any applications manually filed to date will be returned. However, the window for filing the FCC Form 175 will remain open until 5:30 p.m. ET on January 25, 1999. The following critical dates now apply to the rescheduled LMS auction:

Pre-Auction Deadlines:

- Short Form Application (FCC Form 175)—January 25, 1999; 5:30 p.m. ET.
- Upfront Payments (via wire transfer)—February 8, 1999; 6:00 p.m. ET.
- Auction—February 23, 1999.

A subsequent Public Notice will be released announcing a complete list of revised pre-auction deadlines.

Federal Communications Commission.

Amy Zoslov,

Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

[FR Doc. 98-30639 Filed 11-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Sunshine Act Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Board of Directors will meet in open session at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, November 17, 1998, to consider the following matters:

Summary Agenda: No substantive discussion of the following items is anticipated. These matters will be resolved with a single vote unless a member of the Board of Directors

requests that an item be moved to the discussion agenda.

Disposition of minutes of previous Board of Directors' meetings.

Reports of actions taken pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Directors.

Memorandum re: Budget Variance Summary Report for the Nine Months Ending September 30, 1998.

Discussion Agenda: Memorandum and resolution re: Final Statement of Policy for Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room on the sixth floor of the FDIC Building located at 550-17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC.

The FDIC will provide attendees with auxiliary aids (e.g., sign language interpretation) required for this meeting. Those attendees needing such assistance should call (202) 416-2449 (Voice); (202) 416-2004 (TTY), to make necessary arrangements.

Requests for further information concerning the meeting may be directed to Mr. Robert E. Feldman, Executive Secretary of the Corporation, at (202) 898-6757.

Dated: November 10, 1998.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-30655 Filed 11-12-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Freight Forwarder License Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission applications for licenses as ocean freight forwarders pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. app. 1718 and 46 CFR part 510).

Persons knowing of any reason why any of the following applicants should not receive a license are requested to contact the Office of Freight Forwarders, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573.

Unlimited Express Corporation, 149-15 177th Street, 2nd Floor, Jamaica, NY 11434, Officer: Danny Chi-Shiung Yin, Managing Director
Universal Freight Forwarders, Inc., 8225 N.W. 80th Street, Miami, FL 33166, Officers: Luz M. Rios, President, Matilde Portela, Vice President
Southern Cross Shipping Co., 2200 Severn Avenue #Q-105, Metairie, LA 70001, Brian Leslie Scheele, Sole Proprietor

Dated: November 9, 1998.

Joseph C. Polking,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-30485 Filed 11-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The proposed 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. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is soliciting public comments on proposed extensions of Paperwork Reduction Act clearance for information collection requirements associated with five rules issued and enforced by the Commission. OMB has extended the expiration for these clearances by 180 days, from September 30, 1998 to March 29, 1999. The FTC proposes that OMB extend its approval for the regulations an additional three years from the prior expiration date of September 30, 1998.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before January 15, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Gary M. Greenfield, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, 202-326-2753. All comments should be identified as responding to this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Gary M. Greenfield, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, 202-326-2753.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (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 requests 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 regulations noted herein.

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 relevant information collection requirements are as follows:

1. The Funeral Rule, 16 CFR Part 453 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0025), ensures that consumers who are purchasing funeral goods and services have accurate information about the terms and conditions (especially prices) for such goods and services. The Rule requires that funeral providers disclose this information to consumers and maintain records to facilitate enforcement of the Rule.

Estimated annual hours burden: The estimated burden associated with the collection of information required by the Rule is 22,300 hours for recordkeeping and 57,900 hours for disclosures, for a total of 80,200 hours. This estimate is based on the number of funeral providers (approximately 22,300), the number of funerals annually (approximately 2.3 million), and the time needed to fulfill the information collection tasks required by the Rule.

Recordkeeping: The Rule requires that funeral providers retain copies of price lists and statements of funeral goods and services selected by consumers. Based on a maximum average burden of one hour per provider per year for this task, the total burden for the 22,300 providers is 22,300 hours. This estimate is unchanged from 1995.

Disclosure: The Rule requires that funeral providers (1) maintain current price lists for funeral goods and services, (2) provide written documentation of the funeral goods and services selected by consumers making funeral arrangements, and (3) provide information about funeral prices in response to telephone inquiries.

Maintaining current price lists requires that funeral providers revise their price lists from time to time through the year to reflect price

changes. Based on a maximum average burden of two hours per provider per year for this task, the total burden for 22,300 providers is 44,600 hours. This estimate is unchanged from the FTC's previous estimate in 1995.

The original rulemaking record indicated that 87 percent of funeral providers provided written documentation of funeral arrangements, even in the absence of the Rule's requirements.¹

Accordingly, the Rule imposes a disclosure burden on 2,899 providers (13 percent of 22,300 providers). These providers are typically the smallest funeral homes. The disclosure requirement can be satisfied through the use of a standard form (an example of which is available to the industry in the Compliance Guide to the Funeral Rule). Based on an estimation that these smaller homes arrange, on average, approximately 20 funerals per year and that it would take each of them about 3 minutes to record prices for each consumer on the standard form, FTC staff estimates that the total burden associated with this disclosure 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 attributable to disclosures required solely by the Rule, since many providers would provide the requested information even without the Rule. 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), rounded to 57,900 hours. The total estimated hours burden associated with the Rule for both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements is 80,200 (Recordkeeping: 22,300 hours+Disclosure: 57,900 hours).

¹ The original version of the Funeral Rule required that funeral providers retain a copy of and give each customer a separate "Statement of Funeral Goods and Services Selected." The 1994 amendments to the Rule eliminated that requirement, allowing instead for such disclosures to be incorporated into a written contract, bill of sale, or other record of a transaction that providers use to memorialize sales agreements with customers.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$3,900,000, rounded (\$3,560,000 in labor costs and \$340,300 in non-labor costs).

Labor costs: Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rates 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 ($\$117.50 \times 22,300 \text{ providers}$) (rounded to \$2,620,000).

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 (rounded to \$217,000).

The cost of responding to telephone inquiries about offerings or prices is 10,350 hours of managerial or professional time at \$75, or \$766,250 (rounded to \$766,000).

The total labor cost of the three disclosure requirements imposed by the Funeral Rule is \$3,337,000 ($\$2,620,000 + \$217,000 + \$766,000$). The total labor cost for recordkeeping and disclosures is \$3,560,000 ($\$223,000 \text{ for recordkeeping} + \$3,337,000 \text{ for disclosures}$).

Capital or other non-labor costs: The Rule imposes minimal capital costs and no current start-up 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, rounded to \$5,800. Thus, estimated non-labor costs are \$340,300.

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.

2. The Used Car Rule 16 CFR Part 455 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0108), facilitates informed purchasing decisions by consumers by requiring used car dealers to disclose information about warranty coverage, if any, and the mechanical condition of used cars they offer for sale.

Estimated annual hours burden: The FTC is requesting approval for an estimated burden of 2,225,000 hours relating solely to disclosure requirements.² This estimate is based on the number of used car dealers (approximately 80,000 according to industry sources³), the number of used cars sold by dealers annually (approximately 30,000,000, according to industry data), and the time needed to fulfill the information collection tasks required by the Rule.⁴ The current estimated annual burden reflects a small decrease from the prior estimate, attributable to a more accurate estimate of the number of used cars sold by dealers.

The Rule requires that used car dealers display a one-page, double-sided Buyers Guide in the window of each used car they offer for sale. The component tasks associated with the requirement include (1) ordering and

stocking Buyers Guide forms, (2) entering applicable data on Buyers Guides, (3) posting the Buyers Guides on vehicles, and (4) making any necessary revisions in Buyers Guides.

Dealers should need no more than an average of one hour per year to obtain Buyers Guide forms, which are readily available from many commercial printers or could be produced by an office word-processing or desk-top publishing system. Based on a universe of 80,000 dealers, the annual hours burden for producing or obtaining and stocking Buyers guides is 80,000 hours.

Copying vehicle-specific data from dealer inventories to the Buyers Guide forms may take up to two minutes per vehicle if done by hand, and only seconds for those dealers who have automated the process. Adding the warranty information may take an additional one minute for vehicles offered with a warranty, and only seconds for vehicles offered with no warranty (in which case dealers merely check off the "no warranty" box). FTC staff estimates the overall average time needed to fill out Buyers Guides is 2.5 minutes per vehicle. Applied to an estimate of 30,000,000 used cars, this amounts to 1,250,000 hours.

Although there will be substantial variance in the time required to post the Buyers Guides on each used car, FTC staff estimates that, on average, dealers will spend 1.75 minutes per vehicle to match the correct Buyers Guide to the vehicle and physically attach it to one of its windows. Based on 30,000,000 vehicles sold, the burden associated with this task is 875,000 hours. Insofar as dealers are able to integrate this process into other activities perform in their ordinary course of business, this estimate likely overstates the actual burden.

If negotiations between buyer and seller over warranty coverage produce a sale on terms other than those originally entered on the Buyers Guide, the dealer must revise the Guide to reflect the actual terms of sale. According to the rulemaking record, bargaining over warranty coverage rarely occurs. Allowing for revision in 2% of sales, at two minutes per revision, staff estimates that dealers will spend 20,000 hours annually revising Buyers Guides.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$31,500,000, consisting of \$22,500,000 in labor costs and \$9,000,000 in non-labor costs.

Labor costs: Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. Staff has determined that all of the tasks associated with ordering forms, entering data on Buyers Guides,

posting Buyers Guides on vehicles, and revising them as needed are typically done by clerical or low-level administrative personnel. Using a clerical cost rate of \$10 per hour and an estimate of 2,225,000 burden hours for disclosure requirements, the total labor cost burden would be approximately \$22,500,000.

Capital or other non-labor costs: The cost of the Buyers Guide form itself is estimated to be 30 cents per form, so that forms for 30 million vehicles would cost dealers \$9,000,000. In making this estimate, staff conservatively assumes that all dealers will purchase preprinted forms instead of producing them internally, although dealers may produce them at minimal expense using current office automation technology. Capital and start-up costs associated with the Rule are de minimis.

3. The Consumer Product Warranty Rule, 16 CFR part 701 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0111), prevents deception by providing consumers with information to assess written warranty terms. The Rule requires that written warranties disclose certain material facts regarding their terms and conditions.

Estimated annual hours burden: In 1995, FTC staff estimated that the required disclosures imposed an average annual burden of 8 hours on each of approximately 4,241 warrantors of products. Because there have been no changes to the Rule's requirements, staff has no reason to believe that this estimate requires revision. Based on this assumption, the total compliance burden relating to disclosures is approximately 34,000 hours (rounded from 33,928).⁵ Nonetheless, this estimate likely overstates substantially the actual burden because most warrantors would disclose the terms and conditions of their warranties even in the absence of the Rule.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$340,000, consisting solely of labor costs.

Labor cost: The work required to comply with the Rule (ensuring that warranties are printed and included with the product) mostly involves clerical or production staff. Based on an average hourly rate of \$10 for these employees and the total hours burden of 34,000 hours, the annual labor cost is approximately \$340,000.

Capital or other non-labor cost: The Rule imposes no appreciable current capital or start-up costs. Because it has been in effect since 1976, the vast majority of warrantors have already

² The Used Car Rule does not impose any recordkeeping requirements.

³ Source: 1997 Used Car Market Report ("ADT Market Report"), published by ADT Automotive 435 Metroplex Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37211.

⁴ A relatively small number of dealers opt to contract with outside companies to perform the various tasks associated with complying with the Rule. Staff assumes that outside contractors would require about the same amount of time and incur similar cost as dealers to perform these tasks. Accordingly, the hour and cost burden totals shown, while referring to "dealers," incorporate the time and cost borne by outside companies in performing the tasks associated with the Rule.

⁵ The Consumer Product Warranty Rule imposes no recordkeeping requirement.

modified their warranties to include information required by the Rule. Rule compliance does not require the use of any capital goods, other than ordinary office equipment, which providers would already have available for general business use.

4. The Pre-Sale Availability Rule, 16 CFR Part 702 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0112), ensures that consumers can make informed purchasing decisions by requiring that the terms of written warranties for consumer products be made available to consumers prior to purchase. The Rule requires retailers to make warranty information available to consumers and requires warrantors (i.e., manufacturers) to provide retailers with materials necessary to do so. The Rule also requires catalog and door-to-door sellers to make warranty information available.

The FTC is seeking approval for an estimated disclosure burden of 2,760,000 hours.⁶ This estimate is based on the number of large and small retailers and manufacturers, according to census data, the estimated scope of the compliance burden for businesses by type. FTC staff first calculated burden estimates by type of business in the early 1980s. Staff believes that estimates remain valid for manufacturers, and that subsequent amendments to the Rule to allow more flexibility have reduced the burden on retailers by approximately 50 percent.⁷ Approximately 6,552 large retailers and 422,100 small retailers spend an annual average of 26 hours and 6 hours, respectively, to comply with the Rule, for a cumulative combined total of 2,702,952 hours for retailers. Approximately 146 large manufacturers and 4,095 small manufacturers spend an annual average of 52 hours and 12 hours, respectively, for a cumulative total of 56,732 hours for manufacturers. Thus, the combined cumulative total for retailers and manufacturers is 2,759,684 hours, or approximately 2,760,000 hours (rounded from 2,759,684 hours).

Estimated annual cost burden: \$27,600,000, consisting solely of labor costs.

Labor costs: Most of Rule 702's disclosure requirements involve simple

clerical functions such as maintaining copies of the warranties at the retail level and, at the manufacturer level, ensuring that copies of warranties are provided to retailers. Assuming a clerical labor cost rate of \$10/hour and an estimate of 2,760,000 burden hours of disclosures, that total annual labor cost burden is approximately \$27,600,000.

Capital or other non-labor costs: The capital or start-up costs imposed by the Rule are de minimis, because the Rule has been in effect since 1976, and the amended Rule since 1987, the vast majority of retailers and warrantors already have developed systems to provide the information the Rule requires. Compliance by retailers typically entails simply filing warranties in binders and posting an inexpensive sign indicating warranty availability.⁸ Manufacturer compliance entails providing retailers with a copy of the warranties included with their products.

5. The Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures Rule, 16 CFR Part 703 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0113), helps to ensure that consumers are fully informed regarding informal dispute settlement procedures in product warranties. The Rule imposes certain requirements when a warrantor requires, as part of a written warranty, that consumers first use an informal dispute settlement mechanism (IDSM) to seek resolution of a warranty dispute before pursuing remedies in court. The Rule requires that affected warrantors disclose certain information to consumers. It also requires that warrantors, through IDSMs, retain: (1) individual records for each dispute; (2) indexes that categorize disputes by product model and show the extent to which the warrantor has abided by decision of the resolution process; and (3) statistical summaries that classify disputes according to various status and final disposition categories. Affected entities must conduct an annual audit of their dispute resolution procedures and report to the FTC.

Estimated annual hours burden: The FTC is requesting approval for an estimated burden of 4,333 recordkeeping hours and 1,625 disclosure hours, for a total burden estimate of approximately 6,000 hours. This estimate is based on the number of warranty disputes handled by IDSMs and the average time needed to fulfill the information collection tasks required by the Rule.

Recordkeeping: The Rule requires that IDSMs maintain individual case files, update indexes, complete semi-annual statistical summaries, and submit an annual audit report to the FTC. Since maintenance of individual case records is necessary in the ordinary course of business, the Rule imposes little additional recordkeeping burden. FTC staff estimates that retaining additional information that would not otherwise be kept adds a burden of 30 minutes per case. Staff estimates also that IDSMs require an additional 10 minutes per case for compilation of the indexes, statistical summaries, and annual audit required by the Rule, resulting in a total recordkeeping requirement of 40 minutes per case. Finally, staff estimates that the two IDSMs affected by the Rule handle, combined, about 6,500 covered disputes annually. Thus, the total recordkeeping burden associated with the Rule is approximately 4,333 hours.

Disclosure: The Rule requires that affected warrantors disclose information about the dispute settlement mechanism in the written warranty, and that IDSMs disclose certain information upon request. The incremental cost of a warrantor's required disclosure is negligible. IDSMs must provide certain information, such as their annual audits, to anyone who requests it. In addition, on request, IDSMs must also provide consumers who have had a dispute before them with a copy of records relating to their disputes. FTC staff estimates that the average hour burden of copying and producing this information is approximately 15 minutes for each dispute handled by an IDSM. Based on an estimate of 6,500 disputes annually, the hour burden associated with copying and providing these disclosures is 1,625 hours.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$303,000 (rounded), consisting of \$103,000 in labor costs and \$200,000 in non-labor costs.

Labor costs: Assuming that IDSMs would use skilled clerical personnel, at an hourly rate of \$20, to maintain the records required by the Rule, the labor cost of the 4,333 recordkeeping burden hours is approximately \$86,660. Assuming that IDSMs would use less skilled labor, at an hourly rate of \$10, to reproduce records, the labor costs of the 1,625 hours disclosure burden hours is approximately \$16,250. The combined total labor cost for recordkeeping and disclosures is \$102,910, rounded to \$103,000.

Capital or other non-labor costs: The Rule imposes no appreciable current capital or start-up costs. Because it has been in effect since 1976, the vast majority of warrantors have already

⁶ The Pre-Sale Availability Rule does not impose any recordkeeping requirement.

⁷ To comply with Rule 702, sellers need only maintain specimen copies of the warranties provided to them by manufacturers. The Rule allows seller substantial flexibility in how to maintain those copies, since the Rule states only that the warranty must be made readily available upon request. If the warrantor prints the warranty on the product's package, for example, the retailer has no further obligation since consumers can readily review the warranty by looking at the package.

⁸ Although some retailers may choose to display a more elaborate or expensive sign, that is not required by the Rule.

developed systems to retain the records and provide the disclosures required by the Rule. Rule compliance does not require the use of any capital goods, other than ordinary office equipment, to which providers would already have access.

The only additional cost imposed on IDSs operating under the Rule that would not be incurred for other IDSs is the annual audit requirement. One of the two IDSs currently operating under the Rule estimates the total annual costs of this requirement to be less than \$100,000. Since there are two IDSs operating under the Rule, the total non-labor cost imposed by them is an estimated \$200,000. This total includes copying costs of roughly \$20,000, which is based on estimated copying costs of 5 cents per page and several conservative assumptions or estimates. Staff estimates that the "average" dispute-related file is about 25 pages long and that a typical annual audit file is about 200 pages in length. For purposes of estimating copying costs, staff conservatively assumes that every consumer complainant requests a copy of the file relating to his or her dispute. Staff also assumes that, for 1,000 of the estimated 6,500 disputes each year, consumers request copies of warrantors' annual audit reports (although, based on requests for audit reports made directly to the FTC, the indications are that considerably less requests are actually made). Thus, the estimated total annual copying costs for average-sized files would be approximately \$8,125 (25 pages/file $\times$.05 $\times$ 6,500 requests) and \$10,000 for copies of annual audits (200 pages/audit report $\times$.05 $\times$ 1,000 requests), rounded to a total of \$20,000.

Combined with estimated annual labor cost of \$103,000, total estimated annual cost burden is \$303,000 (\$200,000 + \$103,000).

Debra A. Valentine,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 98-30604 Filed 11-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 3090-0246]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request Entitled Packing List Clause

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Notice of request for an extension to a previously approved OMB Clearance (3090-0246).

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Office of Acquisition Policy has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a previously approved information collection requirement concerning Packing List clause. The information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 1998 at 63 FR 47025, allowing for a 60-day comment period. No comments were received.

DATES: *Comment Due Date:* December 16, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, should be submitted to: Edward Springer, GSA Desk Officer, Room 3235, NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, and may also be submitted to Marjorie Ashby, General Services Administration (MVP), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Matera, Office of GSA Acquisition Policy (202) 501-1224.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The GSA is requesting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and approve information collection, 3090-0246, concerning Packing List clause. A uniquely numbered Government credit card has been authorized for making payment for orders under \$25,000 placed against certain schedule contracts. Acceptance of the card is not mandatory. In order to verify receipt of orders placed orally the cardholder's name and telephone number must be included on the packing list.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 4,000; *annual responses:* 931,219; *average hours per response:* .02; *burden hours:* 31.

Copy of Proposal: A copy of this proposal may be obtained from the GSA Acquisition Policy Division (MVP), Room 4011, GSA Building, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, or by telephoning (202) 501-3822, or by faxing your request to (202) 501-3341.

Dated: November 9, 1998.

Ida M. Ustad,

Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy.

[FR Doc. 98-30572 Filed 11-13-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-61-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30DAY-02-99]

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. *The Second Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA II)-(0920-0411)—Revision—National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).* The Second Longitudinal Study of Aging is a second-generation, longitudinal survey of a nationally representative sample of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 70 years of age and older. Participation is voluntary, and individually identified data are confidential. The LSOA II replicates portions of the first Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA), particularly the causes and consequences of changes in functional status. In addition, the LSOA II is designed to monitor the impact of changes in Medicare, Medicaid, and managed care on the health status of the elderly and their patterns of health care utilization. Both LSOAs are joint projects of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute on Aging (NIA).

The Supplement on Aging (SOA), part of the 1984 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), established a baseline on 7,527 persons who were then aged 70 and older. The first LSOA reinterviewed them in 1986, 1988 and 1990. Data from the SOA and LSOA have been widely used for research and policy analysis relevant to the older population.

In 1994, 9,447 persons aged 70 and over were interviewed as part of the National Health Interview Survey's Second Supplement on Aging (SOA II) between October of 1994 and March of 1996. The first LSOA II re-interview wave was conducted between May 1997 and March 1998. The LSOA II will re-interview the SOA II sample two