instruments issued on or before November 7, 1989, the OTS has grandfathered them with respect to the discounting requirement.

B.12. Privately-Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities

The banking agencies, in general, place privately-issued mortgage-backed securities in either the 50 percent or 100 percent risk-weight category, depending upon the appropriate risk category of the underlying assets. However, privately-issued mortgage-backed securities, if collateralized by government agency or government-sponsored agency securities, are generally assigned to the 20 percent risk weight category.

The OTS assigns privately-issued high-quality mortgage-related securities to the 20 percent risk weight category. In general, these are privately-issued mortgage-backed securities that are rated in one of the two highest rating categories, e.g., AA or better, by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

B.13. Nonresidential Construction and Land Loans

The banking agencies assign loans for nonresidential real estate development and construction purposes to the 100 percent risk weight category. The OTS generally assigns these loans to the same 100 percent risk category. However, if the amount of the loan exceeds 80 percent of the fair value of the property, the OTS deducts the excess portion from assets and total capital.

B.14. ''Covered Assets''

The banking agencies generally place assets subject to guarantee arrangements by the FDIC or the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation in the 20 percent risk weight category. The OTS places these ''covered assets'' in the zero percent risk-weight category.

B.15. Pledged Deposits and Nonwithdrawable Accounts

The OTS' capital standards permit savings associations to include pledged deposits and nonwithdrawable accounts that meet OTS' criteria, Income Capital Certificates, and Mutual Capital Certificates in regulatory capital.

Instruments such as pledged deposits, nonwithdrawable accounts, Income Capital Certificates, and Mutual Capital Certificates do not exist in the banking industry and are not addressed in the banking agencies' capital standards.

B.16. Agricultural Loan Loss Amortization

In the computation of regulatory capital, those banks that were accepted into the agricultural loan loss amortization program pursuant to Title VIII of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 were permitted to defer and amortize certain losses related to agricultural lending that were incurred on or before December 31, 1991. These losses had to be amortized over seven years. The unamortized portion of these losses was included as an element of Tier 2 capital under the banking agencies' risk-based capital standards.

Thrifts were not eligible to participate in the agricultural loan loss amortization program established by this statute.

Because the banking agencies' agricultural loan loss amortization program ended on December 31, 1998, this difference has now been eliminated.

C. Differences in Accounting Standards Among the Federal Banking and Thrift Agencies

C.1. Push Down Accounting

Push down accounting is the establishment of a new accounting basis for a depository institution in its separate financial statements as a result of a substantive change in control. Under push down accounting, when a depository institution is acquired in a purchase (but not in a pooling of interests), yet retains its separate corporate existence, the assets and liabilities of the acquired institution are restated to their fair values as of the acquisition date. These values, including any goodwill, are reflected in the separate financial statements of the acquired institution as well as in any consolidated financial statements of the institution's parent.

The banking agencies require push down accounting when there is at least a 95 percent change in ownership. This approach is generally consistent with accounting interpretations issued by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The OTS requires push down accounting when there is at least a 90 percent change in ownership.

C.2. Negative Goodwill

Under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16, ''Business Combinations,'' negative goodwill arises when the fair value of the net assets acquired in a purchase business combination exceeds the cost of the acquisition and a portion of this excess remains after the values otherwise assignable to the acquired noncurrent assets have been reduced to zero.

The banking agencies require negative goodwill to be reported as a liability on the balance sheet and do not permit it to be netted against goodwill that is included as an asset. This ensures that all goodwill assets are deducted in regulatory capital calculations consistent with the Basle Accord.

The OTS permits negative goodwill to offset goodwill assets on the balance sheet.

Dated at Washington, DC, this 12th day of May, 1999.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–12421 Filed 5–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y, (12 CFR Part 225) to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 1, 1999.

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

1. Community Financial Group, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee; through its subsidiary bank, The Bank of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee, to acquire an 80 percent joint venture interest in

Machinery Leasing Company of North America, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby engage in leasing activities, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(3) of Regulation Y. The co-venturer is Sky Masters, LLC, Nashville, Tennessee.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Maria Villanueva, Manager of Analytical Support, Consumer Regulation Group) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited, Tokyo, Japan; to acquire Newcourt Credit Group, Inc., Toronto, Canada, and thereby engage in extending credit and servicing loans, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(1) of Regulation Y; engaging in activities related to the extension of credit, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(2) of Regulation Y; leasing personal or real property or acting as agent, broker, or adviser in leasing such property, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(3) of Regulation Y; financial and investment advisory activities, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(6) of Regulation Y; and providing agency transactional services for customer investments, pursuant to § 225.28(b)(7) of Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 12, 1999.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 99–12407 Filed 5–17–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control And Prevention

[INFO–99–18]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of Section 3506 (c) (2) (A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is providing opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639–7090.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received with 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

1. School Health Policies and Programs Study 2000 (SHPPS 2000)–(0920–0445)—Revision—The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP). The purpose of this request is to obtain OMB clearance to conduct the main data collection studies and the validity/reliability studies. The pilot portion of the data collection was approved in April. Upon the completion of the pilot this package will be submitted for OMB review for the remainder of the survey. The studies involve school health policies and programs in elementary, middle/junior, and senior high schools nationwide. A similar study was conducted in 1994 (OMB No. 0920–0340). SHPPS 2000 will assess the characteristics of eight components of school health programs at the elementary, middle/junior, and senior high school levels: health education, physical education and activity, health services, food service, school policy and environment, mental health and social services, faculty and staff health promotion, and family and community involvement. SHPPS 2000 data will be used to provide end-of-decade measures for 18 national health objectives for 2000 and as a baseline measure for at least 17 draft objectives for 2010. No other national source of data exists for these 2000 and draft 2010 objectives. The data also will have significant implications for policy and program development for school health programs nationwide. The total estimated cost to respondents $602,664.

ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS FOR SHPPS 2000 MAIN DATA COLLECTION, SPRING 2000

Questionnaire/activity	Respondent	Number of respondents	Burden hours per respondent	Total burden hours
State Health Education	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
State Physical Education and Activity	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
State Health Services	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
State Food Service	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
State Questionnaire on School Policy and Environment.	State officials	51	1.25	63.8
State Mental Health and Social Services	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
State Faculty and Staff Health Promotion	State officials	51	0.50	25.5
Assist with identifying state level respondents and with recruiting districts and schools.	State officials	51	1.00	51.0
District Health Education	District officials	1148	1.00	1148.0
District Physical Education and Activity	District officials	1148	1.00	1148.0
District Health Services	District officials	1148	1.00	1148.0
District Food Service	District officials	1148	1.00	1148.0
District Questionnaire on School Policy and Environment.	District officials	1148	1.25	1435.0
District Mental Health and Social Services	District officials	1148	1.00	1148.0
District Faculty and Staff Health Promotion	District officials	1148	0.50	574.0
Assist with identifying district and school level respondents and with recruiting schools.	District officials	350	1.00	350.0