

household goods and for related services.

The proposed Complaint alleges that Respondent is engaged in initiating, preparing, developing, disseminating, and taking other actions to establish and maintain tariff rules which have the purpose or effect of fixing, establishing or stabilizing rates for the transportation of household goods in the State of New Hampshire. The proposed Complaint further alleges that Respondent files with the New Hampshire Bureau of Common Carriers tariffs containing rules that institute automatic increases to carriers' rates.

The proposed Complaint further alleges that Respondent's conduct is anticompetitive because it has the effect of raising, fixing, and stabilizing the prices of household goods moves. The acts of Respondent also have the effect of depriving consumers of the benefits of competition.

II. Terms of the Proposed Consent Order

The proposed Order would provide relief for the alleged anticompetitive effects of the conduct principally by requiring Respondent to cease and desist from its practice of filing tariffs containing rules that call for automatic increases in movers' intrastate rates.

Paragraph II of the proposed Order bars Respondent from filing a tariff that contains rules mandating automatic price increases. This provision will terminate Respondent's current practice of filing tariffs that contain such rules that are the product of an agreement among movers in the State of New Hampshire. This paragraph also prohibits Respondent from engaging in activities such as exchanges of information that would facilitate member movers' agreement to include such rules in their intrastate tariffs. For example, the order bars Respondent from providing certain non-public information to member carriers.¹

Paragraph III of the proposed Order requires Respondent to cancel all tariffs that it has filed that contain rules concerning automatic rate increases. This provision will ensure that the intrastate tariffs containing such rules now on file in the State of New Hampshire will no longer be in force, allowing for future individual mover tariffs. Paragraph III of the proposed Order also requires Respondent to cancel any provisions in its governing documents that permit it to engage in activities barred by the Order.

Paragraph IV of the proposed Order requires Respondent to send a letter explaining the terms of the Order to its members engaged in moving household goods. This will make clear to members that they can no longer engage in activities prohibited by the Order.

Paragraphs V and VI of the proposed Order require Respondent to inform the Commission of any change in Respondent that could affect compliance with the Order and to file compliance reports with the Commission for a number of years. Paragraph VII of the proposed Order states that the Order will terminate in 20 years.

III. Opportunity for Modification of the Order

Should the Commission issue a final Order in this matter, Respondent can seek to modify that Order to permit it to engage in collective action regarding prices if it can demonstrate that the "state action" defense would apply to its conduct.² The Commission has recently explained in detail the factors it would consider in determining whether the state action defense is met.³ At present, Respondent would not be able to establish that its conduct is covered by the state action defense because the State of New Hampshire does not actively supervise the tariffs filed by Respondent.

IV. Opportunity for Public Comment

The proposed Order has been placed on the public record for 30 days in order to receive comments from interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After 30 days, the Commission will again review the Agreement and comments received, and will decide whether it should withdraw from the Agreement or make final the Order contained in the Agreement.

By accepting the proposed Order subject to final approval, the Commission anticipates that the competitive issues described in the proposed Complaint will be resolved. The purpose of this analysis is to invite and facilitate public comment concerning the proposed Order. It is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the Agreement and

² 16 CFR 2.51.

³ See Analysis of Proposed Consent Order to Aid Public Comment in: Indiana Household Movers and Warehousemen, Inc. (Mar. 18, 2003) available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/03/indianahouseholdmoversanalysis.pdf>; Iowa Movers and Warehousemen's Association (Aug. 1, 2003) available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/08/imwaanalysis.htm>; and Minnesota Transport Services Association (Aug. 1, 2003) available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/08/mtsaanalysis.htm>.

proposed Order or to modify their terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission, Commissioner Harbour not participating.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-27813 Filed 11-4-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-69-03]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

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) 498-1210. Send written comments to CDC, Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503; or by fax to (202) 395-6974. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project: Health and Safety Outcomes Related to Work Schedules in Nurses—NEW—The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to promote safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention.

In the United States, approximately 1.1 million registered nurses work shift schedules to provide essential nursing services that are required around the clock. A recent U.S. Government report indicates that the average nurse works more than 40 hours per week. Both shift work and overtime have been independently associated with increased health and safety risks. Little is known about the combined influence of shift work and overtime. In addition, most previous shift work studies of nurses have used young participants. However, the age of the average working U.S. registered nurse is now 43.3 years and has been increasing over the past 20 years. This aging workforce will be more vulnerable to the adverse health and safety risks associated with shift work and overtime. This study will examine

¹ A state statute requires carriers to keep their tariffs "open to public inspection." N.H. Rev. Stat. § 375-A:9.

the combined influence of shift work and overtime on health and safety in the current registered nurse workforce. The study will provide data for work schedule design recommendations. Potential secondary benefits to society will be improved patient outcomes.

Specific Aim 1.—Examine if certain characteristics of shift work schedules, such as shift length (*i.e.* 12-hour, 8-hour shifts), night work, and rotating work schedules are associated with increased health and safety risks.

Specific Aim 2.—Examine how shift work and overtime interact to influence health and safety risks.

Specific Aim 3.—Examine if disturbances of sleep, family life, and social life mediate effects of work schedules on health and safety.

The study is based on the theoretical model by Barton *et al.* (1995) who propose that shift work exerts a negative effect on health and safety outcomes by disturbing sleep, family life, and social life. The study will use a cross-sectional design to survey 1,000 registered nurses who will be randomly selected from 10 large hospitals. Participants will be asked to complete a survey, complete a 7-day sleep/activity diary, provide one set of blood pressure readings, and provide a copy of their work schedule from their hospital records for the previous 3-month period.

The survey includes items for personal characteristics such as age and weight; health history; lifestyle factors such as smoking and alcohol use; sleep characteristics and problems; factors at work and other responsibilities such as

child care; work schedule factors; musculoskeletal discomfort; gastrointestinal and cardiovascular symptoms; mood; automobile crashes and near misses; needlestick injuries; and job satisfaction. The study will compute a list of work characteristics based on the actual work start and end times. Statistical modeling will be used to examine characteristics of work schedules associated with increased risk while controlling for demographic, health history, lifestyle, and work-related risk factors. A base model will be developed with significant control variables for each outcome. Work schedule variables will then be added to the base model to test for significant relationships while controlling for co-variants. The annualized burden for this data collection is 1,667 hours.

Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses/respondent	Avg. burden/responses (in hours)
3 month overtime diary	1000	6	5/60
7-day sleep/activity diary	1000	7	5/60
Survey	1000	1	35/60

Dated: October 28, 2003.

Gaylon D. Morris,

Acting Director, Executive Secretariat, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[FR Doc. 03-27794 Filed 11-4-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-01-04]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

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Proposed Project: Assessing the Linkages between Dating Violence,

Other Peer Violence, and Suicide—New—National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Violence is an important public health problem, particularly among our youth. In the United States, homicide and suicide are the second and third leading causes of death, respectively, for youth aged 15-19 years. There has been a tremendous growth in research on the prevalence, incidence, causes and effects of dating violence, peer violence, and suicide among youth. Various disciplines have contributed to the development of research on the subject including psychology, epidemiology, criminology and public health.

Still, considerable gaps remain in our understanding of the extent to which youth who engage in one type of violent behavior are more likely to engage in other types of violent behavior. Existing research on the linkages across different forms of violent behavior among youth are limited. Research with adults suggests that dating violence and other peer violence are strongly linked, however the strength of this association among adolescents and the degree to which it changes by developmental stage remain unclear. Similarly, regarding the linkages with suicidal behavior, gaps remain in our understanding of the extent to which suicidal behavior varies for those who

engage in dating violence versus other peer violence or both types of violence, and how this association varies by age. Also, the extent to which risk for participation in single versus multiple types of violence varies for adolescent males and females is generally not well understood.

Gaps in our understanding of how different types of violent behavior are linked and whether they share common risk factors have limited the ability to design violence prevention and intervention efforts that could address multiple types of violence. Additional information on the linkages among dating violence, other peer violence, and suicidal behavior and how these linkages differ by gender and age is needed to guide the selection, timing, and focus of prevention strategies. This study will increase the knowledge and understanding of the linkages among different types of violence. As a result, CDC will work with a contractor to identify a school district in a high-risk community, identify a sample of students to participate in the study, and develop a questionnaire that will be administered to male and female students at different developmental stages (*i.e.*, 6th, 9th and 12th grade).

The goals of the study are to examine the extent (a) youth engage in multiple types of violence (*i.e.*, dating violence, other peer violence, and suicidal behavior); (b) risk and protective factors