

Frank Torres, Legislative Counsel,
Consumers Union, Washington,
District of Columbia.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
System, May 29, 2001.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-13814 Filed 5-31-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Consumer Advisory Council

Notice of Meeting of Consumer Advisory Council

The Consumer Advisory Council will meet on Thursday, June 28, 2001. The meeting, which will be open to public observation, will take place at the Federal Reserve Board's offices in Washington, DC, in Dining Room E of the Martin Building (Terrace level). The meeting will begin at 8:45 a.m. and is expected to conclude at 1 p.m. The Martin Building is located on C Street, Northwest, between 20th and 21st Streets.

The Council's function is to advise the Board on the exercise of the Board's responsibilities under the Consumer Credit Protection Act and on other matters on which the Board seeks its advice. Time permitting, the Council will discuss the following topics:

E-Sign Act—Discussion of the Board's interim rules allowing electronic delivery of disclosures required under certain consumer financial services laws. Discussion of statutory or regulatory changes needed to facilitate online banking and lending.

Truth in Lending Act—Discussion of proposed amendments to Regulation Z concerning the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act.

Community Reinvestment Act—Discussion of topics to be included in the 2002 review of Regulation BB which implements the Community Reinvestment Act.

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act—Discussion of the proposed changes to Regulation C which implements the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Committee Reports—Council committees will report on their work.

Other matters previously considered by the Council or initiated by Council members also may be discussed.

Persons wishing to submit views to the Council regarding any of the above topics may do so by sending written statements to Ann Bistay, Secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, Board of Governors of the

Federal Reserve System, Washington,
DC 20551. Information about this
meeting may be obtained from Ms.
Bistay, 202-452-6470.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-13813 Filed 5-31-01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Sunshine Act Meeting; Notice

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

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., Wednesday,
June 6, 2001.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal
Reserve Board Building, 20th and C
Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

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

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Michelle A. Smith, Assistant to the
Board; 202-452-3204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 beginning at 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: May 30, 2001.

Robert deV. Frierson,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-13907 Filed 5-30-01; 11:19 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission
("FTC" or "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 ("PRA"). The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through September 30, 2004 the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in its Appliance Labeling Rule ("Rule"), promulgated pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 ("EPCA"). The clearance expires on September 30, 2001.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. All comments should be identified as responding to this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collection requirements should be addressed to Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of Enforcement, Room 4616, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580 (202-326-2889).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the 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) and 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 Rule (OMB Control Number 3084-0069).

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 Appliance Labeling Rule (16 CFR part 305) establishes testing, reporting, recordkeeping, and labeling requirements for manufacturers of major household appliances (refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, freezers, water heaters, clothes washers, dishwashers, room air conditioners, furnaces, central air conditioners, heat pumps, pool heaters, certain lighting products, and certain plumbing products). The requirements relate specifically to the disclosure of information relating to energy consumption and water usage. The Rule's testing and disclosure requirements enable consumers purchasing appliances to compare the energy use or efficiency of competing models. In addition, EPCA and the Rule require manufacturers to submit relevant data to the Commission regarding energy or water usage in connection with the products they manufacture. The Commission uses this data to compile ranges of comparability for covered appliances for publication in the **Federal Register**. These submissions, along with required records for testing data, may also be used in enforcement actions involving alleged misstatements on labels or in advertisements.

Burden Statement

Estimated Annual Hours Burden:
445,000 hours.

The estimated hours burden imposed by Section 324 of EPCA and the

Commission's Rule include burdens for testing (338,292 hours); reporting (1,324 hours); recordkeeping (767 hours); labeling (101,333 hours); and retail catalog disclosures (2,550 hours). The total burden for these activities is 445,000 hours (rounded to the nearest thousand). This estimate is lower than previous estimates because of revised assumptions regarding the number of basic models subjected to FTC-required testing each year (see discussion below).

The following estimates of the time needed to comply with the requirements of the Rule are based on census data, Department of Energy figures and estimates, general knowledge of manufacturing practices, and industry input and figures. Because compliance burden falls almost entirely on manufacturers and importers (with a de minimis burden for retailers), burden estimates are calculated on the basis of the number of domestic manufacturers and/or the number of units shipped domestically in the various product categories.

A. Testing

Under the Rule, manufacturers of covered products must test each basic model they produce to determine energy usage (or, in the case of plumbing fixtures, water consumption). The burden imposed by this requirement is determined by the number of basic models produced, the average number

of units tested per model, and the time required to conduct the applicable test.

Manufacturers need not subject each basic model to testing annually; they must retest only if the product design changes in such a way as to affect energy consumption. Previously, staff based its burden estimate on the assumption that manufacturers generally test each model at least once a year. Staff then conservatively assumed that this annual testing meant that all basic models were either replaced or subject to design changes during the year that necessitated testing under the Rule. Based on input from industry representatives for most manufacturer categories, however, staff's now believes that the frequency with which models are tested every year ranges roughly between 10% and 50% and that the actual percentage of basic models tested varies by appliance category. In addition, it is likely that only a small portion of the tests conducted is attributable to the Rule's requirements. Given the lack of specific data on this point, staff will conservatively assume that all of the tests conducted are attributable to the Rule's requirements and will use the high end of the range noted above. Accordingly, the burden estimates are based on the assumption that 50% of all basic models are tested annually. Thus, the estimated testing burden for the various categories of products covered by the Rule is as follows:

Category of manufacturer	Number of basic models	Percentage of models tested (FTC required)	Avg. number of units tested per model	Hours per unit tested	Total annual testing burden hours
Refrigerators, Refrigerator-freezers, and Freezers	3,075	50	2	4	12,300
Dishwashers	393	50	2	1	393
Clothes washers	500	50	2	2	1,000
Water heaters	650	50	2	24	15,600
Room air conditioners	1,092	50	2	8	8,736
Furnaces	1,900	50	2	8	15,200
Central A/C	1,270	50	2	24	30,480
Heat pumps	903	50	2	72	65,016
Pool heaters	250	50	2	12	3,000
Fluorescent lamp ballasts	975	50	4	3	5,850
Lamp products	2,100	50	12	14	176,400
Plumbing fixtures	1,700	50	2	2	3,400
Plumbing fittings	22,000	50	1	.0833	917
					338,292

B. Reporting

Reporting burden estimates are based on information from industry representatives. Manufacturers of some products, such as appliances and HVAC equipment (furnaces, boilers, central air conditioners and heat pumps), indicate that, for them, the reporting burden is best measured by the estimated time

required to report on each model manufactured, while others, such as makers of fluorescent lamp ballasts and lamp products, state that an estimated number of annual burden hours by manufacturer is a more meaningful way to measure. The figures below reflect these different methodologies as well as the varied burden hour estimates provided by manufacturers of the

different product categories that use the latter methodology.

Appliances, HVAC Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

Staff estimates that the average reporting burden for these manufacturers is approximately two minutes per basic model. Based on this estimate, multiplied by a total of 10,033

basic models of these products, the annual reporting burden for the airplane, HVAC equipment, and pool heater industry is an estimated 334 hours (2 minutes × 10,033 models ÷ 60 minutes per hour).

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, Lamp Products, and Plumbing Projects

The total annual reporting burden for manufacturers of fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing

products is based on the estimated average annual burden for each category of manufacturers, multiplied by the number of manufacturers in each respective category, as shown below:

Category of manufacturer	Annual burden hours per manufacturer	Number of manufacturers	Total annual reporting burden hours
Fluorescent lamp ballasts	6	20	120
Lamp products	15	50	750
Plumbing products	1	120	120

Total Reporting Burden Hours: The total reporting burden for industries covered by the Rule is 1,324 hours annually (334+120+750+120).

C. Recordkeeping

EPCA and the Appliance Labeling Rule require manufacturers to keep records of the test data generated in performing the tests to derive information included on labels and required by the Rule. As with reporting, burden is calculated by number of models for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters, and by number of manufacturers for fluorescent

lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products.

Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

The recordkeeping burden for manufacturers of appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters varies directly with the number of tests performed. Staff estimates total recordkeeping burden to be approximately 167 hours for these manufacturers, based on an estimated average of one minute per record stored (whether in electronic or paper format), multiplied by 10,033 tests performed

annually (1 × 10,033 ÷ 60 minutes per hour).¹

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, Lamp Products, and Plumbing Products

The total annual recordkeeping burden for manufacturers of fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing products is based on the estimated average annual burden for each category of manufacturers (derived from industry sources), multiplied by the number of manufacturers in each respective category, as shown below:

Category of manufacturer	Annual burden hours per manufacturer	Number of manufacturers	Total annual recordkeeping burden hours
Fluorescent lamp ballasts	2	20	40
Lamp products	10	50	500
Plumbing products5	120	60

Total Recordkeeping Burden Hours: The total recordkeeping burden for industries covered by the Rule is 767 hours annually (167+40+500+60).

D. Labeling

EPCA and the Rule require that manufacturers of covered products provide certain information to consumers, through labels, fact sheets, or permanent markings on the products. The burden imposed by this requirement consists of (1) the time needed to prepare the information to be provided, and (2) the time needed to provide it, in whatever form, with the products. The applicable burden for each category of products is described below:

Appliances, HVAC Equipment, and Pool Heaters

EPCA and the Rule specify the content, format, and specifications for

the required labels, so manufacturers need only add the energy consumption figures derived from testing. In addition, most larger companies use automation to generate labels, and the labels do not change from year to year. Given these considerations, staff estimate that the time to prepare labels for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is no more than four minutes per basic model. Thus, for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters, the approximate annual drafting burden involved in labeling is 669 hours per year [10,033 (all basic models) × four minutes (drafting time per basic model) ÷ 60 (minutes per hour)].

Industry representatives and trade associations have estimated that it takes between 4 and 8 seconds to affix each label to each product. Based on an average of six seconds per unit, the annual burden for affixing labels to

appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is 83,522 hours [six (seconds) × 50,113,098 (the number of total products shipped in 2000) divided by 3,600 (seconds per hour)].

The Rule also requires that HVAC equipment manufacturers disclose energy usage information on a separate fact sheet or in an approved industry-prepared directory of products. Staff has estimated the preparation of these fact sheets requires approximately 30 minutes per basic model. Manufacturers producing at least 95 percent of the affected equipment, however, are members of trade associations² that produce approved directories (in connection with their certification programs independent of the Rule) that satisfy the fact sheet requirement. Thus, the drafting burden for fact sheets for HVAC equipment is approximately 102 hours annually [4,073 (all basic models)

¹ The amount of annual tests performed is derived by multiplying the number of basic models within the relevant product categories by the average number of units tested per model within each

category (the underlying information may be drawn from the table in Section A.).

² These associations include the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, the Gas Appliance

Manufacturers Association, and the Hydronics Institute.

× .5 hours × .05 (proportion of equipment for which fact sheets are required)].

The Rule allows manufacturers to prepare a directory containing fact sheet information for each retail establishment as long as there is a fact sheet for each basic model sold. Assuming that six HVAC manufacturers (i.e., approximately 5% of HVAC manufacturers), produce fact sheets instead of having required information shown in industry directories, and each spends approximately 16 hours per year distributing the fact sheets to retailers and in response to occasional consumer requests, the total time attributable to this activity would also be approximately 96 hours.

The total annual labeling burden for appliances, HVAC equipment, and pool heaters is 668 hours for preparation plus 83,522 hours for affixing, or 84,191 hours. The total annual fact sheet burden is 102 hours for preparation and 96 hours for distribution, or 198 hours. The total annual burden for labels and fact sheets for the appliance, HVAC, and pool heater industries is, therefore, estimated to be 84,389 hours (84,191 + 198).

Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts

The statute and the Rule require that labels for fluorescent lamp ballasts contain an “E” within a circle. Since manufacturers label these ballasts in the ordinary course of business, the only impact of the Rule is to require manufacturers to reformat their labels to include the “E” symbol. Thus, the burden imposed by the Rule for labeling fluorescent lamp ballasts is minimal.

Lamp Products

The burden attributable to labeling lamp products is also minimal, for similar reasons. The Rule requires certain disclosures on packaging for lamp products. Since manufacturers were already disclosing the substantive information required under the Rule prior to its implementation, the practical effect of the Rule was to require that manufacturers redesign packaging materials to ensure they include the disclosures in the manner and form prescribed by the Rule. Because this effort is now complete, there is no ongoing labeling burden imposed by the Rule for lamp products.

Plumbing Products

The statute and the Rule require that manufacturers disclose the water flow rate for plumbing fixtures. Manufacturers may accomplish this disclosure by attaching a label to the product, through permanent markings imprinted on the product as part of the manufacturing process, or by including the required information on packaging material for the product. While some methods might impose little or no additional incremental time burden and cost on the manufacturer, other methods (such as affixing labels) could. Thus, staff estimate of an overall blended average burden associated with this disclosure requirement of one second per unit sold. Staff also estimate that there are approximately 9,000,000 covered fixtures and 52,000,000 fittings sold annually in the country. Therefore, the estimated annual burden to label plumbing products is 16,944 hours [61,000,000 (units) × 1 (seconds) + 3,600 (seconds per hour)].

Total Burden for Labeling: The total labeling burden for all industries covered by the Rule is 101,333 hours (84,389 + 16,944) annually.

E. Retail Sales Catalogs Disclosures

The Rule requires that sellers offering covered products through retail sales catalogs (i.e., those publications from which a consumer can actually order merchandise) disclose in the catalog energy (or water) consumption for each covered product. Because this information is supplied by the product manufacturers, the burden of the retailer consists of incorporating the information into the catalog presentation.

In the past, staff has estimated that there are 100 sellers who offer covered products through paper retail catalogs. While the Rule initially imposed a burden on catalog sellers by requiring that they draft disclosures and incorporate them into the layouts of their catalogs, paper catalog sellers now have substantial experience with the Rule and its requirements. Energy and water consumption information has obvious relevance to consumers, so sellers are likely to disclose much of the required information with or without the Rule. Accordingly, given the small number of catalog sellers, their experience with incorporating energy and water consumption data into their catalogs, and the likelihood that many

of the required disclosures would be made in the ordinary course of business, staff believe that any incremental burden the Rule imposes on these paper catalog sellers would be minimal.

Staff estimates that there are an additional 150 new online sellers of covered products who are subject to the Rule’s catalog disclosure requirements. Many of these sellers may not have the experience the paper catalog sellers have in incorporating energy and water consumption data into their catalogs. Staff estimates that these online sellers each require approximately 17 hours per year to incorporate the data into their online catalogs. This estimate is based on the assumption that entry of the required information takes 1 minute per covered product and an assumption that the average online catalog contains approximately 1,000 covered products (based on a sampling of websites of affected retailers). Given that there is a great variety among sellers in the volume of products they offer online, it is very difficult to estimate such volume with precision. In addition, this analysis assumes that information for all 1,000 products is entered into the catalog. This is a conservative assumption because the number of incremental additions to the catalog from year to year is likely to be much lower after initial start-up efforts have been completed. The total catalog disclosure burden for all industries covered by the rule is 2,550 hours (150 sellers × 17 hours annually).

Estimated Annual Cost Burden: (\$7,826,750 in labor costs and \$3,519,422 in capital or other non-labor costs.

Labor Costs: Staff derived labor costs by applying appropriate estimated hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. In calculating the cost figures, staff assumes that test procedures are conducted by skilled technical personnel at an hourly rate of \$20.00, and that recordkeeping and reporting, and labeling, marking, and preparation of fact sheets, generally are performed by clerical personnel at an hourly rate of \$10.00.

Based on the above estimates and assumptions, the total annual labor costs for the five different categories of burden under the rule, applied to all the products covered by it, is \$7,827,000 (rounded to the nearest thousand), derived as follows:

Activity	Burden hours per year	Wage category hourly rate	Total annual labor cost
Testing	338,292	Skilled clerical/\$20	\$6,765,840
Reporting	1,324	Clerical/\$10	13,240

Activity	Burden hours per year	Wage category hourly rate	Total annual labor cost
Recordkeeping	934	Clerical/\$10	9,340
Labeling, marking, and fact sheet preparation	101,333	Clerical/\$10	1,013,330
Catalog disclosures	2,550	Clerical/\$10	25,500
			7,827,250

Capital or Other Non-Labor Costs: \$3,519,000 (rounded), determined as follows:

Staff has examined the five distinct burdens imposed by EPCA through the Rule—testing, reporting, recordkeeping, labeling, and retail catalog disclosures—as they affect the 11 groups of products that the rule covers. Staff has concluded that there are no current start-up costs associated with the rule. Manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary—especially equipment to measure energy and/or water usage—to comply with the rule.

Under this analysis, testing, recordkeeping, and retail catalog disclosures are activities that incur no capital or other non-labor costs. As mentioned above, testing has been performed in these industries in the normal course of business for many years as has the associated recordkeeping. The same is so for regarding compliance applicable to the requirements for paper catalogs. Manufacturers and retailers who make required disclosures in catalogs already are producing catalogs in the ordinary course of their businesses; accordingly, capital cost associated with such disclosure would be minimal or nil. Staff recognizes that there may be initial costs associated with posting online disclosure, and it invites further comment to reasonably quantify such costs.

Manufacturers that submit required reports to the Commission directly (rather than through trade associations) incur some nominal costs for paper and postage. Staff estimates that these costs do not exceed \$2,500. Manufacturers must also incur the cost of procuring labels and fact sheets used in compliance with the rule. Based on estimates of 50,113,098 units shipped and 128,650 fact sheets prepared,³ at an

³ The units shipped total is based on combined actual or estimated industry figures for calendar year 2000 across all of the product categories, except for fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamp products, and plumbing fixtures. Staff has determined that, for those product categories, there are little or no costs associated with the labeling requirements. The fact sheet estimation is based on the previously noted assumption that five percent of HVAC manufacturers produce fact sheets on their own. Based on total HVAC units shipped (10,291,965), five percent amounts to 514,598 HVAC units.

average cost of seven cents for each label or fact sheet, the total (rounded)—labeling cost is \$3,516,922.

John D. Grubert,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 01-13707 Filed 5-31-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Request for Nominations of Members to the Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Announcement of request for membership nominations.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Secretary requests nomination of individuals to serve on the Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability in accordance with its charter. Appointments will be made for a term of four years. Individuals nominated after June 1, 2000 will remain under consideration for these appointments.

DATES: All nominations must be received at the address below no later than 4 p.m. EDT August 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: All nominations shall be submitted to Stephen D. Nightingale, M.D., Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability, Office of Public Health and Science, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone (202) 690-5560.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen D. Nightingale, M.D., Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability, Office of Public Health and Science, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 736-E, 200 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone (202) 690-5560.

Nominations: In accordance with the charter of the Committee, persons

Because manufacturers generally list more than one unit on a fact sheet, staff has estimated that manufacturers independently preparing them will use one sheet for every four of these 514,598 units. Thus, staff estimates that HVAC manufacturers produce approximately 128,650 fact sheets.

nominated for membership should be from among authorities knowledgeable in blood banking, transfusion medicine, bioethics and/or related disciplines. Members shall be selected from State and local organizations, blood and blood products industry including manufacturers and distributors, advocacy groups, consumer advocates, provider organizations, academic researchers, ethicists, private physicians, scientists, consumer advocates, legal organizations and from among communities of persons who are frequent recipients of blood and blood products.

Information Required: Each nomination shall consist of a package that, at a minimum, includes:

A. The name, return address, daytime telephone number and affiliation(s) of the individual being nominated, the basis for the individual's nomination, the category for which the individual is nominated, and a statement bearing an original signature of the nominated individual that he or she is willing to serve as a member of the committee;

B. The name, return address, daytime telephone number at which the nominator may be contacted. Organizational nominators must identify a principal contact person in addition to the contact person in addition to the contact information; and

C. A copy of the nominee's curriculum vitae.

The Department of Health and Human Services has a strong interest in ensuring that women, minority groups, and physically challenged individuals are adequately represented on the Committee and, therefore, encourages nomination of qualified candidates from these groups. The Department also encourages geographic diversity in the composition of the Committee.

Individuals should feel free to nominate themselves. All nomination information for a nominee must be provided in a complete single package. Incomplete nominations will not be processed. Nomination materials must bear original signatures, and facsimile transmission or copies are not acceptable.