staff estimates that newly affected entities will require approximately 1,800 hours to comply with these requirements of the Rule.[5] Consistent with staff's prior estimated apportionment (5:1) of legal (lawyers or similar professionals) and technical (computer programmers) time spent on compliance,[6] staff estimates that 1,500 hours of this total would be time spent by lawyers (developing the notice policy) and 300 hours would be attributable to computer programmers' efforts (posting the policy on the website).

With regard to the Rule's safe harbor provisions, staff estimates, based on industry input, that it would require, on average, 265 hours per new safe harbor program applicant to prepare and submit their safe harbor proposal in accordance with section 310.12(c) of the Rule. Industry sources have also advised staff that all of this time would be attributable to lawyers' time and costs. Based on past experience and industry input, staff believes that no more than one applicant per year will submit a request. Staff believes, however, that most of the records listed in the Rule's safe harbor provisions consist of records that marketing and online industry representatives have kept in the ordinary course of business preceding the Rule. PRA ''burden'' does not include effort expended in the ordinary course of business independent of a regulatory requirement. 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2). Any incremental burden, such as that for maintaining the results of independent assessments under section 312.10(d)(3), would be, in staff's view, *de minimis*. Accordingly, staff estimates that total hours per year for start-up efforts and for safe harbor applications would be approximately 2,065 hours (1,800 + 265).

Labor costs: Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. Staff conservatively assumes hourly rates of $75 and $25, respectively, for lawyers and computer programmers.[7] Based on these inputs, staff further estimates that the associated annual labor costs for new entrants would be $120,000 [(1,500 hours × $75/hour for legal) + (300 hours × $25/hour for technical)] and $19,875 for safe harbor applicants [265 hours × $75/hour for legal × one application per year] for a total labor cost of $140,000, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Non-labor costs: Since websites will already be equipped with the computer equipment and software necessary to comply with the Rule's notice requirements, the sole costs incurred by the websites are the aforementioned estimated labor costs. Similarly, retention of the records the Rule's safe harbor recordkeeping provisions specify should entail de minimis costs beyond what operators incur independent of the Rule in the ordinary course of business.

William E. Kovacic,

General Counsel.

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retains its prior projection that roughly 30 new children's sites subject to the Rule would be posted each year. Although staff cannot determine with any degree of certainty the number of new entrants potentially subject to the Rule, it believes its empirical estimate is reasonable. Moreover, the Commission received no prior comments challenging staff's prior PRA analysis notwithstanding its receipt of numerous comments on the Rule itself. Accordingly, staff retains those estimates for the instant PRA analysis.

[5] Website operators that have previously created or adjusted their sites to comply with the Rule will incur no further burden associated with the Rule, unless they opt to change their policies and information collection in ways that will further invoke the Rule's provisions. Moreover, staff believes that existing COPPA-complaint operators who introduce additional sites beyond those they already have created will incur minimal, if any, incremental PRA burden. This is because such operators already have been through the start-up phase, and can carry over the results of that work to the new sites they create.

[6] See *http://www.ftc.gov/os/1999/9906/childprivsup.htm* (text of the PRA supporting statement sent to OMB contemporaneous with publication of the proposed rule).

[7] Previously, staff's stated estimates for such labor, were $65.33/hour for legal and $23.18 for computer programmers, based on adding ten percent to 1996 statistics found in ''Occupational Compensation Survey: National Summary, 1996,'' U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In September 2001, however, the Department of Labor published its ''National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the Untied States, 2000,'' which integrates data from the Occupational Compensation Survey, the Employment Cost Index, and the Employee Benefits Survey. According to this more recent compilation, the mean hourly earnings of lawyers and computer programmers, based on a survey of all 50 states from June 1999 to April 2001, was $38.70 and $23.33, respectively. More generally, regarding most other Commission information collection activities that invoke the PRA, Commission staff has estimated lawyer's national average hourly rates to be $75, which staff will also apply here. The $25 estimate for computer programmers is merely a rough rounding based on the above-noted data.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (''FTC'').

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FTC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) information collection requirements contained in its Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act Privacy Rule (''GLBA Rule'' or ''Rule''). The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through June 30, 2005 the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in the Rule.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 17, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10202, Washington, DC 20503, ATTN.: Desk Officer for the Federal Trade Commission (comments in electronic form should be sent to *oira_docket@omb.eop.gov*), and to Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H–159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580 (comments in electronic form should be sent to *GLBpaperwork@ftc.gov*). All comments should be captioned ''GLBA Rule: Paperwork Comment,'' as prescribed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Loretta Garrison, Attorney, Division of Financial Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Room S–4429, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–3043.

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. On March 4, 2002, the FTC sought comments on the information collection requirements associated with the Rule, 16 CFR part 313 (OMB Control Number: 3084–0121). See 67 FR 9737 (March 4, 2002); 67 FR 11745 (March 15, 2002) (correction notice). No comments were received. Pursuant to the OMB regulations that implement the PRA (5 CFR part 1320), the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to extend the existing paperwork clearance for the Rule.

If a comment contains nonpublic information, it must be filed in paper form, and the first page of the document must be clearly labeled ''confidential.'' Comments that do not contain any nonpublic information may instead be filed in electronic form (in ASCII format, WordPerfect, or Microsoft Word) as part of or as an attachment to email messages directed to the following email box: *GLBpaperwork@ftc.gov.* Such

comments will be considered by the Commission and will be available for inspection and copying at its principal office in accordance with Section 4.9(b)(6)(ii) of the Commission's rules of practice, 16 CFR section 4.9(b)(6)(ii).

The GLBA Rule is designed to ensure that customers and consumers, subject to certain exceptions, will have access to the privacy policies of the financial institutions with which they conduct business. As mandated by the GLBA, 15 U.S.C. 6801–6809, the Rule requires financial institutions to disclose to consumers: (1) Initial notice of the financial institution's privacy policy when establishing a customer relationship with a consumer and/or before sharing a consumer's non-public personal information with certain nonaffiliated third parties; (2) notice of the consumer's right to opt out of information sharing with such parties; (3) annual notice of the institution's privacy policy to any continuing customer; and (4) notice of changes in the institution's practices on information sharing. These requirements are subject to the PRA. The Rule does not require recordkeeping.

Estimated annual hours burden: Estimating the paperwork burden of the GLBA Rule's disclosure requirements is very difficult because of the highly diverse group of affected entities, consisting of financial institutions not regulated by a federal financial regulatory agency. Under section 505(a)(7) of the GLBA, the Commission has jurisdiction over the entities that are not specifically subject to another agency's jurisdiction (*see* sections 505(a)(1)–(6) of the GLBA). Because of the types of disclosures at issue and the requirements of the regulations, the frequency of responses and the volume of respondents cannot be determined with certainty.

The burden estimates represent the FTC staff's best assessment, based on its knowledge and expertise relating to the financial institutions subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under this law. To derive these estimates, staff considered the wide variations in covered entities. In some instances, covered entities may make the required disclosures in the ordinary course of business, apart from the GLBA Rule. In addition, some entities may use highly automated means of providing the required disclosures, while others may rely on methods requiring more manual effort. The burden estimates shown below include the time necessary to train staff to comply with the regulations. These figures are averages based on staff's best estimate of the burden incurred over the broad spectrum of covered entities.

Start-Up Hours and Labor Costs for New Entities

Staff estimates that, on average, no more than approximately 5,000 new entities each year will address the GLBA rule for the first time. These entities are accounted for in the table immediately below. At the time of the Rule's inception, staff's estimate of the number of entities newly subject to the Rule included not just start-up entities but also the many existing business entities that would be subject to it for the first time. The estimates regarding established entities are reflected in the second table below.

Event	Number of hours/costs per event and labor category* (per respondent)	Approx. number of respondents	Approx. annual hours (millions)	Approx. total costs (millions)
Reviewing internal policies and developing GLBA-implementing instructions**.	Managerial/professional time: 20 hrs/$1,000.	5,000	0.1	$5
Creating actual disclosure document or electronic disclosure (including initial, annual, and opt out disclosures).	Clerical: 5 hrs/$50 ..... Skilled labor: 10 hrs/$200	5,000	.075	1.25
Disseminating initial disclosure (including opt out notices) ..	Clerical: 15 hrs/$150 ..... Skilled labor: 10 hrs/$200	5,000	.125	1.75
Total	.....	.....	.300	8.00

* Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to burden hours. The hourly rates used were $50 for managerial/professional time (e.g., compliance evaluation and/or planning), $20 for skilled technical time (e.g., designing and producing notices, reviewing and updating information systems), and $10 for clerical time (e.g., reproduction tasks, filing, and, where applicable to the given event, typing or mailing). Labor costs totals reflect solely that of the commercial entities affected. Staff assumes that the time required of consumers to respond affirmatively to respondents' opt-out programs (be it manually or electronically) would be minimal.

** Reviewing instructions includes all efforts performed by or for the respondent to: determine whether and to what extent the respondent is covered by an agency collection of information, understand the nature of the request, and determine the appropriate response (including the creation and dissemination of document and/or electronic disclosures).

Burden Hours and Costs for Established Entities

Burden [1] for established entities already familiar with the Rule would predictably be less than for start-up entities since start-up costs, such as crafting a privacy plicy, are generally one-time costs and have already been incurred. Staff's best estimate of the average burden for these entities is as follows:

Event	Number of hours/costs per event and labor category* (per respondent)	Approx. number of respondents**	Approx. annual hours (millions)	Approx. total costs (millions)
Reviewing GLBA-implementing policies and practices	Managerial/professional time: 4 hrs/$200.	70,000	.28	$14.0
Disseminating annual disclosure	Clerical: 15 hrs/$150 ..... skilled labor: 5 hrs/$100	70,000	1.40	17.5
Changes to privacy policies and related disclosures	Clerical: 15 hrs/$150 ..... skilled: 5 hrs/$100	1,000	.02	.25

[1] While the existing population affected would increase with the inflow of new entrants, staff will retain its estimate of overall population affected (100,000, but subject to further apportionment as detailed in the table below), allowing, in part, for businesses that will close in any given year, and the difficulty of establishing a more precise estimate.

Event	Number of hours/costs per event and labor category* (per respondent)	Approx. number of respondents**	Approx. annual hours (millions)	Approx. total costs (millions)
Total			1.70	31.75

*Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to burden hours. The hourly rates used were $50 for managerial/professional time (e.g., compliance evaluation and/or planning), $20 for skilled technical time (e.g., designing and producing notices, reviewing and updating information systems), and $10 for clerical time (e.g., reproduction tasks, filing, and, where applicable to the given event, typing or mailing). Consumers have a continuing right to opt-out, as well as a right to revoke their opt-out at any time. When a respondent changes its information sharing practices, consumers are again given the opportunity to opt-out. Again, staff assumes that the time required of consumer to respond affirmatively to respondent's opt-out program (be it manually or electronically) would be minimal.

**The estimate of respondents is based on the following assumptions: (1) 100,000 respondents, approximately 70% of whom maintain customer relationships exceeding one year (2) no more than 1% (1,000) of whom make additional changes to privacy policies at any time other than the occasion of the annual notice; and (3) such changes will occur no more often than once per year.

As calculated above, the average PRA burden for all affected entities in a given year would be 1,000,000 hours and $19,875,000.

Estimated Capital/Other Non-Labor Costs Burden: Staff estimates that the capital or other non-labor costs associated with the document requests are minimal. Covered entities will already be equipped to provide written notices (e.g., computers with word processing programs, typewriters, copying machines, mailing capabilities.) Most likely, only entities that already have on-line capabilities will offer consumers the choice to receive notices via electronic format. As such, these entities will already be equipped with the computer equipment and software necessary to disseminate the required disclosures via electronic means.

William E. Kovacic,

General Counsel.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C., Appendix 2), announcement is made of a Health Care Policy and Research Special Emphasis Panel (SEP) meeting.

The Health Care Policy and Research Special Emphasis Panel is a group of experts in fields related to health care research who are invited by the Agency for Healthcare Research and quality (AHRQ), and agree to be available, to conduct, or an as needed basis, scientific review or applications for AHRQ support. Individual members of the Panel do not meet regularly and do not serve for fixed terms or long periods of time. Rather, they are asked to participate in particular review meetings which require their type of expertise.

Substantial segments of the upcoming SEP meeting listed below will be closed to the public in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, section 10(d) of 5 U.S.C., Appendix 2 and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6). Grant applications for Cooperative Agreement Awards are to be reviewed and discussed at this meeting. These discussions are likely to include personal information concerning individuals associated with these applications. This information is exempt from mandatory disclosure under the above-cited statutes.

SEP Meeting on: Centers for Education and Research on Therapeutic (Limited Competitive Continuation Projects).

Date: June 10, 2002 (Open on June 10, from 8 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. and closed for remainder of the meeting).

Place: Holiday Inn Bethesda, 8120 Wisconsin Avenue, Georgia Room, 3rd Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Anyone wishing to obtain a roster of members or minutes of this meeting should contact Mrs. Bonnie Campbell, Committee Management Officer, Office of Research Review, Education and Policy, AHRQ, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Suite 400, Rockville, Maryland 20852, Telephone (301) 594–1846.

Agenda items for this meeting are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Dated: May 10, 2002.

Carolyn M. Clancy,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 02–12310 Filed 5–15–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Citizens Advisory Committee on Public Health Service (PHS) Activities and Research at Department of Energy (DOE) Sites: Oak Ridge Reservation Health Effects Subcommittee

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announce the following meeting.

Name: Citizens Advisory Committee on PHS Activities and Research at DOE Sites: Oak Ridge Reservation Health Effects Subcommittee (ORRHES).

Time and Date: 12 p.m.–8 p.m., June 18, 2002.

Place: YWCA of Oak Ridge, 1660 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 37830. Telephone: (865) 482–2008.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 100 people.

Background: A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in October 1990 and renewed in September 2000 between ATSDR and DOE, delineates the responsibilities and procedures for ATSDR's public health activities at DOE sites required under sections 104, 105, 107, and 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or ''Superfund''). These activities include health consultations and public health assessments at DOE sites listed on, or proposed for, the Superfund National Priorities List and at sites that are the subject of petitions from the public; and other health-related activities such as epidemiologic studies, health surveillance, exposure and disease registries, health education, substance-specific applied research, emergency response, and preparation of toxicological profiles. In addition, under an MOU signed in December 1990 with DOE and replaced by an MOU signed in 2000, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has been given the responsibility and resources for conducting analytic epidemiologic investigations of residents of communities in the vicinity of DOE facilities, workers at DOE facilities, and other persons potentially exposed to radiation or to potential hazards from non-nuclear energy production and use. HHS has delegated program responsibility to CDC.

Purpose: This subcommittee is charged with providing advice and recommendations to the Director, CDC, and the Administrator, ATSDR, pertaining to CDC's and ATSDR's public health activities and research at this DOE site. Activities shall focus on providing the public with a vehicle to express concerns and provide advice and recommendations to CDC and ATSDR. The purpose of this meeting is to receive updates from ATSDR and CDC, and to address other issues and topics, as necessary.