

a.m. until 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Rosslyn (Westpark) at Key Bridge, 1900 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Virginia. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Federal Depository Library Program. All sessions are open to the public.

Sleeping rooms at our host hotel are completely booked. If you need accommodations, contact the Virginian Suites, 1500 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209. Telephone 800-275-2866 or the hotel directly at 703-522-9600. Please ask for the Government rate and tell them you are with the Government Printing Office group. Room cost per night is \$119, plus tax.

Michael F. DiMario,

Public Printer.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Notice of Meetings

Change in the Notice of Meetings

The subcommittee meeting "Health Care Technology and Decision Sciences" will only be held on October 6 (and not on October 5-6 as published in the **Federal Register** of September 6, 2000, vol. 65, no. 173, page 54035). The place and time of this meeting will remain the same. The rest of the meetings mentioned in the September 6 **Federal Register** will meet as scheduled.

Dated: September 28, 2000.

John M. Eisenberg,

Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30DAY-70-00]

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 Project

Workplace Exacerbation of Asthma—NEW—The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Work-related asthma is the most common lung disease seen in occupational health clinics in the United States based on data from the Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics for 1991-1996.

Work-related asthma includes both new onset asthma initiated by workplace exposures and pre-existing asthma exacerbated by workplace environments, because in both types of cases repeated exposure to asthmatic agents can lead to chronic pulmonary impairment. Also, the 1985 American Thoracic Society statement "What Constitutes an Adverse Health Effect of Air Pollution," identified exacerbation of asthma as one of the serious effects of environmental air pollution. While anecdotal evidence suggests that as many as one-half of work-related asthma patients treated in occupational medicine clinics had pre-existing asthma that was exacerbated by workplace conditions, there is little data from studies in the United States to support this claim.

This study will investigate the frequency, causes, and consequences of workplace exacerbation of asthma (WEA). Given the diversity of workplace

agents and processes associated with asthma, a population-based, rather than industry-based, study is needed to ascertain the full extent of the problem. This will be achieved by surveying adults with asthma. The Specific Aims are: (1) To determine the frequency of workplace exacerbation of asthma. (2) To determine the circumstances at work associated with exacerbation of asthma. (3) To determine the social and economic costs associated with workplace exacerbation of asthma. (4) To determine the sensitivity and specificity of self-reported workplace exacerbation of asthma. (5) To determine whether workplace exacerbation of asthma contributes to progression of disease. The design is a prospective cohort study with a nested validation study. A questionnaire will be completed in the baseline study to address Specific Aims 1-3. Also, patient care records will be used to ascertain cost of asthma care for each participant (Specific Aim 3). A subset of employed subjects with and without workplace exacerbation will be requested to conduct serial spirometry, and the findings will serve as the "gold standard" to determine the sensitivity and specificity of a self-report of workplace exacerbation of asthma (Specific Aim 4). All subjects from the baseline study will be asked to complete a follow-up questionnaire approximately two years later to investigate whether workplace exacerbation at baseline predicts an increase in asthma severity (Specific Aim 5).

The data collected in this study will be used to further current understanding of the frequency of workplace-exacerbated asthma, the social and economic impacts of this problem, and the implication of a report of WEA for subsequent asthma severity. This information can be used to prioritize resources for addressing this problem. The data collected in this study will also identify which jobs and exposures are likely to exacerbate existing asthma, thus providing guidance on where to focus preventive efforts. The data collected in this study on the validity of a self-report of WEA will be useful to both clinicians and researchers who attempt to treat or study individuals with this problem. The estimated annualized burden is 844 hours.

Form name	No. of respondents	No. responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)
Phase 1: attempts to get an interview	1,100	1	5/60
Phase 1: Completed Baseline Study Interviews	800	1	30/60