

indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act. Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than January 16, 1998.

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

1. *Buckhead Community Bancorp, Inc.*, Atlanta, Georgia; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of The Buckhead Community Bank, N.A., Atlanta, Georgia (in organization).

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, December 18, 1997.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 97-33460 Filed 12-22-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Charges for Certain Disclosures

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice regarding charges for certain disclosures.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission announces that the current ceiling on allowable charges under Section 612(a) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) will remain unchanged for 1998. Under recent amendments to the FCRA, the Federal Trade Commission is required to increase the \$8.00 amount referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(i) of Section 612(a) on January 1 of each year, based proportionally on changes in the Consumer Price Index, with fractional changes rounded to the nearest fifty cents. Since the FCRA amendments only took effect on September 30, 1997, the modified amount shows no increase based on the Consumer Price Index for the period in question, and remains at \$8.00.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lisa Marie Daniel, Bureau of Economics, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, 202-326-3394.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Fair Credit Reporting Act, originally enacted in 1970,¹ was extensively amended in 1996. Most of the amendments to the law, including that which is discussed in this notice, went into effect on September 30, 1997. Section 612(a)(1)(A) states that, except as provided in certain subsections, a consumer reporting agency may impose a reasonable charge on a consumer for making a disclosure to the consumer pursuant to Section 609, which charge shall not exceed \$8 and shall be indicated to the consumer before making the disclosure. Section 612(a)(2) goes on to state that the Federal Trade Commission ("the Commission") shall increase the \$8.00 amount referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(i) of Section 612(a) on January 1 of each year, based proportionally on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), with fractional changes rounded to the nearest fifty cents.

The Commission considers the \$8 amount referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(i) of Section 612(a) to be the baseline for the effective ceiling on reasonable charges dating from the time the amended FCRA took effect, i.e., September 30, 1997. In November of each year, the Commission will calculate the proportional increase in the Consumer Price Index (using the most general CPI, which is for all urban consumers, all items) for the twelve months dating from September 30th of the previous year to September 30th of the current year. The Commission will then determine what modification, if any, from the original base of \$8 should be made effective on January 1 of each subsequent year, given the requirement that fractional changes be rounded to the nearest fifty cents.

The Commission determines that there will be no modification from the base of \$8.00 for January 1, 1998, as the Act only went into effect on September 30, 1997.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-33438 Filed 12-22-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

¹ 15 U.S.C. Sections 1681-1681u; Title VI of the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 971-0087]

CUC International Inc.; HFS Incorporated; Analysis To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed consent agreement.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices or unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft complaint that accompanies the consent agreement and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 23, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159, 6th St. and Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Baer, Federal Trade Commission, 6th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, H-374, Washington, DC 20580. (202) 326-2932. Jacqueline K. Mendel, Federal Trade Commission, 6th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, S-2308, Washington, DC 20580. (202) 326-2603.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46, and Section 2.34 of the Commission's Rules of Practice (16 CFR 2.34), notice is hereby given that the about-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the accompanying complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the Commission Actions section of the FTC Home Page (for December 17, 1997), on the World Wide Web, at "http://www.ftc.gov/os/actions97.htm." A paper copy can be obtained from the FTC Public Reference Room, Room H-130, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580, either in person or by calling (202) 326-3627. Public comment is invited. Such comments or views 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 4.9(b)(6)(ii)).

Analysis of Proposed Consent Order to Aid Public Comment

The Federal Trade Commission ("Commission") has accepted, subject to final approval, an agreement containing a proposed Consent Order from CUC International Inc. ("CUC") and HFS Incorporated ("HFS") (collectively, "the Parties") under which the Parties would be required to divest Interval International Inc. ("Interval"), one of two worldwide full-service timeshare exchange service companies, to Interval Acquisition Corporation ("IAC"). IAC is controlled by a venture capital firm, Willis Stein & Partners, L.P., and includes Interval's current management. The buying group also includes Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc., a subsidiary of Marriott International, Inc., Hyatt Vacation Ownership Resorts, Inc., and Carlson Companies, Inc. If the sale of Interval is not made to the Willis Stein buying group, the Parties are required to divest Resort Condominiums International, Inc. ("RCI"), the other worldwide full-service timeshare exchange service company, currently owned by HFS. The agreement is designed to remedy the anticompetitive efforts resulting from CUC's acquisition of HFS.

The proposed Consent Order has been placed on the public record for sixty (60) days for reception of comments by interested persons. Public comment is invited regarding all aspects of the agreement including the proposed divestiture of Interval to IAC. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After sixty (60) days, the Commission will again review the agreement and the comments received and will decide whether it should withdraw from the agreement or make final the agreement's proposed Order. If the Commission decides after the public comment period that IAC is not an acceptable acquirer, the Parties have 120 days to divest either Interval or RCI to another Commission-approved buyer.

The proposed complaint alleges that the proposed acquisition, if consummated, would constitute a violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 18, and Section 5 of the FTC Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 45, in the market for the worldwide sale of timeshare exchanges services.

The relevant market in which to analyze the effects of the proposed transaction is the sale of timeshare exchange services on a worldwide basis.

An important benefit of timeshare ownership (also known as vacation ownership) is the right to exchange the use of that unit for another comparable unit at a different resort property (or at the same resort for another time period). The owner of a particular resort unit relies on the timeshare exchange company to provide the exchange properties and to process the exchange. Exchange companies grade and rate time periods as well as property quality. CUC's acquisition of HFS will result in a virtual monopoly in the market for full-service timeshare exchanges. As a result, timeshare resort developers and owners would not have the same exchange opportunities if they did not use the services of the merged company. Therefore, after the acquisition, CUC would have the ability to increase prices for the sale of timeshare exchange services to both groups of customers, as well as decrease the level of services provided.

Further, timely entry in the market for the sale of timeshare exchange services on the scale necessary to offset the competitive harm resulting from the combination of CUC and HFS is highly unlikely because there are significant network externalities that lead to high entry barriers. Like telephones, fax machines and automated teller machines, membership in a timeshare exchange requires other people with whom to interact. The owner of an interest in a timeshare resort would have no reason to join a timeshare exchange that had no other members. And the more members (i.e., potential exchange partners) that belong to an exchange, the more attractive the exchange becomes to other potential market participants. Attaining the critical mass required to be a viable competitor would take many years because timeshare developers consider joining a timeshare exchange only if it includes other quality resorts. Timeshare owners, in turn, want to affiliate with exchanges that give them the broadest timeshare vacation choices. Thus, a new timeshare exchange would not enter effectively unless it could provide consumers a level of timeshare vacation choices comparable to those offered by RCI or Interval.

Developing a timeshare exchange comparable to RCI and Interval would be a difficult endeavor. First, most resorts sign exclusive, multi-year contracts with one timeshare exchange. The lengthy terms of these contracts effectively prevent new entrants from securing a sufficient base of resorts to become competitive. Second, individual resorts would be reluctant to leave the established exchanges and affiliate with

a new exchange that did not offer a catalog of opportunities comparable to that of the existing exchanges. Timeshare exchange affiliation is an important sales tool for timeshare resort developers, who must offer an array of exchange opportunities that is competitive with those offered by other developers. Finally, there are significant supply side economies of scale associated with the sophisticated computer systems necessary to operate the exchanges.

No significant efficiencies would result from the merger of RCI and Interval. Although consumers might receive some marginal benefit from dealing with an exchange with additional properties listed, that benefit does not outweigh the substantial loss of competition between the two exchanges. Customers did not perceive any additional benefit from the merger of the two exchanges. Moreover, the fact that Interval is a strong competitor even though it is smaller than RCI suggests that both firms have already achieved the requisite network externalities and that a merger would not provide any significant incremental benefit.

The proposed Consent Order would remedy the alleged violations by replacing the lost competition that would result from the acquisition. Under the proposed Consent Order, the Parties are required to divest Interval to IAC within ten days CUC's acquisition of HFS. In the event that the Parties do not satisfy that requirement, they must divest RCI, the larger timeshare exchange service, within six months of signing the consent agreement. The Commission may appoint a trustee to divest RCI if the Parties do not do so. In the event that the Commission decides to reject IAC as the acquirer of Interval when making the order final after the public comment period, the Parties must rescind the divestiture to IAC, and would have 120 days to divest either Interval or RCI to a Commission-approved acquirer.

The Commission has not required a hold separate agreement in this case because: (1) The proposed Order contemplates a short divestiture time period and (2) the Order contains crown jewel provisions that would substitute a larger asset package if the Parties fail to accomplish the divestiture required under the Order.

Under the provisions of the proposed Order, the Parties are required to provide the Commission with a report of compliance with the divestiture provisions of the Order within thirty (30) days following the date this Order becomes final, and every thirty (30) days

thereafter until the required divestiture is completed.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the proposed Order, and it is not intended to constitute interpretation of the agreement and proposed Order or to modify in any way their terms.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-33439 Filed 12-22-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Federal Acquisition Policy Division, FAR Secretariat Revision of Standard Forms

AGENCY: General Services
Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration/FAR Secretariat has revised SF 1423, Inventory Verification Survey, SF 1426, Inventory Schedule A—Metals in Mill Product Form; SF 1428, Inventory Schedule B; SF 1430, Inventory Schedule C—(Work-In-Process); SF 1432, Inventory Schedule D—(Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment); SF 1434, Termination Inventory Schedule E (Short Form for Use With SF 1438 Only) to remove the need for particular certification requirements, and update the burden statement.

Since these forms are authorized for local reproduction, you can obtain new camera copy in three ways:

On the U.S. Government Management Policy CD-ROM;

On the internet. Address: <http://www.gsa.gov/forms>, or;

From CARM, Attn.: Barbara Williams, (202) 501-0581.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

FAR Secretariat, (202) 501-4755. This contact is for information on completing the form and interpreting the FAR only.

DATES: Effective December 23, 1997.

Dated: December 16, 1997.

Barbara M. Williams,

*Deputy Standard and Optional Forms
Management Officer.*

[FR Doc. 97-33472 Filed 12-22-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-34-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Safety and Occupational Health Study Section; NIOSH Meetings

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting:

Name: Safety and Occupational Health Study Section, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Times and Dates: 8 a.m.–5:30 p.m., February 12, 1998. 8 a.m.–5:30 p.m., February 13, 1998.

Place: Old Town Alexandria Holiday Inn, 480 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314.

Status: Open business session, 8 a.m.–8:30 a.m., February 12, 1998; Closed evaluation sessions 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., February 12, 1998; and 8 a.m.–5:30 p.m., February 13, 1998.

Purpose: The Safety and Occupational Health Study Section will review, discuss, and evaluate grant application(s) in response to the Institute's standard grants review and funding cycles pertaining to research issues in occupational safety and health and allied areas. It is the intent of NIOSH to support broad-based research endeavors in keeping with the Institute's program goals which will lead to improved understanding and appreciation for the magnitude of the aggregate health burden associated with occupational injuries and illnesses, as well as to support more focused research projects which will lead to improvements in the delivery of occupational safety and health services and the prevention of work-related injury and illness. It is anticipated that research funded will promote these program goals.

Matters to be discussed: The meeting will convene in open session from 8 a.m.–8:30 a.m. on February 12, 1998, to address matters related to the conduct of Study Section business. The meeting will proceed in closed session from 8:30 a.m. until scheduled adjournment (5:30 p.m.) on February 12, 1998. The meeting will continue in closed session from 8 a.m. until scheduled adjournment (5:30 p.m.) or earlier on February 13, 1998. The purpose of the closed sessions is for the Safety and Occupational Health Study Section to consider safety and occupational health related grant applications. These portions of the meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with provisions set forth in section 552(c) (4) and (6) title 5 U.S.C., and the Determination of the Associate Director for Management and Operations, CDC, pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Pervis C. Major, Ph.D., Scientific Review Administrator, Office of Extramural Coordination and Special Projects, Office of the Director, NIOSH, 1095 Willowdale Road,

Morgantown, West Virginia 26505.
Telephone 304/285-5979.

Dated: December 17, 1997.

Carolyn J. Russell,

*Director, Management Analysis and Services
Office, Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention (CDC).*

[FR Doc. 97-33412 Filed 12-22-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-19-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 97N-0510]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the recordkeeping requirements for manufacturers of medicated animal feeds.

DATES: Submit written comments on the collection of information by February 23, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1-23, Rockville, MD 20857. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Denver Presley, Office of Information Resources Management (HFA-250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-1472.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR