

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Phillip Jackson, Applications Officer) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *Marshall & Ilsley Corporation*, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of M&I Bank of Mayville, Mayville, Wisconsin (in organization).

C. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (D. Michael Manies, Assistant Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198-0001:

1. *Centennial Bank Holdings, Inc.*, Eaton, Colorado; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Berthoud Bancorp, Inc., Berthoud, Colorado, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of The Berthoud National Bank, Berthoud, Colorado.

D. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (W. Arthur Tribble, Vice President) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201-2272:

1. *CB&T Bancshares, Inc.*, Vivian, Louisiana; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Vivian, Vivian, Louisiana.

2. *Henderson Citizens Bancshares, Inc.*, Henderson, Texas, and Henderson Citizens Delaware Bancshares, Inc., Dover, Delaware; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Rusk County Bancshares, Inc., Henderson, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Rusk Delaware Financial Corporation, Dover, Delaware, and Peoples State Bank, Henderson, Texas.

E. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Maria Villanueva, Consumer Regulation Group) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *North Cascades Bancshares, Inc.*, Chelen, Washington; to acquire up to 35 percent of the voting shares of bankcda, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (in organization).

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, March 28, 2001.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-8074 Filed 4-2-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part

225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank 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 (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at www.ffiec.gov/nic/.

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 April 27, 2001.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Phillip Jackson, Applications Officer) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *First Merchants Corporation*, Muncie, Indiana; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Francor Financial, Inc., Wabash, Indiana, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of Frances Slocum Bank and Trust Company, Wabash, Indiana.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (W. Arthur Tribble, Vice President) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201-2272:

1. *TRB Bancorp, Inc.*, Dallas, Texas; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Greenbelt Bancshares, Inc., Quanah, Texas, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of The Security National Bank of Quanah, Quanah, Texas.

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

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 01-8153 Filed 4-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 DAY-21-01]

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: Information Collection to Establish Community Assistance Panels (CAPs) OMB No.0923-0007—Extension—The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated pursuant to the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and its 1986 Amendments, The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from the exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. To facilitate this effort, ATSDR seeks the cooperation of the community being evaluated through direct communication and interaction. Direct community involvement is required to conduct a comprehensive scientific study and to effectively disseminate specific health information in a timely manner. Also, this direct interaction fosters a clear understanding of health issues that the community considers to be of importance and establishes credibility for the agency. The Community Assistance Panel nominations forms are completed by individuals in the community to nominate themselves or others for participation on these panels. This request is for a three-year extension of the current OMB approval of the Community Assistance Panel nominations form. The total annual burden hours for this collection is 25.

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses/ respondents	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)
General Public	150	1	.1666

Dated: March 28, 2001.

Nancy E. Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 01-8095 Filed 4-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30 DAY-20-01]

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: Preventing Latex Allergy Among Non-Healthcare Workers—New—*The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is to promote “safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention.” In order to carry out this goal effectively and efficiently, NIOSH and the occupational safety and health community implemented the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) in 1996. NORA is the first step in an ongoing, synergistic effort by the various institutions of the occupational safety and health community to identify and research the most important workplace safety and health issues. In order to accomplish the NORA objectives in preventing latex allergy, NIOSH is conducting health communication research to determine the most effective means of communicating the NIOSH recommendations for preventing latex allergy.

Allergy to natural rubber latex (NRL) has become a significant health risk

among healthcare workers and other persons using latex gloves in the course of their work [NIOSH 1997; Turjanmaa et. al. 1996; Watts et. al. 1998]. A number of studies indicate that levels of latex sensitization in healthcare workers ranges from 5–12 percent [Liss and Sussman 1999]. One study indicated that the prevalence of latex sensitivity among 1,351 healthcare workers was 12.1 percent; and of that same 1,351 workers, 60 percent reported work-related symptoms [Liss et. al. 1997]. Despite the numerous studies performed in this population, little is known about the non-healthcare worker occupations. Occupational asthma and symptoms of latex allergy have been reported in select groups including hairdressers, workers at a latex glove manufacturing plant, and workers at a latex doll manufacturing plant. Prevalence rates up to 11 percent have been reported in these studies (11 percent and 9 percent, respectively, in the latter two studies) [Orfan et. al. 1994; Tarlo et. al. 1990; van der Walle and Brunsveld 1995]. Although the prevalence rate for other non-healthcare worker populations is unknown, these studies indicate that workers exposed to latex gloves or products containing latex may also be at risk for latex allergy.

In 1997, NIOSH published an ALERT concerning the risk of latex allergy in the workplace [NIOSH 1997]. This Alert provided specific recommendations to workers for the prevention of latex allergy and was distributed to workplaces most likely to contain latex exposure (i.e., care establishments). Since occupations reporting less frequent use of latex gloves or exposure to latex-containing products may also be at risk for latex allergy, it is important to design appropriate health interventions for these occupational groups as well. Therefore, the overall objective of this study is to develop a health intervention that 1) effectively communicates the NIOSH recommendations for preventing latex allergy to the appropriate, at-risk non-healthcare worker occupations and 2) promotes the use of the recommendations through corresponding attitude and behavior change.

To accomplish this task, we propose to conduct a systematic, communication theory-based set of studies with a brochure adapted from the NIOSH Alert

on latex allergy as the primary attitude concept. These experiments will be targeted at five non-healthcare worker occupational groups (hair dressers, daycare workers, police officers, food handlers, and housekeeping personnel). The framing postulate of the Prospect Theory and the Elaboration Likelihood Model will serve as the basis of the study [Tversky and Kahneman 1981; Petty and Cacioppo 1986] in which the combined effect of message framing and message expectancy on elaboration likelihood will be assessed. Specifically, participants will be randomly assigned to the conditions of a 2 (message framing: positive vs. negative), 2 (message expectancy: positive vs. negative), 2 (argument quality: strong vs. stronger) factorial design and given a pretest, brochure with the appropriate test variables, and post test. In addition, the participants will be surveyed for a history of latex glove usage, allergy, latex allergy, or dermatitis in either themselves or their family members to determine if a history of allergy or glove usage predisposes them to be highly involved with the subject of latex allergy. Finally, the effect of the intervention on receiver attitude toward latex allergy and corresponding use of NIOSH recommendations one month following the intervention will be determined. The study will include several phases. First, effective communication variables will be identified in the pretesting phase and incorporated into test brochures. In addition, pre-test and post-test surveys will be pretested. A total of 160 participants will be recruited for the pretesting phase. In the second phase, the pilot test, the effect of message framing and message expectancy on elaboration likelihood will be assessed in a small scale, laboratory study. This pilot test will be conducted with a sample of university students (N = 300) who occasionally to intermittently wear latex gloves. Conducting the first study in the laboratory setting allows for consistent control over external variables during message pretesting, implementation, and testing. The knowledge obtained from this study will be used to improve the versions of the brochure to be used in the last phase, one study for each of the five occupational groups (a total of five studies). The goal of each study will be