addition, for eight years, it prohibits respondent from advising another pharmacy firm on whether to enter into any participation agreement.

DATE: Complaint and Order issued July 12, 1989.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Bokat, FTC/S-3308, Washington, DC 20580. (202) 326-2912.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Monday, May 1, 1989, there was published in the **Federal Register**, 54 FR 18544, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of Genovese Drug Stores, Inc., for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed form of order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered its order to cease and desist in disposition of this proceeding.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45)

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 89-25235 Filed 10-25-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ATSDR-13]

The Third List of Hazardous Substances That Will Be the Subject of Toxicological Profiles

AGENCIES: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Public Health Service (PHS), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR); and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), establishes certain requirements for ATSDR (of HHS) and EPA with regard to hazardous substances which are most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL). CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2)) required that the two agencies prepare a list of at least 100 hazardous substances most commonly found at NPL facilities that pose the most significant potential threat to human health (see 52 FR 12866, April 17, 1987). CERCLA also required the agencies to revise the priority list to include 100 or more additional hazardous substances (see 53 FR 41280, October 20, 1988), and to include at least 25 additional hazardous substances in each of the three successive years following the 1988 revision. This notice contains the required list of 25 additional substances and provides a summary of the procedure used to assemble the list. The agencies expect to receive more current information relating to the substances on this and all previous lists in the near future. When this information becomes available, these lists will be reevaluated and the substances re-ranked. A new list of 225 will be published in the **Federal Register.**

ADDRESS: Comments on this notice should bear the docket control number ATSDR-13, and should be submitted to: Edward Skowronski, ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Mail Stop E-29, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE., Atlanta, GA 30333. All comments will be placed in a publicly accessible docket; therefore please do not send confidential business information (CBI).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Skowronski, ATSDR, Atlanta, GA 404-639-0730 or FTS 236-0730.

LIST OF SUBSTANCES: The following newly listed 25 hazardous substances are shown in order of their Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers.

CAS No.	Name of compound (synonym)
60-29-7	Ethyl Ether (Diethyl Ether).
64-17-5	Ethanol.
67-63-0	Isopropanol.
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan.
75-43-4	Dichlorofluoromethane (Freon 21).
79-09-4	Propanoic Acid (Propionic Acid).
79-20-9	Methyl Acetate.
92-52-4	Biphenyl (Diphenyl).
98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (Furfural).
100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline).
106-99-0	Butadiene (1,3-Butadiene).
108-39-4	3-Methyl Phenol (m-Cresol).
110-86-1	Pyridine.
123-42-2	Diacetone-Alcohol (4-Hydroxyl-4-methyl-2-pentanone).
271-89-6	2,3-Benzofuran.
298-00-0	Methyl Parathion.
298-02-2	Phorate.
1319-77-3	Cresols.
7429-90-5	Aluminum.
7550-45-0	Titanium.
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid.
7726-95-6	Bromine.
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene.
25323-89-1	Trichloroethane.
37871-00-4	Heptachlorobenzo-p-Dioxin.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 17, 1986, the President signed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-499), which extends and amends the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

Section 104(i) of CERCLA, as amended, requires the preparation of: (1) A list of hazardous substances found at NPL sites (in order of priority), (2) toxicological profiles of those substances, and (3) the initiation of a research program to fill data gaps associated with the substances.

A priority list of the first 100 substances was published (52 FR 12866, April 17, 1987), with a short summary of the procedure used by ATSDR and EPA to compile the list. In that notice, the agencies solicited public comment on the approach adopted for evaluating and ranking hazardous substances found at NPL sites, and announced the intention to refine the listing process in response to these comments and ongoing efforts by the agencies to improve the listing process.

A second priority list of 100 additional substances was published (53 FR 41280, October 20, 1988). At that time, the procedure used to prepare the second priority list was summarized. For the most part, the same procedure was used to prepare the third list of 25 substances that appears in this notice.

The approach used to prepare this third list is summarized below. The agencies solicit public comment on this approach; such comments should be submitted in accordance with the instructions given in this notice. The agencies will continue to seek improvements in the listing process as future revisions of the list are prepared. All non-confidential comments previously received are in the public file for this notice. A more detailed description of the revised listing methodology is contained in support documents which have been placed in the public file and are available for public review (see unit V of this notice).

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H-130, 6th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580.

II. Review of Methodology for Selecting Substances on the First List

A. General Approach for the First List

To obtain the first list of 100 hazardous substances, ATSDR and EPA defined a subset of the 717 hazardous substances which formed the CERCLA list (under section 102 of CERCLA). The subset was defined as those hazardous substances which EPA has identified at National Priorities List (NPL) sites. To rank the substances within this subset, three criteria were considered: (1) Toxicity, (2) frequency of occurrence at NPL sites or facilities, and (3) potential for human exposure. These criteria reflect the requirements of section 104(i)(2) of CERCLA. To develop a detailed ranking system employing these criteria, ATSDR and EPA first reviewed a number of hazard scoring systems for their applicability to the ranking criterion of toxicity. From all the approaches considered, the Reportable Quantity (RQ) scoring scheme was selected for ranking toxicity of the 100 priority substances. The RQ scoring scheme is described in several **Federal Register** documents (50 FR 13456, April 4, 1985; 51 FR 34534, September 29, 1986; and 52 FR 8140, March 16, 1987).

The second criterion used by ATSDR and EPA to prepare the first priority list of hazardous substances was the frequency of occurrence at NPL sites. Data from the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) statistical data base was used for determining frequency of occurrence. The CLP is an EPA program which provides a range of chemical analysis services at hazardous waste sites. The CLP statistical data base represents a random, stratified sample of sites and waste samples from those sites that were analyzed under CLP Routine Analytical Services (R&S) contracts from 1980 to 1984. The data base provided information on the percentage of sites at which substance was detected at least once in any medium (i.e., frequency of occurrence) and the average and range of concentrations for each medium or matrix (e.g., soil, ground water, drums).

The third criterion used to prepare the first priority list of hazardous substances was the potential for human exposure. ATSDR and EPA evaluated various sources of data associated with this criterion, and selected the CLP survey data to derive a rough estimate of potential for human exposure to hazardous substances at NPL sites. Three types of exposure-related data from the CLP curve were used: the average concentration of the candidate substances detected in ground water and surface water across the 358 NPL sites included in the CLP survey; the frequency of detection of those substances in ground water and surface water across the 358 sites; and whether the substances had been selected for detailed exposure and risk assessment at Superfund Remedial sites.

B. Generation of the First List

Using the ranking factors described above, as well as some minor criteria, ATSDR and EPA developed an alogrithm incorporating these criteria to calculate a hazard index value for each candidate substances. This alogrithm served as the basis for generating the rank of the first 100 substances. The starting point for the hazard index calculation was the subset of hazardous substances which EPA had identified at NPL sites based on the site percent data from the CLP survey. The agencies divided the site percent data value for each substance (representing frequency of occurrence) by the lowest RQ value for the substance (based on acute toxiciy, chronic toxicity, or potential carcinogenicity) to generate a site index for each substance. ATSDR and EPA ranked the candidate substances based on their site indices. The agencies then calculated an exposure index for each substance by ranking them based on the three exposure-related factors (with each factor receiving equal weight). The final step in the algorithm was to combine the site index rank and the exposure index value to obtain a hazard index for each substance. The substances were prioritized based on their hazard indices.

For purposes of assessing hazardous substances in toxicity profiles, ATSDR and EPA combined some of the candidate substances into groups. If substances are stereoisomers of one another, are readily metabolized to other substances on the list, or generally are characterized as mixtures with respect to toxicity and/or frequency of occurrence, they were grouped together and occupy only one position on the priority list. Examples of these types of substances include: heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide; endrin and endrin aldehyde; PCBs.

III. Methodology for Selecting on the Second and Third Lists

A. Bases for Improvements in Methodology for Selecting Substances

After publication of the first priority list of hazardous substances, ATSDR and EPA solicited public comment and conducted critical reviews of the above-described prioritizing method in order to identify potential improvements. The procedure used to generate the second 100 substances was a modified version of that used to rank the first 100. The modifications reflect an effort to: (1) Improve data acquisition for data-poor substances of the second list, and (2) adapt the method to data sources that provide a more complete description of exposure to substances found at NPL sites. The ranking alogrithm used to generate the third list is the same version as that used for the second list. However, several new sources of exposure and frequency of occurrence data were used as inputs for the alogrithm.

B. Determination of the Frequency of Occurrence Criterion of the Ranking Methodology

In the procedure for selection of the first 100 priority substances, the number of NPL sites at which a substance is found was estimated from the CLP statistical data base. For selection of the second 100 priority substances, two additional estimates of frequency of occurrence were employed, the NPL technical (NPLt) data base, and the CLP Special Analytical Services (SAS) data base. For the development of the third list, the View data base (described below) was substituted for NPLt, and the CLP Analytical Results data base (CARD) was added to supplement the CLP statistical data base (described above). The View, CARD, and SAS data bases are described below.

The View data base has been developed by ATSDR's Exposure and Disease Registry Branch (EPRB) for use in selecting sites for Exposure Registry development. View is built upon EPA's NPLt data base supplemented with information from ATSDR Health Assessment and Health Consultation documents. View currently contains updated verified frequency of occurrence data for all of the 1,177 NPL sites. The View data based was used as a replacement for the NPLt data base as a source of frequency of occurrence data for the algorithm.

CARD contains information generated by recent CLP Routine Analytical Services (RAS) contracts. The CARD system currently contains about 1.5 years of monitoring data. Only CARD data from NPL sites was used as a source of frequency of occurrence data for the algorithm.

The final source of additional information used to estimate frequency of occurrence was the SAS data base. This data base contains information on the occurrence of substances which do not appear in the CLP statistical database for methodological reasons. Most of the information in the COP

statistical data base is obtained under the RAS program, in which samples submitted for analysis are screened for certain target chemicals; additional substances are then determined by matching their mass spectra to known standards. A request for determination of a substance under SAS may occur when there is a reason to believe that a specific hazardous compound is present in a sample at a concentration below the detection limit of the RAS, or when there is reason to believe that a specific hazardous substance which is not a target substance may be present in a sample.

The SAS data files were examined to identify substances with five or more requests for SAS which are not present in the CLP statistical database. Those substances were then examined further to determine the number of NPL sites at which the substance had actually been detected. This number was then divided by the total number of NPL sites to obtain a site percent frequency.

The overall site percent value used for a particular substance was the highest of the CLP statistical data base site percent (as determined by either RAS or SAS data), the View data base site percent, and the CARD site percent.

C. Determination of the Exposure Component of the Ranking Methodology

For the preparation of the second list, ATSDR and EPA expanded the bases for evaluating the potential for human exposure to the priority substances in two ways: (1) By considering the air and soil as additional routes of potential exposure, and (2) by considering additional databases reflecting the potential for human exposure to the substances.

The potential for exposure to candidate substances through soil was considered by incorporating data on soil concentrations from the CLP statistical data base in the calculation of an exposure index for each substance. To estimate the potential for air exposure, ATSDR and EPA used an indirect method, since no data are readily available on actual air concentrations of the candidate substances at NPL sites. Retention time on a gas chromatography column was used to estimate the potential for air migration since these values correlate positively with boiling point, which in turn correlates negatively with volatility. For the development of the third list, the agencies used boiling points as a correlate of potential for air migration because they were more readily available for the substances to be ranked. The potential for air exposure was included in the calculation of an overall exposure index.

Exposure potential also was represented in the second 100 ranking procedure through the incorporation of eight separate data sources. The data sources used were:

CLP statistical data base (CLPs)
NPL Technical data base (NPLt)
National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS)
Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Information System (DOT/HMIS)
Acute Hazardous Events data base (AHE)
National Response Center data base (NRC)
Removal Tracking system data base (RTS)
NEXIS

This source list was modified for the development of the third list to exclude NPLt and include the following additional sources:

CLP Analytical Results data base (CARD)
View data base
Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

Information from these sources was incorporated in one of two ways: (1) As part of the water, soil and air exposure potential rank (boiling point, and CARD and CLP concentration data) or (2) as a weighting factor applied to the overall exposure rank (NHATS, DOT/HMIS, AHE, NRC, NEXIS, RTS, TRI). When no NPL site soil or water concentration data were available to determine the exposure potential rank, information on frequency of occurrence at sites was used as an alternative. The ten data bases used to estimate exposure potential for the development of the third list are described below.

CLP Statistical Data Base

The CLPs contain data on the frequency of occurrence and media concentration of chemicals found at NPL and other hazardous waste sites. The data base was derived from CLP Routine Analytical Service (RAS) analyses and contains concentrations of specific chemicals found in soil, ground water, and surface water from a subset of the total NPL sites. Only the information from NPL sites was used to estimate exposure potential for development of the third list.

National Human Adipose Tissue Survey

The NHATS data base contains chemical analysis data of human adipose tissue collected from individuals in hospitals across the United States. Information is available for 372 substances, derived from 800 individual adipose tissue samples that were pooled into 46 composite samples (approximately 17 individual samples per composite). This data base gives some indication of the degree to which the population of the United States has been exposed to the substances detected. The ATSDR and EPA considered occurrence of a substance in human tissue to be an indication of potential for significant human exposure, and therefore assigned greater weight to the exposure index for such substances.

Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Information System (DOT/HMIS)

The DOT/HMIS data base contains information concerning accidental release of hazardous substances during transportation. A written report must be submitted to HMIS within 15 days of the accidental release. The reports contain an identification of the substance released and an accounting of any injuries or fatalities resulting from the release. The ATSDR and EPA considered occurrence of a substance in the HMIS data base to be an indication of potential for significant human exposure at facilities on the NPL, and therefore ATSDR and EPA assigned greater weight to the exposure index for such candidate substances.

Acute Hazardous Events Data Base

The AHE data base was developed by the EPA, following the tragic release of a toxic substance in Bhopal, India, to provide information concerning sudden, accidental releases of toxic chemicals in the United States. The main purpose of the data base is to characterize the kinds of events releasing acutely toxic substances, the substances involved, and the causative factors leading to their release. The ATSDR and EPA considered occurrence of a substance in the AHE data base to be an indication of potential for significant human exposure at facilities on the NPL; therefore, ATSDR and EPA assigned greater weight to the exposure index for such candidate substances.

National Response Center Data Base

The NRC data base contains information concerning hazardous substance releases exceeding the RQ, pipeline failures and certain transportation incidents involving hazardous substances, and certain releases of toxic or flammable gases. ATSDR and EPA considered the occurrence of a candidate substance in data base for any releases that resulted in death, injury, or evacuation, to be an

indication of potential for significant human exposure at facilities on the NPL. Consequently the agencies increased the weight of the exposure index for any candidate substances listed in the NRC.

Removal Tracking System Data Base

The RTS data base describes activities undertaken to clean up a site under the Superfund removal program. It lists the materials of concern that triggered a removal action and frequently lists other major contaminants being addressed at a site. ATSDR and EPA considered that the occurrence of a candidate substance in this data base indicates potential for significant human exposure. Consequently the agencies increased the weight of the exposure index for any candidate substances listed in the RTS.

NEXIS

The NEXIS information system contains full-text articles reporting the release of toxic substances in over 125 newspapers, newsletters, and wire services. ATSDR and EPA considered the reporting in this data base of release of a candidate substance which led to human death, injury, or evacuation, to be a significant indicator of potential for significant human exposure at facilities on the NPL. Consequently, the agencies increased the weight of the exposure index for any such substance.

CLP Analytical Results Data Base

The CARD contains soil and water monitoring information generated by all CLP RAS contracts starting on or after January 1, 1988. Substance geometric mean soil and water concentration data from NPL sites in CARD was used thoroughly estimate exposure potential for development of the third list.

View Data Base

The View data base is built upon EPA's NPLt data base supplemented with information from ATSDR Health Assessment and Health Consultation documents. View currently contains updated verified frequency of occurrence data for all of the 1,177 NPL sites.

Toxic Release Inventory

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (also known as SARA Title III), requires EPA to establish a computerized national data base of toxic chemical emissions from manufacturing facilities throughout the United States. This TRI is a composite of over 70,000 submissions of toxic release inventory reports filed on Section 313 chemicals. Industry is required to submit these forms annually to EPA and the states. The data currently available represent releases in 1987. Information in the data base includes quantitative estimates of releases to air, water, and soil, facility information including storage data, and waste treatment data. Reported releases in the TRI data base were used to weight the exposure index for candidate substances.

D. Determination of the Toxicity Component of the Ranking Methodology

ATSDR and EPA decided to continue to use the Reportable Quantity (RQ) approach as a hazard scoring system, for the same reasons that guided its choice for the first and second prioirity list of hazardous substances. This approach provides the most complete characterization of toxicity of all hazard scoring systems reviewed by the agencies.

The reportable quantity ranking scheme was developed by EPA to set RQs for hazardous substances as required by CERCLA. Each RQ category corresponds to a weight, in pounds, for which releases must be reported to the Coast Guard's NRC. Section 103 of CERCLA requires immediate notification from any person in charge of a vessel or an offshore or onshore facility that releases an amount of a hazardous substance equal to or greater than its RQ. RQs are developed for individual chemicals and waste streams that have already been designated under CERCLA as hazardous substances.

Each CERCLA hazardous substance is assigned to one of five RQ categories based on chronic toxicity, acute toxicity, carcinogenicity, aquatic toxicity, and ignitability and reactivity. RQs are determined for each criterion separately, and the lowest of these is selected as the RQ for the substance. Only values for acute and chronic mammalian toxicity or carcinogenicity were considered for developing the third list of 25 hazardous substances.

Some of the candidate hazardous substances have not yet been assigned RQ values. In these cases, the ATSDR and EPA used the expertise of EPA's Office of Toxic Substances (OTS) to evaluate the potential health hazards associated with new chemicals submitted to the Premanufacture Notice Program. OTS employs a panel of toxicologists to assign a level of concern for the potential for toxicity, based upon the available experimental data, physical-chemical properties, toxicities of analogous substances, and toxicities of possible metabolites of the substance, or of substances analogous to possible metabolites. Based on this expert opinion, the level of concern for potential toxicity was adjusted to a five-point scale to coincide with the five-point RQ scale. This value was then used to represent the RQ value in the ranking algorithm.

IV. Generation of the List

ATSDR and EPA generated an algorithm to rank the hazard potential of each candidate substance. The starting point for the hazard index calculation was the subset of hazardous substances which EPA had identified at NPL sites by means of the View data base, CARD, the CLP Statistical data base or the SAS data base. The agencies divided the site percent value for each substance (representing frequency-of-occurrence) by the lowest RQ value for the substance (based on acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, or potential carcinogenicity) to generate a site index for each substance. ATSDR and EPA ranked the candidate substances based on their site indices, then calculated an exposure potential index for each substance. This index was based upon water concentration, soil concentration, and the boiling point of each substance, or frequency of occurrence (if no other information was available). The final step in the algorithm was to combine the site index rank and the exposure index value to obtain a hazard index for each candidate substance. The third list of substances is composed of the 25 previously unlisted substances which have the highest hazard potential based on their hazard indices.

The algorithm for calculating the hazard index is described in greater detail in the support document for this notice, which is contained in the public file.

V. Administrative Record

ATSDR and EPA are establishing a single administrative record entitled ATSDR-13 for materials pertaining to this notice. All materials received as a result of this notice will be included in the public file which is available for inspection from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Building 37, Executive Park Drive, Atlanta, GA 30329.

For the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry:

Dated: October 16, 1989.

Walter R. Dowdle,

Acting Administrator, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

For the Environmental Protection Agency:

Dated: October 17, 1989.

Linda J. Fisher,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 89-25196 Filed 10-25-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-70-M

Centers for Disease Control

CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection Subcommittee on Prevention: Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), announces the following subcommittee meeting and working session.

Name: CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection Subcommittee on Prevention.

Time and Date: 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.—November 27, 1989 (Working Session for staff and Subcommittee members. No public testimony will be taken.)

Place: Holiday Inn Decatur Conference Plaza, 130 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is for the Subcommittee to evaluate intervention activities that prevent HIV transmission and that reduce associated morbidity among HIV-infected persons.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person For More Information: Linda Gimmestad, Committee Assistant, Office of the Deputy Director (HIV), CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., Mailstop E-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephones: FTS: 236-0915; Commercial: 404/639-0915.

Dated: October 19, 1989.

Elvin Hilyer,

Associate Director for Policy Coordination Centers for Disease Control.

[FR Doc. 89-25197 Filed 10-25-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-18-M

CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection Subcommittee on Risk Assessment: Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) announces the following subcommittee meeting and working session.

Name: CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection Subcommittee on Risk Assessment.

Time and Date: 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.—November 27, 1989 (Working Session for staff and Subcommittee members. No public testimony will be taken.)

Place: Holiday Inn Decatur Conference Plaza, 130 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting is for the Subcommittee to evaluate the various strategies employed by CDC in determining the status and characteristics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and in assessing the risk of HIV infection associated with a variety of settings, occupations, behaviors, practices, and populations.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information: Linda Gimmestad, Committee Assistant, Office of the Deputy Director (HIV), CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, N[illegible], Mailstop E-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30[illegible], telephones: FTS: 236-091[illegible]; Commercial: 404/639-0915.

Dated: October 19, 1989.

Elvin Hilyer,

Associate Director for Policy Coordination, Centers for Disease Control.

[FR Doc. 89-25202 Filed 10-25-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-18-M

CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection: Meeting

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

Name: CDC Advisory Committee on the Prevention of HIV Infection.

Time and Date: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.—November 28, 1989; 9 a.m.-3 p.m.—November 29, 1989.

Place: Holiday Inn Decatur Conference Plaza, 130 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

Purpose: This Committee is charged with advising the Director, CDC, regarding objectives, strategies, and priorities for HIV prevention efforts including maintaining surveillance of AIDS and HIV, infection, the epidemiologic and laboratory study of AIDS and HIV, information/education and risk reduction activities designed to prevent the spread of HIV infection, and other preventive measures that become available.

Matters to be Discussed: The Committee will discuss issues, questions, and concerns raised during the Committee's June 26-27, 1989, meeting. In-depth discussion will lead to development of a preliminary list of recommendations regarding CDC methods and approaches.

These discussions will be followed by review and discussion of reports from the committee's two subcommittees, preliminary recommendations, and any need for revision of current CDC approaches in the areas of risk assessment, technology development and transfer, prevention, and capacity building.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person For More Information: Linda Gimmestad, Committee Assistant, Office of the Deputy Director (HIV), CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, N.E., Mailstop E-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephones: FTS: 236-0915; Commercial: 404/639-0915.

Dated: October 19, 1989.

Elvin Hilyer,

Associate Director for Policy Coordination Centers for Disease Control.

[FR Doc. 89-25198 Filed 10-25-89; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-18-M

Health Care Financing Administration

[OACT-026-N]

RIN 0938-AE22

Medicare Program; SNF Coinsurance Amount for 1990

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the skilled nursing facility (SNF) coinsurance amount for calendar year 1990 for the 1st through 8th days of extended care services in a SNF under Medicare's hospital insurance program (Part A) is $26.50. The Medicare statute specifies the method to be used to determine this amount.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara S. Klees, (301) 966-6388.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 1813(a)(3) of the Social Security Act (the Act) required, until January 1, 1989, that the amount payable for extended care services in a skilled nursing facility (SNF) during a spell of illness was to be reduced by an amount equal to one-eighth of the hospital deductible, per day, for the 21st through 100th day of covered extended care services.