Pernod Ricard designees to the Future Brands Board of Managers cannot be officers or directors of Pernod Ricard; (b) Pernod shall recommend to the Future Brands board that it implement database protocols limiting Pernod designated board member access to information about Beam Global brands; and (c) Pernod will allow an interim monitor to supervise all of the firewall-related protections and requirements.

C. The Hold Separate Order

Accompanying the consent agreement is a Hold Separate Order. The purpose of this order, the terms of which Pernod Ricard has also agreed to undertake, is to prevent competitive harm pending the required divestiture of the Stolichnaya distribution agreement, and to ensure that the Stolichnaya Vodka assets required to be divested by Pernod Ricard will remain a competitively viable business. Under the terms of this agreement, Pernod Ricard will be required to (a) hold the Stolichnaya Vodka business separate and apart form all other Pernod Ricard business activities; (b) exercise no direction or control over the Stolichnaya Vodka business; (c) maintain operations of the Stolichnaya Vodka business, including preserving business relationships, in accordance with past practice; and (d) provide the Stolichnaya Vodka business with capital and other funds to operate at current levels and maintain the competitiveness of the business. The agreement also provides for the appointment of an interim monitor. Among other things, the monitor will be empowered to ensure that during the period of time that Pernod Ricard will own the Absolut Vodka line and also distribute Stolichnaya Vodka, that the Stolichnaya Vodka business will be separately managed from the other Pernod Ricard businesses.

VIII. The Opportunity for Public Comment

The Consent Agreement has been placed on the public record for thirty (30) days for receipt of comments from interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After thirty (30) days, the Commission will again review the proposed consent agreement and the comments received, and will decide whether it should withdraw from the consent agreement or make final the Decision and Order.

By accepting the consent agreement subject to final approval, the Commission anticipates that the competitive problems alleged in the Complaint will be resolved. The purpose of this analysis is to invite and facilitate public comment concerning the consent agreement. It is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the consent agreement, nor is it intended to modify the terms of the orders in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark

Secretary

[FR Doc. E8–16871 Filed 7–22–08: 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day–08–08BG)

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call 404–639–5960 or send comments to Maryam Daneshvar, Ph.D., CDC Acting Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS–D74, Atlanta, GA 30333 or send an e-mail to *omb@cdc.gov.*

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Survey of NIOSH Recommended Safety and Health Practices for Coal Mines—NEW—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Since its establishment in 1970 by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has been at the forefront of research and innovation on methods to help eliminate workplace injuries, illnesses and exposures. At Mine Safety and Health Research laboratories in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Spokane, Washington, NIOSH employs engineers and scientists with experience and expertise in mine safety and health issues. These laboratories and their researchers have gained an international reputation for innovative solutions to many mining safety and health problems.

Although the NIOSH Mining Program widely disseminates and publicizes research results, recommendations, techniques and products that emerge from the work of these laboratories, the agency has limited knowledge about the extent to which their innovations in mine safety and health have been implemented by individual mine operators. This is particularly true of methods and practices that are not mandated by formal regulations. The overarching goal of the proposed survey of NIOSH Recommended Safety and Health Practices for Coal Mines is to gather data from working coal mines on the adoption and implementation of NIOSH practices to mitigate safety and occupational hazards (*e.g.*, explosions, falls of ground). The information with this survey will be used by NIOSH to evaluate the implementation of safety and health interventions (including best practices and barriers to implementation) in areas such as respirable coal dust control, explosion prevention, roof support, and emergency response planning and training. Survey results will provide NIOSH with knowledge about which recommended practices, tools and methods have been most widely embraced by the industry, which have not been adopted, and why. The survey results will provide needed insight from the perspective of mine operators on the practical barriers that may prevent wider adoption of NIOSH recommendations and practices designed to safeguard mine workers.

In the spring of 2007, NIOSH conducted a pretest of the survey questionnaire with nine underground coal mine operators. The pretest instrument contained 81 questions, including five questions which measured the respondents' impressions of the clarity, burden level and relevance of the survey. The pretest served several important functions,

including gaining feedback on the flow of items and their relevance to the respondents' experience, assessing the effectiveness of the questionnaire instructions, and obtaining recommendations for improving the questions. Data captured in the pretest were used to identify areas for questionnaire improvement and recommendations for maximizing the performance of the full survey.

The proposed survey will be based upon a probability sample of approximately 300 of the 675 underground coal mines in the United States. A stratified random sample of mines will be drawn to ensure representativeness on important dimensions such as mine size and region of the country. Sampling a large proportion of the underground coal mines will ensure low rates of sampling error and increase confidence in the resulting survey estimates. Over-sampling some kinds of mines, such as those operating longwall sections, will be necessary to ensure enough cases are available to conduct meaningful analysis of these mine types.

Allowing mine operators to complete the survey using the method they find convenient is expected to enhance the overall response rate. Therefore, both a Web-based and a print version of the questionnaire will be provided to sampled respondents. Mine operators unable to complete the survey through one of these two methods will be contacted and asked to complete the survey over the telephone. Using these multiple methods of administration, NIOSH expects to achieve an 80% rate of response to the survey. An additional method that will be used to reduce the overall burden on respondents will be to collect certain types of supplementary information (*e.g.*, the mine's dates of operation, annual coal production) on each sampled mine from publicly-available data collected by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

Once the study is completed, NIOSH will provide a copy of the final report to each sampled mining operation, and use the survey data to improve the adoption of important safety and health practices throughout the coal mine industry. NIOSH expects to complete data collection in the spring of 2009. There is no cost to respondents other than their time.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Responding eligible coal mine operators	240	1	30/60	120

Dated: July 10, 2008.

Maryam Danneshvar,

Acting Reports Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Science Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. E8–16862 Filed 7–22–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2008–N–0362]

Directory of State and Local Officials and State Food Safety Resource Survey Support Project

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA), Division of Federal-State Relations (DFSR) is announcing the availability of a Sole Source to the Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) to provide funding for a 3-year cooperative agreement award to support a Special Project Cooperative Agreement program. No other applications are solicited. This cooperative agreement is intended to have AFDO update and maintain the FDA Directory of State and Local Officials and to update the AFDO document ''State Food Safety Resource Survey (2000)'' by providing funding for additional personnel, equipment, and supplies to support activities related to these projects.

DATES: Receipt Date: Applications are due within 30 days after the publication of the funding opportunity in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For issues regarding the administrative and financial management aspects of this notice*: Marc Pitts, Division of Acquisition Support and Grants, Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–7162, e-mail: *Marc.Pitts@fda.hhs.gov*.

For issues regarding the programmatic or technical aspects of this notice: Jennifer Gabb, Division of Federal-State Relations (HFC–150), Office of Regulatory Affairs, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rm. 12–07, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–2899, e-mail: *jennifer.gabb@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Announcement Type: New Cooperative Agreement (U18)
Request for Applications (RFA) Number: FD–08–011 Sole Source
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 93.103

In 2007 and 2008, the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA), the Food Protection Plan, and the Import Strategic Action Plan addressed FDA's relationship with the States in food protection activities. In addition, the Food Protection Plan lays out new goals specific to protecting the food supply and responding to incidents in a rapid and coordinated manner.

A. Food Protection Plan 2007

In May 2007, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs charged FDA with developing a comprehensive and integrated Food Protection Plan to keep the nation's food supply safe from both unintentional and deliberate contamination. Driven by science and modern information technology, the Food Protection Plan aims to identify potential hazards and counter them before they can do harm. A cornerstone of this forward-thinking effort is an increased focus on prevention.

B. Project Emphasis

FDA's integrated approach within the Food Protection Plan encompasses three core elements: Prevention, intervention and response.

Core Element 1: Prevention

The prevention element involves promoting increased corporate responsibility so that food problems do not occur in the first place. By comprehensively reviewing food supply vulnerabilities and developing and implementing risk reduction measures