opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden is minimized, reporting forms are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of the "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries."

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the individual listed below in the address section of this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before December 4, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Karin G. Kurz, BLS Clearance Officer, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 3255, 2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington D.C. 20212. For further information contact Ms. Kurz on 202–606–7628 (this is not a toll free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

BLS was delegated responsibility by the Secretary of Labor for implementing Section 24(a) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. This section states that "the Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious, or significant injuries and illnesses. * * *" Prior to the implementation of the Census of Fatal Occupational Inquries (CFOI), BLS generated estimates of occupational fatalities for private sector employers from a sample survey of about 280,000 establishments. Studies showed that occupational fatalities were underreported in those estimates as well as those compiled by regulatory, vital statistics, and workers' compensation systems. Estimates varied widely between 3,000 and 10,000 annually. In addition, information needed to develop prevention strategies was often missing from these earlier systems.

In the late 1980s, the National Academy of Sciences study, Counting Injuries and Illnesses in the Workplace, and the report, Keystone National Policy Dialogue on Work-Related Illness and Injury Recordkeeping, emphasized the need for BLS to compile a complete roster of work-related fatalities because of concern over the accuracy of using a sample survey to estimate the incidence

of occupational fatalities. These studies also recommended the use of all available data sources to compile detailed information for fatality prevention efforts. BLS tested the feasibility of collecting fatality data in this manner in 1989 and 1990. The resulting CFOI was implemented in 32 States in 1991. National data covering all 50 States and the District of Columbia were compiled and published for 1992–1994, approximately eight months after each calendar year.

The CFOI compiles comprehensive, accurate, and timely information on work-injury fatalities needed to develop effective prevention strategies. The system collects information concerning the incident, demographic information on the deceased, and characteristics of the employer.

Data are used to:

- Develop employee safety training programs;
- Develop and assess the effectiveness of safety standards;
- Conduct research for developing prevention strategies; and
- —Compare fatalities between States.

In addition, States use the data to publish State reports, to identify Statespecific hazards, to allocate resources for promoting safety in the workplace, and to evaluate the quality of work life in the States.

II. Current Actions

In 1994, more than 6,500 workers lost their lives as a result of injuries received on the job. This official, systematic, verifiable count mutes controversy over the various counts from different sources. The CFOI count has been adopted by the National Safety Council and other organizations as the sole source of a comprehensive count of fatal work injuries for the United States. If this information were not collected, the confusion over the number of, and patterns in, fatal occupational injuries would continue, thus hampering prevention efforts. By providing timely occupational fatality data, the CFOI program provides safety and health managers the information necessary to respond to emerging workplace hazards.

In 1994, BLS Washington staff responded to over 2,000 requests for CFOI data from various organizations. (This figure excludes requests received by the States for State-specific data.) The CFOI research file, made available to safety and health groups, is being used by 30 organizations to conduct studies on specific topics such as protective equipment use, forklift injuries, tractor-trailer tipovers, powerline electrocutions, homicides,

construction industry falls, highway construction fatalities, and logging and forestry fatalities. (A current list of research articles and reports that include CFOI data can be found in BLS Report 891, dated June 1995, Appendix F. Copies of this report are available upon request.)

Type of Review: Extension.
Agency: Bureau of Labor statistics.
Title: Census of Fatal Occupational
Injuries.

OMB Number: 1220–0133.
Frequency: On Occasion.
Affected Public: Individuals or households, Business or other for-profit, Not-for-profit institutions, Farms, Federal Government, State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 2,665. Estimated Time Per Response: 11 Minutes.

Total Burden Hours: 5,000 Hours. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the ICR; they also will become a matter of public record.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of September, 1995.

Peter T. Spolarich,

Chief, Division of Management Systems, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY REVIEW COMMISSION

Meeting

AGENCY: National Bankruptcy Review Commission.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

TIME AND DATES: October 20, 1995; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PLACE: Thurgood Marshall Building, Federal Judicial Center, Education Center/Auditorium, One Columbus Circle, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. The public should enter through the South Lobby entrance of the Thurgood Marshall Building.

STATUS: The meeting will be open to the public but a part will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Portions open to the public: This will be the first meeting for the NBRC and will be the organizational meeting for the Commission. The matters to be discussed will cover organizational matters for the NBRC and will focus on a discussion of an initial work plan for the life of the NBRC in accordance with