

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 27, 2002.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02-5095 Filed 3-1-02; 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 March 29, 2002.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Susan Zubradt, Assistant Vice President) 925 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64198-0001:

1. *Docking Bancshares, Inc.*, Arkansas City, Kansas; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of The Union State Bank, Arkansas City, Kansas.

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Robert deV. Frierson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Consumer Advisory Council

Notice of Meeting of Consumer Advisory Council

The Consumer Advisory Council will meet on Thursday, March 14, 2002. The meeting, which will be open to public observation, will take place at the Federal Reserve Board's offices in Washington, DC, in Dining Room E on the Terrace level of the Martin Building. **For security purposes, anyone planning to attend the meeting should pre-register no later than Tuesday, March 12 by sending their name and affiliation to cca-cac@frb.gov. Attendees must also present a photo identification to enter the building.**

The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. and is expected to conclude at 1:00 p.m. The Martin Building is located on C Street, Northwest, between 20th and 21st Streets.

The Council's function is to advise the Board on the exercise of the Board's responsibilities under the various consumer financial services laws, and on other matters on which the Board seeks its advice. Time permitting, the Council will discuss the following topics:

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act - Discussion of issues related to recent amendments to Regulation C, which implements the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act - Discussion of issues raised by proposed rules in the review of Regulation B, which implements the Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

Community Reinvestment Act - Discussion of issues identified in connection with the current review of Regulation BB, which implements the Community Reinvestment Act.

Committee Reports - Council committees will report on their work.

Other matters initiated by Council members also may be discussed. Persons wishing to submit views to the Council on any of the above topics may do so by sending written statements to Ann Bistay, Secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551. Information about this

meeting may be obtained from Ms. Bistay, 202-452-6470.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 27, 2002.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 02-5051 Filed 3-1-02; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through June 30, 2005, the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for information collection requirements contained in its Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act Privacy Rule ("GLBA Rule" or "Rule"). That clearance expires on June 30, 2002.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before May 3, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. All comments should be captioned "GLBA Rule: Paperwork Comment." Comments in electronic form should be sent to: GLBpaperwork@ftc.gov, as prescribed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Loretta Garrison, Attorney, Division of Financial Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Room S-4429, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" means agency request or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. (44 U.S.C. 3502(3), 5 CFR 1320.3(c)). As required by section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC is providing this opportunity for public comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing paperwork clearance for the GLBA Rule, 16 CFR Part 313 (OMB Control Number 3084-0121).

The FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

If a comment contains nonpublic information, it must be filed in paper form, and the first page of the document must be clearly label "confidential." Comments that do not contain any nonpublic information may instead be filed in electronic form (in ASCII format, WordPerfect, or Microsoft Word) as part of or as an attachment to email messages directed to the following e-mail box: GLBpaperwork@ftc.gov. Such comments 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 section 4.9(b)(6)(ii).

The GLBA Rule is designed to ensure that customers and consumers, subject to certain exceptions, will have access

to the privacy policies of the financial institutions with which they conduct business. As mandated by the GLBA, 15 U.S.C. 6801–6809, the Rule requires financial institutions to disclose to consumers: (1) Initial notice of the financial institution's privacy policy when establishing a customer relationship with a consumer and/or before sharing a consumer's non-public personal information with certain nonaffiliated third parties; (2) notice of the consumer's right to opt out of information sharing with such parties; (3) annual notice of the institution's privacy policy to any continuing customer; and (4) notice of changes in the institution's practices on information sharing. These requirements are subject to the PRA. The Rule does not require recordkeeping.

Estimated annual hours burden: Estimating the paperwork burden of the GLBA Rule's disclosure requirements is very difficult because of the highly diverse group of affected entities, consisting of financial institutions not regulated by a federal financial regulatory agency. Under section 505(a)(7) of the GLBA, the Commission has jurisdiction over the entities that are not specifically subject to another agency's jurisdiction (*see* sections 505(a)(1)–(6) of the GLBA). Because of the types of disclosures at issue and the requirements of the regulations, the frequency of responses, and the volume of respondents, cannot be determined with certainty.

The burden estimates represent the FTC staff's best assessment, based on its knowledge and expertise relating to the financial institutions subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under this law. To derive these estimates, staff considered the wide variations in covered entities. In some instances, covered entities may make the required disclosures in the ordinary course of business, apart from the GLBA Rule. In addition, some entities may use highly automated means of providing the required disclosures, while others may rely on methods requiring more manual effort. The burden estimates shown below include the time necessary to train staff to comply with the regulations. These figures are averages based on staff's best estimate of the burden incurred over the broad spectrum of covered entities.

Start-up hours and labor costs for new entities: While staff believes its prior estimate of the number of entities subject to the Rule (100,000) remains reasonable, it also estimates that, on average, no more than approximately 5,000 new entities each year will address the GLBA Rule for the first time. The prior amount recognized the newness of the Rule and the many existing business entities that would be subject to it for the first time. The estimates regarding already established entities are reflected in the second table below, and retain the larger population estimate as the base for further calculations.¹

Event	Number of hours/costs per event and labor category* (per respondent)	Approx. number of respondents	Approx. annual hours (millions)	Approx. total costs (millions)
Reviewing internal policies and developing GLBA-implementing instructions**.	Managerial/professional time: 20 hrs/\$1,000	5,000	0.1	\$5
Creating actual disclosure document or electronic disclosure (including initial, annual, and opt out disclosures).	Clerical: 5 hrs/\$50; skilled labor: 10 hrs/\$200	5,000	.075	1.25
Disseminating initial disclosure (including opt out notices).	Clerical: 15 hrs/\$150; skilled labor: 10 hrs/\$200.	5,000	.125	1.75
Total			.300	8.00

* Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to burden hours. The hourly rates used were \$50 for managerial/professional time (e.g., compliance evaluation and/or planning), \$20 for skilled technical time (e.g., designing and producing notices, reviewing and updating information systems), and \$10 for clerical time (e.g., reproduction tasks, filing, and, where applicable to the given event, typing or mailing). Labor cost totals reflect solely that of the commercial entities affected. Staff assumes that the time required of consumers to respond affirmatively to respondents' opt-out programs (be it manually or electronically) would be minimal.

** Reviewing instructions includes all efforts performed by or for the respondent to: determine whether and to what extent the respondent is covered by an agency collection of information, understand the nature of the request, and determine the appropriate response (including the creation and dissemination of document and/or electronic disclosures).

Burden hours and costs for established entities: Burden for

entities already familiar with the Rule would predictably be less

up entities since start-up costs, such as crafting a privacy policy,

¹ While the existing population affected would increase with the inflow of new entrants, staff will

retain its estimate of overall population affected, allowing, in part, for businesses that will close in

any given year, and the difficulty of establishing a more precise estimate.

are generally one-time costs and have already been incurred. Staff's best

estimate of the average burden for these entities is as follows:

Event	Number of hours/costs per event and labor category* (per respondent)	Approx. Number of respondents	Approx. annual hours (millions)	Approx. total costs (millions)
Reviewing GLBA-implementing policies and practices.	Managerial/professional time: 4 hrs/\$200	70,000	.28	\$14.0
Disseminating annual disclosure	Clerical: 15 hrs/\$150; skilled labor: 5 hrs/\$100.	70,000	1.40	17.5
Changes to privacy policies and related disclosures.	Clerical: 15 hrs/\$150; skilled: 5 hrs/\$100	1,000	.02	.25
Total			1.70	31.75

* Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to burden hours. The hourly rates used were \$50 for managerial/professional time (e.g., compliance evaluation and/or planning), \$20 for skilled technical time (e.g., designing and producing notices, reviewing and updating information systems), and \$10 for clerical time (e.g., reproduction tasks, filing, and, where applicable to the given event, typing or mailing). Consumers have a continuing right to opt-out, as well as a right to revoke their opt-out at any time. When a respondent changes its information sharing practices, consumers are again given the opportunity to opt-out. Again, staff assumes that the time required of consumers to respond affirmatively to respondents' opt-out programs (be it manually or electronically) would be minimal.

** The estimate of respondents is based on the following assumptions: (1) 100,000 respondents, approximately 70% of whom maintain customer relationships exceeding one year, (2) no more than 1% (1,000) of whom make additional changes to privacy policies at any time other than the occasion of the annual notice; and (3) such changes will occur no more often than once per year.

As calculated above, the average PRA burden for all affected entities in a given year would be 1,000,000 hours and \$19,875,000.

Estimated Capital/Other Non-Labor Costs Burden: Staff estimates that the capital or other non-labor costs associated with the document requests are minimal. Covered entities will already be equipped to provide written notices (e.g., computers with word processing programs, typewriters, copying machines, mailing capabilities.) Most likely, only entities that already have on-line capabilities will offer consumers the choice to receive notices via electronic format. As such, these entities will already be equipped with the computer equipment and software necessary to disseminate the required disclosures via electronic means.

John D. Graubert,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 02-5128 Filed 3-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collections; Comment Request

The Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary will periodically publish summaries of proposed information collections projects and solicit public comments in compliance with the requirements of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. To request more information on the project or to obtain

a copy of the information collection plans and instruments, call the OS Reports Clearance Office at (202) 619-2118 or e-mail Geerie.Jones@HHS.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.

Proposed Project 1. Sterilization of Persons in Federally Assisted Family Planning Projects—0937-0166—These regulations and informed consent procedures are associated with Federally funded sterilization services. Selected consent forms are audited during site visits and program reviews to ensure compliance with regulations and the protection of the rights of individuals undergoing sterilization. Burden Estimate for Consent Form—*Annual Responses:* 40,000; *Burden per Response:* one hour; *Total Burden for Consent Form:* 40,000 hours—Burden Estimate for Record-keeping Requirement—*Number of Record-keepers:* 4,000; *Average Burden per Record-keeper:* 2.5 hours; *Total Burden for Record-keeping:* 10,000 hours. *Total Burden:* 50,000 hours.

Send comments via e-mail to Geerie.Jones@HHS.gov, or mail to Cynthia Agens Bauer, OS Reports Clearance Officer, Room 503H,

Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Dated: February 22, 2002.

Kerry Weems,

Acting, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Budget.

[FR Doc. 02-4967 Filed 3-1-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Secretary publishes a list of information collections it has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) and 5 CFR 1320.5. The following are those information collections recently submitted to OMB.

1. A Study of Stroke Post-Acute Care and Outcomes—New—The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation proposes a study to compare risk-adjusted quality indicators related to care provided across the three post-acute care (PAC) settings. The three settings are skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies and inpatient rehabilitation facilities. Stroke was chosen as a tracer condition for this study because it accounts for approximately 10 percent of all Medicare PAC admissions and because stroke patients are treated in all three