

individual institutions by unilaterally reducing net debit caps, imposing collateralization or clearing-balance requirements, rejecting or delaying certain transactions as described below, or, in extreme cases, taking the institution off line or prohibiting it from using Fedwire.

2. Real Time

A Reserve Bank will, through the Account Balance Monitoring System, apply real-time monitoring to an individual institution's position when the Reserve Bank believes that it faces excessive risk exposure, for example, from problem banks or institutions with chronic overdrafts in excess of what the Reserve Bank determines is prudent. In such a case, the Reserve Bank will control its risk exposure by monitoring the institution's position in real-time, rejecting or delaying certain transactions that would exceed the institution's maximum daylight overdraft capacity or net debit cap, and taking other prudential actions, including requiring collateral.⁶⁷

3. Multi-District Institutions

Institutions, such as those maintaining merger-transition accounts and U.S. branches and agencies of a foreign bank, that access Fedwire through accounts in more than one Federal Reserve District are expected to manage their accounts so that the total daylight overdraft position across all accounts does not exceed their net debit caps. One Reserve Bank will act as the administrative Reserve Bank and will have overall risk-management responsibilities for institutions maintaining accounts in more than one Federal Reserve District. For domestic institutions that have branches in multiple Federal Reserve Districts, the administrative Reserve Bank generally will be the Reserve Bank where the head office of the bank is located.

In the case of families of U.S. branches and agencies of the same foreign banking organization, the administrative Reserve Bank generally is the Reserve Bank that exercises the Federal Reserve's oversight responsibilities under the International Banking Act.⁶⁸ The administrative Reserve Bank, in consultation with the management of the foreign bank's U.S. operations and with Reserve Banks in whose territory other U.S. agencies or

branches of the same foreign bank are located, may determine that these agencies and branches will not be permitted to incur overdrafts in Federal Reserve accounts. Alternatively, the administrative Reserve Bank, after similar consultation, may allocate all or part of the foreign family's net debit cap to the Federal Reserve accounts of agencies or branches that are located outside of the administrative Reserve Bank's District; in this case, the Reserve Bank in whose Districts those agencies or branches are located will be responsible for administering all or part of the collateral requirement.⁶⁹

G. Transfer-Size Limit on Book-Entry Securities

Secondary-market book-entry securities transfers on Fedwire are limited to a transfer size of \$50 million par value. This limit is intended to encourage partial deliveries of large trades in order to reduce position building by dealers, a major cause of book-entry securities overdrafts before the introduction of the transfer-size limit and daylight overdraft fees. This limitation does not apply to either of the following:

- Original issue deliveries of book-entry securities from a Reserve Bank to an institution
- Transactions sent to or by a Reserve Bank in its capacity as fiscal agent of the United States, government agencies, or international organizations.

Thus, requests to strip or reconstitute Treasury securities or to convert bearer or registered securities to or from book-entry form are exempt from this limitation. Also exempt are pledges of securities to a Reserve Bank as principal (for example, discount-window collateral) or as agent (for example, Treasury Tax and Loan collateral).

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 24, 2004.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

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⁶⁹ As in the case of Edge and agreement corporations and their branches, with the approval of the designated administrative Reserve Bank, a second Reserve Bank may assume the responsibility of managing and monitoring the net debit cap of particular foreign branch and agency families. This would often be the case when the payments activity and national administrative office of the foreign branch and agency family is located in one District, while the oversight responsibility under the International Banking Act is in another District. If a second Reserve Bank assumes management responsibility, monitoring data will be forwarded to the designated administrator for use in the supervisory process.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OMB Control No. 3090-0086

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Information Collection; Proposal to Lease Space (Not Required By Regulation), GSA Form 1364

AGENCY: General Services Administration (GSA), GSA.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments regarding a renewal to an existing OMB clearance.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the General Services Administration will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve a renewal of a currently approved information collection requirement regarding proposal to lease space (not required by regulation), GSA Form 1364.

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

DATES: Submit comments on or before: January 31, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia Wise, Procurement Analyst, Contract Policy Division, at telephone (202) 208-1168 or via e-mail to julia.wise@gsa.gov.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the Regulatory Secretariat (VIR), General Services Administration, Room 4035, 1800 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20405. Please cite OMB Control No. 3090-0086, Proposal to Lease Space (Not Required By Regulation), GSA Form 1364, in all correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

The General Services Administration (GSA) has various mission responsibilities related to the acquisition and provision of real property management, and disposal of real and personal property. These mission responsibilities generate requirements that are realized through the solicitation and award of leasing contracts. Individual solicitations and

⁶⁷ Institutions that are monitored in real time must fund the total amount of their ACH credit originations in order for the transactions to be processed by the Federal Reserve, even if those transactions are processed one or two days before settlement.

⁶⁸ 12 U.S.C. 3101-3108.

resulting contracts may impose unique information collection/reporting requirements on contractors, not required by regulation, but necessary to evaluate particular program accomplishments and measure success in meeting program objectives.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 5016

Responses Per Respondent: 1

Hours Per Response: 5.0205

Total Burden Hours: 25,183

Obtaining Copies of Proposals:

Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat (V), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4035, Washington, DC 20405, telephone (202) 208-7312. Please cite OMB Control No. 3090-0086, Proposal to Lease Space (Not Required By Regulation), GSA Form 1364, in all correspondence.

Dated: November 22, 2004.

Laura Auletta,

Director, Contract Policy Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration on Aging

2005 White House Conference on Aging Listening Sessions

AGENCY: Administration on Aging, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of listening sessions on December 7 in Indianapolis, Indiana and December 8 in Chicago, Illinois. The listening sessions will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should inform the contact person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Dates, Times, and Addresses:

Tuesday, December 7, 2004, from 4:15 to 5:15 p.m. at the Westin Hotel, 50 South Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 in conjunction with the 49th Annual Governor's Conference on Aging; Wednesday, December 8, 2004, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 151 East Wacker Drive, Regency D, Chicago, Illinois 60601 in conjunction with the 2004 Illinois Governor's Conference on Aging. Because of verifying logistical issues,

the listening sessions fall under the 15-day notification requirement.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general questions concerning the two listening sessions: Nora Andrews at (301) 443-2874. For specific listening sessions: December 7 in Indianapolis, IN, Ernestine Kasper, (317) 232-7125, or e-mail Ernestine.kasper@fssa.in.gov; December 8 in Chicago, IL, Matt Wescott, (217) 785-3357, e-mail matt.wescott@aging.state.il.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As the Baby Boom generation approaches retirement age, it is essential that we evaluate and develop any needed policies to ensure that this national resource remains a vital part of society. The 2005 White House Conference on Aging (WHCoA) is seeking input from a wide array of stakeholders as we develop an overarching agenda and plan for the 2005 WHCoA. For example, how can we enable both "rising" seniors and mature seniors to continue actively participating in and contributing to personal, community and national well-being? Looking forward over the next decade and beyond, how can we, as individuals, businesses, private organizations, and Government, in partnership, better harness the vast potential that exists within an aging America.

Josefina G. Carbonell,

Assistant Secretary for Aging.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-05-0527]

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 404-498-1210 or send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-E11, 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

Human Exposure to Cyanobacterial (blue-green algal) Toxins in Drinking Water: Risk of Exposure to Microcystin from Public Water Systems (OMB No. 0920-0527) "Revision—National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) can be found in terrestrial, fresh, brackish, or marine water environments. Some species of cyanobacteria produce toxins that may cause acute or chronic illnesses (including neurotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and skin irritation) in humans and animals (including other mammals, fish, and birds). A number of human health effects, including gastroenteritis, respiratory effects, skin irritations, allergic responses, and liver damage, are associated with the ingestion of or contact with water containing cyanobacterial blooms. Although the balance of evidence, in conjunction with data from laboratory animal research, suggests that cyanobacterial toxins are responsible for a range of human health effects, there have been few epidemiologic studies of this association.

CDC originally planned to conduct a study of human exposure to microcystins in drinking water from a source with a cyanobacterial bloom. However, regional weather patterns over the last 2 years (since the original OMB application was approved) have not supported blooms in the lake that is the source of drinking water for our cooperating utility. Therefore, we have decided to redirect our activities to assess recreational exposures. Anecdotal evidence suggests that exposure to cyanobacterial toxins in recreational waters may be an important public health issue.

CDC, National Center for Environmental Health plans to recruit 2,000 people (2,500 contacts, 80%