

p.m.), Monday through Friday, except for specified holidays observed by the Federal Reserve Banks.<sup>4</sup> For transfers originated during the very early hours, the Federal Reserve's funds transfer business day may differ from the calendar day on which a Fedwire participant sends or receives the transfer. For example, in the expanded operating hours environment, when a West Coast bank originates a Fedwire funds transfer on Tuesday at 10:00 p.m. Pacific Time (1:00 a.m. on Wednesday Eastern Time), its Federal Reserve Bank will deem that transfer to have occurred on its Wednesday funds transfer business day.

### B. Opening Time Considerations

While the Federal Reserve will establish 12:30 a.m. as the standard opening time for the Fedwire funds transfer service, lengthy extensions to the closing time on the previous day could delay the 12:30 a.m. opening for the next business day. The Federal Reserve, therefore, will limit lengthy closing time extensions of the Fedwire funds transfer system to only those necessary to prevent significant market disruptions.

### C. Notification of Participation

Some Fedwire participants have indicated to their Federal Reserve Banks that they would find useful a listing of depository institutions that plan to participate during the earlier hours. Participants stated that this information would help them to decide whether it would be beneficial to use their intraday liquidity to initiate certain Fedwire funds transfers during the earlier hours. To accommodate this request, the Federal Reserve will provide a list of earlier hour participants. This list will be updated regularly.

The list of earlier hour participants will not be restrictive; consequently, depository institutions will be permitted to send on-line funds transfers during the earlier hours even if they are not on the Federal Reserve's list of participants. All depository institutions will receive any funds transfers sent to them during the earlier hours whether or not they choose to participate in the earlier hours.

<sup>4</sup> Uniform Commercial Code Article 4A-106(a) states that a receiving bank may fix a cut-off time(s) on a funds transfer business day for the receipt and processing of payment orders, and treat payment orders received after the close of a funds transfer business day as received at the opening of the next funds transfer business day.

### D. Fees for Transfers Made During Earlier Hours

During the 12:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. period, transaction fees for Fedwire funds transfers will be charged at the same level and in the same manner as transfers made during the 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. regular business hours.

### E. Intraday Credit

Federal Reserve intraday credit will be provided to Fedwire participants during the 12:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. period on the same basis that such credit is provided after 8:30 a.m. That is, eligible institutions may incur intraday overdrafts subject to the requirements of the Board's payment system risk policy. To adjust for the additional operating hours during the day, daylight overdraft fees for all Fedwire participants will be calculated based on an 18-hour Fedwire day rather than a 10-hour Fedwire day.<sup>5</sup>

Posting times for some non-wire transactions are tied to the opening of the Fedwire funds transfer system.<sup>6</sup> In order not to change the current effective posting times of these transactions, the Board's posting rules have been modified to continue to post these transactions at 8:30 a.m. Interest and redemption payments on U.S. Treasury and Government agency securities generally will be posted between 8:30 a.m. and 9:15 a.m.<sup>7</sup>

### F. Policy Statement Changes

As discussed above, the Board has adopted minor changes to the "Federal Reserve Policy Statement on Payments System Risk," effective December 8, 1997. In section (I)(A) (Federal Reserve

<sup>5</sup> An institution's overdraft charges are calculated daily and equal the gross overdraft charge less the amount of a deductible. The gross overdraft charge is the product of the nominal daily overdraft rate and the average overdraft. Because the nominal daily rate is based on the portion of the day that the Fedwire funds transfer system is open, the nominal daily rate will increase with an 18-hour day. However, the average overdraft calculated for a longer Fedwire day will correspondingly decrease for a given level of total overdrafts. Based on the current daylight overdraft rate, the annual rate will increase from 15 basis points for a 10-hour Fedwire day to 27 basis points for an 18-hour Fedwire day. At the same time, the number of minutes used to average end-of-minute overdrafts will increase from 601 to 1081. The deductible is equal to 10 percent of an institution's qualifying capital valued at an effective daily rate that will be fixed at 10 of 24 hours. This issue was addressed at length in the Board's 1992 announcement of daylight overdraft fees (57 FR 47084, October 14, 1992).

<sup>6</sup> Specifically, these transactions include ACH credit transactions, advance notice Treasury investments, interest and redemption payments on state and local government series Treasury securities, and Treasury checks, postal money orders, local Reserve Bank checks, and EZ-Clear savings bond redemptions deposited by 12:01 a.m. or a later local deadline.

<sup>7</sup> The posting rules indicate that these transactions will be posted "by 9:15 a.m."

Policy—Daylight Overdraft Definition), in the table labeled "Modified Procedures for Measuring Daylight Overdrafts," the heading "Post at the Opening of Fedwire Funds Transfer System" is revised to read "Post at 8:30 a.m. Eastern Time". In section (I)(B) (Federal Reserve Policy—Pricing), the third sentence of the second paragraph is revised to read "For example, under an 18-hour scheduled Fedwire operating day, the overdraft fee equals 27 basis points (36 basis points multiplied by 18/24)."

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 30, 1996.  
William W. Wiles,  
Secretary of the Board.  
[FR Doc. 96-28355 Filed 11-5-96; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission.  
**ACTION:** Submission to OMB; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The FTC has submitted the information collection requirements contained in 12 current rules to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35. On August 26, 1996, the FTC solicited comment concerning these information collection requirements, providing the information specified in 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(iv). 61 FR 43764. No comments were received. The current OMB clearances for these requirements expire on December 31, 1996. The FTC has requested that OMB extend the paperwork clearances through December 31, 1999.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed by December 6, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 3228, Washington, DC 20503, ATTN: Edward Clarke, Desk Officer for the Federal Trade Commission, and to Elaine W. Crockett, Staff Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, (202)-326-2453.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Elaine W. Crockett at the address listed above.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FTC has submitted requests for OMB review

of the following items. Further information concerning the entities subject to, and the burden estimates for, these requirements can be found at 61 FR 43764 (August 26, 1996). It should be noted that the great majority of the disclosure requirements discussed below entail burdens associated with statutorily required disclosure provisions. For example, the Truth-in-Lending, Textile Act, and Fair Packaging Regulations all involve large burden estimates, totaling approximately 69 million burden hours. Much of this burden reflects statutory provisions that require the disclosure of such basic consumer information as the annual percentage interest rate charged on loans, the composition of clothing and other textile items, and the size and content of packaged products. While the burden imposed on any individual party is often quite small (sometimes measured in seconds), the number of affected parties is often very high (sometimes measured in millions), and the total burden is therefore large. See e.g., the Regulations implementing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, and the Consumer Leasing Act.

The great majority of the recordkeeping and reporting provisions discussed below entail burdens that are necessary for the enforcement of the regulation and/or statute. In some instances, these recordkeeping requirements are statutorily mandated. See, e.g. the regulations implementing the Fur Products Labeling Act. In most instances, the regulated entities keep these records in the normal course of business, and thus these recordkeeping requirements do not impose an additional "burden" on members of the public. See 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2) (burden hours exclude effort that would be expended regardless of any regulatory requirement).

**1. Collection Title:** The Games of Chance Rule, 16 CFR Part 419.

**OMB Control Number:** 3084-0067.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The Rule establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements applicable to food and gasoline retailers that conduct and advertise games of chance. The disclosure requirements assist consumers in determining both the likelihood of winning prizes and the legitimacy of covered games. The recordkeeping requirements assist in enforcement of the Rule.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 8,250 total burden hours.

**2. Title:** Regulations promulgated under The Equal Credit Opportunity

Act, 15 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.* ("ECO"), ("Regulation B").

**Control Number:** 3084-0087.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The ECOA prohibits discrimination in the extension of credit. Regulation B, 12 CFR 202, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements to assist consumers in understanding their rights under the ECOA and to assist in detecting unlawful discrimination.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 14,400,000 total burden hours.

**3. Title:** Regulations promulgated under The Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.* ("EFTA"), ("Regulation E").

**Control Number:** 3084-0085.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The EFTA requires accurate disclosure of the costs, terms and rights relating to electronic fund transfer (EFT) services to consumers. Regulation E, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements applicable to entities providing EFT services to consumers.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 20,500,000 total burden hours.

**4. Title:** Regulations promulgated under The Consumer Leasing Act, 15 U.S.C. 1667 *et seq.* ("CLA"), ("Regulation M").

**Control Number:** 3084-0086.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The CLA requires accurate disclosure of the costs and terms of leases to consumers. Regulation M, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes disclosure requirements that assist consumers in understanding the terms of leases and recordkeeping requirements that assist in enforcement of the Act.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 533,400 total burden hours.

**5. Title:** Regulations promulgated under The Truth-In-Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* ("TILA"), ("Regulation Z").

**Control Number:** 3084-0088.

**Description of collection of information and proposed use:** The TILA was enacted to foster comparison credit shopping and informed credit decisionmaking by requiring accurate disclosure of the costs and terms of credit to consumers. Regulation Z, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements to assist

consumers and to assist in the enforcement of the TILA.

**Estimate of Collection of information burden:** 41,600,000 total burden hours.

**6. Title:** Regulations under The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70 *et seq.* ("Textile Act").

**Control Number:** 3084-0047.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The Textile Act prohibits misbranding and false advertising of textile fiber products. The Textile Act Regulations, 16 CFR 303, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions, and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Regulations. The Regulations also contain a petition procedure for requesting the establishment of generic names for textile fibers.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 15,500,000 total burden hours.

**7. Title:** Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act, 5 U.S.C. 68 *et seq.* ("Wool Act").

**Control Number:** 3084-0047.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The Wool Act prohibits misbranding of wool products. The Wool Act Regulations, 16 CFR 300, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Regulations.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 2,291,000 total burden hours.

**8. Title:** Regulations under the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69 *et seq.* ("Fur Act").

**Control Number:** 3084-0047.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** The Fur Act prohibits misbranding and false advertising of fur products. The Fur Products Regulations, 16 CFR 301, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Regulations. The Regulations also provide a procedure for exemption from certain disclosure provisions under the Act.

**Estimate of information collection burden:** 137,600 total burden hours.

**9. Title:** The "900" Number Rule, 16 CFR Part 308.

**Control Number:** 3084-0102.

**Description of the collection of information and proposed use:** As mandated by the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act, 15 U.S.C. 5701-24, the 900 Number Rule establishes disclosure and recordkeeping requirements for

operators of pay-per-call services and common carriers who provide telecommunication services to a provider of pay-per-call services.

*Estimate of information collection burden:* 3,241,200 total burden hours.

**10. Title:** The Care Labeling Rule, 16 CFR Part 423.

*Control Number:* 3084-0103.

*Description of collection of information and proposed use:* To assist consumers in making purchase decisions and in determining what method to use to clean their apparel, the Care Labeling Rule requires manufacturers and importers to attach a permanent care label to all covered textile clothing. Also, manufacturers and importers of piece goods used to make textile clothing must provide the same care information on the end of each bolt or roll of fabric.

*Estimate of information collection burden:* 3,985,000 total burden hours.

**11. Title:** Regulations under The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 1450 ("FPLA").

*Control Number:* 3084-0110.

*Description of collection of information and proposed use:* The FPLA was enacted to eliminate consumer deception concerning product size representations and package content information. The Regulations that implement the FPLA, 16 CFR 500, establish requirements for the manner and form of labeling applicable to manufacturers, packagers, and distributors of consumer commodities. Section 4 of the FPLA specifically requires packages or labels to be marked with: (1) a statement of identity, (2) a net quantity of contents disclosure, and (3) the name and place of business of a company that is responsible for the product.

*Estimate of information collection burden:* 12,000,000 total burden hours.

**12. Title:** The Fuel Rating Rule, 16 CFR Part 306.

*Control Number:* 3084-0068.

*Description of collection of information and proposed use:* The Fuel Rating Rule establishes standard procedures for determining, certifying and disclosing the octane rating of automotive gasoline and the automotive fuel rating of alternative liquid automotive fuel, as required by the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. 2822(a)-(c). The Rule also requires refiners, producers, importers, distributors and retailers to retain records of delivery tickets, letters of certification or tests upon which automotive fuel ratings are based.

*Estimate of information collection burden:* 43,000 total burden hours.

Date received by the Federal Register:  
November 1, 1996.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-28523 Filed 11-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Office of the Secretary

#### Settlement of Scientific Misconduct Allegations

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) has taken final action in the following case of alleged scientific misconduct:

*Gang Yuan, Fox Chase Cancer Center:* The Office of Research Integrity (ORI) has entered into a Voluntary Exclusion Agreement with Mr. Gang Yuan, a former laboratory technician at the Fox Chase Cancer Center (FCCC). This agreement was based on information obtained by ORI during its oversight review of an investigation conducted by FCCC into allegations of scientific misconduct made against Mr. Yuan. ORI's oversight review focused on the issue of falsification of research results by the insertion of allegedly false data into a computer-based formula and then back-calculation to support the falsified results. The data at issue involved research supported by Public Health Service (PHS) grants and was included in a grant application submitted to the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) and in a manuscript submitted to but not published by the journal *Biochemistry*.

Although Mr. Yuan disagreed with the allegations and ORI's proposed administrative actions, to resolve the matter, Mr. Yuan has voluntarily agreed, for the two (2) year period beginning October 25, 1996, to voluntarily exclude himself from:

(1) any contracting or subcontracting with any agency of the United States Government and from eligibility for, or involvement in, nonprocurement transactions (e.g., grants and cooperative agreements) of the United States Government as defined in 45 C.F.R. Part 76 (Debarment Regulations); and

(2) serving in any advisory capacity to PHS, including but not limited to service on any PHS advisory committee, board, and/or peer review committee, or as a consultant.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Acting Director, Division of Research

Investigations, Office of Research Integrity, 5515 Security Lane, Suite 700, Rockville, MD 20852, 301 443-5330.

Chris B. Pascal,

*Acting Director, Office of Research Integrity.*

[FR Doc. 96-28579 Filed 11-5-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-17-P

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[INFO-97-28]

### 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 the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639-7090.

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 for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Wilma Johnson, CDC Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

#### Proposed Projects

1. The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS)—(0920-0298)—Revision—The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) was conducted in 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1996. It is part of the Long-Term Care component of the National Health Care Survey. Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act states that the National Center for Health Statistics "shall collect statistics on health resources \* \* \* [and] utilization of health care, including utilization of \* \* \* services of hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, and other institutions." NHHCS data are used to examine this most rapidly expanding