

determined (by order or regulation) to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto." 12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8). In publishing the proposal for comment, the Board does not take a position on issues raised by the proposal. Notice of the proposal is published solely in order to seek the views of interested persons on the issues presented by the notice, and does not represent a determination by the Board that the proposal meets or is likely to meet the standards of the BHC Act.

Any comments or requests for hearing should be submitted in writing and received by William W. Wiles, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, not later than November 16, 1995. Any request for a hearing on this proposal must, as required by § 262.3(e) of the Board's Rules of Procedure, be accompanied by a statement of the reasons why a written presentation would not suffice in lieu of a hearing, identifying specifically any questions of fact that are in dispute, summarizing the evidence that would be presented at a hearing, and indicating how the party commenting would be aggrieved by approval of the proposal. The notice may be inspected at office of the Board of Governors or the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 26, 1995.

Jennifer J. Johnson,

Deputy Secretary of the Board.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[GSA Bulletin FTR 17]

Federal Travel Regulation; Promoting, Encouraging, and Facilitating the Use of Frequent Traveler Programs and Benefits

AGENCY: Federal Supply Service, GSA.

ACTION: Notice of bulletin.

SUMMARY: The attached bulletin informs agencies of methods available for use in complying with the requirement of § 6008 of Pub. L. 103-355, Oct. 13, 1994, to promote, encourage, and facilitate Federal employee use while on official travel of airline, hotel, and car rental vendor frequent traveler programs for the purpose of maximizing cost savings. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** This bulletin is effective November 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane E. Groat, General Services Administration, Transportation Management Division (FBX), Washington, DC 20406, telephone 703-305-5745.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 6008 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-355, Oct. 13, 1994) requires the Administrator of General Services to issue guidelines to ensure that agencies promote, encourage, and facilitate Federal employee use when on official travel of frequent traveler programs offered by airlines, hotels, and car rental vendors for the purpose of realizing to the maximum extent practicable cost savings for official travel.

The law further stipulates that any awards accrued through official travel and granted under a frequent traveler program shall be used only for official travel. The General Services Administration (GSA) must report to the Congress by October 13, 1995, on efforts to promote the use of frequent traveler programs by Federal employees.

GSA has identified an incentive awards program as well as the frequent traveler benefits tracking services described in the attached bulletin to assist agencies in complying with the requirements of § 6008.

Dated: October 24, 1995.

Sean Allan,

Acting Assistant Commissioner, Office of Transportation and Property Management.

Attachment

ATTACHMENT

[GSA Bulletin FTR 17]

October 24, 1995

To: Heads of Federal agencies

Subject: Promoting, encouraging, and facilitating the use of frequent traveler programs and benefits

1. *Purpose.* This bulletin informs agencies of methods available for use in complying with the requirement of § 6008 of Pub. L. 103-355, Oct. 13, 1994, to promote, encourage, and facilitate Federal employee use of airline, hotel, and car rental vendor frequent traveler programs for the purpose of maximizing cost savings while on official travel.

2. *Background.* Section 6008 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-355, Oct. 13, 1994) (the Act) requires the Administrator of General Services to issue guidelines to ensure that agencies promote, encourage, and facilitate Federal employee use of frequent traveler programs offered by airlines, hotels, and car rental vendors for the purpose of realizing to the maximum extent

practicable cost savings for official travel. Section 6008 further requires that "[a]ny awards granted under such a frequent traveler program accrued through official travel shall be used only for official travel."

a. In November 1989, the General Services Administration (GSA) issued Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) Amendment 3 (54 FR 47523, Nov. 15, 1989) instructing agencies to avail themselves of cost savings opportunities by encouraging employees to participate in frequent traveler programs offered by airlines, hotels, and car rental vendors. Amendment 3 authorized agencies to reimburse employees for the cost of entering a frequent traveler program when the program is expected to result in savings to the Government. Finally, Amendment 3 specified that frequent traveler benefits earned in connection with official travel must be used only for official travel. The provisions of Amendment 3 currently are contained in FTR § 301-1.103(f).

b. GSA is issuing the guidelines contained in this bulletin to inform agencies of authority to establish incentive award programs to assist agencies in promoting, and encouraging employee participation in, frequent traveler programs. The guidelines also apprise agencies of commercially available frequent traveler benefit management and tracking services that are designed to help facilitate use of frequent traveler programs to produce cost savings.

3. *Cash incentive programs.* The Government Employees Incentive Awards Act of September 1, 1954 (5 U.S.C. 4501-4507), authorizes an agency to pay a cash award to an employee who by his/her personal effort contributes to the efficiency or economy of Government operations. The Office of Personnel Management has implemented the regulations and instructions under which agency awards programs are carried out (5 CFR part 451).

NOTE: In keeping with the spirit of re-engineering travel, agencies are encouraged to develop and implement an incentive awards program as a means of rewarding Federal employees who through their own initiative save the agency money while on official travel. As an example, GSA has developed an internal Travel Savings Program to award GSA employees who take the initiative to accrue travel savings. GSA's program, where the awards are based on participation and paid at the end of the fiscal year, is available as a guide.

4. *Frequent traveler software and services.* Frequent traveler management software and services, which show the impact of frequent traveler benefits

earned in connection with official travel, are commercially available on the open market. The software and services include a variety of recommended management options to save time, money, and staffing. The software and services also make recommendations for policy development, program enrollment, program administration, and earned award processing.

5. *Expiration date.* This bulletin expires on December 31, 1996.

6. *For further information contact.*

Jane E. Groat, General Services Administration, Transportation Management Division (FBX), Washington, DC 20406, telephone 703-305-5745.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[INFO-95-05]

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) 639-3453.

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 Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)—(0920-0234)—Extension—The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) was conducted annually from 1973 to 1981, again in 1985, and resumed as an

annual survey in 1989 by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. The NAMCS samples from all office visits within the United States made by ambulatory patients to non-Federal office-based physicians engaged in direct patient care. More than 70 percent of all direct ambulatory medical care visits occur in physicians' offices. To complement these data, in 1992 NCHS initiated the separate National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS). These two surveys constitute the ambulatory care component of the National Health Care Survey (NHCS), and provide coverage of more than 90 percent of U.S. ambulatory medical care. NAMCS data include patients' demographic characteristics and medical problems, and the physicians' diagnostic services, therapeutic prescriptions and disposition decisions. These annual data may be used to monitor change and its effects and stimulate further improvements to the use, organization, and delivery of ambulatory care. Users of NAMCS data include Congress and federal agencies (e.g. NIMH, NIAAA, NCI, HRSA), state and local governments, medical schools, schools of public health, colleges and universities, private businesses, nonprofits, and individual practitioners and administrators. The total cost to respondents is estimated at \$2,570,400.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/ respondents	Avg. burden/re-sponse (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Private, Office-based Physicians Forms:				
Induction	3000	1	0.250	750
Patient Record	3000	30	0.033	2970
Total				3,720

2. The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)—(0920-0278)—Extension—The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) has been conducted annually since 1992 by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. The NHAMCS is the principal source of data on the 153 million visits to hospital emergency and outpatient departments. It is the only source of nationally representative estimates of outpatient

demographics, diagnoses, diagnostic services, medication therapy, and the patterns of use of care in hospitals which differ in size, location, and ownership. NHAMCS is also the only source of national estimates on causes of non-fatal injury for visits to emergency and outpatient departments.

These data complement those from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), on visits to non-Federal physicians in office-based

practices. NHAMCS data are essential for planning health services, improving medical education, determining health care work force needs, and assessing health. Users of NHAMCS data include Congress, Federal agencies such as NIH, private groups such as the American Heart Association, universities, and state offices of public health. The total cost to respondents is estimated at \$180,000.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses/ respondents	Avg. burden/re-sponse (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Noninstitutional, general and short stay, hospital outpatient and emergency departments forms:				
Hospital Induction	600	1	1.0	600