

Abstract: The FR 2915 collects seven-day averages of the amounts outstanding for foreign (non-U.S.) currency-denominated deposits held at U.S. offices of depository institutions, converted to U.S. dollars and included in the institution's FR 2900 data. Foreign currency deposits are subject to reserve requirements and, therefore, are included in the FR 2900 data submission. All weekly and quarterly FR 2900 respondents offering foreign currency deposits file the six-item FR 2915 quarterly, on the same reporting schedule as quarterly FR 2900 respondents. Data collected on the FR 2915 are mainly used in the construction of the monetary aggregates. These data are included in deposit data submitted on the FR 2900 for reserve requirement purposes, but they are not included in the monetary aggregates. The FR 2915 is the only source of data on such deposits.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 2, 2006.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E6-6895 Filed 5-5-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Announcement of Availability of Funds for One Family Planning General Training and Technical Assistance Grant in Public Health Service Region VI

AGENCY: Office of Population Affairs, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of the Secretary, DHHS.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Office of Population Affairs, OPHS, HHS published a notice in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, April 11, 2006, announcing the availability of funds for one family planning general training and technical assistance grant. This notice contained an error. Language related to the review and selection process was not included. This Notice corrects the omission of the language related to collaborative selection of a grantee by the Regional Health Administrator, the Director, Office of Family Planning, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Moskosky, 240-453-2888.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of April 11, 2006, FR Doc. E6-5262, on page 18337,

column 1, last paragraph, correct the first sentence to read as follows:

Final award decisions will be made collaboratively by the Regional Health Administrator (RHA) for PHS Region VI, in consultation with the Director, OFP and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs (DASPA).

Dated: May 1, 2006.

Susan B. Moskosky,
Director, Office of Family Planning, Office of Population Affairs.

[FR Doc. E6-6919 Filed 5-5-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

In compliance with section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 concerning opportunity for public comment on proposed collections of information, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the information collection plans, call the SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer on (240) 276-1243.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collections of information are 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: Evaluation of the Project Rehabilitation and Restitution Program (OMB No. 0930-0248)—Revision

The Rehabilitation and Restitution initiative of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Treatment seeks to reduce recidivism and increase psychosocial functioning and pro-social lifestyle among substance abusing offenders that have pled to or been

convicted of a single felony. Hypotheses of the study are that providing intensive, long-term case management services will facilitate a pro-social lifestyle leading to higher rates of sealing or expunging of criminal records and that the prospect of stigma reduction provided by a sealed criminal record will motivate offenders to remain crime and drug free in order to achieve a felony-free criminal record.

The project consists of (1) providing technical assistance to develop and implement an enhanced model for case management services, and (2) evaluating of the effectiveness of the case management model in increasing the number of people that have their records sealed or maintain eligibility to have their records sealed. The study is confined to jurisdictions with statutes permitting records to be sealed within the remaining three-year parameters of the study. Two counties in Ohio, one involving an urban setting (Cuyahoga county which includes the city of Cleveland) and the other a rural setting (Clermont county adjacent to Northern Kentucky) were awarded by SAMHSA in 2002 in response to the original SAMHSA Request for Applications (RFA).

Target populations, drawn from Cuyahoga and Clermont County Court of Common Pleas Probation Departments, are first-time felons that are eligible to have their felony records sealed, have a diagnosis of substance dependence or abuse, and will receive case management services, including treatment referral, through each County's Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) agency.

Technical assistance to participating counties is provided to (1) develop a strengths-based case management model designed to increase the proportion of offenders that achieve record expungement or maintain eligibility to have their felony records sealed, and (2) involve the various stake holders, such as case managers, probation officers and administrators, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and treatment providers in the implementation of the case management model. A formative evaluation provides feedback on the implementation of the program. A systems evaluation examines the services offered to the felons, and changes in attitudes towards sealing records on the part of critical stakeholders, such as prosecutors, judges and service providers, and criminal justice systemic evolution. An outcomes evaluation examines the effect of the case management model on maintaining eligibility to have records sealed, and social, psychological and

health status, HIV risk behavior, and the proportion of subjects who have their records sealed.

In Cuyahoga County a longitudinal study examines two groups of randomly assigned subjects: An intent-to-treat, experimental group participates in a strengths-based case management model during the first six months of a one-year period of judicial supervision followed by three years of outreach services availability through a faith-based community organization; and a control group receives treatment as usual, consisting of the regular TASC case management model now in place with no outreach service availability. Each group is stratified by Standard Court Referral (SCR), *i.e.*, convicted first-time felons that must remain crime-free for three years after release from probation to maintain eligibility to apply for expungement; and Felony Diversion Referral (FDR), *i.e.*, first-time felons whose guilty pleas are held for one year pending successful completion of treatment and probation when the case may be expunged. The evaluation procedures consist of a baseline interview and follow-up interviews over a 4-year period that track outcomes to the point at which most subjects would be eligible to apply for sealing of records. Follow-up interviews and file studies test for a wide array of possible effects, including recidivism, employment, education, drug use, family relationships, support of children, mental and physical health, HIV/AIDS risk factors, assumption of personal responsibility, life adjustment factors, and program costs.

In Cuyahoga the evaluation has recruited 645 participants who have

volunteered to participate for the four-year period. Evaluation interviews take place at baseline, 6 months, 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months.

The 24-month interview is an additional interview point to the original OMB approval because it enriches the study by providing data covering the critical first year an offender is off supervision. The additional interview does not increase the burden because the original OMB approval provided for 150 more participants in Cuyahoga and also did not provide for attrition at follow-up. Because a 36-month interview point provides a final interview for all participants before project end date, it replaces the 42-month interview point. The PRR baseline interview included 997 variables. Six-month and twelve-month follow-ups were increased to 1100 variables in order to collect client clinical experience data. Twenty-four and thirty-six month interviews are further increased to 1184 variables in order to measure perception and effect on participants of stigma reduction provided through the elimination of felony records.

Each interview lasts 1 to 2 hours depending on the memory and speed of the respondents. The interview goal is a minimum 80% follow-up completion rate. During the first two years of follow-up both 6- and 12-month rates exceeded 85%. Interview data is supplemented by file studies of arrest records, including the number of participants maintaining sealing eligibility, and the number of criminal records expunged. Additionally, two focus groups of clients receiving strengths-based services will be conducted in each

county at 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months to provide feedback on client perceptions. Groups will consist of clients both in compliance and not in compliance and of case managers for both experimental and control groups. Groups will consist of 8 to 12 participants chosen at random. Additional file study data will be gathered on the number of case management sessions and the number and frequency of other interventions in the intent-to-treat and control groups. In Clermont County the first-time felon pool is of insufficient size to support an evaluation design with experimental and control groups; however, because the first-time felony substance-abusing population presents unique demographics for analysis, *e.g.* rural, Caucasian, and greater percentage of females, examining the relationship of case management and motivation for stigma reduction is important. In Clermont, 150 first-time felons will participate in a strengths-based case management model and complete the evaluation instrument at baseline, 6-, 12, and 24-month points. Because the recruitment window was wider than in Cuyahoga, Clermont participants will not complete a 36-month instrument. A case study, including client, key informant, focus group and file data, will report the Clermont experience.

This OMB revision provides for conclusion of data collection by way of 24- and 36-month participant interviews, 24- and 30-month participant focus groups, case manager focus groups, and electronic files that will inform the Program Restitution and Rehabilitation Evaluation.

Data collection	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Hours per response	Total hour burden
Cuyahoga Follow-up Battery: 24- & 36 month	874	1	1.85	1617
Clermont Follow-up Battery: 24-month	90	1	1.85	167
Client Focus Groups: Cuyahoga @ 24- & 30-month	120	1	1.50	180
Electronic File Data: MCSIS (1), Probation (2) CISAI (1), TASC (1)	5	2	4.00	40
Quality Assurance (Tx Staff) Multimodality Quality Assurance (MQA)	6	1	.75	5
Stakeholders.				
Attitudes Towards Sealing Records	18	2	.08	3
Cuyahoga and Clermont Focus Groups	18	2	1.50	45
Case Manager Focus Groups	15	6	1.50	135
Total Burden	1146	2192
3-Year Annual Average	349	731

Send comments to Summer King, SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer, Room 7-1044, One Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Dated: April 28, 2006.

Anna Marsh,

Director, Office of Program Services.

[FR Doc. E6-6904 Filed 5-5-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DHS-2006-0017]

Privacy Act of 1974: System of Records

AGENCY: Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Privacy Act system of records.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Department of Homeland Security is giving notice that it proposes to add a new system of records to its inventory of record systems for Department of Homeland Security General Training Records.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 7, 2006.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number DHS-2006-0017, by one of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Fax: (571) 227-4171 (This is not a toll-free number).

Mail: Maureen Cooney, Acting Chief Privacy Officer, DHS Privacy Office, Mail Stop C-3, 601 S. 12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202-4220.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this notice. All comments received will be posted without change and may be read at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Cooney, Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, by telephone (571) 227-3813 or facsimile (571) 227-4171.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the savings clause in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, section 1512, 116 Stat. 2310 (Nov. 25, 2002), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its components and

offices have relied on preexisting Privacy Act systems of records notices for the maintenance of records that concern training of current and former Departmental employees, contractors, and other individuals. *See, e.g.*, CS.238, Customs Service Training and Career Individual Development Plans and C.239, Customs Service Training Records, last published on October 18, 2001 at 66 FR 2984.

As part of its efforts to streamline and consolidate its record systems, DHS is establishing a new agency-wide system of records under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) General Training Records. This record system will allow all component parts of DHS to collect and preserve training records under one centralized system. The system will consist of both electronic and paper records and will be used by DHS and its components and offices to maintain records about individual training, including enrollment and participation information, information pertaining to class schedules, programs, and instructors, training trends and needs, testing and examination materials, and assessments of training efficacy. The data will be collected by employee name or other unique personal identifier. The collection and maintenance of this information will assist DHS in meeting its obligation to train its personnel, contractors, and others in order to ensure that the agency mission can be successfully accomplished.

The Privacy Act embodies Fair Information principles in a statutory framework governing the means by which the United States Government collects, maintains, uses, and disseminates personally identifiable information. The Privacy Act applies to information that is maintained in a "system of records." A "system of records" is a group of any records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. Individuals may request their own records that are maintained in a system of records in the possession or under the control of DHS by complying with DHS Privacy Act regulations, 6 CFR 5.21.

The Privacy Act requires that each agency publish in the **Federal Register** a description denoting the type and character of each system of records in order to make agency recordkeeping practices transparent, to notify individuals about the use to which personally identifiable information is

put, and to assist the individual to more easily find files within the agency.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), DHS has provided a report of this revised system of records to the Office of Management and Budget and to the Congress.

System of Records

DHS/AII-003

SYSTEM NAME:

Department of Homeland Security General Training Records.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified; sensitive.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Records are maintained at several Headquarters locations and in component offices of the Department of Homeland Security, in both Washington, DC and field locations.

This system of records will cover:

1. Any individual who is or has been an employee of DHS and who has applied for, participated in or assisted with a training program;

2. Any other Federal employee or private individual, including contractors and others, who has participated in or assisted with training programs recommended, sponsored or operated by the Department of Homeland Security.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 121; Federal Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3101; 6 CFR Part 5; 5 U.S.C. app. 3; 5 U.S.C. 301 and Ch. 41; Executive Order 11348, as amended by Executive Order 12107; and Executive Order 9397 (SSN).

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Current and former employees of DHS, volunteers and contractors; other participants in training programs, including instructors, course developers, observers, and interpreters.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system includes all records pertaining to training, including nomination forms; registration forms; course rosters and sign-in sheets; instructor lists; schedules; payment records, including financial, travel and related expenditures; examination and testing materials; grades and student evaluations; course and instructor critiques; equipment issued to trainees and other training participants; and other reports pertaining to training. Names and social security numbers are included in these records. Records of individuals who apply for but are not