

These reporting and third party disclosure requirements aid the Commission monitoring advance marine vessel tracking and navigation information transmitted from Class B AIS devices to ensure that they are accurate and reliable, while promoting marine safety.

Federal Communications Commission.

Gloria J. Miles,

Federal Register Liaison, Office of the Secretary, Office of the Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2014-20432 Filed 8-27-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

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 applications will also 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.

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 September 24, 2014.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (William Lang, Senior Vice President) 100 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105-1521:

1. *Beneficial Bancorp, Inc.*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of

Beneficial Mutual Savings Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and all of its nonbanking subsidiaries, upon its conversion to a bank.

In connection with this proposal, Beneficial Savings Bank MHC, and Beneficial Mutual Bancorp, Inc., both in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will convert stock form and merge with Beneficial Bancorp, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Ivan Hurwitz, Vice President) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045-0001:

1. *CIT Group Inc.*, *Livingston, New Jersey*, and its subsidiary, *Carbon Merger Sub LLC*, New York, New York; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of, and thereby merge with, IMB HoldCo LLC, and thereby indirectly acquire voting shares of OneWest Bank, N.A., both in Pasadena, California. In addition, Carbon Merger Sub LLC also has applied to become a bank holding company.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, August 25, 2014.

Michael J. Lewandowski,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2014-20497 Filed 8-27-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

[Document Identifier: HHS-OS0990-new-60D]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of the Secretary (OS), Department of Health and Human Services, announces plans to submit a new Information Collection Request (ICR), described below; to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Prior to submitting that ICR to OMB, OS seeks comments from the public regarding the burden estimate, below, or any other aspect of the ICR.

DATES: Comments on the ICR must be received on or before October 27, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments to Information.CollectionClearance@hhs.gov or by calling (202) 690-6162.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information Collection Clearance staff, Information.CollectionClearance@hhs.gov or (202) 690-6162.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: When submitting comments or requesting information, please include the document identifier HHS-OS-0990-New-60D for reference.

Comment Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 60 days of the date of this publication.

Information Collection Request Title: Tissue and Organ Donor Epidemiology Study (TODES), OMB # 0990-New request, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Abstract: This Study is a request for a new data collection OMB Number: 0990-New TODES is being conducted in order to better understand the impact of donor screening and selection procedures, and to determine the extent of donor-donation level data that are collected for organ and tissue (including ocular) donors. The data that are obtained from Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs) and Eye Banks will provide a better characterization of the deceased donor pool; information regarding data management and storage practices; and a measure of the degree of standardization of data collected by various organizations across the U.S. TODES may provide better estimates of the risk of HIV, HBV and HCV infections associated with organ and tissue transplantation and the potential for disease transmission; illustrate differences in laboratory screening methods and the impact of protocol variations; and serve as a pilot for future studies. This retrospective study will provide a framework for future, prospective studies of organ and tissue donors that could inform policy decisions regarding donor qualification procedures and, potentially, increase the donor pool.

A workshop in June 2005 ("Preventing Organ and Tissue Allograft-Transmitted Infection: Priorities for Public Health Intervention") identified gaps in organ and tissue safety in the United States.1 Participants developed a series of allograft safety initiatives, assessed progress, and identified priorities for future interventions. Despite progress, improved recognition and prevention of donor-derived transmission events is needed. It was concluded that this requires systems integration across the organ and tissue transplantation communities including organ procurement organizations, eye and tissue banks, and transplant infectious disease experts. Commitment of resources and improved coordination of efforts are required to develop essential

tools to enhance safety for transplant recipients.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total annual burden hours
OPOs	17	1	85/60	24.1
Eye Banks	7	1	55/60	6.4
Total				30.5

OS specifically requests comments on (1) the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden, (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Darius Taylor,

Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2014-19793 Filed 8-27-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-28-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Submission for OMB Review; 30-Day Comment Request; HIV Study in Blood Donors From Five Chinese Regions (NHLBI)

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of Section 3507(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for review and approval of the information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** in Volume 79, June 12, 2014 on page 33764 and allowed 60-days for public comment. One public comment was received that was a personal opinion regarding conducting research about the Chinese blood donation system. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Direct Comments to OMB: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the: Office of Management and Budget, Office of Regulatory Affairs, *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to 202-395-6974, Attention: NIH Desk Officer.

Comment Due Date: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30-days of the date of this publication.

For Further Information: To obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments or request more information on the proposed project contact: Simone Glynn, MD, Project Officer/ICD Contact, Two Rockledge Center, Suite 9142, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, or call 301-435-0065, or Email your request, including your address to: *glynnnsa@nhlbi.nih.gov*. Formal requests for additional plans and instruments must be requested in writing.

Proposed Collection: HIV Study in Blood Donors from Five Chinese Regions, 0925-0596 reinstatement with change, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI).

Need and Use of Information Collection: This Study is a reinstatement with change of OMB Number: 0925-0596 expiration date, January 31, 2012. To better understand the diversifying and changing Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic, and contemporary HIV risk factors, especially those associated with recent HIV infections, this HIV risk factor study in China is proposed as part of the Recipient Epidemiology and Donor Evaluation Study-III (REDS-III). The major objectives of the study will be to evaluate the proportion of blood donors in China who test positive for HIV and have acquired their infection recently or more remotely; the risk of releasing a blood product that contains HIV (HIV residual risk); and the risk factors associated with HIV infection in China. The study will also assess the

frequency of distinct HIV-1 viral lineages and drug resistant mutations among HIV-positive blood donors. In 2011, there were 780,000 people infected with HIV in China and it is estimated that over 300,000 HIV infected people in China are not aware of their infection status. The large migrating population and the complexity of HIV transmission routes in China make it difficult to implement a comprehensive and effective national HIV control strategy. Risk factors for infections can change over time; thus, identifying factors that contribute to the recent spread of HIV in a broad cross-section of an otherwise unselected general population, such as blood donors, is highly important for obtaining a complete picture of the epidemiology of HIV infection in China. Because the pace of globalization means infections can cross borders easily, the study objectives have direct relevance for HIV control in the US and globally. Recent years have seen an increase in blood donations from repeat donors in most Chinese regions. This increase permits longer-term follow-up and testing of repeat donors which allow for calculation of new HIV infection rates and residual risks. The HIV data, for both recently and remotely acquired infections, from the proposed study will complement existing data on HIV risks obtained from general and high risk populations to provide comprehensive HIV surveillance data for China. This study will also monitor genetic characteristics of recently acquired infections through genotyping and drug resistance testing, thus serving a US and global public health imperative to monitor the genotypes of HIV that have recently been transmitted. For HIV, the additional monitoring of drug resistance patterns in newly acquired infection is critical to determine if currently available antiretroviral medicines are capable of combating infection. Genotyping and host response information are scientifically important not only to China, but to the US and