

(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 application also will 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. Additional information on all bank holding companies may be obtained from the National Information Center website at www.ffiec.gov/nic/.

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 June 26, 2006.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (A. Linwood Gill, III, Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23261-4528:

1. *New Century Bancorp, Inc.*, Dunn, North Carolina; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Progressive State Bank, Lumberton, North Carolina.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 26, 2006.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. E6-8506 Filed 5-31-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

Federal Reserve System

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., Monday, June 5, 2006.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, 20th and C Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michelle Smith, Director, or Dave Skidmore, Assistant to the Board, Office of Board Members at 202-452-2955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before the meeting for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement that not only lists applications, but also indicates procedural and other information about the meeting.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 26, 2006.

Jennifer J. Johnson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 06-5038 Filed 5-26-06; 5:11 pm]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60 Day-06-0242x]

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 404-639-5960 and send comments to Seleda Perryman, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D74, 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

Estimating the Cost of Sigmoidoscopy and Colonoscopy for Colorectal Cancer Screening in U.S. Healthcare Facilities—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. In 2005, it was estimated that approximately 56,300 Americans died from CRC and about 145,300 new cases were diagnosed. The risk of developing CRC increases with advancing age. More than 90% of newly diagnosed CRCs occur in persons 50 years of age and older. Several scientific studies have demonstrated that regular screening for CRC reduces the incidence and mortality cases stemming from this disease. Other studies have shown that regular screening for CRC is also cost-effective in terms of years of life saved.

Despite strong scientific evidence and evidence-based clinical guidelines recommending screening, current screening rates remain low. A recent CDC study reported that more than 40 million Americans who are 50 years of age or older and at average risk for CRC have not been screened in accordance with current guidelines. The study also reported that screening this population with current endoscopic (*i.e.*, flexible sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy) capacity in the health care system could require as much as ten years to complete. An effective national effort to promote CRC screening could increase the demand for endoscopic procedures.

It has been reported that reimbursements for endoscopic procedures in publicly-funded programs may not be adequate to cover the costs of performing these procedures. This may be a disincentive for providers to perform endoscopy procedures. Currently, there is little information available about the resources required or the cost of providing these procedures in different types of healthcare facilities in the United States.

The purpose of this project is to conduct a survey of a nationally representative sample of healthcare