

931-864-3146, 6 a.m.-p.m. 7 days/week, 40' draft.

(K) East Port Marina; 5652 East Port Road, Alpine, TN, 38543, 931-879-7511, 7 a.m.-8 p.m. 7 days/week, 11' draft.

(L) Willow Grove Marina; 9990 Willow Grove Hwy., Allons, TN, 38541, 931-823-6616, 7 a.m.-8 p.m. 7 days/week, 15' draft and mobile barge.

(M) Livingston Marina; 1260 Livingston Boat Dock Road, Allons, TN, 38541, 931-823-6666, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 7 days/week, floating barge—mobile pumpout.

(N) Horse Creek Marina; 1150 Horse Creek Road, Celina, TN, 38551, 931-243-2125, 24 hours daily, seven days weekly (self service), 10' draft.

(O) Dale Hollow Lake State Resort Park; 6371 State Park Road, Burkesville, KY, 42717, 270-433-7431, 8 a.m.-6 p.m. weekdays, 8 a.m.-8 p.m. weekends, 24' draft.

All vessel pumpout facilities that are described either discharge into State approved and regulated septic tanks or State approved on-site waste treatment plants, or the waste is collected into a large holding tank for transport to a sewage treatment plant. Thus, all vessel sewage will be treated to meet existing standards for secondary treatment.

Estimates based on a survey conducted of Dale Hollow Lake marina managers and owners in regard to the number of boats equipped with U.S. Coast Guard-approved marine sanitation devices (MSD) result in 68 boats. This would result in a ratio of 4.5 boats with MSDs per pumpout facility. Dale Hollow Lake's shoreline management plan does not permit private docks. Altogether, there are a total of 2,663 boat slips located at the 15 Dale Hollow Lake marinas. Of that overall total, 453 are houseboat slips, and 385 of these are houseboats which have holding tanks (subtracting the 68 boats mentioned above, which have MSDs). This results in a ratio of 26 boats with holding tanks per pumpout facility.

Comments concerning this action may be filed April 24, 2006. Such communications should be addressed to Wesley B. Crum, Chief, Coastal Section, USEPA, Region 4, Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street

SW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303-3104. Telephone 404-562-9352.

**J.I. Palmer, Jr.,**

*Regional Administrator, Region 4.*

[FR Doc. E6-4203 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 06-580]

### Announcement of Next Meeting Date and Agenda of Consumer Advisory Committee

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice; announcement of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This document announces the next meeting date and agenda of the Consumer Advisory Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Federal Communications Commission ("Commission") regarding consumer issues within the jurisdiction of the Commission and to facilitate the participation of all consumers in proceedings before the Commission.

**DATES:** The next meeting of the Committee will take place on Friday, April 7, 2006, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Scott Marshall, (202) 418-2809 (voice), (202) 418-0179 (TTY) or e-mail: [scott.marshall@fcc.gov](mailto:scott.marshall@fcc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission's *By Public Notice* DA 06-580 released March 14, 2006. The Commission announced the next meeting date and meeting agenda of its Consumer Advisory Committee.

#### Purpose and Functions

The purpose of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Commission regarding consumer issues within the jurisdiction of the Commission and to facilitate the participation of all consumers in proceedings before the Commission.

#### Meeting Agenda

At its April 7, 2006 meeting, the Committee will (1) Receive briefings by FCC staff regarding Agency activities; (2) receive a report and recommendations from its TRS Working Group regarding speech-to-speech call standards, captioned telephony, IP and VRS provider certification, and description of VRS service; (2) receive a report and recommendation from its Media Working Group regarding media ownership rules; (3) receive a report and recommendations from its Advanced Technologies Working Group regarding capabilities of digital-to-analog set-top boxes, closed captioning related to digital television and multicast

channels, and a proposed consumer/disability impact statement for inclusion in FCC proceedings; and (4) receive reports from its Consumer Affairs and Rural Working Groups regarding their activities. The full Committee may take action on any or all of these agenda items.

A copy of the March 14, 2006, public notice is available in alternate formats (Braille, cassette tape, large print or diskette) upon request. It is also posted on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cac>. Meeting minutes will be available for public inspection at the FCC headquarters building.

The Committee meeting will be open to the public and interested persons may attend the meeting and communicate their views. Members of the public will have an opportunity to address the Committee on issues of interest to them and the Committee. Written comments for the Committee may also be sent to the Committee's Designated Federal Officer, Scott Marshall.

The meeting site is fully accessible to people using wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Meeting agendas and handouts will be provided in accessible format; sign language interpreters, open captioning, and assistive listening devices will be provided on site. The meeting will be webcast with open captioning at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/cac>. Request other reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities as early as possible; please allow at least 14 days advance notice. Include a description of the accommodation you will need including as much detail as you can. Also include a way we can contact you if we need more information. Send an e-mail to: [fcc504@fcc.gov](mailto:fcc504@fcc.gov) or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Federal Communications Commission.

**Thomas Wyatt,**

*Deputy Bureau Chief, Outreach and Intergovernmental Affairs, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 06-2828 Filed 3-22-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6712-01-P**

## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

### Sunshine Act Meetings

*Previously Scheduled Date & Time: Thursday, March 30, 2006, Meeting Open to The Public. This Meeting Was Rescheduled For Wednesday, March 29, 2006.*

**DATES AND TIME:** Wednesday, March 29, 2006 at 10:00 a.m.

**PLACE:** 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC (Ninth Floor)

**STATUS:** This Meeting Will Be Open To The Public.

**ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:**

Correction and Approval of Minutes.  
Advisory Opinion 2006-04:

Representative Tancredo and  
Tancredo for Congress Committee,  
Inc., by Jon Ponder, Treasurer.

Final Rules on Coordinated  
Communications.

Routine Administrative Matters.

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**DATE AND TIME:** Tuesday, April 4, 2006  
at 10 a.m.

**PLACE:** 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC.

**STATUS:** This Meeting Will Be Closed To The Public.

**ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:**

Compliance matters pursuant to 2  
U.S.C. 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C.  
437g, 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil  
actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures  
or matters affecting a particular  
employee.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr.  
Robert Biersack, Press Officer,  
Telephone: (202) 694-1220.

**Mary W. Dove,**

*Secretary of the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 06-2895 Filed 3-21-06; 3:19 pm]

**BILLING CODE 6715-01-M**

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## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP-1164]

### Federal Reserve Currency Recirculation Policy

**AGENCY:** Board of Governors of the  
Federal Reserve System.

**ACTION:** Final policy.

**SUMMARY:** The Board is revising the Federal Reserve's cash services policy to reduce depository institutions' overuse of Federal Reserve Bank currency processing services, which could affect approximately 150 to 225 depository institutions with high-volume currency operations. The Board is adding two elements to the policy: (1) A custodial inventory program that provides an incentive to depository institutions to hold \$10 and \$20 notes in their vaults to meet customers' demand, and (2) a fee to depository institutions that deposit fit \$10 or \$20 notes at a Reserve Bank and order the same denomination, above a *de minimis* amount, during the

same business week. In general, the Federal Reserve expects depository institutions to recirculate to their customers fit currency deposited with them and to deposit only excess or unfit currency with Reserve Banks. The Reserve Banks will amend section 3.3 of Operating Circular 2 to implement the provisions of the final policy.

**DATES: Implementation Timeframe:**

Reserve Banks expect to begin accepting requests to participate in the custodial inventory program in May 2006, with program operations beginning in July 2006. Reserve Banks expect to begin assessing recirculation fees in July 2007. Reserve Banks' Cash Product Office will provide notice of the specific dates at least sixty days in advance on the Federal Reserve Financial Services Web site at <http://www.frbservices.org>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Eugenie E. Foster, Manager (202/736-5603) or John D. Sparrow, Jr., Senior Financial Services Analyst (202/452-3597), Cash Section, Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; for users of the Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) only, (202/263-4869).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### I. Background

##### *The Problem*

The Federal Reserve Banks (Reserve Banks) supply genuine (new and fit) currency and coin to depository institutions to meet the public's cash demand.<sup>1</sup> Historically, Reserve Banks also removed unfit notes from circulation and served as intermediaries among depository institutions, accepting deposits from those with a surplus of fit notes and providing currency to those with a shortfall. Depository institutions, in turn, acted as intermediaries among their customers, recirculating currency from merchant customers, for example, to meet the currency demands of households and other customers.

These traditional patterns have been changing as depository institutions have used fewer fit notes deposited by their customers to fill other customers' orders. Today, depository institutions often order currency directly from Reserve Banks to stock automated teller machines (ATMs) and fill customer orders, depositing notes received from their customers directly with Reserve Banks.

<sup>1</sup> Fit notes are of acceptable quality for circulation, whereas unfit notes are unacceptable. For example, unfit notes are often soiled, torn, or defaced. New notes are previously uncirculated notes that Reserve Banks issue.

Further, actions taken by many depository institutions to reduce their required reserves have allowed them to reduce their holdings of vault cash.<sup>2</sup> Depository institutions with vault cash in excess of that needed to satisfy reserve requirements have an incentive to economize on holdings of currency in their vaults.<sup>3</sup> Efforts to economize on holdings of currency have led some depository institutions to increase the size and frequency of their deposits of currency to and orders of currency from Reserve Banks.

Reserve Banks' order and deposit activity during 2004 shows that deposits of 7.2 billion fit \$10 and \$20 notes were followed or preceded by orders of the same denomination by the same institution in the same business week in the same geographic area.<sup>4</sup> This pattern suggests that some depository institutions are relying on Reserve Banks to process a substantial amount of currency that the depository institutions should normally have recirculated to their customers. Further, this activity is concentrated primarily in approximately 40 depository institutions with large currency businesses.<sup>5</sup> Underpinning depository institutions' decisions to use—and overuse—Reserve Bank currency processing services is the fact that Reserve Banks offer basic currency processing services without charge. The Board believes that to minimize the societal cost of providing currency to the public, depository institutions should resume their traditional role of supplying fit currency from their customers' deposits to meet other customers' needs before turning to Reserve Banks to obtain currency.

##### *Current Policy*

The Federal Reserve's current cross-shipping policy is described in the

<sup>2</sup> Depository institutions can satisfy their reserve requirements with vault cash, or with reserve balances held at a Reserve Bank either directly or through a pass-through correspondent. Since the mid-1990s, however, many depository institutions have sharply reduced their reserve requirements by sweeping balances held by retail customers in deposit accounts that are reservable into accounts that are not reservable. For some institutions, the reduction in required reserves left them with more vault cash than necessary to meet requirements.

<sup>3</sup> Vault cash holdings do not earn interest. If, however, an institution deposits currency with a Reserve Bank, it receives credit to its account at the Federal Reserve. The depository institution can then earn a positive return on those funds by lending them to another institution, such as in the federal funds market.

<sup>4</sup> This amounts to approximately 39 percent of notes deposited in these denominations, or approximately 19 percent of total deposits to Reserve Banks in 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Approximately 40 of the Reserve Banks' more than 8,000 currency customers are responsible for approximately 90 percent of cross-shipping activity.