EPA. The information is also useful to identify trends of adverse effects across the industry that may not be apparent to any one chemical company. This ICR addresses the information reporting and recordkeeping requirements found in 40 CFR part 717.

Responses to the collection of information are mandatory (see 40 CFR part 717). Respondents may claim all or part of a notice as CBI. EPA will disclose information that is covered by a CBI claim only to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with, the procedures in 40 CFR part 2.

Burden statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.36 hours per response. Burden is defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

The ICR, which is available in the docket along with other related materials, provides a detailed explanation of the collection activities and the burden estimate that is only briefly summarized here:

Respondents/Affected Entities: Entities potentially affected by this ICR are companies that manufacture, process, import, or distribute in commerce chemical substances or mixtures.

Estimated total number of potential respondents: 13,160.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total annual average number of responses for each respondent: 1.4.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 25,527.

Estimated total annual costs: $1,911,471. This includes an estimated burden cost of $1,911,471 and an estimated cost of $0 for capital investment or maintenance and operational costs.

III. Are there changes in the estimates from the last approval?

There is a decrease of 1,451 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with that identified in the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease reflects EPA’s estimate of a fewer number of potential respondents affected by the reporting requirement. This change is an adjustment.

IV. What is the next step in the process for this ICR?

EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. EPA will issue another Federal Register document pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv) to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the technical person listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

Dated: March 4, 2016.

James Jones,
Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[Federal Register: March 10, 2016 (Vol. 81, No. 47), Page 12731–12732]

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE & TIME: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. and Wednesday, March 16, 2016, at the Conclusion of the Open Meeting.

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

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109. Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceeding, or arbitration.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION:
Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Shelley E. Garr,
Deputy Secretary.

[Federal Register: March 10, 2016 (Vol. 81, No. 47), Page 12732–12733]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board’s Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than March 25, 2016.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Robert L. Tripplett III, Senior Vice President) 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas 75201–2272:


Michael J. Lewandowski.
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[Federal Register: March 10, 2016 (Vol. 81, No. 47), Page 12733–12734]
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–16–15XT]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The notice for the proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address any of the following: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses; and (e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570 or send an email to omb@cdc.gov. Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice should be directed to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Enhancing Mine Workers’ Abilities to Identify Hazards at Sand, Stone, and Gravel Mines—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

According to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), 37 mine workers were fatally injured in accidents that occurred at metal and nonmetal mine sites between October, 2013, and January, 2015 (MSHA, 2015). By contrast, prior to October, 2013, metal and nonmetal mining had experienced several years of record lows for number of fatallities (2012: 16 and 2011: 16). Yet, in 2014 alone, 29 mine workers were fatally injured at a metal or nonmetal mine site, and half of these fatalities (52%) occurred at a surface stone, sand, or gravel (SSG) mine.

It is critical that all miners be able to both recognize worksite hazards and accurately assess the risk associated with these hazards, because their health and safety depends on their deciding whether and how to remove hazards and mitigate risks.

In order to study how SSG mine workers’ search for, find, and understand the risk associated with mine site hazards, a laboratory based quasi-experimental research study will be conducted. Over the two-year period of the study, a total of 85 respondents (45 mine workers, 20 safety professionals, and 20 students) will complete the pre-screening questionnaire. Each participant will be asked to complete each form one time. The pre-screening questionnaire will be used to determine which potential participants qualify to take part in the study. This questionnaire will be completed prior to the laboratory task and should take approximately 15 minutes for each respondent to complete. It is anticipated that at least 72% of the participants who are contacted will qualify and take part in the study. Therefore, a total of 62 respondents will take part in the study—30 mine workers, 16 safety professionals, and 16 mining students. We are interested in how experience (e.g., work experience, hazard recognition training experience, etc.) affects hazard recognition abilities. The laboratory study will be completed last. Participants will be shown panoramic images of typical locations at a surface stone mine site.