More information about the NANC is available at [https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees/general/north-american-numbering-council](https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees/general/north-american-numbering-council). You may also contact Marilyn Jones, DFO of the NANC, at marilyn.jones@fcc.gov, or (202) 418-2357, Michelle Sclater, Alternate DFO, at michelle.sclater@fcc.gov, or (202) 418-0388; or Carmell Weathers, Special Assistant to the DFO, at carmell.weathers@fcc.gov, or (202) 418-2325.


The Agenda may be modified at the discretion of the NANC Chairman with the approval of the Designated Federal Officer (DFO).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marilyn Jones, 
Senior Counsel for Number Administration, Wireline Competition Bureau.

FR Doc. 2018–24680 Filed 11–9–18; 8:45 am
BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission").

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FTC intends to ask the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for the information collection requirements in the FTC Red Flags, Card Issuers, and Address Discrepancies Rules ("Rules"). That clearance expires on November 30, 2018.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by December 13, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section below. Write “Red Flags Rule, PRA Comment, Project No. P085406” on your comment. File your comment online at [https://ftcppublic.commentworks.com/ftc/RedFlagsPRA2](https://ftcppublic.commentworks.com/ftc/RedFlagsPRA2) by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC–5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW, 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be addressed to Mark Eichorn, Assistant Director, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, (202) 326–3053, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Red Flags Rule, 16 CFR 681.1; Card Issuers Rule, 16 CFR 681.2; Address Discrepancy Rule, 16 CFR part 641.

OMB Control Number: 3084–0137. Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Abstract: The Red Flags Rule requires financial institutions and certain creditors to develop and implement written Identity Theft Prevention Programs. The Card Issuers Rule requires credit and debit card issuers to assess the validity of notifications of address changes under certain circumstances. The Address Discrepancy Rule provides guidance on what covered users of consumer reports must do when they receive a notice of address discrepancy from a nationwide consumer reporting agency. Collectively, these three anti-identity theft provisions are intended to prevent impostors from misusing another person’s personal information for a fraudulent purpose.

The Rules implement sections 114 and 315 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), 15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq. The Commission received no relevant public comments on the Rules’ information collection requirements and FTC staff’s associated PRA burden analysis and estimates that appeared in an August 8, 2018 Federal Register Notice. That Notice discusses in greater detail staff’s methodology behind the estimates restated here in summary form, while also providing an overview of the Rules and the statutes that underlie them.

Pursuant to the OMB regulations, 5 CPR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 83 FR 39096.

2 This Federal Register Notice, however, corrects summary figures that had appeared in the prior Notice at Part II, page 39,097 (inadvertently carried over from the FTC’s 2015 published PRA estimates). The corrections are not numerically material, however, and the calculation methodologies that appeared in the prior Notice were as intended. Further, in Part III. C. of the prior Notice, at page 39,099, 1,667 hours then intended to be shown as an estimate for address verification were omitted from the hours subtotal for Section 315 and, by extension, the aggregate estimated burden hours for the Rules. However, given statutory changes that had not then been appropriately considered, those hours had been tied to an overstatement of the relevant population affected, as explained further in footnote 9 here. Accordingly, ultimately the estimated burden related to address verification is de minimis.
44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., the FTC is providing a second opportunity for the public to comment on:

(1) Whether the disclosure requirements are necessary, including whether the information will be practically useful; (2) the accuracy of our burden estimates, including whether the methodology and assumptions used are valid; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information.

Estimated Annual Burden 1,385,290 hours; $66,185,200, labor costs)

Estimated Number of Respondents:

(a) Estimated Number of Respondents:

121,000 9

(b) Estimated Hours Burden:

66,467 hours 10

(c) Estimated Labor Cost Burden:

$1,072,873 11

C. Capital/Non-Labor Costs for Sections 114 and 315.

FTC staff believes that the Rules impose negligible capital or other non-labor costs, as the affected entities are likely to have the necessary supplies and/or equipment already (e.g., offices and computers) for the information collections described herein.

IV. Request for Comment

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the FTC to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before December 13, 2018. Write “Red Flags Rule, PRA Comment, Project No. P095406” on your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the public FTC website, at http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm.

Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online, or to send them to the Commission by courier or overnight service. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/RedFlagsPRA2 by following the instructions on the web-based form. When this Notice appears at http://www.regulations.gov/#/home, you also may file a comment through that website.

If you file your comment on paper, write “Red Flags Rule, PRA Comment, Project No. P095406” on your comment and on the envelope, and mail it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC–5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW, 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20024. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible FTC website at https://www.ftc.gov/, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else’s Social Security number; date of birth; driver’s license number or other state identification number, or foreign country equivalent; passport number; financial account number; or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any “trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential”—as provided by Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2)—including in particular competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled “Confidential,” and must comply with FTC Rule 4.9(c). In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. See FTC Rule 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment has been posted on the public FTC
Coal Workers Health Surveillance

Barriers to Participation in the NIOSH Prevention

 summary: The Coal Workers’ Health Surveillance Program (CWSP or Program), administered by CDC’s National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), is seeking information from coal miners, miner advocates, unions, industry stakeholders, and other interested parties about barriers to participating in health screening offered by the Program to inform efforts to improve participation.

DATES: Comments must be received by January 14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Written comments: Comments may be submitted electronically, through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov, or by sending a hard copy to the NIOSH Docket Office, Robert A. Taft Laboratories, MS–C34, 1090 Tusculum Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45226. All written submissions received must include the agency name (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HHS) and docket number (CDC–2018–0110; NIOSH–224) for this action. All relevant comments, including any personal information provided, will be posted without change to http://www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cara N. Halldin, NIOSH Coal Workers’ Health Surveillance Program, Respiratory Health Division, 1095 Willowdale Road, MS HG900.2, Morgantown, WV 26505–2888; (304) 285–5754 (this is not a toll-free number); challdin@cdc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NIOSH Coal Workers’ Health Surveillance Program was authorized by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), to detect dust-induced interstitial lung disease (black lung or coal workers’ pneumoconiosis) and prevent its progression in individual miners, and obtain information about temporal and geographic trends across the population of coal miners. Through the Program, coal miners are offered periodic health screenings, including chest x-rays and spirometry tests, at no cost to them. These screenings can potentially detect early signs of black lung. NIOSH has administered the Program since 1970. Since that time, the prevalence of radiographic evidence of pneumoconiosis among participating coal miners reached its lowest level in the late 1990s, but has steadily increased since 2000 and is now at a 25-year high. In the Appalachian coal mining states of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia, as many as one in five underground coal miners with more than 25 years’ tenure are thought to have radiographic evidence of pneumoconiosis. Participation by coal miners in the CWSP is voluntary, and about 35 percent of active coal miners participate in health screenings offered by the Program.

Greater participation in the Program would provide more opportunities for early detection of pneumoconiosis in coal miners, providing those with early disease the ability to take action to reduce the chance for progression to severe lung disease. In order to identify ways to improve participation in the Program, NIOSH is seeking information from all interested parties, especially active coal miners, as well as miner advocates, unions, industry stakeholders, and healthcare providers of screening services for the CWSP, to learn about the factors that keep miners from participating in the health screening examinations that are available to them.

NIOSH is particularly interested in receiving information about the following questions:

1. Are coal miners aware that periodic health screenings are available, at no cost to them, through the Coal Workers’ Health Surveillance Program? Is lack of convenience of the screening—for example, screening locations or hours of availability—a barrier to participation? If yes, please describe those factors that may prevent miners from accessing CWSP screenings.

2. NIOSH’s mobile surveillance unit travels to different locations to provide free black lung screenings, including chest x-rays and spirometry tests. Does the mobile unit provide a useful supplement to services offered by approved healthcare facilities engaged by mine operators? If yes, please explain why mobile outreach is a useful supplement. If no, or if mobile outreach could be improved, please provide recommendations on how it could become more useful to the coal mining community.

3. Do coal miners receive encouragement to participate (or discouragement from participating) in the CWSP screenings from others such as employers, unions, or co-workers? If so, please describe.

4. Are scheduling issues, such as the need to take unpaid time off from work or use vacation hours or non-work hours for health screenings, a barrier to miners’ participation in health


2 Id.

3 See https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/cwsp/free-screening/wv.html.