

Abstract: The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the regulations published at 40 CFR part 63, subpart L apply to all coke oven batteries, whether existing, new, reconstructed, rebuilt, or restarted. It also applies to all batteries using conventional by-product recovery processes, non-recovery processes, or any new recovery processes. In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. They are also required to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility, or any period during which the monitoring system is inoperative. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart L.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Coke oven batteries.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart L).

Estimated number of respondents: 19 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, occasionally, and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 79,800 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: \$8,730,000 (per year), includes \$0 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an adjustment decrease in labor hours from the most recently approved ICR. This decrease reflects revisions to the number of existing respondents that are anticipated to reconstruct or close batteries subject to this standard; the burden reflected in this ICR assumes that reconstruction for one existing facility has been completed. This decrease is not due to any program changes.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019-03054 Filed 2-21-19; 8:45 am]

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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 ("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 11, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *William Nathan Salin Family Irrevocable Trust #1, Carmel, Indiana, and Margaret Jane Salin, Carmel, Indiana, as Trustee, individually, and together as a group acting in concert, with the Margaret Jane Salin Irrevocable Grandchildren's Trust No. 1 dated December 11, 2012, Trustee William N. Salin II, Syracuse, Indiana, the William N. Salin, II, Irrevocable Children's Trust dated December 11, 2012, Trustee, William N. Salin II, Syracuse, Indiana, the Margaret Jane Salin Irrevocable Grandchildren's Trust No. 2 dated December 11, 2012, Trustee Sherri S. Fritsch, Carmel, Indiana, the Sherri Fritsch Irrevocable Children's Trust dated December 11, 2012, Trustee Sherri S. Fritsch, Carmel, Indiana, the Margaret Jane Salin Irrevocable Grandchildren's Trust No. 3 dated December 11, 2012, Trustee Susan S. McClain, Carmel, Indiana, the Susan McClain Irrevocable Children's Trust dated December 11, 2012, Trustee Susan S. McClain, William N. Salin II, Syracuse, Indiana, Sherri S. Fritsch, Carmel, Indiana, and Susan S. McClain, Carmel, Indiana; to acquire voting shares of Horizon Bancorp, and thereby indirectly acquire shares of Horizon Bank, both of Michigan City, Indiana.*

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 19, 2019.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019-03092 Filed 2-21-19; 8:45 am]

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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 requests that the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for the information collection requirements in its Alternative Fuels Rule ("Rule"). That clearance expires on May 31, 2019.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before March 25, 2019.

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 "Paperwork Comment: FTC File No. P134200" on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov/searchResults?rpp=25&so=DESC&sb=postedDate&po=0&cp=0&a=FTC> 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 or copies of the proposed information requirements for the Alternative Fuels Rule should be directed to Hampton Newsome, Attorney, (202) 326-2889, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Alternative Fuels Rule, 16 CFR part 309.

OMB Control Number: 3084-0094.

Type of Review: Extension of currently approved collection.

Abstract: Pursuant to the OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the FTC is providing a second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to renew the pre-existing clearance for the Rule. The Rule, which implements the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Public Law 102-486, requires disclosure of specific information on labels posted on fuel dispensers for non-liquid alternative fuels. To ensure the accuracy of these disclosures, the Rule also requires that sellers maintain records substantiating product-specific disclosures they include on these labels.

It is common practice for alternative fuel industry members to determine and monitor fuel ratings in the normal course of their business activities. This is because industry members must determine the fuel ratings of their products in order to monitor quality and to decide how to market them. “Burden” for PRA purposes is defined to exclude effort that would be expended regardless of any regulatory requirement. 5 CFR 1320.2(b)(2). Moreover, as originally anticipated when the Rule was promulgated in 1995, many of the information collection requirements and the originally estimated hours were associated with one-time start up tasks of implementing standard systems and processes.

Other factors also limit the burden associated with the Rule. Certification may be a one-time event or require only infrequent revision. Disclosures on electric vehicle fuel dispensing systems may be useable for several years. Nonetheless, there is still some burden associated with posting labels. There also will be some minimal burden associated with new or revised certification of fuel ratings and recordkeeping. The burden on vehicle manufacturers is limited because only newly manufactured vehicles will require label posting and manufacturers produce very few new models each year.

On November 29, 2018, the Commission sought comment on the Rule’s information collection requirements and staff’s associated PRA burden estimates (“November 29, 2018 Notice”). One comment was received. The comment opined favorably on the Rule as a whole and, in particular, on the Rule’s required disclosure of specific information on fuel dispenser labels, which the comment stated leads to more informed consumers. Further, it advocated for the FTC receiving renewed OMB clearance to enable the FTC “to properly consider [the Rule] and how it will affect the public” and to “allow the FTC more feedback and to create a more refined and effective rule when they enter the final rule phase.”

To clarify, neither the November 29, 2018 Notice or the instant publication concern a rulemaking. Rather, pursuant to the PRA, the Commission seeks OMB’s continued clearance to impose and enforce the Rule’s recordkeeping and disclosure requirements described above and detailed further in the November 29, 2018 Notice. Nonetheless, pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the Commission sought in its preceding Notice public comments on (1) whether the recordkeeping and

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) how to improve the quality, utility, and clarity of the disclosure requirements; and (4) how to minimize the burden of providing the required information to consumers. No further comment than that noted above was received. The Commission invites again further public comments pursuant to the above-stated criteria.

*Estimated Annual Burden*¹

Hours: Recordkeeping (2,000) + certification (400) + labeling (3,600) = 6,000 hours.

Labor Costs: Recordkeeping (\$31,037) + certification (\$13,112) and labeling (\$118,008) = \$162,157.

Non-Labor Cost: \$3,040 (estimated annual fuel labeling costs).

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 March 25, 2019. Write “Paperwork Comment: FTC File No. P134200” on your comment. 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 through the <https://www.regulations.gov> website by following the instructions on the web-based form provided. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals’ home contact information from comments before placing them on www.regulations.gov.

If you file your comment on paper, write “Paperwork Comment: FTC File No. P134200” 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 website at www.regulations.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 publicly at www.regulations.gov, we cannot redact or remove your comment unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before March 25, 2019. For information

¹ The calculations underlying these estimates are detailed in the related November 29, 2018 Notice. See 83 FR at 61381.

on the Commission's privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see <https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy>. For supporting documentation and other information underlying the PRA discussion in this Notice, see <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/jsp/PRA/pradashboard.jsp>.

Comments on the information collection requirements subject to review under the PRA also should be submitted to OMB. If sent by U.S. mail, they should be addressed to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for the Federal Trade Commission, New Executive Office Building, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503. Comments sent to OMB by U.S. postal mail are subject to delays due to heightened security precautions and also can be sent by email to wliberante@omb.eop.gov.

Heather Hipsley,
Deputy General Counsel.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day-19-18UC]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled *Costs of Implementing Community-based Sodium Reduction Strategies* to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a "Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations" notice on June 1, 2018 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. The 60-day FRN was published under the title "Evaluation of the Sodium Reduction in Communities Program." Since then, the project title has been modified for better alignment with study aims. CDC received two non-substantive comments related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget

is particularly interested in comments that:

(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. Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395-5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Costs of Implementing Community-based Sodium Reduction Strategies—New—National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the primary Federal agency for protecting health and promoting quality of life through the prevention and control of disease, injury, and disability. CDC is committed to programs that reduce the health and economic consequences of the leading causes of death and disability, thereby ensuring a long, productive, healthy life for all people.

Sodium reduction is a public health imperative. Although the *2015–2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* recommends no more than 2,300 mg/day of sodium for adults, U.S. adults consume an average of more than 3,500 mg/day. The significant gap between recommended intake and average intake

poses a serious public health risk; high sodium intake leads to hypertension, a common and costly health risk in the United States. The increasing prevalence of hypertension is especially troubling because high blood pressure leads to serious health issues, including cardiovascular disease (CVD), stroke, and kidney disease. One study projected that the real direct medical costs of CVD will triple between 2010 and 2030, from \$273 billion to \$818 billion. Recent studies have shown that even modest population-level sodium reductions can lead to significant decreases in blood pressure and to potentially enormous savings—in lives and in dollars.

Reducing sodium levels presents a special set of challenges for public health programs because high sodium intake is largely the result of sodium found in processed foods and foods prepared in restaurants. As such, multiple reports by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have asserted the need for large-scale, population-based efforts to decrease sodium consumption.

Recognizing the importance of population-based approaches, CDC launched the first round of the Sodium Reduction in Communities Program (SRCP) in 2010 to reduce sodium intake by helping to create healthier food environments and a second round in 2013 to reduce sodium intake in food environments through population-based sodium reduction strategies. SRCP's project goals include increasing access to and availability of lower-sodium food options. The long-term goal of the initiative is to reduce sodium intake to within the recommended levels in the *2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. CDC funded eight SRCP grantees in 2016 to continue improving community and environmental supports for sodium reduction and to build practice-based evidence around effective population-based strategies to reduce sodium consumption. Grantees included state and local health departments and one university medical center. These communities are partnering with organizations to implement sodium reduction strategies in their food service venues. By creating a healthier environment, CDC seeks to decrease the population-wide burden of sodium intake.

CDC and RTI International propose to collect information from all partners of SRCP recipients that are willing to participate in order to estimate the costs to SRCP partners of implementing sodium reduction strategies. Partner organizations are those that work to implement the sodium reduction strategies in their food services and can