The CSRIC is a Federal Advisory Committee that will provide recommendations to the FCC regarding best practices and actions the FCC can take to help ensure the security, reliability, and interoperability of communications systems. On March 19, 2015, the FCC, pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, renewed the charter for the CSRIC for a period of two years through March 18, 2017. The meeting on June 22, 2016, will be the fifth meeting of the CSRIC under the current charter. The FCC will attempt to accommodate as many attendees as possible; however, admittance will be limited to seating availability. The Commission will provide audio and/or video coverage of the meeting over the Internet from the FCC's Web page at *http://www.fcc.gov/live.* The public may submit written comments before the meeting to Jeffery Goldthorp, CSRIC Designated Federal Officer, by email to *jeffery.goldthorp@fcc.gov* or U.S. Postal Service Mail to Jeffery Goldthorp, Associate Bureau Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW., Room 7–A325, Washington, DC 20554.

Open captioning will be provided for this event. Other reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities are available upon request. Requests for such accommodations should be submitted via email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or by calling the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (tty). Such requests should include a detailed description of the accommodation needed. In addition, please include a way the FCC can contact you if it needs more information. Please allow at least five days' advance notice; last-minute requests will be accepted, but may be impossible to fill.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–11920 Filed 5–19–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice to All Interested Parties of the Termination of the Receivership of 10006, First Integrity Bank, National Association Staples, Minnesota

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (''FDIC'') as Receiver for First Integrity Bank, National Association, Staples, Minnesota (''the Receiver'') intends to terminate its receivership for said institution. The FDIC was appointed receiver of First Integrity Bank, National Association on May 30, 2008. The liquidation of the receivership assets has been completed. To the extent permitted by available funds and in accordance with law, the Receiver will be making a final dividend payment to proven creditors.

Based upon the foregoing, the Receiver has determined that the continued existence of the receivership will serve no useful purpose. Consequently, notice is given that the receivership shall be terminated, to be effective no sooner than thirty days after the date of this Notice. If any person wishes to comment concerning the termination of the receivership, such comment must be made in writing and sent within thirty days of the date of this Notice to: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships, Attention: Receivership Oversight Department 34.6, 1601 Bryan Street, Dallas, TX 75201.

No comments concerning the termination of this receivership will be considered which are not sent within this time frame.

Dated: May 17, 2016.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–11996 Filed 5–19–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

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 June 2, 2016.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Dennis Denney, Assistant Vice President) 1 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64198–0001:

1. *Sam Charles Brown and Josephine Marie Brown, Pueblo, Colorado;* to retain voting shares and thereby control of Pueblo Bancorporation, parent of Pueblo Bank & Trust Company, both of Pueblo, Colorado. In addition, Michelle Rene Brown, Kenneth Scott Brown, Karla Lynn Brown, and Sam Charles Brown, III, all of Pueblo, Colorado, request approval to retain shares of Pueblo Bancorp and for approval as members of the Brown Family Group, which acting in concert controls Pueblo Bancorp.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 13, 2016.

Michael J. Lewandowski,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2016–11863 Filed 5–19–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The information collection requirements described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The FTC seeks public comments on its proposal to extend, for three years, the current PRA clearance for information collection requirements contained in the Contact Lens Rule. This clearance expires on September 30, 2016.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 19, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper by following the instructions in the Request for Comments part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write ''Contact Lens Rule: FTC File No. P054510'' on your comment, and file your comment online at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/contactlensrulepra* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail or deliver 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 copies of the collection of information and supporting documentation should be addressed to Alysa S. Bernstein, Attorney, Division of Advertising Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Mail Drop CC–10528, Washington, DC 20580, at (202) 326–3289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (''PRA''), 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520, federal agencies must get OMB approval for each collection of information they conduct, sponsor, or require. ''Collection of information'' means agency requests or requirements to submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. 44 U.S.C. 3502(3); 5 CFR 1320.3(c). As required by section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC is providing this opportunity for public comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing PRA clearance for the information collection requirements associated with the Commission's rules and regulations under the Contact Lens Rule, 16 CFR part 315 (OMB Control Number 3084–0127).

The FTC invites comments on: (1) 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; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (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 on those who are to respond. All comments must be received on or before July 19, 2016.

The Rule was promulgated by the FTC pursuant to the Fairness to Contact Lens Consumers Act (FCLCA), Public Law 108–164 (Dec. 6, 2003), which was enacted to enable consumers to purchase contact lenses from the seller of their choice. The Rule became effective on August 2, 2004. As mandated by the FCLCA, the Rule requires the release and verification of contact lens prescriptions and contains recordkeeping requirements applying to both prescribers and sellers of contact lenses.

Specifically, the Rule requires that prescribers provide a copy of the prescription to the consumer upon the completion of a contact lens fitting, even if the patient does not request it, and verify or provide prescriptions to authorized third parties. The Rule also mandates that a contact lens seller may sell contact lenses only in accordance with a prescription that the seller either: (a) Has received from the patient or prescriber; or (b) has verified through direct communication with the prescriber. In addition, the Rule imposes recordkeeping requirements on contact lens prescribers and sellers. For example, the Rule requires prescribers to document in their patients' records the medical reasons for setting a contact lens prescription expiration date of less than one year. The Rule requires contact lens sellers to maintain records for three years of all direct communications involved in obtaining verification of a contact lens prescription, as well as prescriptions, or copies thereof, which they receive directly from customers or prescribers.

The information retained under the Rule's recordkeeping requirements is used by the Commission to substantiate compliance with the Rule and may also provide a basis for the Commission to bring an enforcement action. Without the required records, it would be difficult either to ensure that entities are complying with the Rule's requirements or to bring enforcement actions based on violations of the Rule.

No substantive provisions in the Rule have been amended or changed since staff's prior submission to OMB.[1] Thus, the Rule's disclosure and recordkeeping requirements remain the same.

Estimated total annual hours burden: Approximately 1,796,764 hours.

This figure is derived by adding 843,159 disclosure hours for contact lens prescribers to 953,605 recordkeeping hours for contact lens sellers, for a combined industry total of 1,796,764 hours. This is higher than estimates submitted to OMB in 2013 (the respective figure was 1,594,981 hours in July 2013). The higher estimate is due to an increase in the estimated number of contact lens wearers from 38 million (2012) to 41 million (2015), and an increase in the estimated percentage of verification requests that require the prescribers to make an affirmative response.

1. Prescribers

The Rule requires prescribers to make disclosures in two ways. Upon completing a contact lens fitting, the Rule requires that prescribers (1) provide a copy of the contact lens prescription to the patient, and (2) as directed by any person designated to act on behalf of the patient, provide or verify the contact lens prescription. Prescribers can verify a prescription either by responding affirmatively to a request for verification, or by not responding at all, in which case the prescription will be ''passively verified'' after eight business hours. Prescribers are also required to correct an incorrect prescription submitted by a seller, and notify a seller if the prescription submitted for verification is expired or otherwise invalid.[2] Staff believes that the burden of complying with these requirements is relatively low.

As noted above, the number of contact lens wearers in the United States is estimated to be approximately 41 million.[3] Therefore, assuming an annual contact lens exam for each contact lens wearer, approximately 41 million people would receive a copy of their prescription each year under the Rule.[4]

At an estimated one minute per prescription,[5] the annual time spent by prescribers complying with the requirement to release prescriptions to patients would be approximately 683,333 hours. [(41 million × 1 minute)/60 minutes = 683,333 hours]. This estimate likely overstates the actual burden because it includes the time spent by prescribers who already release prescriptions to patients in the ordinary course of business.

As stated above, prescribers may also be required to provide or verify contact lens prescriptions to sellers. According to recent survey data, approximately 35.6% of contact lens purchases are from a source other than the prescriber.[6]

[1] The FTC most recently submitted clearance three years ago. 78 FR 9391 (Feb. 8, 2013) and 78 FR 44122 (Jul. 23, 2013).

[2] 16 CFR 315.5.

[3] Jason J. Nichols, 2015 Annual Report: Contact Lenses 2015, Contact Lens Spectrum, Vol. 31, Jan. 2016, pp. 18–23, 18.

[4] In the past, some commentators have suggested that typical contact lens wearers obtain annual exams every 18 months or so, not every year. However, because most prescriptions are valid a minimum of one year under the Rule, and use of a longer exam cycle would lead to an estimate of a lower number of exams and a reduced burden, we continue to estimate that patients seek exams every 12 months.

[5] In the past, some commenters have suggested that prescribers spend three to five minutes providing a prescription to each patient. However, the Paperwork Reduction Act defines ''burden'' in such a way that it excludes any effort that would be expended regardless of a regulatory requirement. 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2). In most instances, an eye care professional would already spend time inputting the prescription into the patient's file regardless of the Rule, and the extra burden imposed by the Rule is merely copying that prescription for the patient, which we estimate at one minute.

[6] VisionWatch Eyewear U.S. Study, The Vision Council, Contact Lenses, December 2015, 11A.

Assuming that each of the 41 million contact lens wearers in the U.S. makes one purchase per year, this means that approximately 14,596,000 contact lens purchases (41 million × 35.6%) are made from sellers other than the prescriber.

Based on recent discussions with industry, approximately 73% of sales by non-prescriber sellers require verification, and prescribers affirmatively respond (by notifying the seller that the prescription is invalid or incorrect) to approximately 15% of those verification requests. Using a response rate of 15%, the FTC therefore estimates that prescribers' offices respond to approximately 1,598,262 verification requests annually. [(14,596,000 × 73%) × 15% = 1,598,262 responses]. Additionally, some prescribers may voluntarily respond to verification requests and confirm prescriptions (as opposed to simply letting the prescription passively verify). Because correcting or declining incorrect prescriptions is mandated by the Rule and occurs in response to approximately 15% of requests, staff assumes that prescribers voluntarily confirm prescriptions less often, and confirm no more than an additional 15% of prescriptions. Using a combined response rate of 30%, the FTC estimates that prescribers' offices respond to approximately 3,196,524 requests annually.

We estimate that responding to verification requests requires three minutes per request.[7] Using that data, we estimate that these responses require an additional 159,826 hours annually. [(3,196,524 × 3 minutes)/60 minutes = 159,826 hours].

Combining these hours with the hours spent disclosing prescriptions to consumers, we estimate a total of 843,159 hours for contact lens prescribers. [683,333 + 159,826 hours = 843,159 hours].

Lastly, as required by the FCLCA, the Rule also imposes a recordkeeping requirement on prescribers. They must document the specific medical reasons for setting a contact lens prescription expiration date shorter than the one-year minimum established by the FCLCA. This burden is likely to be nil because the requirement applies only in cases when the prescriber invokes the medical judgment exception, which is expected to occur infrequently, and prescribers are likely to record this information in the ordinary course of business as part of their patients' medical records. As mentioned previously, the OMB regulation that implements the PRA defines ''burden'' to exclude any effort that would be expended regardless of a regulatory requirement.[8]

2. Sellers

As noted above, a seller may sell contact lenses only in accordance with a valid prescription that the seller (a) has received from the patient or prescriber, or (b) has verified through direct communication with the prescriber. The FCLCA also requires sellers to retain prescriptions and records of communications with prescribers relating to prescription verification for three years. Staff believes that the burden of complying with these requirements is relatively low.

As stated previously, there are approximately 14,596,000 sales by non-prescriber sellers annually and approximately 73% of those sales require verification. Therefore, sellers verify approximately 10,655,080 orders annually and retain two records for such sales: The verification request and any response from the prescriber. Staff estimates that sellers' verification and recordkeeping for those orders will entail a maximum of five minutes per sale. At an estimated five minutes per sale to each of the approximately 10,655,080 orders, contact lens sellers will spend a total of 887,923 burden hours complying with this portion of the requirement. [(10,655,080 orders × 5 minutes)/60 minutes = 887,923 hours].

This means that approximately 27% of the remaining sales to non-prescriber sellers do not require verification and require the seller to keep only the prescription provided. Staff estimates that this recordkeeping burden requires at most one minute per order for 3,940,920 orders, resulting in 65,682 burden hours. [(3,940,920 orders × 1 minute)/60 minutes = 65,682 hours].

Combining burden hours for all orders, staff estimates a total of 953,605 hours for contact lens sellers. This estimate likely overstates the actual burden because it includes the time spent by sellers who already keep records pertaining to contact lens sales in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the estimate may overstate the time spent by sellers to the extent that records (*e.g.,* verification requests) are generated and stored automatically and electronically, which staff understands is the case for some online sellers.

Estimated total labor cost burden: Approximately $61,540,563.

Commission staff derived labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. Based on information from the industry, staff estimates that optometrists account for approximately 85% of prescribers. Consequently, for simplicity, staff will focus on their average hourly wage in estimating prescribers' labor cost burden.

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics, salaried optometrists earn an average wage of $55.65 per hour and general office clerks earn an average wage of $15.33 per hour.[9]

Assuming that optometrists are performing the brunt of the labor for prescribers and office clerks are performing the labor for non-prescriber sellers, estimated total labor cost attributable to the Rule would be approximately $61,254,481. [($55.65 × 843,159 prescriber hours = 46,921,798) + ($15.33 × 953,605 office clerk hours = 14,618,765) = $61,540,563].

The contact lens market is a multibillion-dollar market. One survey estimates that contact lens sales in the U.S. in 2015 totaled $4,664,200,000 at the retail level.[10] The total labor cost burden estimate of $61,540,563 represents approximately 1.3% of the overall retail market.

Request for Comments:

You can file a comment online or on paper. Write ''Contact Lens Rule: FTC File No. P054510'' on your comment. 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 Commission Web site, at *http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm.* As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals' home contact information from comments before placing them on the Commission Web site.

Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, such as a 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

[7] This estimate is based on the Comment of Roger Jordan of the American Optometric Association, April 9, 2013, at 2, available on the FTC's Web site at *https://www.ftc.gov/policy/public-comments/initiative-479.*

[8] 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

[9] Press Release, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics—May, 2015, available at *http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm.*

[10] The Vision Council, US Optical Industry Report Card, December 2015.

not include any sensitive health information, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, do not include any ''[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which is . . . privileged or confidential,'' as discussed in 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). In particular, do not include competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

If you want the Commission to give your comment confidential treatment, you must file it in paper form, with a request for confidential treatment, and you must follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel, in his or her sole discretion, grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, the Commission encourages you to submit your comments online. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/contactlensrulepra* by following the instructions on the Web-based form. If this Notice appears at *http://www.regulations.gov,* you also may file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write ''Contact Lens Rule: FTC File No. P054510'' 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.

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 July 19, 2016. You can find more information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, in the Commission's privacy policy, at *http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm.*

David C. Shonka,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2016–11952 Filed 5–19–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[CMS–1665–N]

Medicare Program; Announcement of the Advisory Panel on Hospital Outpatient Payment (the Panel) Meeting on August 22–23, 2016 and Announcement of Transition to One Meeting of the Panel Per Year

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the summer meeting of the Advisory Panel on Hospital Outpatient Payment (the Panel) for 2016. It also announces that the Panel will begin meeting once a year in the summer, beginning in Calendar Year 2017. Currently, the Panel convenes twice yearly. The purpose of the Panel is to advise the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (the Secretary) and the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) (the Administrator) on the clinical integrity of the Ambulatory Payment Classification (APC) groups and their associated weights and hospital outpatient therapeutic services supervision issues.

DATES: *Meeting Dates:* The second semi-annual meeting in 2016 is scheduled for the following dates and times. The times listed in this notice are Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) and are approximate times; consequently, the meetings may last longer or be shorter than the times listed in this notice, but will not begin before the posted times:

- Monday, August 22, 2016, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT.
- Tuesday, August 23, 2016, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT.

Meeting Information Updates: The actual meeting hours and days will be posted in the agenda. As information and updates regarding the onsite, webcast and teleconference meeting, and agenda become available, they will be posted to the CMS Web site at: *http://cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/FACA/AdvisoryPanelonAmbulatoryPaymentClassificationGroups.html.*

Deadlines

Deadline for Presentations and Comments

Presentations or comments and form CMS–20017, (located at *http://www.cms.hhs.gov/cmsforms/downloads/cms20017.pdf*) must be received by 5 p.m. EDT, Friday, July 15, 2016. Presentations and comments that are not received by the due date and time will be considered late and will not be included on the agenda. In commenting, please refer to file code CMS–1665–N.

Meeting Registration Timeframe: Monday, June 27, 2016, through Friday, July 29, 2016 at 5 p.m. EDT.

Participants planning to attend this meeting in person must register online, during the above specified timeframe at: *https://www.cms.gov/apps/events/default.asp.* On this Web page, double click the ''Upcoming Events'' hyperlink, and then double click the ''HOP Panel'' event title link and enter the required information. Include any requests for special accommodations.

Note: Participants who do not plan to attend the meeting in person should not register. No registration is required for participants who plan to view the meeting via webcast.

Because of staff and resource limitations, we cannot accept comments and presentations by facsimile (FAX) transmission.

Meeting Location, Webcast, and Teleconference

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium, CMS Central Office, 7500 Security Boulevard, Woodlawn, Maryland 21244–1850. Alternately, the public may either view this meeting via a webcast or listen by teleconference. During the scheduled meeting, webcasting is accessible online at: *http://cms.gov/live.* Teleconference dial-in information will appear on the final meeting agenda, which will be posted on the CMS Web site when available at: *http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/FACA/AdvisoryPanelonAmbulatoryPaymentClassificationGroups.html.*

News Media

Representatives must contact our Public Affairs Office at (202) 690–6145.

Advisory Committees' Information Lines

The phone number for the CMS Federal Advisory Committee Hotline is (410) 786–3985.