

## 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 May 15, 2018.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (David L. Hubbard, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166–2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to

*Comments.applications@stls.frb.org*:

1. *J. Chester Porter Trust Fund A, and J. Chester Porter Trust Fund B, both of Shepherdsville, Kentucky, Jack Chester Porter, Taylorsville, Kentucky, and Jennifer Elizabeth Porter, Mount Washington, Kentucky, as trustees*: To retain shares of Porter Bancorp, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, and thereby retain shares of Limestone Bank, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 20, 2018.

**Ann Misback,**

*Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 2018–08691 Filed 4–24–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6210–01–P**

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

### Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

**ACTION:** Notice of a modified system of records.

**SUMMARY:** The FTC is publishing in final form a routine use that would permit disclosure of the agency's Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") request and appeal records to the Office of Government Information Services ("OGIS"), in order for OGIS to assist FOIA requesters, as needed, in processing and resolving their FOIA

requests and appeals. In addition, the FTC is updating the records disposition section of the Privacy Act system of records notice for these records.

**DATES:** April 25, 2018, except that the new routine use shall be applicable May 25, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have general questions about the system, contact Dione Stearns, FOIA/PA Supervisor, Office of General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2735. For specific questions about these amendments to the system notice, contact G. Richard Gold and Alex Tang, Attorneys, Office of the General Counsel, FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2424.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

In a document previously published in the **Federal Register**, 82 FR 10012 (Feb. 9, 2017), the Federal Trade Commission, as required by the Privacy Act, sought comments on a proposal to adopt a new routine use. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (11). As the FTC explained, the new routine use, the text of which is set forth at the end of this document, authorizes the FTC to disclose FOIA request and appeal records comprising the FTC system of records designated as FTC–V–1 to the Office of Government Information Services ("OGIS"), in order for OGIS to assist requesters in the processing and resolution of their requests and appeals.

The OPEN Government Act of 2007 amended the Freedom of Information Act and created OGIS within the National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA"). The 2007 FOIA amendments require OGIS to review agency FOIA policies, procedures, and compliance, and to offer mediation services to resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and agencies. *See* 5 U.S.C. 552(h).

In order for OGIS to fulfill its statutory responsibilities, it requires access to FOIA request files originated and maintained by federal agencies including the FTC. However, because the FOIA request and appeal records (FTC–V–1) are governed by the Privacy Act, their disclosure normally requires the prior written consent of the individual to whom the records pertain (including, for example, an individual filing a FOIA request), unless the agency has published a routine use authorizing disclosure.

The Privacy Act authorizes the agency to adopt routine uses that are consistent with the purpose for which information is collected. 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 552a(a)(7). The FTC believes

that it is consistent with the purposes for which the FOIA request and appeal records covered by FTC–V–1 are collected to disclose such records routinely to OGIS to help OGIS mediate between individual FOIA requesters and agencies and ensure compliance with the FOIA statute. If agencies do not establish a "routine use" to provide for this proposed disclosure, OGIS would have to obtain the written consent of the individual FOIA requesters in order to obtain the access it requires to assist that requester. Simplifying the procedure for exchanging information would increase the efficiency of the FOIA administrative process. FTC staff understands that obtaining such consent has proven more complicated in some circumstances, *e.g.*, when an agency, rather than the individual FOIA requester, seeks OGIS's assistance to mediate between the agency and the individual FOIA requester. Accordingly, since the purpose of collecting and maintaining these records is to facilitate the processing and disposition of FOIA requests, the Commission concludes that it is authorized under the Privacy Act to adopt a routine use permitting disclosure of these records to OGIS for that purpose.

In addition, to correct some technical deficiencies identified by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) staff in the previously published notice, the FTC is publishing this updated notice: (1) To clarify that the text of Appendices I–III, cited in this system of records notice (SORN), is publicly available on the FTC's website and previously published in the **Federal Register**; (2) to modify the text of the security classification section, substituting the term "unclassified" for "not applicable"; and (3) to provide additional legal citations in the history section.

The FTC is also making a technical revision that updates the records disposition section of FTC–V–1. During January 2017, NARA issued General Records Schedule 4.2, Records of Information Access and Protection, in part superseding and rescinding General Records Schedule 14, which previously covered FOIA-related records across the federal government. FTC–V–1's records disposition section has been updated accordingly.

Other than the new routine use for disclosure to OGIS, for which the FTC has already provided a public comment period and notice to OMB and Congress, the technical changes described above are not considered significant under the Privacy Act and implementing OMB

guidelines<sup>1</sup> and thus do not require prior public comment or notice to the OMB and Congress.

In light of the updated SORN template set forth in the newly revised OMB Circular A-108, the FTC is reprinting the text of the entire SORN, including the new routine use, for the public's benefit, to read as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

**SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER:**

Freedom of Information Act Requests and Appeals—FTC (FTC-V-1).

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:**

Unclassified.

**SYSTEM LOCATION:**

Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580. For other locations where records may be maintained or accessed, see Appendix III (Locations of FTC Buildings and Regional Offices), available on the FTC's website at <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems> and at 80 FR 9460, 9465 (Feb. 23, 2015).

**SYSTEM MANAGER(S):**

FOIA/PA Supervisor, Office of General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, email: [SORNs@ftc.gov](mailto:SORNs@ftc.gov).

**AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:**

Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 41 *et seq.*; Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

**PURPOSE(S) OF THE SYSTEM:**

To consider requests and appeals for access to records under the Freedom of Information Act; to determine the status of requested records; to respond to the requests and appeals; to make copies of FOIA requests and frequently requested records available publicly, under the FTC's Rules of Practice and FOIA; to maintain records, documenting the consideration and disposition of the requests for reporting, analysis, and recordkeeping purposes.

**CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:**

Individuals filing requests for access to information under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); individuals named in the FOIA request; FTC staff assigned to help process, consider, and respond to such requests, including any appeals.

**CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:**

Communications (*e.g.*, letters, emails) to and from the requesting party; agency documents generated or collected during processing and consideration of the request, including scanned copies of materials responsive to the FOIA request.

**RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:**

Individual about whom the record is maintained and agency staff assigned to help process, review, or respond to the access request, including any appeal.

**ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:**

(1) Request and appeal letters, and agency letters responding thereto, are placed on the FTC's public record and available to the public for routine inspection and copying. See FTC-I-6 (Public Records—FTC).

(2) As required by the FOIA, records that have been "frequently requested" and disclosed under the FOIA within the meaning of that Act, as determined by the FTC, are made available to the public for routine inspection and copying. See FTC-I-6 (Public Records—FTC).

(3) Disclosure to the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), to the extent necessary to fulfill its responsibilities in 5 U.S.C. 552(h), to review administrative agency policies, procedures, and compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and to facilitate OGIS's offering of mediation services to resolve disputes between persons making FOIA requests and administrative agencies.

For other ways that the Privacy Act permits the FTC to use or disclose system records outside the agency, see Appendix I (Authorized Disclosures and Routine Uses Applicable to All FTC Privacy Act Systems of Records), available on the FTC's website at <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems> and at 73 FR 33592, 36333–36334 (June 12, 2008).

**POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS:**

Records are maintained electronically using a commercial software application run on the agency's internal servers. Temporary paper files are destroyed once the request is complete.

**POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:**

Indexed by name of requesting party and subject matter of request. Records can also be searched by name, address, phone number, fax number, and email

of the requesting party, subject matter of the request, requestor organization, FOIA number, and staff member assigned to the request.

**POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:**

Records are retained and disposed of in accordance with General Records Schedule 4.2, issued by the National Archives and Records Administration.

**ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:**

Requests, appeals, and responses available to the public, as described above. Access to nonpublic system records is restricted to FTC personnel or contractors whose responsibilities require access. Nonpublic paper records are temporary, maintained in lockable file cabinets or offices, and destroyed once the request is complete. Access to electronic records is controlled by "user ID" and password combination and other electronic access or network controls (*e.g.*, firewalls). FTC buildings are guarded and monitored by security personnel, cameras, ID checks, and other physical security measures.

**RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:**

See § 4.13 of the FTC's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 4.13. For additional guidance, see also Appendix II (How To Make A Privacy Act Request), available on the FTC's website at <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems> and at 73 FR 33592, 33634 (June 12, 2008).

**CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:**

See § 4.13 of the FTC's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 4.13. For additional guidance, see also Appendix II (How To Make A Privacy Act Request), available on the FTC's website at <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems> and at 73 FR 33592, 33634 (June 12, 2008).

**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:**

See § 4.13 of the FTC's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 4.13. For additional guidance, see also Appendix II (How To Make A Privacy Act Request), available on the FTC's website at <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia/foia-reading-rooms/privacy-act-systems> and at 73 FR 33592, 33634 (June 12, 2008).

**EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:**

Records contained in this system that have been placed on the FTC public record are available upon request, as discussed above. However, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), records in this system, which reflect records that are contained in other systems of records that are designated as exempt, are

<sup>1</sup> See U.S.C. 552a(e)(11) and 552a(r); OMB Circular A-108 (2016).

exempt from the requirements of subsections (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H), (I), and (f) of 5 U.S.C. 552a. See § 4.13(m) of the FTC Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 4.13(m).

**HISTORY:**

82 FR 27483–27485 (June 15, 2017).  
82 FR 10012–10014 (February 9, 2017).

73 FR 33592–33634 (June 12, 2008).

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**David C. Shonka,**

*Principal Deputy General Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 2018–08628 Filed 4–24–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION****Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Extension**

**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 pertaining to the Commission’s administrative activities. That clearance expires on April 30, 2018, and consists of: (a) Requests to the Commission primarily under Parts I and IV of the Commission’s Rules of Practice; (b) the FTC’s consumer complaint systems; and (c) the FTC’s program evaluation activities.

**DATES:** Comments must be filed by May 25, 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 “Paperwork Reduction Act: FTC File No. P072108” on your comment and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/adminactivitiespra2>, 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:** For purposes specific to this **Federal Register** Notice: (a) Requests to the Commission: Gary Greenfield (Office of the General Counsel), 202–326–2753; (b) Complaint Systems: Nicholas Mastrocinque (Nick M.) and Ami Dziekan (Ami D.) (Bureau of Consumer Protection); Nick M., 202–326–3188 and Ami D., 202–326–2648; and (c) Program Evaluations: Jennifer Lee (Divestiture Orders), 202–326–2246; Derek Moore (Review of Competition Advocacy Program), 202–326–3367.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On January 22, 2018, the FTC sought public comment on the information collection requirements associated with the Commission’s administrative activities (“January 22, 2018 Notice”<sup>1</sup>). As required by OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment.

Most comments on the January 22, 2018 **Federal Register** Notice were non-germane, but five comments questioned the reliability of FTC randomly sampling consumer complainants for feedback regarding [ftc.gov](http://ftc.gov) complaint sites.<sup>2</sup> The public comments appear focused on the veracity and quality of the complaints and request that the FTC admit only complaints from consumers who are not “misguided” and who demonstrate “critical thinking skills.” The FTC simply cannot verify the millions of complaints it receives and so it makes clear to law enforcement users of the system that the information is unverified. It is the role of the Sentinel user to judge the veracity of the complaints. For example, the FTC often seeks signed declarations to verify consumer experiences. Additionally, Bureau of Consumer Protection staff meets periodically with its law enforcement partners to help determine how Sentinel can provide the information needed to open and successfully prosecute civil or criminal consumer fraud cases.

The agency conducts surveys to determine consumer satisfaction with the complaint intake systems. The agency uses the American Consumer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) to conduct its survey of the Consumer Response Center. ACSI uses random samples of

customer interviews as input to a multi-equation econometric model. Such sampling is a practical measure given the vast volume of consumer complaints entering Sentinel and the limited number of consumers who provide substantive feedback.

For the [ftc.gov](http://ftc.gov) complaint sites, the FTC uses a full-measure survey called ForeSee on the Complaint Assistant. When consumers complete the complaint form and hit “Submit,” they are given the invitation to take the survey. The consumer can choose to take the survey or not. The survey is not presented to anyone who does not complete and submit the complaint form. The survey’s key goal is to enable a smooth consumer complaint reporting experience that will result in a consumer complaint entering Sentinel.

**Burden Statement:** As detailed in the January 22, 2018 Notice, the FTC estimates cumulative annual burden on affected entities to be 1,167,181 hours and \$25,240 in labor costs. There are no capital, start up, operation, maintenance, or other similar costs to the affected entities.

**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 May 25, 2018. Write “Paperwork Reduction Act: FTC File No. P072108” 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 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/adminactivitiespra2>, 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 “Paperwork Reduction Act: FTC File No. P072108” 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,

<sup>1</sup> 83 FR 2988.

<sup>2</sup> Comments of Samuel Meyer; Anthony Clavien; Corey Bates (CEO, Auto Connection); Gary Jodat of Jodat Law Group; Aaron Leidler of Keller Williams Realty (Brentwood, CA).