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Emogene Johnson,
Administrative Assistant.

[FR Doc. 2014-04491 Filed 2-25-14; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6735-01-P

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Notice

February 24, 2014.

TIME AND DATE: 2:00 p.m., Thursday, March 6, 2014.

PLACE: The Richard V. Backley Hearing Room, Room 511N, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004 (entry from F Street entrance).

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: The Commission will consider and act upon the following in open session: *Secretary of Labor v. Twentymile Coal Co.*, Docket Nos. WEST 2009-241, et al., and *Secretary of Labor v. Twentymile Coal Co.*, Docket Nos. WEST 2009-1323, et al. (Issues include whether the Administrative Law Judge erred in affirming citations for failing to provide additional insulation for a communications circuit.) Public meetings in these matters have twice been postponed because of severe weather problems.

Any person attending this meeting who requires special accessibility features and/or auxiliary aids, such as sign language interpreters, must inform the Commission in advance of those needs. Subject to 29 CFR 2706.150(a)(3) and 2706.160(d).

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFO: Jean Ellen (202) 434-9950/(202) 708-9300 for TDD Relay/1-800-877-8339 for toll free.

Emogene Johnson,
Administrative Assistant.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or

the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than March 24, 2014.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (Yvonne Sparks, Community Development Officer) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166-2034:

1. *BancorpSouth, Inc.*, Tupelo, Mississippi; to merge with Ouachita Bancshares Corporation and thereby indirectly acquire Ouachita Independent Bank, both in Monroe, Louisiana.

2. *Bear State Financial Holdings, LLC, Little Rock, Arkansas and First Federal Bancshares of Arkansas, Inc.*, Harrison, Arkansas; to become bank holding companies by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of First National Security Company, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and thereby indirectly acquire Heritage Bank, N.A., Jonesboro, Arkansas, and First National Bank, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 24, 2014.

Michael J. Lewandowski,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2014-04272 Filed 2-26-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”).

ACTION: Notice.

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 FTC’s enforcement of the information collection requirements in its “Fair Credit Reporting Risk-Based Pricing Regulations” (“RBP Rule”), which applies to certain motor vehicle dealers, and its shared enforcement with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) of the risk-based pricing provisions (subpart H) of the CFPB’s Regulation V regarding other entities. That clearance expires on August 31, 2014.

DATES: Comments must be filed by April 28, 2014.

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 “RBP Rule, PRA Comment, P145403,” on your comment and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublish.commentworks.com/ftc/rbprulepra> 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, Room H-113 (Annex J), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katherine White, Attorney, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, (202) 326-2878, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Room NJ-3158, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”).¹ The Dodd-Frank Act substantially changed the federal legal framework for financial services providers. Among the changes, the Dodd-Frank Act transferred to the CFPB most of the FTC’s rulemaking authority for the risk-based pricing provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”),² on July 21, 2011.³

The FTC retains rulemaking authority for the RBP Rule solely for motor vehicle dealers described in section 1029(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act that are

¹ Public Law 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010).

² 15 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*

³ Dodd-Frank Act, § 1061. This date was the “designated transfer date” established by the Treasury Department under the Dodd-Frank Act. See Dep’t of the Treasury, *Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; Designated Transfer Date*, 75 FR 57252, 57253 (Sept. 20, 2010); see also Dodd-Frank Act, § 1062.

predominantly engaged in the sale and servicing of motor vehicles, the leasing and servicing of motor vehicles, or both.⁴

In addition, the FTC retains its authority to enforce the risk-based pricing provisions of the FCRA and the FTC and CFPB rules issued under those provisions. Thus, the FTC and CFPB have overlapping enforcement authority for many entities subject to the CFPB rule and the FTC has sole enforcement authority for the motor vehicle dealers subject to the FTC rule.

On December 21, 2011, the CFPB issued its interim final FCRA rule, including the risk-based pricing provisions (subpart H) of CFPB's Regulation V.⁵ Contemporaneous with that issuance, the CFPB and FTC had each submitted to OMB, and received its approval for, the agencies' respective burden estimates reflecting their overlapping enforcement jurisdiction, with the FTC supplementing its estimates for the enforcement authority exclusive to it regarding the class of motor vehicle dealers noted above. The discussion below continues that analytical framework, as appropriately updated or otherwise refined for instant purposes.

Burden statement: Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, Federal agencies must get OMB approval for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of information” includes 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). The FTC is seeking clearance for its assumed share of the estimated PRA burden regarding the disclosure requirements under the FTC and CFPB Rules.

Under §§ 640.3–640.4 of the FTC's RBP Rule⁶ and §§ 1022.72–1022.73 of the CFPB Rule,⁷ a creditor must provide a risk-based pricing notice to a consumer when the creditor uses a consumer report to grant or extend credit to the consumer on material terms that are materially less favorable than the most favorable terms available to a substantial proportion of consumers from or through that creditor. Additionally, these provisions require disclosure of credit scores and information relating to credit scores in risk-based pricing notices if a credit score of the consumer is used in setting the material terms of credit.

The FTC's currently cleared burden totals, post-adjustment for the effects of the Dodd-Frank Act, are 13,319,471 hours.⁸ The past burden analysis, however, was tied to the inception of the Rule and its later amendments, and included one-time burdens attributable to implementation. The FTC's updated estimate of burden hours reflects solely the recurring burden of complying with the Rule.

Using the currently cleared estimates (post-adjustment for the effects of the Dodd-Frank Act) for the number of applicable motor vehicle dealers and their assumed recurring disclosure burdens, in addition to the estimated number of and burden for other entities over which the FTC shares enforcement burden with the CFPB, the FTC proposes the following:

A. *Estimated number of respondents:* 160,875.⁹

B. *Burden Hours:* 9,652,500.

Yearly recurring burden of 60 hours per respondent¹⁰ to modify and distribute notices × 160,875 respondents = 9,652,500 hours, cumulatively.

C. *Labor Costs:* \$171,331,875.

Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate estimated hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The FTC assumes that

⁸ OMB Control No. 3084–0145.

⁹ This estimate derives in part from an analysis of the figures obtained from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Association's database of U.S. businesses. See <http://www.naics.com/search.htm>. Commission staff identified categories of entities under its jurisdiction that also directly provide credit to consumers. Those categories include retail, vehicle dealers, consumer lenders, and utilities. The estimate also includes state-chartered credit unions, which are subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. See 15 U.S.C. 1681s. For the latter category, Commission staff relied on estimates from the Credit Union National Association for the number of non-federal credit unions. See <http://www.ncua.gov/Legal/Documents/Reports/AR2012.pdf>. For purposes of estimating the burden, Commission staff made the conservative assumption that all of the included entities engage in risk-based pricing. The resulting tally of entities numbered 199,500. From this amount, the FTC deducted an estimated portion attributable to motor vehicle dealers in order to calculate a net amount in which to split evenly with the CFPB for the remaining number of respondents for purposes of estimating the FTC's overall share of PRA burden. The FTC estimated there were 122,250 motor vehicle dealers, determined as follows: 111,136 car dealers per NAICS data (57,535 new car dealers, 53,601 used car dealers) + 10% add-on approximation for other motor vehicle types (motorbikes, boats, other recreational). Excluding the estimated number of motor vehicle dealers, 122,250, from the estimated overall number of affected entities, 199,500, leaves 77,250 as the number of respondents for the agencies' 50:50 apportionment: 77,250, i.e., about 38,625 each. Thus, for the FTC, the estimated number of respondents for its calculations is 160,875 (122,250 + 38,625).

¹⁰ Assumption: 5 hours per month per respondent.

respondents will use correspondence clerks, at a mean hourly wage of \$17.75,¹¹ to modify and distribute notices to consumers, for a cumulative labor cost total of \$171,331,875.

D. *Capital/Non-Labor Costs:* \$0.

The FTC believes that the FTC and CFPB 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 discussed above.

Request for Comment: Pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments 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 providing the required information to consumers. All comments should be filed as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** section above, and must be received on or before April 28, 2014.

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before April 28, 2014. Write “RBP Rule, PRA Comment, P145403,” 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, like anyone'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, like medical records or other individually identifiable health

¹¹ <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ocwage.pdf>; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic News Release, March 29, 2013, Table 1, “National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2012.”

⁴ See Dodd-Frank Act, § 1029(a), (c).

⁵ 76 FR 79308 (Dec. 21, 2011).

⁶ 16 CFR 640.3, –640.4.

⁷ 12 CFR 1022.72, –1022.73.

information. In addition, do not include any “[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which is . . . privileged or confidential” as provided 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 have to follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c).¹² Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel 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, we encourage 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/rbprulepra>, by following the instructions on the web-based form. If this Notice appears at <http://www.regulations.gov/#/home>, you also may file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write “RBP Rule, PRA Comment, P145403,” on your comment and on the envelope, and mail or deliver it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Room H-113 (Annex J), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580. 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 April 28, 2014. 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,

Principal Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2014-04235 Filed 2-26-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Notice of Opportunity for Hearing on Compliance of Florida State Plan Provisions Concerning Payment for Outpatient Hospital Services With Title XIX (Medicaid) of the Social Security Act

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of Opportunity for a Hearing; Compliance of Florida Medicaid State Plan Outpatient Hospital Benefit.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the opportunity for an administrative hearing to be held by April 28, 2014 at the CMS Atlanta Regional Office, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Suite 4T20, Atlanta, GA 30303-8909, to consider whether Florida provisions concerning payments for outpatient hospital services comply with the requirements of the Social Security Act as discussed in the [date of publication] letter sent to the state and published herein.

Closing Date: Requests to participate in the hearing as a party must be received by the presiding officer by March 31, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin R. Cohen, Hearing Officer, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2520 Lord Baltimore Drive, Suite L, Baltimore, MD 21244, (301) 869-3169.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces the opportunity for an administrative hearing concerning the finding of the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) that the state of Florida is not operating their outpatient hospital services in compliance with their approved state plan, or in compliance with the provisions of the Social Security Act (the Act), and the proposed withholding of Federal reimbursement of a portion of Florida’s administrative dollars proportionate to outpatient hospital services. In particular, CMS has found that Florida has continued to implement a limit on the number of times a Medicaid beneficiary may visit

an emergency department, even though CMS disapproved an amendment to add this limit to the Florida state plan. Consequently, Federal payments for a portion of the Federal funding of administrative costs will be withheld, subject for the opportunity for a hearing described below. This notice is being provided pursuant to the requirements of section 1904 of the Act, as implemented at 42 CFR 430.35 and 42 CFR 430, Subpart D.

Under section 1902(a)(10)(A) of the Act, a state plan must provide for making medical assistance available to eligible individuals, including for most eligible individuals the medical assistance specified in section 1905(a)(2) of the Act. This provision includes in the definition of medical assistance “outpatient hospital services.” Section 1902(a)(17) of the Act requires the state plan to include reasonable standards for determining the extent of medical assistance, and under section 1902(a)(19) of the Act, the state plan must assure that eligibility for care and services are provided in the best interest of the recipients. As the implementing regulations at 42 CFR 440.230(b) require, a state plan must “specify the amount, duration, and scope of each service that it provides,” and “each service must be sufficient in amount, duration, and scope to reasonably achieve its purpose.” While states may place “appropriate limits on a service based on such criteria as medical necessity or utilization control procedures” under CFR 440.230(d), 42 CFR 440.230(c) specifies that a state may not arbitrarily deny or reduce the amount, duration, or scope of required services, including physicians’ services, solely because of the diagnosis, type of illness, or condition.

The proposed limitation on certain outpatient hospital services appeared to be based on the diagnosis, illness, or condition because it is limited to outpatient services furnished at a hospital emergency room, which are designed to address acute and immediate conditions. Thus, the limitation appeared to violate the requirements of 42 CFR 440.230(c). Even if that were not the case, the state did not demonstrate that the limitation is consistent with provision of a sufficient amount, duration, and scope to reasonably achieve the purpose of the benefit, which in this case would be providing reasonable coverage that meets the needs of most beneficiaries who need the outpatient hospital services, consistent with 42 CFR 440.230(b).

In disapproving SPA 12-015, CMS staff suggested to the state some

¹² 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), 16 CFR 4.9(c).