

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 at (202) 418-0432 (TTY). Such requests should include a detailed description of the accommodation requested. In addition, please include a way the FCC may 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. 2015-15373 Filed 6-22-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice to All Interested Parties of the Termination of the Receivership of 10406, Community Capital Bank, Jonesboro, GA

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") as Receiver for Community Capital Bank, Jonesboro, GA ("the Receiver") intends to terminate its receivership for said institution. The FDIC was appointed receiver of Community Capital Bank on October 21, 2011. 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 32.1, 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: June 18, 2015.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015-15354 Filed 6-22-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

Federal Register Citation of Previous Announcement: 80 FR 33265, June 11, 2015

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Tuesday June 16, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. and Thursday, June 18, 2015 at the conclusion of the open meeting.

PLACE: 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC.

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: This meeting will be continued at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 23, 2015.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694-1220.

Shelley E. Garr,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015-15517 Filed 6-19-15; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 80 FR 34157, June 15, 2015.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: Thursday, June 18, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING:

This item was also discussed:

MOTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PUBLICATION OF, AND EXPENSES FOR, A FORTY YEAR REPORT

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694-1220.

Individuals who plan to attend and require special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Shawn Woodhead Werth, Secretary and Clerk, at (202) 694-1040, at least 72 hours prior to the meeting date.

Shawn Woodhead Werth,

Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015-15445 Filed 6-19-15; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Proposed Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY: On June 15, 1984, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delegated to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) its approval authority under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), to approve of and assign OMB numbers to collection of information requests and requirements conducted or sponsored by the Board. Board-approved collections of information are incorporated into the official OMB inventory of currently approved collections of information. Copies of the PRA Submission, supporting statements and approved collection of information instruments are placed into OMB's public docket files. The Federal Reserve may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB number.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 24, 2015.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by *FR 4027* or *FR 4029*, by any of the following methods:

- Agency Web site: <http://www.federalreserve.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/foia/proposedregs.aspx>.

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- Email: regs.comments@federalreserve.gov. Include OMB number in the subject line of the message.

- FAX: (202) 452-3819 or (202) 452-3102.

- Mail: Robert deV. Frierson, Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20551.

All public comments are available from the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/foia/proposedregs.aspx> as submitted, unless modified for technical reasons. Accordingly, your comments will not be edited to remove any identifying or contact information. Public comments may also be viewed electronically or in paper form in Room 3515, 1801 K Street (between 18th and 19th Streets NW) Washington, DC 20006 between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

Additionally, commenters may send a copy of their comments to the OMB Desk Officer—Shagufta Ahmed—Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–6974.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A copy of the PRA OMB submission, including the proposed reporting form and instructions, supporting statement, and other documentation will be placed into OMB's public docket files, once approved. These documents will also be made available on the Federal Reserve Board's public Web site at: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/apps/reportforms/review.aspx> or may be requested from the agency clearance officer, whose name appears below.

Federal Reserve Board Clearance Officer—Nuha Elmaghrabi—Office of the Chief Data Officer, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551, (202) 452–3829. Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) users may contact (202) 263–4869, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comment on Information Collection Proposals

The following information collections, which are being handled under this delegated authority, have received initial Board approval and are hereby published for comment. At the end of the comment period, the proposed information collections, along with an analysis of comments and recommendations received, will be submitted to the Board for final approval under OMB delegated authority. Comments are invited on the following:

- a. Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the Federal Reserve's functions; including whether the information has practical utility;
- b. The accuracy of the Federal Reserve's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- c. Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;
- d. Ways to minimize the burden of information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and
- e. Estimates of capital or start up costs and costs of operation, maintenance,

and purchase of services to provide information.

Proposal To Approve Under OMB Delegated Authority the Extension for Three Years, Without Revision, of the Following Reports

1. *Report title:* Recordkeeping Requirements Associated with the Guidance on Sound Incentive Compensation Policies.

Agency form number: FR 4027.

OMB control number: 7100–0327.

Frequency: On occasion.

Reporters: State member banks, U.S. bank holding companies, savings and loan holding companies, Edge Act and agreement corporations, and the U.S. operations of foreign banks with a branch, agency, or commercial lending company in the United States.

Estimated annual reporting hours:

One-time implementation: Large institutions—2,400 hours and small institutions—400 hours; Ongoing maintenance—228,400 hours.

Estimated average hours per response:

One-time implementation: Large institutions—480 hours and small institutions—80 hours; Ongoing maintenance—40 hours.

Number of respondents: One-time implementation: Large institutions—5 respondents and small institutions—5 respondents; Ongoing maintenance—5,710 respondents.

General description of report: This information collection is authorized pursuant to sections 9, 11(a), 11(i), 25, and 25A of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(a), 248(i), 324, 602, and 625), section 5 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1844), section 10(b)(2) of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a(b)(2)), and section 7(c) of the International Banking Act (12 U.S.C. 3105(c)). Because the recordkeeping requirements are contained within guidance (and not a statute or regulation) they are voluntary. Because the records will be maintained by each banking institution, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) would only be implicated if the Board's examiners retained a copy of the records as part of an examination or supervision of the banking institution. To the extent the Board collects this information during the course of an examination or supervision of a banking institution, the information is considered confidential under exemption 8 of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(8)). In addition, the information may also be kept confidential under exemption 4 of the FOIA which protects commercial or financial information obtained from a person that is privileged or confidential (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4)).

Abstract: Incentive compensation practices in the financial services industry were one of many factors contributing to the financial crisis that began in 2007. Banking organizations too often rewarded employees for increasing the firm's short-term revenue or profit without adequate recognition of the risks the employees' activities posed for the firm. More importantly, problematic compensation practices were not limited to the most senior executives at financial firms.

Compensation practices can encourage employees at various levels of a banking organization, either individually or as a group, to undertake imprudent risks that can significantly and adversely affect the risk profile of the firm.

The Sound Incentive Compensation Policies (the Guidance) was developed to help protect the safety and soundness of banking organizations and promote the prompt improvement of incentive compensation practices throughout the banking industry. In addition, the guidance is consistent with the Principles for Sound Compensation Practices adopted by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in April 2009, as well as the Implementation Standards for those principles issued by the FSB in September 2009.

Compatibility With Effective Controls and Risk Management

Principle 2 of the Guidance states that a banking organization should have strong controls governing its process for designing, implementing, and monitoring incentive compensation arrangements. An organization's policies and procedures should:

- Identify and describe the role(s) of the personnel, business units, and control units authorized to be involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of incentive compensation arrangements;
- identify the source of significant risk-related inputs into these processes and establish appropriate controls governing the development and approval of these inputs to help ensure their integrity; and
- identify the individual(s) and control unit(s) whose approval is necessary for the establishment of new incentive compensation arrangements or modification of existing arrangements. Banking organizations also should create and maintain sufficient documentation to permit an audit of the organization's processes for establishing, modifying, and monitoring incentive compensation arrangements.

The Guidance also states that a banking organization should conduct regular internal reviews to ensure that

its processes for achieving and maintaining balanced incentive compensation arrangements are consistently followed. Such reviews should be conducted by audit, compliance, or other personnel in a manner consistent with the organization's overall framework for compliance monitoring. An organization's internal audit department also should separately conduct regular audits of the organization's compliance with its established policies and controls relating to incentive compensation arrangements. The results should be reported to appropriate levels of management and, where appropriate, the organization's board of directors.

Strong Corporate Governance

Principle 3 of the Guidance states that the board of directors should review and approve the overall goals and purposes of the firm's incentive compensation system. The board of directors should provide clear direction to management to ensure that its policies and procedures are carried out in a manner that achieves balance and is consistent with safety and soundness.

The board of directors should approve and document any material exceptions or adjustments to the incentive compensation arrangements established for senior executives and should carefully consider and monitor the effects of any approved exceptions or adjustments on the balance of the arrangement, the risk-taking incentives of the senior executive, and the safety and soundness of the organization.

The board of directors should receive and review, on an annual or more frequent basis, an assessment by management, with appropriate input from risk management personnel, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the organization's incentive compensation system in providing risk taking incentives that are consistent with the organization's safety and soundness. These reports should include an evaluation of whether or how incentive compensation practices may be encouraging excessive risk taking. These reviews and reports should be appropriately scoped to reflect the size and complexity of the banking organization's activities and the prevalence and scope of its incentive compensation arrangements. In addition, at banking organizations that are significant users of incentive compensation arrangements, the board should receive periodic reports that review incentive compensation awards and payments relative to risk outcomes on a backward-looking basis to determine whether the organization's

incentive compensation arrangements may be promoting excessive risk-taking.

2. Report title: Interagency Guidance on Managing Compliance and Reputation Risks for Reverse Mortgage Products.

Agency form number: FR 4029.

OMB control number: 7100–0330.

Frequency: On occasion.

Reporters: State member banks that originate proprietary and Home Equity Conversion Program (HECM) reverse mortgages.

Estimated annual reporting hours: Implementation of policies and procedures, 680 hours; Review and maintenance of policies and procedures, 136 hours.

Estimated average hours per response: Implementation of policies and procedures, 40 hours; Review and maintenance of policies and procedures, 8 hours.

Number of respondents: Implementation of policies and procedures, 17 respondents; Review and maintenance of policies and procedures, 17 respondents.

General description of report: Previously, the Board's Legal Division determined that the Board was authorized to issue this guidance pursuant to its authority under section 18(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which authorized the Board to prescribe regulations regarding unfair or deceptive acts or practice by banks (15 U.S.C. 57a(f)) and section 105 of the Truth in Lending Act, which authorized the Board to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) (15 U.S.C. 1604). However, under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) much of the Board's authority under these laws was transferred to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Nonetheless, we continue to believe that the Board has the authority to issue this guidance pursuant to its authority under section 39 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act), which generally authorizes the Board to establish safety and soundness standards for depository institutions supervised by the Board (12 U.S.C. 1381p–1(a)). Financial institutions' obligation under this guidance is voluntary. Because the documentation required by the guidance is maintained by each institution, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) would only be implicated if the Board's examiners retained a copy of this information as part of an examination or supervision of a bank. However, records obtained as a part of an examination or supervision of a bank are exempt from disclosure under FOIA exemption (b)(8),

for examination material (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(8)). In addition, the information may also be kept confidential under exemption 4 of the FOIA which protects commercial or financial information obtained from a person that is privileged or confidential (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(4)).

Abstract: Reverse mortgages are home-secured loans typically offered to elderly consumers. Financial institutions currently provide two types of reverse mortgage products: The lenders' own proprietary reverse mortgage products and reverse mortgages insured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Reverse mortgage loans insured by the FHA are made pursuant to the guidelines and rules established by HUD's HECM program. HECM loans and proprietary reverse mortgages are also subject to the rules that implement consumer protection laws such as the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) and TILA.

In August 2010, the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, on behalf of its member agencies,¹ published a **Federal Register** notice adopting supervisory guidance titled "Reverse Mortgage Products: Guidance for Managing Compliance and Reputation Risks."² The guidance is designed to help financial institutions with risk management and assist financial institutions' efforts to ensure that their reverse mortgage lending practices adequately address consumer compliance and reputation risks.

The guidance describes reporting, recordkeeping, and disclosures for both proprietary and HECM reverse mortgages. A number of these disclosures are "usual and customary" business practices for proprietary and HECM reverse mortgages, and these would not meet the PRA's definition of "paperwork." Other included disclosure requirements are currently mandated by RESPA or TILA for all reverse mortgage loans and information collections required by HUD's rules for HECM loans.³ Discussion of these requirements in the guidance is also not considered additional paperwork burden imposed by the guidance.

Proprietary reverse mortgage products, however, are not subject to HUD's rules for HECM loans. To the extent that the interagency guidance applies HECM requirements to

¹ The Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

² 75 FR 50801.

³ OMB Control No. 2502–0524.

proprietary loans, this would meet the PRA's definition of paperwork burden.

There are also additional provisions in the guidance that apply to both proprietary and HECM reverse mortgages that do not meet the "usual and customary" standard, are not covered by already approved information collections and, therefore, likewise meet the PRA's definition of paperwork burden.

Proprietary Reverse Mortgages

Financial institutions offering proprietary reverse mortgages are encouraged under the guidance to follow or adopt relevant HECM requirements for mandatory counseling, disclosures, affordable origination fees, restrictions on cross-selling of ancillary products, and reliable appraisals.

Proprietary and HECM Reverse Mortgages

Financial institutions offering either proprietary or HECM reverse mortgages are encouraged to develop clear and balanced product descriptions and make them available to consumers shopping for a mortgage. They should set forth a description of how disbursements can be received and include timely information to supplement disclosures mandated by TILA and other disclosures. Promotional materials and product descriptions should include information about the costs, terms, features, and risks of reverse mortgage products.

Financial institutions should adopt policies and procedures that prohibit directing a consumer to a particular counseling agency or contacting a counselor on the consumer's behalf. They should adopt clear written policies and establish internal controls specifying that neither the lender nor any broker will require the borrower to purchase any other product from the lender in order to obtain the mortgage. Policies should be clear so that originators do not have an inappropriate incentive to sell other products that appear linked to the granting of a mortgage. Legal and compliance reviews should include oversight of compensation programs so that lending personnel are not improperly encouraged to direct consumers to particular products.

Financial institutions making, purchasing, or servicing reverse mortgages through a third party should conduct due diligence and establish criteria for third-party relationships and compensation. They should set requirements for agreements and establish systems to monitor compliance with the agreement and applicable laws

and regulations. They should also take corrective action if a third party fails to comply. Third-party relationships should be structured in a way that does not conflict with RESPA.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 18, 2015.

Robert deV. Frierson,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2015-15412 Filed 6-22-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2011-N-0481]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; New Animal Drugs for Investigational Uses

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by July 23, 2015.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be faxed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: FDA Desk Officer, FAX: 202-395-7285, or emailed to oira_submission@omb.eop.gov. All comments should be identified with the OMB control number 0910-0117. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FDA PRA Staff, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, 8455 Colesville Rd., COLE-14526, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

New Animal Drugs for Investigational Uses—21 CFR Part 511

OMB Control Number 0910-0117—Extension

FDA has the authority under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) to approve new animal drugs. Section 512(j) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(j)) authorizes FDA to issue regulations relating to the investigational use of new animal drugs. The regulations setting forth the conditions for investigational use of new animal drugs have been codified at part 511. If the new animal drug is only for tests in vitro or in laboratory research animals, the person distributing the new animal drug must maintain records showing the name and post office address of the expert or expert organization to whom it is shipped and the date, quantity, and batch or code mark of each shipment and delivery for a period of 2 years after such shipment or delivery. Before shipping a new animal drug for clinical investigations in animals, a sponsor must submit to FDA a Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption (NCIE). The NCIE must contain, among other things, the following specific information: (1) Identity of the new animal drug, (2) labeling, (3) statement of compliance of any non-clinical laboratory studies with good laboratory practices, (4) name and address of each clinical investigator, (5) the approximate number of animals to be treated or amount of new animal drug(s) to be shipped, and (6) information regarding the use of edible tissues from investigational animals. Part 511 also requires that records be established and maintained to document the distribution and use of the investigational new animal drug to assure that its use is safe, and that the distribution is controlled to prevent potential abuse. The Agency uses these required records under its Bioresearch Monitoring Program to monitor the validity of the studies submitted to FDA to support new animal drug approval and to assure that proper use of the drug is maintained by the investigator.

Investigational new animal drugs are used primarily by drug industry firms, academic institutions, and the government. Investigators may include individuals from these entities, as well as research firms and members of the medical professions. Respondents to this collection of information are the persons who use new animal drugs for investigational purposes.

In the **Federal Register** of April 2, 2015 (80 FR 17758), FDA published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of