

B. Nomination Procedures for Appointments to the SEDAR Pool

Member tenure will be for 5 years. Nominations are sought for terms beginning early in 2019 and expiring in 2024. Nomination packages should include:

1. The name, address, phone number, and email of the applicant or nominee;
2. A description of the applicant's or nominee's interest in Atlantic shark stock assessments or the Atlantic shark fishery;
3. A statement of the applicant's or nominee's background and/or qualifications; and
4. A written commitment that the applicant or nominee shall participate actively and in good faith in the tasks of the SEDAR Pool, as requested.

C. Meeting Schedule

Individual members of the SEDAR Pool meet to participate in stock assessments at the discretion of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS. Stock assessment timing, frequency, and relevant species will vary depending on the needs determined by NMFS and SEDAR staff. In 2019, NMFS intends to conduct a benchmark assessment for Atlantic blacktip sharks. In 2020, NMFS intends to begin a research track assessment for the hammerhead shark complex. During an assessment year, meetings and meeting logistics will be determined according to the SEDAR Guidelines. All meetings are open for observation by the public.

Dated: September 20, 2018.

Margo B. Schulze-Haugen,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Survey of Uses of NOAA Ecological Forecasting Products in Western Lake Erie, the Gulf of Mexico, and Chesapeake Bay

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on

proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before November 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the internet at pracomments@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Lonnie Gonsalves, NOAA National Ocean Service, National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, 1305 East West Hwy., Rm 8325, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (240) 533-0303, and lonnie.gonsalves@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

This request is for a new information collection.

In recent years, harmful algal blooms (HABs) and waterborne pathogens such as *Vibrio vulnificus* have caused major health, ecological, and economic concerns. HABs and other waterborne pathogens can lead to a number of impacts including impaired drinking water, reduced recreational opportunities, and human health impacts from either ingesting affected fish/water or contact with the bloom. To better serve the public and its stakeholders, NOAA has developed forecasts of HABs extent and severity in the western Lake Erie and in the Gulf of Mexico and is finalizing development of a forecast for *Vibrio vulnificus* in Chesapeake Bay. These forecast products are designed to provide stakeholders and the public with information that can be used to make better decisions that would mitigate the impacts of HABs and waterborne pathogens.

This request is for a set of related surveys to collect information on how stakeholders use NOAA's ecological forecast products in western Lake Erie, the Gulf of Mexico (the western shore of Florida and the Texas coastline), and Chesapeake Bay. The surveys are designed to collect similar information from the public and other stakeholders across the three geographic regions covered by the forecast products. The information from these surveys will assist NOAA in understanding how stakeholders, including the public, would use the forecast products. This information will help NOAA further

improve upon research, development, and delivery of forecast products nationwide.

For western Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico, NOAA plans two related surveys in each region. First, NOAA will collect information from the public on how using the information in the forecast products would affect decisions related to fishing, swimming and boating. A companion survey would ask charter boat operators on Lake Erie how information in the forecast would affect their decisions regarding fishing operations. These activities (fishing, swimming and boating) reflect the types of activities likely to be affected by HABs in each area. Drinking water is also at risk in Lake Erie due to HABs, but NOAA has information on how drinking water facilities respond to HABS and is also discussing use of the forecast products with a small (fewer than 10) number of drinking water facilities.

For Chesapeake Bay, NOAA would implement one survey focused on recreational swimmers. The primary risk posed by *Vibrio vulnificus* is through contact with the bacterium; thus, NOAA determined that focusing on recreational swimmers use of the forecast product would be the most productive approach.

II. Method of Collection

NOAA plans to collect these data using an online data collection firm to select public samples and administer the survey via the internet. For the charter boat surveys, NOAA will work with charter boat associations in the Lake Erie and Gulf of Mexico areas to distribute the survey link to their memberships. Data collection will focus on a small sample of drinking water and natural resource managers, public health officials, charter boat operators, and the public. NOAA is not concerned with collecting statistically representative data at this time as the limited sampling will adequately address how the public may use the data from the aforementioned HAB and pathogen forecasts.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0648-xxxx.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Review: Regular submission (new information collection).

Affected Public: Individuals or households; business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 600.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 150 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0 in capital and reporting/recordkeeping costs.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: September 20, 2018.

Sarah Brabson,

NOAA PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018-20850 Filed 9-25-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[Docket No. 180821780-8780-01]

RIN 0660-XC043

Developing the Administration's Approach to Consumer Privacy

AGENCY: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comments.

SUMMARY: On behalf of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is requesting comments on ways to advance consumer privacy while protecting prosperity and innovation. NTIA is seeking public comments on a proposed approach to this task that lays out a set of user-centric privacy outcomes that underpin the protections that should be produced by any Federal actions on consumer-privacy policy, and a set of high-level goals that describe the

outlines of the ecosystem that should be created to provide those protections.

DATES: Comments must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on October 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Written comments identified by Docket No. 180821780-8780-01 may be submitted by email to privacyrfc2018@ntia.doc.gov. Comments submitted by email should be machine-readable and should not be copy-protected. Written comments also may be submitted by mail to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 4725, Attn: Privacy RFC, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Travis Hall, Telecommunications Policy Analyst, Office of Policy Analysis and Development, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 4725, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202-482-3522; email: thall@ntia.doc.gov.

For media inquiries: Anne Veigle, Director, Office of Public Affairs, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 4897, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-7002; email: press@ntia.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The U.S. Department of Commerce (Department) requests comment on ways to advance consumer privacy while protecting prosperity and innovation. Every day, individuals interact with an array of products and services, many of which have become integral to their daily lives. Often, especially in the digital environment, these products and services depend on the collection, retention, and use of personal data about their users. Users must therefore trust that organizations will respect their interests, understand what is happening with their personal data, and decide whether they are comfortable with this exchange. Trust is at the core of the United States' privacy policy formation. Through this Request for Comment (RFC), the Administration will determine the best path toward protecting individual's privacy while fostering innovation.

The time is ripe for this Administration to provide the leadership needed to ensure that the United States remains at the forefront of enabling innovation with strong privacy protections. A growing number of

foreign countries, and some U.S. states, have articulated distinct visions for how to address privacy concerns, leading to a nationally and globally fragmented regulatory landscape. Such fragmentation naturally disincentivizes innovation by increasing the regulatory costs for products that require scale. The Administration hopes to articulate a renewed vision, one that reduces fragmentation nationally and increases harmonization and interoperability nationally and globally.

Further, changes in the way personal information is used by organizations, and how users interact with the products and services with which they frequently engage, have increased the belief that users are losing control over their personal information. As seen in data collected by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), at least a third of online households have been deterred from certain forms of online activity, such as financial transactions, due to privacy and security concerns.¹ The Administration takes these concerns seriously and believes that users should be able to benefit from dynamic uses of their information, while still expecting organizations will appropriately minimize risks to users' privacy. Risk-based flexibility is therefore at the heart of the approach the Administration is requesting comment on in this RFC. We are mindful of the potential impact of a solution on small and mid-sized businesses, and we will be looking for solutions that support their continued ability to innovate and support economic growth.

The United States has a history of providing strong protections for privacy dating back to 1789, with the drafting of our Bill of Rights, including the Fourth Amendment. The United States also has been a leader in developing privacy norms, be it through the development of what ultimately became known as the Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs) in the 1970's, or through the strongest privacy enforcement regime in the world. For users of products and services in several sectors (e.g., healthcare, education, financial services), specific laws cover how organizations handle personal information. Where no sector-specific laws apply, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has the authority to ensure that organizations are not deceiving consumers or operating unfairly. In all respects, the United

¹ NTIA Blog, "Most Americans Continue to Have Privacy and Security Concerns, NTIA Survey Finds" (Aug. 20, 2018), <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2018/most-americans-continue-have-privacy-and-security-concerns-ntia-survey-finds>.