

General Description of Collection

The regulation containing this information collection requirement is 12 CFR part 334, which implements sections 114 and 315 of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act), Public Law 108–159 (2003).

FACT Act Section 114: Section 114 requires the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the FDIC (the Agencies) to jointly propose guidelines for financial institutions and creditors identifying patterns, practices, and specific forms of activity that indicate the possible existence of identity theft. In addition, each financial institution and creditor is required to establish reasonable policies and procedures to address the risk of identity theft that incorporate the guidelines. Credit card and debit card issuers must develop policies and procedures to assess the validity of a request for a change of address under certain circumstances. The information collections pursuant to section 114 require each financial institution and creditor to create an Identity Theft Prevention Program and report to the board of directors, a committee thereof, or senior management at least annually on compliance with the proposed regulations. In addition, staff must be trained to carry out the program. Each credit and debit card issuer is required to establish policies and procedures to assess the validity of a change of address request. The card issuer must notify the cardholder or use another means to assess the validity of the change of address.

FACT Act Section 315: Section 315 requires the Agencies to issue regulations providing guidance regarding reasonable policies and procedures that a user of consumer reports must employ when such a user receives a notice of address discrepancy from a consumer reporting agencies. Part 334 provides such guidance. Each user of consumer reports must develop reasonable policies and procedures that it will follow when it receives a notice of address discrepancy from a consumer reporting agency. A user of consumer reports must furnish an address that the user has reasonably confirmed to be accurate to the consumer reporting agency from which it receives a notice of address discrepancy.

There is no change in the method or substance of the information collection. The total estimated annual burden hours have increased because of the inclusion of the agency's estimate of third-party disclosure burden associated

with the notices required by Section 315 of the FACT Act which were previously not included because the agencies had taken the position that the entities covered by the regulation were already furnishing addresses that they had reasonably confirmed to be accurate to consumer reporting agencies from which they receive a notice of address discrepancy as a usual and customary business practice. The above burden estimate now includes burden for the third-party disclosure requirements associated with Section 315 which resulted in an increase in estimated annual burden of 14,300 hours. This increase was offset, in part, by a reduction in the estimated number of respondents from 4,017 to 3,575 which resulted in a decrease in the estimated annual burden for the recordkeeping requirement associated with Sections 114 and 315 from 64,272 hours to 57,200 hours. The net effect of the revision is an increase in estimated annual burden from 64,272 hours to 71,500 hours.

Request for Comment

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the FDIC's functions, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimates of the burden of the 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; 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. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Dated at Washington, DC, on November 16, 2018.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–25425 Filed 11–21–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT**Agenda; Board Meeting**

**November 27, 2018, 8:30 a.m.
(In-Person)**

Open Session

1. Approval of the minutes for the October 22, 2018 Board Member Meeting
2. Monthly Reports
 - (a) Participant Activity

- (b) Investment Performance
- (c) Legislative Report
3. Quarterly Reports
 - (d) Metrics
4. Office of Participant Services Annual Report
5. Office of Enterprise Planning Annual Report
6. Withdrawal Project Update

Closed Session

Material covered by 5 U.S.C. (c)(4), (c)(6), and (c)(9)(B).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kimberly Weaver, Director, Office of External Affairs, (202) 942–1640.

Dated: November 19, 2018.

Megan G. Grumbine,

General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

[FR Doc. 2018–25543 Filed 11–21–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Administration for Children and Families****Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

Title: Phase II Evaluation Activities for Implementing a Next Generation Evaluation Agenda for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program—Extension
OMB No.: 0970–0489.

Description: The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Planning Research and Evaluation (OPRE) is proposing an extension of a currently approved information collection (OMB no. 1970–0489). The information collection activities are part of the Phase II Evaluation Activities for Implementing a Next Generation Evaluation Agenda for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (now known as the Chafee Foster Care Program for the Successful Transition to Adulthood). The purpose of the extension is to continue the ongoing information collection, which consists of site visits by staff from the Urban Institute and Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago to conduct formative evaluations of programs serving transition-age foster youth. The evaluations include preliminary visits to discuss the evaluation process with program administrators and site visits to each program to speak with program leaders, partners and key stakeholders, front-line staff, and participants. These formative evaluations will determine programs' readiness for more rigorous evaluation in the future. The activities and products from this project will help