(11) Under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction; and

(12) To a consumer reporting agency, when trying to collect a claim of the Government, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3711(e).

In addition, in accordance with paragraph (3) above, the ''routine uses'' set forth in paragraphs (13) through (24) below shall apply to all records in all FTC Privacy Act systems of records. Specifically, such records:

(13) Where appropriately incorporated into the records maintained in FTC–II–6 (Discrimination Complaint System–FTC), may be disclosed under the routine uses published for that system;

(14) May be disclosed to the National Archives and Records Administration for records management inspections conducted under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906;

(15) May be disclosed to other agencies, offices, establishments, and authorities, whether federal, state, local, foreign, or self-regulatory (including, but not limited to organizations such as professional associations or licensing boards), authorized or with the responsibility to investigate, litigate, prosecute, enforce, or implement a statute, rule, regulation, or order, where the record or information by itself or in connection with other records or information:

(a) Indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether criminal, civil, administrative, or regulatory in nature, and whether arising by general statute or particular program statute, or by regulation, rule, or order issued pursuant thereto, or

(b) Indicates a violation or potential violation of a professional, licensing, or similar regulation, rule, or order, or otherwise reflects on the qualifications or fitness of an individual who is licensed or seeking to be licensed;

(16) May be disclosed to any source, private or governmental, to the extent necessary to secure from such source information relevant to and sought in furtherance of a legitimate investigation or audit;

(17) May be disclosed to any authorized agency component of the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, or other law enforcement authorities, and for disclosure by such parties:

(a) To the extent relevant and necessary in connection with litigation in proceedings before a court or other adjudicative body, where (i) the United States is a party to or has an interest in the litigation, including where the agency, or an agency component, or an agency official or employee in his or her official capacity, or an individual agency official or employee whom the Department of Justice has agreed to represent, is or may likely become a party, and (ii) the litigation is likely to affect the agency or any component thereof; or

(b) To obtain advice, including advice concerning the accessibility of a record or information under the Privacy Act or the Freedom of Information Act;

(18) May be disclosed to a congressional office in response to an inquiry from that office made at the written request of the subject individual, but only to the extent that the record would be legally accessible to that individual;

(19) May be disclosed to debt collection contractors for the purpose of collecting debts owed to the government, as authorized under the Debt Collection Act of 1982, 31 U.S.C. 3718, and subject to applicable Privacy Act safeguards;

(20) May be disclosed to a grand jury agent pursuant either to a federal or state grand jury subpoena, or to a prosecution request that such record be released for the purpose of its introduction to a grand jury, where the subpoena or request has been specifically approved by a court;

(21) May be disclosed to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the purpose of obtaining advice regarding agency obligations under the Privacy Act, or in connection with the review of private relief legislation pursuant to OMB Circular A–19;

(22) To appropriate agencies, entities, and persons when (a) the FTC suspects or has confirmed that there has been a breach of the system of records; (b) the FTC has determined that as a result of the suspected or confirmed breach there is a risk of harm to individuals, the FTC (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security; and (c) the disclosure made to such agencies, entities, and persons is reasonably necessary to assist in connection with the FTC's efforts to respond to the suspected or confirmed breach or to prevent, minimize, or remedy such harm.

(23) To another Federal agency or Federal entity, when the FTC determines that information from this system of records is reasonably necessary to assist the recipient agency or entity in (a) responding to a suspected or confirmed breach or (b) preventing, minimizing, or remedying the risk of harm to individuals, the recipient agency or entity (including its information systems, programs, and operations), the Federal Government, or national security, resulting from a suspected or confirmed breach.

(24) May be disclosed to FTC contractors, volunteers, interns or other authorized individuals who have a need for the record in order to perform their officially assigned or designated duties for or on behalf of the FTC.

The routine uses contained in this Appendix are in addition to any routine uses contained in the system of records notice (SORN) for each FTC Privacy Act records system. Some of the authorized disclosures and routine uses may overlap with one another. The FTC will treat a routine use as valid and still in effect, even if an overlapping routine use or disclosure is partly or fully invalidated or repealed.

Heather Hippsley,

Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2018–24226 Filed 11–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry

[60Day–19–0048; Docket No. ATSDR–2018–0009]

Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

ACTION: Notice with comment period.

SUMMARY: The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry, as part of its continuing effort to reduce public burden and maximize the utility of government information, invites the general public and other Federal agencies the opportunity to comment on a proposed and/or continuing information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This notice invites comment on a proposed information collection project titled ATSDR Exposure Investigations (EIs) (OMB Control No. 0923–0048, Expiration Date 3/31/2019)—Extension—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). To evaluate public health issues at a site resulting from environmental exposure, ATSDR EIs fill data gaps by conducting environmental and biological sampling.

DATES: CDC must receive written comments on or before January 7, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. ATSDR–2018–0009 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: Regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Jeffrey M. Zirger, Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS–D74, Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket Number. CDC will post, without change, all relevant comments to *Regulations.gov*.

Please note: Submit all comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal (*regulations.gov*) or by U.S. mail to the address listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, contact *Jeffrey M. Zirger,* Information Collection Review Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS–D74, Atlanta, Georgia 30329; phone: 404–639–7570; Email: *omb@cdc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. In addition, the PRA also requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each new proposed collection, each proposed extension of existing collection of information, and each reinstatement of previously approved information collection before submitting the collection to the OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, we are publishing this notice of a proposed data collection as described below.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments that will help:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submissions of responses.

5. Assess information collection costs.

Proposed Project

ATSDR Exposure Investigations (EIs) (OMB Control No. 0923–0048, Expiration Date 3/31/2019)—Extension—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

Background and Brief Description

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is requesting a three-year Paperwork Reduction Act approval for the extension of the generic clearance titled ATSDR Exposure Investigations (OMB No. 0923–0048; OMB Exp. Date: 3/31/2019) to allow the agency to conduct exposure investigations (EIs), through methods developed by ATSDR.

After a chemical release or suspected release into the environment, EIs are usually requested by officials of a state health agency, county health departments, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the public, and ATSDR staff.

EI results are used by public health professionals, environmental risk managers, and other decision makers to determine if current conditions warrant intervention strategies to minimize or eliminate human exposure. For example, four of the EIs that ATSDR conducted in the past three years include the Anaconda Smelter (MT—blood lead and urine arsenic), Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters (KS—blood lead), Dimock Private Well Water Sampling (PA) and Follow-up arsenic urine testing in Hayden, Arizona.

Example 1: Anaconda Smelter Blood Lead and Urine Arsenic Sampling, MT

The site is a former smelter located in Anaconda, Montana. Past smelting activities resulted in high levels of heavy metals, primarily arsenic and lead, in community soil and in the slag piles. ATSDR sampled blood and urine in community members to evaluate lead (blood) and arsenic (urine). Given community concern about contamination, all members of the community were invited to participate in the testing.

Urine samples were evaluated for total arsenic, speciated arsenic (organic and inorganic), creatinine and specific gravity. If arsenic is detected, speciation of the sample will determined whether the arsenic is organic (probably resulting from eating seafood) or inorganic (likely resulting from exposure to environmental arsenic). The results of the testing are currently being analyzed by the National Center for Environmental Health/Division of Laboratory Sciences (NCEH/DLS). Results will be sent individually to participants when the analysis is completed and a report will be prepared and presented to the community in a community meeting.

Example 2: Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Blood Lead Testing, Iola, Kansas

The community is located in the vicinity of the Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters in Iola, Kansas. The smelters operated from 1902 to 1925 and operations resulted in heavy metal contamination in community soils. Limited sampling of the community in the past found elevated blood lead levels in young children. The blood testing was completed in two phases: One in December of 2016 and one in August 2017 and a total of 61 participants were tested: 24 Children younger than 6 years, 17 children aged 6–19 years and 20 adult women. One child younger than 6 years had a BLL greater than 5 μg/dL. The child's parents were notified by phone of the results by the ATSDR Medical Officer and follow up was conducted by the local PEHSU (Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit.

All participants received their results by mail and the EI report was released and presented to the community in a public meeting in August 2018.

Example 3: Private Well Water Sampling in Dimock, Pennsylvania

Unconventional natural gas drilling activities have been conducted in the Dimock, PA area for approximately 10 years and local residents complain of poor water quality. In 2012, EPA sampled 64 private wells in the area for contaminants that may be present due to natural gas drilling activities. ATSDR assisted in the analysis of the 2012 data set and the following recommendations were made:

- People with elevated levels of inorganic analytes in their well water should install a home treatment system, and
- people with high levels of methane in their well water should vent their well and home and treat their water to eliminate potential buildup of explosive gases.

Example 4: Follow-Up Arsenic Urine Testing in Hayden, Arizona

ATSDR completed an EI in 2015 at the ASARCO Hayden Smelter Site in Hayden, AZ. The EI included blood lead and urine arsenic testing. Air monitoring determined that the smelter was not operating during the sample collection period and that, given the short half-life of arsenic in the body, the arsenic results may not be valid.

In 2017, ATSDR retested the participants from the 2015 EI to evaluate their urinary arsenic levels. It was determined that all urinary arsenic levels were below the follow-up level and air data indicate that air arsenic levels in the 2 weeks prior to testing were consistent with usual levels seen in the community. The EI report is being prepared and a community meeting will be held when the document is released.

Additional water sampling was recommended and an EI was conducted in August in 2017. For the EI, the 64 residents previously sampled were invited to have their private wells retested: 25 residences agreed participate in the EI sampling. Residents were provided the results of their sampling and an EI report is currently being prepared. It will be presented to the community in a public meeting when completed.

All of ATSDR's targeted biological assessments (*e.g.,* urine, blood) and some of the environmental investigations (*e.g.,* air, water, soil, or food sampling) involve participants to determine whether they are or have been exposed to unusual levels of pollutants at specific locations (*e.g.,* where people live, spend leisure time, or anywhere they might come into contact with contaminants under investigation).

Questionnaires, appropriate to the specific contaminant, are generally needed in about half of the EIs (at most approximately 12 per year) to assist in interpreting the biological or environmental sampling results. ATSDR collects contact information (*e.g.,* name, address, phone number) to provide the participant with their individual results. ATSDR also collects information on other possible confounding sources of chemical(s) exposure such as medicines taken, foods eaten, hobbies, jobs, etc. In addition, ATSDR asks questions on recreational or occupational activities that could increase a participant's exposure potential. That information represents an individual's exposure history.

The number of questions can vary depending on the number of chemicals being investigated, the route of exposure (*e.g.,* breathing, eating, touching), and number of other sources of the chemical(s) (*e.g.,* products used, jobs). We use approximately 12–20 questions about the pertinent environmental exposures per investigation.

Typically, the number of participants in an individual EI ranges from 10 to 100. Participation is completely voluntary, and there are no costs to participants other than their time. Based on a maximum of 12 EIs per year and 100 participants each, the estimated annualized burden hours are 600.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of respondents	Form name	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden (in hours)
Exposure Investigation Participants ..	Chemical Exposure Questions	1,200	1	30/60	600
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	600

Jeffrey M. Zirger,

Acting Lead, Information Collection Review Office, Office of Scientific Integrity, Office of Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2018–24234 Filed 11–5–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–19–18APJ]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the information collection request titled Surveillance of Nonfatal Injuries Among On-Duty Law Enforcement Officers to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. CDC previously published a ''Proposed Data Collection Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations'' notice on July 20, 2018 to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. CDC received one comment related to the previous notice. This notice serves to allow an additional 30 days for public and affected agency comments.

CDC will accept all comments for this proposed information collection project. The Office of Management and Budget is particularly interested in comments that:

(a) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(c) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected;

(d) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including, through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses; and

(e) Assess information collection costs.

To request additional information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the information collection plan and instruments, call (404) 639–7570 or send an email to *omb@cdc.gov.* Direct written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Provide written comments within 30 days of notice publication.

Proposed Project

Surveillance of Nonfatal Injuries Among On-Duty Law Enforcement Officers—New—National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health