

The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before February 17, 2023. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418-2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-0905.
Title: Section 18.213, Information to the User (Regulations for RF Lighting Devices).

Form Number: N/A.
Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit; not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 250 respondents; 250 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour.
Frequency of Response: Third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 301, 302, 303(e), 303(f), 303(r), 304 and 307.

Total Annual Burden: 250 hours.
Total Annual Cost: \$18,750.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: This collection will be submitted as an extension after this 60 day comment period to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in order to obtain the full three year clearance.

Section 18.213 (for which the Commission is seeking continued OMB approval) requires information on industrial, scientific and medical equipment shall be provided to the user in the instruction manual or on the packaging of an instruction manual is not provided for any type of ISM equipment. (a) The interference potential of the device or system (b) maintenance of the system; (c) simple

measures that can be taken by the user to correct interference; and (d) manufacturers of RF lighting devices must provide documentation, similar to the following:

This product may cause interference to radio equipment and should not be installed near maritime safety communications equipment or other critical navigation or communication equipment operating between 0.45–30 MHz. Variations of this language are permitted provided all the points of the statement are addressed and may be presented in any legible font or text style.

OMB Control Number: 3060-1269.
Title: Enhanced Geo-targeted Wireless Emergency Alerts.

Form No.: N/A.
Type of Review: Extension of a currently-approved collection.

Respondents: Individuals or households; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 25,723 respondents; 25,723 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.1167 hours (7 minutes).

Frequency of Response: One-time reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Voluntary. Statutory authority for this information collection is authorized under the Warning, Alert and Response Network Act, Title VI of the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (120 Stat. 1884, section 602(a), codified at 47 U.S.C. 1201, *et seq.*, 1202(a)) (WARN Act) and 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 154(j), 154(o), 218, 219, 230, 256, 301, 302(a), 303(f), 303(g), 303(j), 303(r) and 403.

Total Annual Burden: 3,000 hours.
Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: Yes. The FCC is revising the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) and modifying the existing System of Records Notice (SORN), FCC/PSHSB-1, FCC Emergency and Continuity Contacts System (ECCS), for the Public Safety Support System to address the personally identifiable information (PII) that will be collected, used, and stored as part of the information collection requirements.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: The WARN Act gives the Commission authority to adopt relevant technical standards, protocols, procedures and other technical requirements governing Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA). The Commission adopted rules to implement the WEA system (previously known as the Commercial Mobile

Service Alert System) pursuant to the WARN Act to satisfy the Commission's mandate to promote the safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication. The WEA system transmits emergency alerts to WEA-capable mobile devices, providing consumers with timely warnings and information in emergencies. In 2018, the Commission issued a Report & Order requiring that Participating Commercial Mobile Service Providers (providers) implement enhanced geo-targeting functionality by November 30, 2019 to allow WEA alert originators (*e.g.*, local emergency management offices) to target a WEA alert to eligible devices in a prescribed geographic area (*e.g.*, an area where there is imminent threat of the loss of life or property). See Federal Communications Commission, Wireless Emergency Alerts; Emergency Alert System, 83 FR 8619, 8623 (Feb. 28, 2018) (announcing a Nov. 30, 2019 amendment to 47 CFR 10.450).

The Commission now seeks to evaluate WEA performance, particularly with respect to the accuracy of providers' geo-targeting capabilities. To do so, the Commission will use surveys to collect information and evaluate performance during a WEA test. Survey respondents affiliated with two alert originators, partnered with the Commission in different geographic areas of the country, will be asked to complete a preliminary survey. This survey will improve the utility of a "live test" survey, which respondents will subsequently receive via a hyperlink embedded in a WEA test alert. The Commission has developed a survey, which is available at <https://www.fcc.gov/wea>. The Commission also made available a Spanish-language version of the test message at, <https://www.fcc.gov/wea-es>. The information sought in this collection is necessary and vital to ensuring that WEA is effective at protecting the life and property of the public.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022-27372 Filed 12-16-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. P084401]

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC” or “Commission”) is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”) clearance for information collection requirements contained in the FTC’s Funeral Industry Practice Rule (“Funeral Rule” or “Rule”). That clearance expires on July 31, 2023.

DATES: Comments must be filed by February 17, 2023.

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 “Funeral Rule PRA Comment: FTC File No. P084401” on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://www.regulations.gov> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC-5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Dickey, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20580, mdickey@ftc.gov, (202) 326-2662.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Title: Funeral Industry Practice Rule, 16 CFR part 453.
OMB Control Number: 3084-0025.
Type of Review: Extension without change of currently approved collection.
Abstract: The Funeral Rule ensures that consumers who are purchasing funeral goods and services have access to accurate itemized price information

so they can purchase only the funeral goods and services they want or need. Among other things, the Rule requires a funeral provider to: (1) provide consumers a copy of the funeral provider’s General Price List that itemizes the goods and services it offers; (2) show consumers a Casket Price List and an Outer Burial Container Price List at the outset of any discussion of those items or their prices, and in any event before showing consumers caskets or vaults; (3) provide price information from its price lists over the telephone; and (4) give consumers a Statement of Funeral Goods and Services Selected after determining the funeral arrangements with the consumer during an “arrangements conference.” The Rule requires that funeral providers disclose this information to consumers and maintain records documenting their compliance with the Rule.

Affected Public: Private Sector: Businesses and other for-profit entities.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 173,936.

Estimated Annual Labor Costs: \$5,387,875.

Estimated Annual Non-Labor Costs: \$858,202.

As required by section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), the FTC is providing this opportunity for public comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing clearance for the information collection requirements contained in the Funeral Rule.

Burden Statement

Estimated burden hours for the tasks described below are based on the number of funeral providers (approximately 18,874),¹ the number of funerals per year (an estimated 3,383,729),² and the time needed to complete the information collection tasks required by the Rule. Labor costs

associated with the Funeral Rule are derived by applying hourly cost figures to the burden hours for each task.

Recordkeeping: The Rule requires that funeral providers retain copies of price lists and statements of funeral goods and services selected by consumers for one year. Commission staff estimates that providers will spend approximately one hour per provider per year on compliance with this task, resulting in a total burden of 18,874 hours per year (18,874 providers × 1 hour per year = 18,874 hours).

Staff anticipates that clerical personnel, at an hourly rate of \$13.56,³ will typically perform these tasks. Based on the estimated burden of 18,874 hours, the estimated labor cost for recordkeeping is \$255,931.

Disclosure: The Rule’s disclosure requirements mandate that funeral providers: (1) maintain current price lists for funeral goods and services, (2) provide written documentation of the funeral goods and services selected by consumers making funeral arrangements, and (3) provide information about funeral prices in response to telephone inquiries.

1. Maintaining accurate price lists may require that funeral providers revise their price lists occasionally to reflect price changes. Staff estimates that this task requires 2.5 hours per provider per year. Thus, the total burden for covered providers is 47,185 hours (18,874 providers × 2.5 hours per year = 47,185 hours).

Staff estimates that the 2.5 hours required, on average, to update price lists consists of approximately 1.5 hours of managerial or professional time, at \$39.86 per hour,⁴ and one hour of clerical time, at \$13.56 per hour, for a total annual labor cost of \$1,384,408 for maintaining price lists:

Hourly wage and labor category	Hours per respondent	Total hourly labor cost	Number of respondents	Approx. total annual labor costs
\$39.86—Management Employees	1.5	\$59.79	18,874	\$1,128,476
\$13.56—Clerical Workers	1	13.56	.....	255,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,384,408

¹ The estimated number of funeral providers is from data provided on the National Funeral Directors Association (“NFDA”) website. See National Funeral Directors Association, “Statistics,” available at <http://www.nfda.org/news/statistics> (Apr. 15, 2022).

² The estimated number of funerals conducted annually is derived from the National Center for Health Statistics (“NCHS”), <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm>. According to NCHS, 3,383,729 deaths occurred in the United States in 2020, the most recent year for which final data is

available. Staff believes this estimate overstates the number of funeral transactions conducted annually because not all remains go to a funeral provider covered by the Rule (e.g., remains sent directly to a crematory that does not sell urns, remains sent to a non-profit funeral provider, remains donated to a medical school, unclaimed remains handled by a local morgue or local government entity, etc.). NFDA reports its average member home served about 113 families in 2022, which, if multiplied by the total number of homes (18,874 in 2022) would amount to approximately 2,132,726 funerals.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, “May 2021 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, NAICS 812200—Death Care Services,” available at https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_812200.htm#11-0000 (Mar. 31, 2022). Clerical estimates are based on the mean hourly wage data for “receptionists and information clerks.”

⁴ *Id.* Managerial or professional estimates are based on the mean hourly wage data for “funeral home managers.”

2. The rulemaking record indicates that 87% or more of funeral providers provided written documentation of funeral arrangements prior to the enactment of the Rule and would continue to do so absent the Rule's requirements.⁵ Based on this data, staff estimates that 13% of funeral providers (typically, small funeral homes) may prepare written documentation for funeral goods and services selected by consumers specifically due to the Rule's mandate. Staff estimates that these smaller funeral homes arrange, on average, approximately 20 funerals per year and that it would take about three minutes to record prices for each consumer on the standard form. This yields a total annual burden of 2,454 hours [(18,874 funeral providers × 13%) × (20 statements per year × 3 minutes per statement) = 2,454 hours].

Staff anticipates that managerial or professional staff will typically perform these tasks, at an hourly rate of \$39.86 per hour. Based on the estimated burden

of 2,454 hours, the associated labor cost would be \$97,816.

3. The Funeral Rule also requires funeral providers to provide information about funeral prices in response to telephone inquiries. The rulemaking record indicates that approximately 12% of funeral purchasers request funeral prices through telephone inquiries, with each call lasting an estimated 10 minutes.⁶ Assuming that the average purchaser who makes telephone inquiries places one call per funeral to determine prices,⁷ the estimated burden is 67,675 hours (3,383,729 funerals per year × 12% × 10 minutes per inquiry = 67,675 hours).

Staff understands that managerial or professional time is typically required to respond to telephone inquiries about prices, at an hourly rate of \$39.86 per hour.⁸ Based on the estimated burden of 67,675 hours, the associated labor cost is \$2,697,526.

Compliance Training: Staff believes that annual training burdens associated

with the Rule are minimal because compliance training is typically included in continuing education for state licensing and voluntary certification programs. Staff estimates that four employees per firm would each require one half-hour, at most, per year, for training attributable to the Rule's requirements.⁹ Thus, the total estimated time for required training is 37,748 hours (18,874 providers × 4 employees per firm × 0.5 hours = 37,748 hours).

FTC staff further estimates labor costs for employee time required for compliance training as follows: (a) funeral home manager (\$39.86 per hour); (b) funeral arrangers (\$26.98 per hour); (c) funeral service workers (\$20.49 per hour); and (d) a clerical receptionist or administrative staff member (\$13.56 per hour).¹⁰ This amounts to \$952,194, cumulatively, for all funeral homes:

Hourly wage and labor category	Hours per respondent	Total hourly labor cost	Number of respondents	Approx. total annual labor costs
\$39.86—Funeral Home Managers	0.5	\$19.93	18,874	\$376,159
\$26.98—Non-Manager Funeral Arrangers	0.5	13.49	.....	254,610
\$20.49—Funeral Service Workers	0.5	10.25	.....	193,459
\$13.56—Clerical Workers	0.5	6.78	.....	127,966
.....	.....	.....	.....	952,194

Capital and other non-labor costs: Staff estimates that the Rule imposes minimal capital costs and no current start-up costs. Funeral homes already have access, for ordinary business purposes, to the ordinary office equipment needed for compliance, so the Rule likely imposes minimal additional capital expense.

Compliance with the Rule, nonetheless, does entail some expense to funeral providers for printing and duplication of required disclosures.

Assuming, as required by the Rule, that one copy of the general price list is provided to consumers for each funeral or cremation conducted, at a cost of 25¢ per copy,¹¹ this would amount to 3,383,729 copies per year at a cumulative industry cost of \$845,932 (3,383,729 funerals per year × 25¢ per copy). In addition, small funeral providers that furnish consumers with a statement of funeral goods and services solely because of the Rule's mandate¹² will incur printing and copying costs.

Assuming that those 2,454 providers (18,874 funeral providers × 13%) use the standard two-page form shown in the compliance guide, at 25 cents per copy, at an average of twenty funerals per year, the added cost burden would be \$12,270 (2,454 providers × 20 funerals per year × 25¢). Thus, estimated non-labor costs total \$858,202 (\$845,932 + 12,270).

Request for Comment

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on:

⁵ See 82 FR 12602, 12603 n.3 (2017). In a 2002 public comment, the National Funeral Directors Association asserted that nearly every funeral home had been providing consumers with some kind of final statement in writing even before the Rule took effect. Nonetheless, staff retains its estimate that 13% of funeral providers may provide written disclosures solely due to the Rule's requirements based on the original rulemaking record.

⁶ 82 FR 12602, 12603 (2017).

⁷ Although consumers who pre-plan their own arrangements may comparison shop and call more than one funeral home for pricing and other information, consumers making "at need" arrangements after a death are less likely to take the time to seek pricing information from more than one home. Many do not seek pricing information by telephone. Staff therefore believes that an average of one call per funeral is an appropriate estimate.

⁸ Although some funeral providers may permit staff who are not funeral directors to provide price information by telephone, the great majority reserve that task to a licensed funeral director. Since funeral home managers are also licensed funeral directors in most cases, FTC staff has used the mean hourly wage for "funeral home managers" for this calculation.

⁹ Funeral homes, depending on size and other factors, may be run by as few as one owner, manager, or other funeral director or multiple directors at various compensation levels. Extrapolating from past NFDA survey input, staff has estimated that the average funeral home employs approximately four employees (a funeral home manager, funeral director, funeral service worker, and a clerical receptionist) that may require training associated with Funeral Rule compliance. Compliance training for other employees (e.g.,

drivers, maintenance personnel, attendants) would not be necessary.

¹⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "May 2021 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, NAICS 812200—Death Care Services," available at http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_812200.htm#11-0000 (Mar. 31, 2022) (mean hourly wages for funeral home managers; morticians, undertakers, and funeral arrangers; funeral service workers; and receptionists and information clerks).

¹¹ Although copies of the casket price list and outer burial container price list must be shown to consumers, the Rule does not require that they be given to consumers. Thus, the cost of printing a single copy of these two disclosures to show consumers is *de minimis*, and is not included in this estimate of printing costs.

¹² See footnote 5.

(1) whether the disclosure and recordkeeping 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 the collection of information.

For the FTC to consider a comment, we must receive it on or before February 17, 2023. Your comment, including your name and your state, will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including the <https://www.regulations.gov> website.

You can file a comment online or on paper. Due to the public health emergency in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and the agency's heightened security screening, postal mail addressed to the Commission will be subject to delay. We encourage you to submit your comments online through the <https://www.regulations.gov> website.

If you file your comment on paper, write "Funeral Rule PRA Comment: FTC File No. P084401" on your comment and on the envelope, and mail it to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite CC-5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580.

Because your comment will become publicly available at <https://www.regulations.gov>, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive or confidential information. In particular, your comment should not include any sensitive personal information, such as your or anyone else'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, such as medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, your comment should not include any "trade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential"—as provided by 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)—including, in particular, competitively sensitive information, such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

Comments containing material for which confidential treatment is requested must (1) be filed in paper form, (2) be clearly labeled "Confidential," and (3) comply with FTC Rule 4.9(c). 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). Your comment will be kept confidential only if the General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment has been posted publicly at www.regulations.gov, we cannot redact or remove your comment unless you submit a confidentiality request that meets the requirements for such treatment under FTC Rule 4.9(c), and the General Counsel grants that request.

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 February 17, 2023. For information on the Commission's privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see <https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/privacy-policy>.

Josephine Liu,

Assistant General Counsel for Legal Counsel.

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BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000-0034; Docket No. 2022-0053; Sequence No. 24]

Information Collection; Examination of Records by Comptroller General and Contract Audit

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, DoD, GSA, and

NASA invite the public to comment on an extension concerning examination of records by Comptroller General and contract audit. DoD, GSA, and NASA invite comments on: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of Federal Government acquisitions, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. OMB has approved this information collection for use through May 31, 2023. DoD, GSA, and NASA propose that OMB extend its approval for use for three additional years beyond the current expiration date.

DATES: DoD, GSA, and NASA will consider all comments received by February 17, 2023.

ADDRESSES: DoD, GSA, and NASA invite interested persons to submit comments on this collection through <https://www.regulations.gov> and follow the instructions on the site. This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments. If there are difficulties submitting comments, contact the GSA Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202-501-4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite OMB Control No. 9000-0034, Examination of Records by Comptroller General and Contract Audit. Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check www.regulations.gov, approximately two-to-three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zenaida Delgado, Procurement Analyst, at telephone 202-969-7207, or zenaida.delgado@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. OMB Control Number, Title, and Any Associated Form(s)

9000-0034, Examination of Records by Comptroller General and Contract Audit.

B. Need and Uses

This clearance covers the information that contractors must submit to comply