http://fmc.capitolconnection.org/; the second portion in closed session.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Open Session

1. Briefing by the Chairman on the World Shipping Summit
2. Staff Briefing on OTI License Renewals

Closed Session

1. Staff Briefing on Hanjin Bankruptcy and Shipping Disruptions
2. Update on the PierPASS Third-party Audit and Extended Gate Workshop
3. Empirical Analysis of Changing Alliance Structures in the Transpacific Trade

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Rachel E. Dickon, Assistant Secretary, (202) 523–5725.

Rachel E. Dickon,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–27474 Filed 11–10–16; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 6731–AA–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than November 30, 2016.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (David L. Hubbard, Senior Manager) P.O. Box 442, St. Louis, Missouri 63166–2034. Comments can also be sent electronically to *Comments.applications@stls.frb.org:*

1. *Edwin W. Orr and James S. Orr, individually as members of a family control group that also includes Edwin S. Orr and Cheryl L. Orr, all of Columbia, Missouri;* to retain control of Montgomery Bancshares, Inc., Jonesburg, Missouri, and thereby retain shares of Jonesburg State Bank, Jonesburg Missouri.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 9, 2016.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2016–27412 Filed 11–14–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 151 0236]

Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc.; Analysis To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Consent Agreement.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the complaint and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 7, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/valeantparagonpelicanconsent* online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write ''In the Matter of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc., File No. 1510236'' on your comment and file your comment online at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/valeantparagonpelicanconsent* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, write ''In the Matter of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc., File No. 1510236'' on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite CC–5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Harwood, FTC Northwest Regional Office, 915 Second Ave., Room 2896, Seattle, WA 98174 (206–220–4480).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 2.34, 16 CFR 2.34, notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of thirty (30) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for November 7, 2016), on the World Wide Web, at *http://www.ftc.gov/os/actions.shtm.*

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before December 7, 2016. Write ''In the Matter of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc., File No. 1510236'' on your comment. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the public Commission Web site, at *http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm.* As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals' home contact information from comments before placing them on the Commission Web site.

Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, like anyone'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, like medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, do not include any ''[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential,'' as discussed in 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). In particular, do not include competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

If you want the Commission to give your comment confidential treatment, you must file it in paper form, with a request for confidential treatment, and you have to follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR

4.9(c).[1] Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel, in his or her sole discretion, grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest.

Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/valeantparagonpelicanconsent* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If this Notice appears at *http://www.regulations.gov/#!home,* you also may file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write ''In the Matter of Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc., File No. 1510236'' on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite CC–5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Visit the Commission Web site at *http://www.ftc.gov* to read this Notice and the news release describing it. 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 December 7, 2016. You can find more information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, in the Commission's privacy policy, at *http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm.*

Analysis of Agreement Containing Consent Order To Aid Public Comment

The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') has accepted for public comment an Agreement Containing Consent Order (''Consent Order'') with Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc. (''Valeant'') to remedy the alleged anticompetitive effects resulting from Valeant's acquisition of Paragon Holdings I, Inc., including wholly-owned subsidiaries Paragon Vision Sciences, Inc. and CRT Technology, Inc. (''Paragon'').

The Complaint alleges that the acquisition violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18, and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 45, by lessening competition in the markets for polymer discs, or ''buttons,'' used to make three different types of rigid gas permeable (''GP'') contact lenses: Orthokeratology contact lenses, large-diameter scleral contact lenses, and general vision correction contact lenses. The Consent Order would remedy the alleged violations by restoring competition in these GP button markets.

Under the terms of the Consent Order, Valeant is required to divest Paragon in its entirety, including the assets of Pelican Products LLC (''Pelican''), a manufacturer of contact lens packaging.

The proposed Consent Order has been placed on the public record for 30 days to solicit comments from interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After 30 days, the Commission will again review the proposed Consent Order and any comments received, and decide whether the Consent Order should be withdrawn, modified, or made final.

1. The Parties

Valeant is a Canadian conglomerate that develops and markets prescription and non-prescription pharmaceutical products. Through its subsidiary Bausch + Lomb, Valeant is a leading producer of GP buttons used to make GP contact lenses. Prior to its acquisition by Valeant in May 2015, Paragon was a United States corporation with its principal place of business in Arizona. Paragon produces GP buttons used to make GP contact lenses and also produces finished GP lenses.

After the Paragon acquisition, Valeant also purchased Pelican, a manufacturer of contact lens packaging, and the only producer of FDA-approved vials for wet-shipping finished orthokeratology lenses. Pelican became a subsidiary of Paragon. This acquisition ensured Valeant's access to the vials, after Pelican's owner announced plans to exit the market.

2. The Relevant Market

Both parties engage in developing, manufacturing, and selling GP buttons in the United States. The relevant product markets in which to analyze the effects of the acquisition are the manufacture and sale of FDA-approved GP buttons for: Orthokeratology GP lenses, which are worn to reshape the cornea; large-diameter scleral GP lenses, which cover the white of the eye and are used post-surgery, for transplants, and to treat eye disease; and general vision correction GP lenses. Each type of GP lens requires a GP button with parameters unique to that lens type.

GP lenses are used, and in some cases are medically necessary, to address a variety of vision problems, including dry eyes, abnormal curvatures of the eye, corneal disease, post-eye surgery complications, and eye trauma. Optical labs use GP buttons to make GP contact lenses to fulfill prescriptions from eye care professionals. Prescriptions typically specify a particular product and brand of button, and eye care professionals invest significant capital in fitting equipment for the brands they prescribe.

The FDA requires that GP lenses must be made from FDA-approved GP buttons. Thus, there are no alternatives to FDA-approved GP buttons for making each of the types of GP lenses and the relevant geographic market is the United States.

Prior to the acquisition, Valeant and Paragon independently produced buttons for all three types of GP lenses. In the market for orthokeratology GP buttons, the combination of Valeant and Paragon was a merger to monopoly. In the market for scleral GP buttons, the combined company accounted for 70–80 percent of the market. In the market for general vision correction GP buttons, the combined company's market share was approximately 65–75 percent.

3. Effects of Acquisitions

The acquisition likely caused significant competitive harm in the relevant markets. Specifically, the acquisition of Paragon eliminated actual, direct, and substantial competition between Valeant and Paragon in the relevant markets for GP buttons and allowed Valeant to unilaterally exercise market power. For instance, following the acquisition, Valeant increased prices in all three GP button markets.

Prior to the acquisition, Valeant and Paragon also competed on innovation, with the incentive to develop new GP lens buttons and improve button materials by investing in research, development, and adoption. This innovation led to broader product lines, improvements to button materials, and marketing and education funding for optical labs. The acquisition also eliminated this innovation competition between Valeant and Paragon.

[1] 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), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

4. Entry and Efficiencies

Entry into the relevant market has not been, and would not be, timely, likely, or sufficient to deter or counteract the anticompetitive effects of the acquisition. Optical labs have limited short-term ability to switch from Valeant and Paragon, which supply the majority of their GP scleral buttons and GP general vision correction buttons, and 100 percent of their GP orthokeratology buttons. Optical labs might try to persuade eye care professionals to switch to a different material and brand, but ultimately the decision is made by the eye care professional, for whom such a change is costly and time-consuming.

Considerable entry barriers also arise from the FDA approval process. For GP orthokeratology buttons, the FDA premarket approval process takes several years because finished orthokeratology lenses worn overnight are Class III medical devices. For GP scleral and general vision buttons, the FDA premarket notification process likely requires at least one year, as the finished lenses incorporating such buttons are Class II medical devices.

We did not find any evidence of efficiencies that would outweigh the competitive concerns arising from the Paragon acquisition.

5. Consent Order

The proposed Consent Order requires Valeant to divest Paragon in its entirety no later than ten (10) days after the order date, to remedy the concerns raised by the acquisition and restore competition in the relevant markets by instituting Paragon as an independent, viable competitor to Valeant. The proposed Consent Order also requires Valeant to divest Pelican with Paragon to ensure continued access to FDA-approved vials for shipping its finished lenses.

The proposed Consent Order requires that Valeant must divest Paragon and Pelican to Paragon Companies LLC in an upfront transaction. Paragon Companies LLC is a newly created entity owned by Joe Sicari. Mr. Sicari was the president of Paragon prior to its acquisition by Valeant in May 2015.

The Commission may, at any time, appoint a Monitor with the power and authority to ensure that Valeant fulfills all obligations and responsibilities under the Consent Order and Divestiture Agreement.

The Consent Order will remain in effect for ten (10) years, and contains standard compliance and reporting requirements.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–27440 Filed 11–14–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[30Day–17–16AOW]

Agency Forms Undergoing Paperwork Reduction Act Review

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The notice for the proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address any of the following: (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.* Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the items contained in this notice should be directed to the Attention: CDC Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503 or by fax to (202) 395–5806. Written comments should be received within 30 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

CDC I–Catalyst Program—New—Office of the Associate Director for Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Background and Brief Description

The CDC Office of Technology and Innovation (OTI) within Office of the Associate Director for Science (OADS) is seeking approval for a new CDC generic clearance. OTI fosters innovative science and promotes the testing and implementation of innovative ideas that improve CDC's ability to have public health impact. To arm CDC staff with an expanded skill-set and tools to evaluate and translate their insights and ideas into solutions, CDC developed an experiential innovation curriculum called I-Catalyst based on the NSF I-Corp program. The program was created with the belief that innovation should be customer driven, be based on user research, and is something people at all levels of an organization can engage in.

The purpose of the I-Catalyst program is to teach CDC teams a process of discovering the issues and problems faced by their customers before considerable time and money is spent on a solution that may not be used. Each participating I-Catalyst project team will present with a unique customer problem for which they have a proposed solution. Participating project teams will go through a hypothesis-testing, scientific method of discovery to gather important insights about their customers and their needs.

Each individual collection will be a different problem for which a CDC team is designing a solution. The types of customers or stakeholders teams' interview will be detailed in each collection. For example, teams may interview government employees if the solution is intended to improve how government employees do their work. On the other hand, teams may interview individuals who work in industry and businesses if the problem is one experienced by external customers. This data collection covers qualitative information to be obtained through on-site, unstructured interviews with individuals who represent the customers or stakeholders CDC teams are attempting to serve or benefit.

It is expected that the program will help CDC teams generate information about their customers to help them make the case for key innovation investments to advance important public health solutions and innovations. The ultimate goal of the I-Catalyst program is to give CDC staff skills to successfully transfer knowledge into