distinct data security breaches over the course of several years. Starwood informed customers of the first breach just four days after the announcement of Marriott's acquisition of Starwood. This breach allowed intruders to compromise Starwood's point-of-sale systems and gain access to more than 40,000 customer payment cards over the course of 14 months.

The second breach began on or around July 28, 2014, and involved a breach of a Starwood guest reservation database. This breach went undetected for four years—during which Marriott had responsibility for Starwood's information security practices and network following the acquisition. Forensic examiners, retained by Marriott in September 2018, identified similar failures that resulted in the first breach, including: inadequate firewall controls, unencrypted payment card information stored outside of the secure cardholder data environment, lack of multifactor authentication, and inadequate monitoring and logging practices. As a result of the second breach, intruders compromised the personal information of 339 million Starwood guest records and 5.25 million unencrypted passport numbers worldwide. Additional compromised information from the Starwood guest reservation database included: names, dates of birth, payment card numbers, addresses, email addresses, telephone numbers, usernames, Starwood loyalty numbers, and partner loyalty program numbers.

As to the third breach, Marriott announced in March 2020 that malicious actors had compromised the credentials of employees at a Marriott-franchised property to gain access to Marriott's own network The intruders began accessing and exporting consumers' personal information without detection from September 2018—the same month that Marriott became aware of the second breach—to December 2018 and resumed in January 2020 and continued until they were ultimately discovered in February 2020. The intruders were able to access more than 5.2 million guest records, including 1.8 million records related to U.S. consumers, that contained significant amounts of personal information, including: names, mailing addresses, email addresses, phone numbers, affiliated companies, gender, month and day of birth, Marriott loyalty account information, partner loyalty program numbers, and hotel stay and room preferences. Marriott's internal investigation confirmed that the malicious actors' main purpose for searching, accessing, and exporting guest records was to identify loyalty accounts with sufficient loyalty points to be either used or redeemed, including for booking stays at hotel properties.

The Commission's proposed two-count complaint alleges that Respondents violated section 5(a) of the FTC Act by: (1) deceiving customers by representing in each of their privacy policies that they used reasonable and appropriate safeguards to protect consumers' personal and financial information; and (2) failing to employ reasonable security measures to protect consumers' personal information. With respect to these counts, the proposed complaint alleges that Respondents:

- failed to implement appropriate password controls, which resulted in employees often using default, blank or weak passwords;
- failed to patch outdated software and systems in a timely manner;
- failed to adequately monitor and log network environments, limiting the ability to detect malicious actors and distinguish between authorized and unauthorized activity;
- failed to implement appropriate access controls;
- failed to implement appropriate firewall controls;
- failed to implement appropriate network segmentation to prevent attackers from moving freely across its networks and databases; and
- failed to apply adequate multifactor authentication to protect sensitive information.

The proposed complaint alleges, with respect to the second count above, that Respondents' failure to employ reasonable security measures to protect consumers' personal information caused, or is likely to cause, substantial injury to consumers that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition and is not reasonably avoidable by consumers themselves. Such practices constitute unfair acts or practices under section 5 of the FTC Act.

The Proposed Order contains injunctive relief designed to prevent Respondents from engaging in the same or similar acts or practices in the future. Part I prohibits Respondents from misrepresenting in any manner, expressly or by implication: (1) Respondents' collection, maintenance, use, deletion, or disclose consumers' personal information; and (2) the extent to which Respondents protect the privacy, security, availability, confidentiality, or integrity of consumers' personal information. Part II requires that Respondents establish, implement, and document a comprehensive information security program. The program must include specific safeguards tailored to Respondents' previous data security shortcomings.

Parts III–VI require Respondents to obtain initial and biennial information security assessments by an independent, third-party professional for 20 years (part III), cooperate with the independent assessor (part IV), provide the Commission with a certification of compliance with the Order from Respondents' CEO (part V), and submit reports to the Commission if they suffer additional data incidents (part VI).

Part VII requires Respondents to provide a Clear and Conspicuous method by which U.S. consumers can request that Respondents review the deletion of personal information associated with an email address and/or Loyalty Rewards Program account number. Part VIII requires Respondents to provide a link on their website and mobile app where all U.S. consumers may request deletion of Personal Information associated with an email address and/or Loyalty Rewards Program account number.

Parts IX–XII are reporting and compliance provisions, which include recordkeeping requirements and provisions requiring Respondents to provide information or documents necessary for the Commission to monitor compliance. Part XIII states that the Proposed Order will remain in effect for 20 years, with certain exceptions.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the Proposed Order, and it is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the complaint or Proposed Order, or to modify the Proposed Order's terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission, Commissioners Holyoak and Ferguson recused.

April J. Tabor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–23283 Filed 10–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice—C0A–2024–01; Docket No. 2024–0002; Sequence No 43]

Office of Human Resources Management; SES Performance Review Board

AGENCY: Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the appointment of new members to the GSA Senior Executive Service Performance Review Board. The Performance Review Board assures consistency, stability, and objectivity in the performance appraisal process.

DATES: *Applicable:* October 11, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Nathaniel Williams, Acting Director, Executive Resources Division, Office of Human Resources Management, GSA, 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, or via telephone at (571) 513–9451.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c)(1) through (5) of title 5 U.S.C requires each agency to establish, in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, one or more SES performance review board(s). The board is responsible for making recommendations to the appointing and awarding authority on the performance appraisal ratings and performance awards for employees in the Senior Executive Service.

The following have been designated as members of the Performance Review Board of GSA:

- Katy Kale, Deputy Administrator—PRB Chair.
- Christopher Bennethum, Assistant Commissioner for Assisted Acquisition Services, Federal Acquisition Service.
- Lesley Briante, Associate Chief Information Officer of Digital Management, Office of GSA IT.
- Aluanda Drain, Associate Administrator for Civil Rights, Office of Civil Rights.
- Andrew Heller, Deputy Commissioner for Enterprise Strategy, Public Buildings Service.
- Arron Helm, Chief Human Capital Officer, Office of Human Resources Management.
- Dena McLaughlin, Executive Director, Catalog and Solicitation Management Program Management Office, Federal Acquisition Service.
- Tanisha Palermo, Regional Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, Rocky Mountain Region.
- Flavio Peres, Assistant Commissioner for Real Property Disposition, Public Buildings Service.
- Camille Sabbakhan, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel.

Robin Carnahan,

Administrator, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 2024–23586 Filed 10–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–FM–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2018–N–1262]

Notice of Approval of Product Under Voucher: Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher; TREMFYA (guselkumab)

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the issuance of approval of a product redeeming a priority review voucher. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) authorizes FDA to award priority review vouchers to sponsors of approved rare pediatric disease product applications that meet certain criteria. FDA is required to publish notice of the issuance of priority review vouchers as well as the approval of products redeeming a priority review voucher. FDA has determined that the supplemental application for TREMFYA (guselkumab), approved September 11, 2024, meets the criteria for redeeming a priority review voucher.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cathryn Lee, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 301–796–1394, email: *Cathryn.Lee@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA is announcing the approval of a product redeeming a rare pediatric disease priority review voucher. Under section 529 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360ff), FDA will report the issuance of rare pediatric disease priority review vouchers and the approval of products for which a voucher was redeemed. FDA has determined that the supplemental application for TREMFYA (guselkumab) meets the redemption criteria.

For further information about the Rare Pediatric Disease Priority Review Voucher Program and for a link to the full text of section 529 of the FD&C Act, go to *https://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/DevelopingProductsforRareDiseasesConditions/RarePediatricDiseasePriorityVoucherProgram/default.htm.* For further information about TREMFYA (guselkumab), go to the ''Drugs@FDA'' website at *https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/.*

Dated: October 8, 2024.

Eric Flamm,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2024–23629 Filed 10–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2012–N–1021]

Notice to Public of Website Location of Center for Devices and Radiological Health Fiscal Year 2025 Proposed Guidance Development

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is announcing the website location where the Agency will post two lists of guidance documents that the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) intends to publish in fiscal year (FY) 2025. In addition, FDA has established a docket where interested parties may comment on the priority of topics for guidance, provide comments and/or propose draft language for those topics, suggest topics for new or different guidance documents, comment on the applicability of guidance documents that have issued previously, and provide any other comments that could benefit the CDRH guidance program and its engagement with interested parties. This feedback is critical to the CDRH guidance program to ensure that we meet the needs of interested parties.

DATES: Either electronic or written comments on the notice must be submitted by December 10, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of December 10, 2024. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are received on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to