

USA, Inc. (the “Complainant”) against Dependable Highway Express, Inc. (“DHE”) and Mediterranean Shipping Company, (USA) Inc., on behalf of Mediterranean Shipping Company, S.A. (“MSC”). Complainant states that the Commission has subject matter jurisdiction over the complaint under the Shipping Act of 1998, as amended, 46 U.S.C. 40101 *et seq.* Complainant states that the Commission has personal jurisdiction over Respondent DHE as a party for the purposes of this proceeding when it acted directly or indirectly in conjunction with Respondent MSC in some instances and personal jurisdiction over Respondent MSC as an ocean common carrier as this term is defined at 46 U.S.C. 40102(18).

Complainant ICL USA, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the New York with its principal place of business in Rosedale, New York and acts as a destination agent in the United States for various affiliated Commission registered non-vessel-operating common carriers.

Complainant identifies Respondent DHE as a corporation organized and existing under the laws of California with a principal place of business in Los Angeles, California and as a Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration motor carrier.

Complainant identified Respondent MSC as an entity headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland with an agent in the United States located in New York and as a vessel-operating common carrier.

Complainant alleges that the Respondents violated 46 U.S.C. 41104(a)(2)(A) and 41102(c) and 46 CFR 545.5, because Respondent DHE acted directly or indirectly in conjunction with Respondent MSC to assess unauthorized per diem related charges, including Admin Fees.

An answer to the complaint must be filed with the Commission within 25 days after the date of service.

The full text of the complaint can be found in the Commission’s electronic Reading Room at <https://www2.fmc.gov/readingroom/proceeding/24-04/>. This proceeding has been assigned to the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The initial decision of the presiding judge shall be issued by January 13, 2025, and the final decision of the Commission shall be issued by July 28, 2025.

Alanna Beck,

*Federal Register Alternate Liaison Officer,
Federal Maritime Commission.*

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BILLING CODE 6730–02–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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 Commission’s rules and regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (“Wool Rules”). That clearance expires on June 30, 2024.

DATES: Comments must be filed by March 19, 2024.

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 “Wool Rules; PRA Comment: FTC File No. P072108” 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: Jock K. Chung, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Mail Code CC–9528, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2984.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title of Collection: Rules and Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, 16 CFR part 300.

OMB Control Number: 3084–0100.

Type of Review: Extension without change of currently approved collection.

Abstract: The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (Wool Act) prohibits the misbranding of wool products. The Wool Rules establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Rules.

Likely Respondents: Manufacturers, importers, processors, and marketers of wool products.

Frequency of Response: Third party disclosure; recordkeeping requirement.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 2,046,667 hours (160,000 recordkeeping hours + 1,886,667 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: 160,000 hours (4,000 wool firms incur an average 40 hours per firm).

Disclosure: 1,886,667 hours (240,000 hours for determining label content + 480,000 hours to draft and order labels + 1,166,667 hours to attach labels).

Estimated Annual Cost Burden: \$28,258,668.84 (solely relating to labor costs).

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 Wool Rules.

Burden Statement

FTC staff’s burden estimates for the Wool Rules are based on data from the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of the Census, the International Trade Commission, the Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and data or other input from the main industry association, the American Apparel and Footwear Association (AAFA), and from *SICCode.com*, which specializes in the business classification of SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) and NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes for business identification, verification, and targeting. The AAFA, a national trade association which represents U.S. apparel, footwear and other sewn products companies and their suppliers, has stated that “[t]he use of labels on textiles and apparels is beneficial to consumers, manufacturers, and business in general as it allows for the necessary flow of information along the supply chain.”¹

The relevant information collection requirements in these rules and staff’s corresponding burden estimates follow. The estimates address the number of hours needed and the labor costs incurred to comply with the requirements. FTC staff believes that a significant portion of hours and labor costs currently attributable to burden below are time and financial resources usually and customarily incurred by persons in the course of their regular activity (e.g., industry participants already have and/or would have care

¹ Page one from comment by Kevin M. Burke, President and CEO, American Apparel & Footwear Association, March 26, 2012, Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking; Request for Public Comment; Rules and Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939; 77 FR 4498 (Jan. 30, 2012).

labels regardless of the Rules) and could be excluded from PRA-related burden.²

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 2,046,667 hours (160,000 recordkeeping hours + 1,886,667 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: FTC staff estimates that approximately 4,000 wool firms are subject to the Wool Rules' recordkeeping requirements. Based on an average annual burden of 40 hours per firm, the total recordkeeping burden is 160,000 hours.

Disclosure: Approximately 8,000 wool firms, producing or importing about 700,000,000 wool products annually, are subject to the Wool Rules' disclosure

requirements. FTC staff estimates the burden of determining label content to be 30 hours per year per firm, or a total of 240,000 hours, and the burden of drafting and ordering labels to be 60 hours per firm per year, or a total of 480,000 hours. FTC staff believes that the process of attaching labels is now fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 40 percent of all affected products. For the remaining 420,000,000 items (60 percent of 700,000,000), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately ten seconds per item, for a total of 1,166,667 hours per year.

Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all firms is 1,886,667 hours (240,000 hours for determining label content + 480,000 hours to draft and order labels + 1,166,667 hours to attach labels). FTC staff believes that any additional burden associated with advertising disclosure requirements would be minimal (less than 10,000 hours) and can be subsumed within the burden estimates set forth above.

Estimated Annual Cost Burden: \$28,258,668.84 (solely relating to labor costs). The chart below summarizes the total estimated costs.

Task	Hourly rate	Burden hours	Labor cost
Determine label content	\$31.49 ³	240,000	\$7,557,600
Draft and order labels	20.46 ⁴	480,000	9,820,800
Attach labels	6.52 ⁵	1,166,667	7,606,668.84
Recordkeeping	20.46 ⁶	160,000	3,273,600
Total			28,258,668.84

FTC staff believes that there are no current start-up costs or other capital costs associated with the Wool Rules. Because the labeling of wool products has been an integral part of the manufacturing process for decades, manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary to comply with the Rules. Based on knowledge of the industry, staff believes that much of the information required by the Wool Act and Rules would be included on the product label even absent their requirements. Similarly, recordkeeping and advertising disclosures are tasks performed in the ordinary course of business so that covered firms would incur no additional capital or other non-labor costs as a result of the Rules.

Request for Comment

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on: (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 March 19, 2024. 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 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 "Wool Rules; PRA Comment: FTC File No. P072108" 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

² 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

³ The wage rate for supervisors of office and administrative support workers is based on data through May 2022 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics Survey at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.htm> (released on April 25, 2023).

⁴ The wage rate for correspondence clerks is based on recent data from the Bureau of Labor

Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics Survey at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.htm>.

⁵ For imported products, the labels generally are attached in the country where the products are manufactured. According to information compiled by an industry trade association using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration and the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 97.1% of apparel used in the United

States is imported. With the remaining 2.9% attributable to U.S. production at an approximate domestic hourly wage of \$12 to attach labels, staff has calculated a weighted average hourly wage of \$6.52 per hour attributable to U.S. and foreign labor combined.

⁶ This estimate includes the wage rate for correspondence clerks.

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 March 19, 2024. 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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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission) is seeking public comment on its proposal to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) clearance for its information collection requirements in the Privacy of Consumer Financial Information Rule (Privacy Rule or Rule). The current clearance expires on January 31, 2024.

DATES: Comments must be filed by February 20, 2024.

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. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting

“Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function. The reginfo.gov web link is a United States Government website produced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the General Services Administration (GSA). Under PRA requirements, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews Federal information collections.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Rimm, Attorney, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, (202) 326-2277, jrimm@ftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title:

Privacy of Consumer Financial Information (Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act Privacy Rule), 16 CFR part 313.

OMB Control Number: 3084-0121.

Type of Review: Extension without change of currently approved collection.

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

Abstract:

The Privacy Rule is designed to ensure that customers and consumers, subject to certain exceptions, will have access to the privacy policies of the covered financial institutions with which they conduct business—namely, motor vehicle dealers that do not routinely extend credit to consumers directly without assigning the credit to unaffiliated third parties (hereafter, “motor vehicle dealers”). As mandated by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (“GLBA”), 15 U.S.C. 6801–6809, the Rule requires motor vehicle dealers to disclose to consumers: (1) initial notice of the financial institution's privacy policy when establishing a customer relationship with a consumer and/or before sharing a consumer's nonpublic personal information with certain nonaffiliated third parties; (2) notice of the consumer's right to opt out of information sharing with such parties; (3) annual notice of the institution's privacy policy to any continuing customer;¹ and (4) notice of changes in

¹ On December 4, 2015, Congress amended the GLBA as part of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (“FAST Act”). This amendment, titled Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion (FAST Act, Pub. L. 114-94, section 75001) added new GLBA section 503(f). This subsection provides an exception under which financial institutions that meet certain conditions are not required to provide annual privacy notices to customers. Section 503(f) requires that to qualify for this exception, a financial institution must not share nonpublic personal information about customers except as described in certain statutory exceptions, under which sharing does not trigger a customer's statutory right to opt out of the sharing. In addition, section 503(f)(2) requires that the financial institution must not have changed its policies and

the institution's practices on information sharing. These requirements are subject to the PRA. The Rule does not require recordkeeping. For PRA burden calculations, the FTC shares the PRA burden with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) for financial institutions over which both agencies have enforcement authority under the CFPB's regulation corresponding to the Privacy Rule, titled Privacy of Consumer Financial Information (Regulation P), 12 CFR part 1016, and attributes to itself the burden for all motor vehicle dealers. See 12 U.S.C. 5519.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours:

1,454,850.

Estimated Annual Labor Costs:

\$35,820,366.

Request for Comment

On October 18, 2023, the FTC sought public comment on the information collection requirements associated with the Rule. 88 FR 71861. No germane comments were received. Pursuant to the OMB regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, that implement the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, the FTC is providing this second opportunity for public comment while seeking OMB approval to renew the pre-existing clearance for the Rule.

Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, such as 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, 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,

practices with regard to disclosing nonpublic personal information from those that the institution disclosed in the most recent privacy notice the customer received. On December 9, 2021, the Privacy Rule was amended at 16 CFR 313.5(e) to incorporate this exception. The amendments were effective January 10, 2022. 86 FR 70020 (Dec. 9, 2021).