

Finally, the amendment adds an expiration date to the agreement and restates the agreement.

Agreement No.: 012193–001.

Title: Siem Car Carriers AS/Compania Sud Americana de Vapores S.A. Space Charter Agreement.

Parties: Siem Car Carriers AS and Compania Sud Americana de Vapores S.A.

Filing Party: Ashley W. Craig Esq.; Venable LLP; 575 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20004.

Synopsis: The agreement revises the name of Siem Car Carriers Pacific AS to Siem Car Carriers AS.

Agreement No.: 012269.

Title: APL/HMM Temporary Slot Equipment Repositioning Agreement.

Parties: American Presidents Lines, Ltd. and Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. Ltd.

Filing Party: Eric. C. Jeffrey, Esq. and Lindsey M. Nelson; Nixon Peabody LLP; 401 9th Street NW., Suite 900; Washington, DC 20004.

Synopsis: The agreement authorizes APL to charter space to HMM for the repositioning of empty containers on an “as needed/as available” basis in the trade between Southern California and Mexico.

Agreement No.: 012270.

Title: APL/HMM/MOL USEC/Latin America Vessel Sharing Agreement.

Parties: American Presidents Lines, Ltd.; Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. Ltd.; and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.

Filing Party: Eric. C. Jeffrey, Esq. and Lindsey M. Nelson; Nixon Peabody LLP; 401 9th Street NW., Suite 900; Washington, DC 20004.

Synopsis: The agreement authorizes APL, HMM, and MOL to operate a joint string between the U.S. East Coast, on the one hand, and Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Panama, on the other hand.

Agreement No.: 012271.

Title: MSC/CMA CGM North West European Continent—US East Coast Service Space Charter Agreement.

Parties: MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A. and CMA CGM S.A.

Filing Party: Wayne R. Rohde, Esq.; Cozen O'Connor; 1627 I Street NW., Suite 1100; Washington, DC 20006.

Synopsis: The agreement would authorize MSC to charter space to CMA in the trade between the North European Continent and the U.S. East Coast. The parties have requested expedited review.

Agreement No.: 012272.

Title: MSC/Zim Amazon Service Vessel Sharing Agreement.

Parties: MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A. and Zim Integrated Shipping Services, Ltd.

Filing Party: Wayne R. Rohde, Esq.; Cozen O'Connor; 1627 I Street NW., Suite 1100; Washington, DC 20006.

Synopsis: The agreement would authorize the parties to share vessels in the trade between the U.S. East and Gulf Coasts, on the one hand, and Mexico, Panama, Jamaica, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and Brazil, on the other hand.

Agreement No.: 012273.

Title: MSC/CMA CGM USEC–WCSA Space Charter Agreement.

Parties: MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A. and CMA CGM S.A.

Filing Party: Wayne R. Rohde, Esq.; Cozen O'Connor; 1627 I Street NW., Suite 1100; Washington, DC 20006.

Synopsis: The agreement authorizes MSC to charter space to CMA in the trade between the U.S. East Coast, on the one hand, and Panama, Colombia (Pacific Coast only), Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

Dated: May 2, 2014.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Karen V. Gregory,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014–10493 Filed 5–7–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 14–04]

EDAF Antillas, Inc. v. Crowley Caribbean Logistics, LLC, IFS International Forwarding, S.L., and IFS Neutral Maritime Services; Notice of Filing of Complaint and Assignment

Notice is given that a complaint has been filed with the Federal Maritime Commission (Commission) by Edaf Antillas, Inc., hereinafter “Complainant,” against Crowley Caribbean Logistics, LLC (“CCL”), IFS International Forwarding, S.L. (“IFS”) and IFS Neutral Maritime Services (“Neutral”), hereinafter “Respondents.” Complainant states that it is a shipper engaged in the distribution and marketing of Spanish language books. Complainant alleges that: Respondent CCL is an ocean common carrier; Respondents IFS and Neutral are Limited Liability Corporations organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Spain and non-vessel-operating common carriers and freight forwarders under the Shipping Act of 1984 (“the Act”).

Complainant alleges that Respondents violated section 10(d)(1) of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 41102(c) “by failing to have reasonable regulations or practices in place that, if followed, would have

prevented the loading of a non-compliant wood pallet or crate into a container bound for the United States”; “when they failed to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices to ensure that the container rejected for entry in to the United States, was cured for reentry in a timely and efficient manner”; and “by not having reasonable regulations or practices regarding how expenses incurred in the re-exportation and re-importation of non-compliant cargos would be resolved between these regulated parties.” Further Complainant alleges that Respondents violated section 10(b)(8) of the Act “when they required and demanded payment for expenses that would be incurred in curing the defective cargo from one or more of the Respondents and/or the shipper or consignee of the offending cargo.” Further Complainant alleges that Respondent CCL “resorted to unfair or unjustly discriminatory methods” in violation of section 10(b)(3) of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 41104(3). Finally, Complainant alleges that Respondent CCL violated section 10(d)(1) of the Act in its failure to notify Complainant’s Customs Broker of the required filing.

Complainant requests that the Commission issue the following relief: “that the Commission direct the Respondents to pay reparations in the amount of \$158,000.00 for actual injury suffered by the Complainant and any additional amounts the Commission determines should proceed for Respondents’ violation of 46 U.S.C. 41104(3), including reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.”

The full text of the complaint can be found in the Commission’s Electronic Reading Room at www.fmc.gov/14-04.

This proceeding has been assigned to the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The initial decision of the presiding officer in this proceeding shall be issued by May 4, 2015 and the final decision of the Commission shall be issued by November 2, 2015.

Karen V. Gregory,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014–10527 Filed 5–7–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part

225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 2, 2014.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Adam M. Drimer, Assistant Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street Richmond, Virginia 23261-4528:

1. *National Consumer Cooperative Bank and NCB Financial Corporation*, both in Washington, DC; to become bank holding companies through the conversion of their wholly-owned subsidiary, NCB, FSB, Hillsboro, Ohio, to a national bank under the title of National Cooperative Bank, N.A.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 5, 2014.

Michael J. Lewandowski,
Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2014-10577 Filed 5-7-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (“Commission” or “FTC”).

ACTION: Notice; Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The FTC plans to conduct a consumer study to examine fuel economy advertising. The study is part of the Commission’s regulatory review of the Guide Concerning Fuel Economy Advertising for New Automobiles

(“Fuel Economy Guide” or “Guide”). This is the first of two notices required under the Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”) in which the FTC seeks public comments on its proposed consumer research before requesting Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) review of, and clearance for, the collection of information discussed herein.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 7, 2014.

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 “Fuel Economy Consumer Study, Project No. P134202” on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublishcommentworks.com/ftc/fueleconomystudypra>, 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, 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 J), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hampton Newsome, 202-326-2889, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Room M-8102B, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Commission issued the Guide Concerning Fuel Economy Advertising for New Automobiles (“Fuel Economy Guide” or “Guide”) (16 CFR Part 259) in 1975 to prevent deceptive fuel economy advertising and to facilitate the use of fuel economy information in advertising. The Guide helps advertisers avoid unfair or deceptive claims under Section 5 of the FTC Act.¹ To

¹ 15 U.S.C. 45(a). The Commission’s industry guides, such as the Fuel Economy Guide, are administrative interpretations of the application of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a) to advertising claims. The Commission issues industry guides to provide guidance for the public to conform with legal requirements. These guides provide the basis for voluntary abandonment of unlawful practices by industry members. 16 CFR part 17. The Guides do not have the force and effect of law and are not independently enforceable. However, failure to follow industry guides may result in enforcement action under Section 5 of the FTC Act. The Commission, therefore, can take

accomplish this goal, the Guide advises marketers to disclose established Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) fuel economy estimates (e.g., miles per gallon or “mpg”) whenever they make any fuel economy claim based on those estimates. In addition, if advertisers make fuel economy claims based on non-EPA tests, the Guide directs them to disclose also EPA-derived fuel economy estimates and provide details about the non-EPA tests such as the source of the test, driving conditions, and vehicle configurations.

On April 28, 2009 (74 FR 19148), the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPRM”) soliciting comments on proposed amendments to the Guide. The Commission then postponed its review of the Guide in a June 1, 2011 Notice (76 FR 31467) pending new fuel economy labeling requirements from the EPA and completion of the FTC’s review of its Alternative Fuels Rule (16 CFR Part 309). The Commission explained that issuance of a final Fuel Economy Guide would be premature before the conclusion of these regulatory proceedings. With those proceedings completed,² the Commission now resumes its review of the Fuel Economy Guide.

II. FTC’s Proposed Study

A. Study Description

The FTC plans to conduct Internet-based consumer research to explore consumer perceptions of certain fuel economy claims to enhance the Commission’s knowledge of how consumers understand such claims. Specifically, using a treatment-effect methodology, the proposed study will compare participant responses regarding their understanding of a variety of claim types, such as general fuel economy claims (e.g., “this car gets great gas mileage”), specific MPG claims (e.g., “39 mpg”), and driving range claims. To aid in developing possible changes to the Fuel Economy Guide, FTC staff will consider the consumer research results in conjunction with the broad range of issues raised by commenters during the Guide review.

action under the FTC Act if a business makes fuel economy marketing claims inconsistent with the Guides. In any such enforcement action, the Commission must prove that the act or practice at issue is unfair or deceptive.

² The Commission announced final revisions to the Alternative Fuels Rule in an April 23, 2013 Notice (78 FR 23832). In 2011, EPA completed revisions to its fuel economy labeling requirements, which, among other things, addressed labels for alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs) not specifically addressed in past EPA requirements. See 76 FR 39478 (July 6, 2011).