

* Provide your comments in writing by U.S. mail or email as indicated in the **ADDRESS** section above.

Authority: Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*

Dated: October 2, 2017.

Tomás Torres,

Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9.

[FR Doc. 2017-26302 Filed 12-5-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-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 December 21, 2017.

A. *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis* (Brendan S. Murrin, Assistant Vice President) 90 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-0291:

1. *Charles W. Vorwerk, Moorhead, Minnesota*; to retain voting shares of Hatton Bancshares, Inc., and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Aspire Financial, both in Fargo, North Dakota.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, December 1, 2017.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2017-26282 Filed 12-5-17; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission").

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FTC intends to ask the Office of Management and Budget

("OMB") to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for the FTC's enforcement of the information collection requirements in its Fair Packaging and Labeling Act regulations ("FPLA Rules"). That clearance expires on April 30, 2018.

DATES: Comments must be filed by February 5, 2018.

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 "FPLA Rules, PRA Comment, P074200" on your comment and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/fplaregspra> 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:

Megan Gray, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, (202) 326-3405, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Room 9541, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FPLA, 15 U.S.C. 1451-1461, was enacted to eliminate consumer deception concerning product size and package content. Section 4 of the FPLA specifically requires packages or labels to be marked with: (1) A statement of identity; (2) a net quantity of contents disclosure; and (3) the name and place of business of the company responsible for the product. The FPLA regulations, 16 CFR parts 500-503, specify how manufacturers, packagers, and distributors of "consumer commodities" must do this.¹

Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501-3521, federal agencies must get OMB approval

¹ "The term consumer commodity or commodity means any article, product, or commodity of any kind or class which is customarily produced or distributed for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals, or use by individuals for purposes of personal care or in the performance of services ordinarily rendered within the household, and which usually is consumed or expended in the course of such consumption or use." 16 CFR 500.2(c). For the precise scope of the term's coverage see 16 CFR 500.2(c); 503.2; 503.5. See also <http://ftc.gov/enforcement/rules/rulemaking-regulatory-reform-proceedings/fair-packaging-labeling-act>.

for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" includes agency requests or requirements to submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. 44 U.S.C. 3502(3); 5 CFR 1320.3(c). The FTC seeks clearance for the disclosure requirements under the FPLA Rules and the FTC's associated PRA burden estimates that follow.

Pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the disclosure 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 providing the required information to consumers.

A. *Estimated Number of Respondents:* 808,425.²

B. *Burden Hours:* 8,084,250 hours, cumulative (yearly recurring burden of 10 hours per respondent to modify and distribute notices x 808,425 respondents).

C. *Labor Costs:* \$199,680,975.

Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate estimated hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The FTC assumes that respondents will use employees to create compliant labels. Of the 10 hours spent by each respondent, Commission staff assumes the hour breakdown will be as follows: 1 hour of managerial and/or professional time per covered entity, at an hourly wage of \$60,³ 2 hours of

² Commission staff identified categories of entities under its jurisdiction that supply consumer commodities as defined in the FPLA Rules. Those categories include retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers. Commission staff estimated the number of retailers (735,038) based on Census data (under NAICS subsectors 445, 452, and 453, respectively, for food and beverage stores, general merchandise stores, and miscellaneous store retailers) compiled by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLC for the National Retail Federation report, "Retail's Impact Across America": <https://nrf.com/advocacy/retails-impact>. Commission staff estimated the number of wholesalers (44,719) (https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ECN/2012_US/42SLLS1) and manufacturers (28,668) (https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tables/services/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_31SG1&prodType=table) based on 2012 Economic Census data. Although the stated number of respondents suggests precision, it is an estimate in that it aggregates the number of establishments under industry codes that FTC staff believes reflect entities subject to the FPLA. But, even allowing for industries that may apply, the Census data do not separately break out non-household products from household use. Accordingly, the source information is over-inclusive and thus overstates what is actually subject to the FPLA.

³ Based on "General and Operations Managers" (\$58.70), rounded up to \$60, available from Bureau

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