

types of government-administered payment programs. Should the Board decide to eliminate the government survey, it would rely on data from the issuer survey (FR 3063a) to report on prevalence of use. Because issuers of government-administered prepaid cards are unable to report on the value of government-agency disbursements made by payment methods other than prepaid cards, the Board would not report the ratio of funds disbursed by prepaid card to funds disbursed by all payment methods. However, the Board would report alternative prevalence-of-use metrics, including the value of funds loaded onto government-administered prepaid cards, the volume and value of settled purchase transactions, and the volume and value of ATM withdrawals.

The Board believes that eliminating the government survey would significantly reduce reporting burden on the public. At the same time, however, this change could increase burden on the public in other respects, because some members of the public may rely on the prevalence-of-use ratio currently reported by the Board. The Board requests specific comment on whether the potential benefits of eliminating the government survey outweigh the potential costs.

The Board also requests specific comment regarding the existence of reputable reports or other data sources that would allow the Board to continue to calculate the ratio of the value funds disbursed by prepaid card to funds disbursed by all payment methods. As discussed above, the Board currently collects prepaid card funding information with the issuer survey. The Board is interested in finding reputable data sources containing the value of funds disbursed by all payment methods at the program category level. For example, the Board has identified potential data sources for four categories:

1. *Unemployment insurance programs*—the United States Department of Labor publishes total unemployment insurance outlays under the *Unemployment Insurance Chartbook*.

2. *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*—the United States Department of Agriculture publishes total outlays under the SNAP program on its *data Web site*.

3. *Payroll programs*—the United States Census Bureau publishes payroll estimates for federal, state, and local governments based on its *Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll*.

4. *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs*—The U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services publishes annual TANF expenditures on its data Web site.

The Board requests specific comment on whether additional sources of expenditure data at the program category level exist.

The proposed revisions to both surveys would be effective for the collection during the first half of 2015 of calendar year 2014 data.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, September 16, 2014.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2014–22357 Filed 9–18–14; 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.

SUMMARY: The FTC plans to conduct a study to examine consumer perception of environmental marketing claims. This is the second of two notices required under the Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”) in which the FTC seeks public comments on its proposed consumer research in connection with 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 October 20, 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 “Green Marketing Consumer Perception Study, Project No. P954501” on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublishcommentworks.com/ftc/organicstudypra2>, 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, Attorney, 202–326–2889, or Laura Koss, Attorney, 202–326–2890, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Commission’s Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims (“Green Guides” or “Guides”) (16 CFR part 260) help marketers avoid making unfair and deceptive environmental claims.¹ The Guides outline general principles that apply to all environmental marketing claims and provide guidance regarding specific categories of such claims.² These categories include: General environmental benefit claims such as “environmentally friendly”; degradable claims; compostable claims; recyclable claims; recycled content claims; source reduction claims; refillable claims; and “free-of” claims. The Green Guides explain how reasonable consumers are likely to interpret claims within these categories. The Guides also describe the basic elements necessary to substantiate claims and present options for qualifying them to avoid deception.³ The illustrative qualifications provide “safe harbors” for marketers who want certainty, but do not represent the only permissible approaches. Currently, the Guides do not provide specific guidance regarding “organic” claims.

II. The FTC’s Proposed Study

A. Study Description

The FTC plans to conduct Internet-based research to explore consumer perceptions of certain environmental marketing claims, such as “organic” and “recycled content,” to help the Commission better advise marketers on

¹ The Commission issued the Green Guides in 1992 (57 FR 36363) and subsequently revised them in 1996 (61 FR 53311), 1998 (63 FR 24240), and 2012 (77 FR 62121).

² 15 U.S.C. 45(a). The Commission’s industry guides, such as the Green Guides, 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, the Commission can take action under the FTC Act if a business makes environmental 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.

³ The Guides do not, however, establish standards for environmental performance or prescribe testing protocols.

how to comply with the law. The proposed study will compare participant responses regarding the meaning of such claims across different products. Specifically, using a treatment-effect methodology, the study will examine whether respondents viewing organic and recycled content claims believe that these products have particular environmental benefits or attributes depending on the context in which they are presented. For “recycled content” claims, the study will present questions about products produced with materials sourced under different scenarios and compare participant responses to those scenarios. Those sources include products recycled by consumers, and those from manufacturing other products and reprocessed to varying degrees.

The study will also examine how respondents understand the term “organic” for claims involving products not covered by the National Organic Program (NOP) (e.g., mattresses and dry cleaning).⁴ The FTC staff will use the study results, along with other information such as public comments, in considering whether to recommend that the Commission propose revisions to the Green Guides.

Having considered the costs and benefits of various data collection methods, the FTC has concluded that an Internet panel with nationwide coverage will provide the most efficient way to meet the research objectives. We will draw participants from an Internet panel maintained by a commercial firm. All participation will be voluntary. While the results will not be generalizable to the U.S. population, they will provide useful insights into consumer understanding of the claims being considered, particularly when comparing the responses to various scenarios to determine how consumers may view those scenarios differently. The FTC has contracted with IPSOS, a consumer research firm with substantial experience assessing consumer communications via the Internet and other alternative protocols, to administer the Internet study.

B. PRA Burden Analysis

Staff is revising certain prior assumptions⁵ based on a more precise target population for completing the questionnaire and further consultation with its contractor regarding the anticipated response rate. IPSOS anticipates that 10 percent of those invited to participate in the study will

complete the questionnaire. Accordingly, IPSOS might contact as many as 80,000 persons to achieve the study’s goal of surveying 8,000 respondents.

As before, staff estimates that respondents to the Internet questionnaire will require, on average, approximately 20 minutes to complete it. Staff will pretest the questionnaire with approximately 100 respondents to ensure that all questions are easily understood. The pretest will total approximately 38 hours cumulatively (100 respondents × 23 minutes each), allowing for an extra three minutes per respondent for questions.

For the full study, FTC staff now accounts in its estimates both for those who will complete the questionnaire and those who will not. Cumulatively, those completing it will require approximately 2,667 hours (8,000 persons × 20 minutes each). Staff projects that those who will prematurely end the process will do so in under one minute; thus taking 1,200 hours, in total. [(80,000 total contacts—8,000 persons completing the questionnaire) × 1 minute each]. Cumulatively, then, complete and partial surveying of 80,000 persons will total about 3,867 hours.

For the pretest, an additional 900 persons will prematurely end the process, which, cumulatively, totals an additional 15 hours.

Overall burden for the pretest and questionnaire would thus be 3,920 hours. The cost per respondent should be negligible. Participation is voluntary, and will not require any labor expenditures by respondents. There are no capital, start-up, operation, maintenance, or other similar costs to the respondents.

III. Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, federal agencies must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of information” means agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party.⁶ As required by section 3506(c)(2) of the PRA, the FTC published a notice seeking public comment on the proposed collections of information. See 79 FR 16330 (Mar. 25, 2014). In response, the Commission received three comments.⁷ Section IV

⁶ 44 U.S.C. 3502(3); 5 CFR 1320.3(c).

⁷ The Commission received comments from the Organic Trade Association (#562–00008); Iberdrola Renewables (#562–00007); and the Natural Marketing Institute (NMI) (#562–00005), available

below sets forth FTC staff’s analysis of these comments.

Pursuant to the OMB regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, that implement the PRA, the Commission is providing this second opportunity for public comment. All comments should be filed as prescribed in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below, and must be received on or before October 20, 2014.

IV. Analysis of Comments Received

As noted above, the Commission received three comments regarding the proposed collections of information. Each comment is discussed below:

Organic Trade Association: The Organic Trade Association (OTA) provided five recommendations for the study. First, it urged the FTC to refrain from conducting research on products already covered by the USDA’s NOP. Second, it suggested that the FTC explore “consumer trust in organic labeling” related to products outside of the NOP’s coverage. Third, it recommended that the FTC draft an enforcement policy related to such products. Fourth, it asked the FTC to monitor and take enforcement action against misleading “organic” claims for products not subject to USDA authority. Finally, OTA suggested that the FTC consider OTA’s own research projects related to organic issues, the *U.S. Families’ Organic Attitudes and Beliefs Study* and OTA’s *Organic Industry Survey*, updated versions of which will be available soon.

Consistent with OTA’s recommendations, the FTC staff plans to focus only on organic claims involving products not clearly subject to current USDA requirements, such as dry cleaning or mattresses. In implementing this approach, the study will include several questions asking how respondents believe “organic” claims to be regulated, thus exploring their understanding of such claims. In addition, as explained earlier in this Notice, the FTC staff will use the results of the research, as well as other available studies, to determine whether to recommend development of further guidance related to such claims. The results will also help the FTC staff in considering appropriate enforcement against misleading claims for products not subject to NOP authority.

National Marketing Institute: NMI encouraged the FTC to consider NMI’s research services for the study. NMI explained that it has conducted consumer surveys for several years on a

at <http://www.ftc.gov/policy/public-comments/initiative-562>.

⁴ The NOP is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

⁵ See 79 FR 16330 (Mar. 25, 2014).

variety of environmental claims including consumer packaging and recycling habits, as well as consumer attitudes, trust, and purchasing behaviors related to organic products. NMI contended that it could provide information about cost, timing, and specific participation procedures. It noted that data results are typically available five weeks after collection.

As explained in this Notice, the FTC has already contracted through the normal competitively bid process with a firm experienced in such consumer studies to field this research project. This contracting process is complete.

Iberdrola Renewables: Iberdrola Renewables expressed general support for the overall objective of the Green Guides—to ensure the “honesty, accuracy, and integrity of environmental marketing claims.”

V. Request for Comment

Pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the reporting 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.

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before October 20, 2014. Write “Green Marketing Consumer Perception Study, Project No. P954501” 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 obtained from any person and which is privileged or confidential,” as provided 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).⁸ Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel 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/organicstudypra2>, 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 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. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Comments on the information collection requirements subject to review under the PRA should additionally be submitted to OMB. If sent by U.S. mail, they should be addressed to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for the Federal Trade Commission, New Executive Office

⁸ 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).

Building, Docket Library, Room 10102, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503. Comments sent to OMB by U.S. postal mail, however, are subject to delays due to heightened security precautions. Thus, comments instead should be sent by facsimile to (202) 395-5806.

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 October 20, 2014. 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>.

David C. Shonka,

Principal Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2014-22359 Filed 9-18-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 122 3287]

John Matthew Dwyer III; 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 or deceptive acts or practices. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft 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 October 14, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/healthylifedwyerconsent> 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 John Matthew Dwyer III, a/k/a Matthew Dwyer; File No. 122 3287” on your comment and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/healthylifedwyerconsent> 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