

advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicole Ongele, FCC, via email PRA@fcc.gov and to nicole.ongele@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Nicole Ongele, (202) 418–2991.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1158.

Title: Transparency Rule Disclosures, Safeguarding and Securing the Open internet, WC Docket No. 23–320 *et al.*
Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently-approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, Not-for-profit entities; State, local, or Tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 2,259 respondents; 2,259 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 32.7 hours (average).

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement; third party disclosure requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory. Statutory authority for these collections is contained in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 201, 202, 208, 217, 257, 301, 303, 316, 332, 403, 501, 503 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, as amended, and 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 153, 154, 160, 163, 201, 202, 208, 217, 257, 301, 303, 316, 332, 403, 501, 503, and 1302.

Total Annual Burden: 73,869 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Needs and Uses: As part of this revision, the title of this information collection will be updated to “Transparency Rule Disclosures, Safeguarding and Securing the Open internet, WC Docket No. 23–320, *et al.*” The Transparency Rule modified in the *Safeguarding and Securing the internet Declaratory Ruling, Order, Report and Order, and Order on Reconsideration*, WC Docket No. 23–320 *et al.*, FCC 24–52, requires all providers of broadband internet access service (BIAS) to publicly disclose accurate information regarding the network management practices, performance, and commercial terms of their BIAS sufficient for

consumers to make informed choices regarding use of such services and for content, application, service, and device providers to develop, market, and maintain internet offerings. The rules ensure transparency and continued internet openness, while making clear that BIAS providers can manage their networks effectively. The Commission anticipates that small entities may have less of a burden and larger entities may have more of a burden than the average compliance burden. This is because larger BIAS providers serve more customers, are more likely to serve multiple geographic regions, are more likely to offer more service tiers, and are not eligible to avail themselves of the temporary (with the potential to become permanent) exemptions from the Transparency Rule enhancements granted to BIAS providers that have 100,000 or fewer broadband subscribers.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–15750 Filed 7–17–24; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: Tuesday, July 23, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. and its continuation at the conclusion of the open meeting on July 25, 2024.

PLACE: 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC and virtual. (This meeting will be a hybrid meeting.)

STATUS: This meeting will be closed to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Compliance matters pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30109.

Matters relating to internal personnel decisions, or internal rules and practices.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Judith Ingram, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

(Authority: Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b)

Vicktorija J. Allen,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2024–15970 Filed 7–16–24; 4:15 pm]

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FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. FMC–2024–0005]

Controlled Carriers Under the Shipping Act of 1984

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission is publishing an updated list of controlled carriers, *i.e.*, ocean common carriers operating in U.S.-foreign trades that are, or whose operating assets are, directly or indirectly owned or controlled by foreign governments. Such carriers are subject to increased regulatory oversight by the Commission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Eng, Secretary; Phone: (202) 523–5725; Email: secretary@fmc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Maritime Commission is updating the list of controlled carriers to add an entity that qualifies as a controlled carrier. The Shipping Act of 1984, as amended (Shipping Act), defines a “controlled carrier” as an ocean common carrier that is, or whose operating assets are, directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a government. 46 U.S.C. 40102(9). Ownership or control by a government is deemed to exist for a carrier if (1) a majority of the interest in the carrier is owned or controlled in any manner by that government, an agency of that government, or a public or private person controlled by that government, or (2) that government has the right to appoint or disapprove the appointment of a majority of the directors, the chief operating officer, or the chief executive officer of the carrier. *Id.*; 46 CFR 565.2(a).

As required by the Shipping Act, controlled carriers are subject to enhanced oversight by the Commission. For example, 46 U.S.C. 40701(b) provides that the Commission may, after providing notice and opportunity for a hearing, prohibit the publication or use of a rate, charge, classification, rule, or regulation that a controlled carrier has failed to demonstrate is just and reasonable. *See* 46 U.S.C. 40701(b). In addition, 46 U.S.C. 40502(f) provides that in an action for a breach of a service contract, the dispute resolution forum cannot in any way be controlled by or affiliated with a controlled carrier or by the government that owns or controls the carrier. *See* 46 U.S.C. 40502(f). Congress enacted these protections to ensure that controlled carriers, whose marketplace decision making can be influenced by foreign governmental