specific consent for using precise geolocation and driver behavior data and sell that same data to third parties, including consumer reporting agencies that compile consumer reports with the data for insurance purposes. As a result of these practices, consumers have experienced loss of auto insurance coverage, unexpected increases in insurance premiums, as well as the loss of privacy about sensitive locations they visit and their day-to-day movements.

The Commission's proposed a two-count complaint alleges that Respondents violated section 5(a) of the FTC Act by (1) unfairly using and disclosing precise geolocation and driver behavior data without taking reasonable steps to obtain consumers' affirmative express consent prior to collection, and (2) deceptively failing to disclose Respondents' uses and disclosure of that same data. With respect to the first count, the proposed complaint alleges that Respondents do not obtain affirmative express consent to sell consumers' precise geolocation and driver behavior data to third parties, including consumer reporting agencies. The proposed complaint alleges that this practice caused, or is likely to cause, substantial injury to consumers that is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition and is not reasonably avoidable by consumers themselves. With respect to the second count, the proposed complaint alleges that Respondents' failure to disclose their actual use and sharing of drivers' precise geolocation and driver behavior data was deceptive; Respondents did not disclose to consumers that it would be sharing this data with third parties, including consumer reporting agencies for insurance purposes, which led to consumers being denied auto insurance coverage and having their auto insurance premiums increased.

Summary of Proposed Order With Respondents

The Proposed Order contains injunctive relief designed to prevent Respondents from engaging in the same or similar acts or practices in the future. Provision I prohibits Respondents for five years from sharing certain geolocation and driver behavior data with consumer reporting agencies. Provision II requires Respondents to obtain affirmative express consent prior to the collection, use, and sharing of certain geolocation and driver behavior data. This provision includes carve-outs for, among other things, responding to consumer-initiated communication, safety-enhancing research and development, diagnostics and prognostics, and providing necessary information in case of an emergency. Provision III requires that Respondents provide consumers the ability to withhold or withdraw affirmative express consent to the collection, use, and sharing of certain geolocation and driver behavior data. Provision IV limits Respondents' data collection to that which is reasonably necessary to fulfill the specific purpose for which it was collected.

Provision V requires Respondents to create a retention schedule for certain geolocation and driver behavior data they collect that is tied to the purpose for which the data is collected, the business need for retaining it, and the timeframe for deleting it. Provision VI requires Respondents to delete certain geolocation and driver behavior data previously collected without consumers' affirmative express consent. It also provides Respondents the opportunity to obtain consumers' affirmative express consent to retain previously collected geolocation and driver behavior data. This provision includes exceptions for safety, warranties, prognostics and diagnostics, legal or regulatory requirements, and research and development. Provision VII requires Respondents to provide all consumers the ability to request a copy of their geolocation and driver behavior data and to request that such data be deleted. Provision VIII requires Respondents to request third parties with whom it has previously shared certain geolocation and driver behavior data to delete that data and to not engage in further sharing with third parties that fail to respond to such requests. Provision IX requires Respondents to ensure consumers can disable collection of precise geolocation data from their vehicles. The provision includes exceptions for emergency response and responding to consumer-initiated requests. Provision X provides consumers the ability to fully opt out of collection of all data with narrow exclusions for consumer-initiated communication, safety, and over-the-air updates. This provision is unique to the Proposed Order. Provision XI prohibits Respondents from misrepresenting information regarding their collection, use, sharing, and deletion of consumers' geolocation and driver behavior data.

Provisions XII–XV are reporting and compliance provisions, which include recordkeeping requirements and provisions requiring Respondents to provide information or documents necessary for the Commission to monitor compliance. Provision XVI states that the Proposed Order will remain in effect for 20 years, with certain exceptions.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the Proposed Order, and it is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the complaint or Proposed Order, or to modify the Proposed Order's terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

Joel Christie,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–01940 Filed 1–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 161 0215/Docket No. C–4604]

Petition of Enbridge Inc. To Reopen and Set Aside Order

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Announcement of petition; request for comment.

SUMMARY: Enbridge Inc. (''Enbridge'' or ''the company'') has requested that the Federal Trade Commission (''FTC'' or ''Commission'') reopen and set aside the Commission's Decision and Order entered on March 22, 2017 (the ''Order''), concerning ownership interests in competing natural gas pipelines. The company wants the FTC to set aside the Order given changes in the factual conditions that led to its entry almost eight years ago. Publication of the petition from Enbridge is not intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 3, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file comments online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Please write: ''Enbridge Petition to Reopen; Docket No. C–4604'' on your comment and file your comment online at *www.regulations.gov* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, please mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Stop H–144 (Annex E), Washington, DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maribeth Petrizzi (202–326–2564), Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(g) of the Federal Trade

Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(g), and FTC Rule 2.51, 16 CFR 2.51, notice is hereby given that the above-captioned petition has been filed with the Secretary of the Commission and is being placed on the public record for a period of 30 days. After the period for public comments has expired and no later than one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date of the filing of the request, the Commission shall determine whether to reopen the proceeding and modify or set aside the Order as requested. In making its determination, the Commission will consider, among other information, all timely and responsive comments submitted in connection with this notice.

The text of petition is provided below. An electronic copy of the filed petition and the exhibits attached to it can be obtained from the FTC website at this web address: *https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/c4604enbridgepetitiontoreopenmodify.pdf.*

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before March 3, 2025. Write ''Enbridge Petition to Reopen; Docket No. C–4604'' 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 *www.regulations.gov* website.

Because of the agency's heightened security screening, postal mail addressed to the Commission will be subject to delay. We strongly encourage you to submit your comments online through the *www.regulations.gov* website. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, write ''Enbridge Petition to Reopen; Docket No. C–4604'' on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Stop H–144 (Annex E), Washington, DC 20580. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by overnight service.

Because your comment will be placed on the publicly accessible website at *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 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 be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled ''Confidential,'' and must comply with FTC Rule 4.9(c). 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). 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 on *www.regulations.gov*—as legally required by FTC Rule 4.9(b)—we cannot redact or remove your comment from that website, 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.

Visit the FTC website at *https://www.ftc.gov* to read this document and the news release describing this matter. 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 3, 2025. 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.*

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 46, 5 U.S.C. 552.

Joel Christie,

Acting Secretary.

Text of Petition of Enbridge Inc. To Reopen and Set Aside the Decision and Order

Under section 5(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 14 U.S.C. 45(b), and § 2.51 of the Federal Trade Commission Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 2.51, Respondent Enbridge Inc. (''Enbridge'') respectfully requests that the Commission reopen and set aside the Commission's Decision and Order entered on March 22, 2017, in Docket No. C–4604 (the ''Order'') because Enbridge no longer holds an indirect ownership interest in the Discovery Pipeline, which was the indirect ownership interest giving rise to the Order.

The Commission entered the Order to address the potential that the merger of Enbridge and Spectra Energy Corp. (''Spectra'') would reduce competition between two natural gas pipelines in deep offshore gas-producing regions in the Gulf of Mexico: (1) the Walker Ridge Pipeline, which Enbridge owned and operated through a wholly-owned subsidiary, and (2) the Discovery Pipeline. Williams Partners, LP (which is now Williams Companies, Inc. and is referred to in both organizational forms herein as ''Williams'') had majority control of the Discovery Pipeline and was the operator; Spectra had an indirect, minority ownership interest through its interests in DCP Midstream, LLC (''DCP''). Among other things, the Order required Enbridge both (1) to prevent access to, or the disclosure or use of, competitively sensitive information that could facilitate coordination between the Walker Ridge Pipeline and the Discovery Pipeline and (2) to restrict its ability to exercise contractual rights that could diminish the Discovery Pipeline's ability to compete against the Walker Ridge Pipeline.

On August 1, 2024, Williams acquired the entirety of DCP's minority interest in the Discovery Pipeline, as reflected in the Assignment and Assumption Agreement between DCP Asset Holdings, LP, and Williams Field Services Group, LLC, attached hereto as Exhibit 1 (and for which confidential treatment is requested). *See also* Williams Companies Inc., Quarterly Report (Form 10Q), at 36 (Aug. 5, 2024), *https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/0000107263/000010726324000077/wmb-20240630.htm.* After the acquisition by Williams, Enbridge no longer has an interest in the Discovery Pipeline that would provide access to competitively sensitive information concerning the Discovery Pipeline, or an ability to influence decisions concerning the Discovery Pipeline. In light of these changed circumstances, Enbridge hereby petitions the Commission to reopen and set aside the Order.

I. Background

A. Initial Transaction

On September 5, 2016, Enbridge and Spectra entered into a merger agreement. Commission staff raised concerns that the merger would violate section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18, and section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 45. Specifically, Commission staff alleged that the merger was likely to reduce competition by facilitating coordination between the Walker Ridge Pipeline and the Discovery Pipeline. As a means of resolving those concerns, Enbridge and Spectra entered into a Consent Agreement in which they agreed to comply with a Decision and Order. The Commission approved the Decision and Order on March 22, 2017.

B. The Order

The Order imposes restrictions to ensure that competitively sensitive information related to Williams or the Discovery Pipeline is not made available to, or used by, Enbridge employees associated with the Walker Ridge Pipeline. Provision II.C restricts those Enbridge employees from influencing operational decisions pertaining to the Discovery Pipeline. Provision II.B of the Order also restricts the disclosure of competitively sensitive information concerning the Walker Ridge Pipeline to entities with an interest in the Discovery Pipeline.

Under Provision II.D of the Order, Enbridge is responsible for ensuring compliance with the terms of the Order, and is directed to distribute information and training regarding the Order on an annual basis. Additionally, a monitor was in place for five years following the closing of the merger.

C. Enbridge's Compliance With the Order

Enbridge filed compliance reports with the Commission on March 29, 2017, May 23, 2017, February 15, 2018, February 14, 2019, February 10, 2020, February 11, 2021, February 8, 2022, February 16, 2023, and February 15, 2024. In accordance with its responsibilities under the Order, Enbridge put in place policies and procedures to ensure that those involved in the Discovery Pipeline, as well as employees and contractors who become involved in Enbridge's offshore operations, received training as part of a standardized onboarding process on the information restrictions put in place. Moreover, Enbridge circulated an annual training guidance to (i) its representatives involved in the oversight of the Discovery Pipeline as well as those assisting them in their duties, (ii) the entities through which Enbridge had indirect ownership of the Discovery Pipeline, and (iii) all employees and contractors involved in Enbridge's offshore operations. Since the entry of the Order, no remedial actions have been necessary to address breaches of the information restrictions imposed by the Commission.

D. Elimination of Enbridge's Interest in the Discovery Pipeline

On August 1, 2024, Williams acquired DCP's interest in Discovery Producer Services, LLC. The acquisition eliminated Enbridge's indirect interest in the Discovery Pipeline, and, as set forth in the declaration attached hereto as Exhibit 2, Enbridge has no current intention of acquiring any further interest in the Discovery Pipeline in the future, either directly or indirectly.

II. The Commission Should Reopen and Set Aside the Order in View of the Changed Conditions of Fact and the Public Interest

A. Changed Conditions of Fact

Section 5(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(b), and § 2.51(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 2.51(b), provide that the Commission may reopen and modify an order if the respondent makes a satisfactory showing that changed conditions of fact or law require the order to be altered, modified, or set aside, or that the public interest so requires. The Commission has stated that a ''satisfactory showing sufficient to require reopening is made when a request identified significant changes in circumstances and shows that the changes eliminate the need for the order or make continued application of it inequitable or harmful to competition.'' *Eli Lilly & Co.,* Dkt. No. C–3594, Order Reopening and Setting Aside Order, at 2 (May 13, 1999).

In cases such as this, where the Respondent has no ownership interest in the business covered by the Order, the Commission has recognized that ''the factual premise underlying the concerns that led to entry of the Order'' has substantially changed, and setting aside the Order is justified. *Entergy Corp.,* Dkt. No. C–3998, Order Reopening and Setting Aside Order, at 3 (July 1, 2005); *see also Johnson & Johnson,* Dkt. No. C–4154, Order Reopening and Setting Aside Order (May 25, 2006), at 4 (finding that ''there is no reason to keep the Order in place'' where there is no longer any reason to be concerned about the potential harm to competition that formed the ''basic premise of the Order'').

The elimination of Enbridge's indirect ownership interest in the Discovery Pipeline constitutes a changed condition of fact that justifies the Commission to set aside the Order. The Order was entered to ensure that, after its merger with Spectra, Enbridge's indirect interest in the Discovery Pipeline would not reduce competition between the Discovery Pipeline and the Walker Ridge Pipeline. Enbridge no longer has an interest in the Discovery Pipeline. Thus, the need for an Order to restrict the conduct of Enbridge and its employees is no longer necessary to ensure the independent operation of, and competition between, the Discovery Pipeline and the Walker Ridge Pipeline.

B. Public Interest

Because changed circumstances warrant reopening and setting aside the order here, it is not necessary for the Commission to consider whether setting aside the Order would serve the public interest. *See Entergy Corp.,* Order Reopening and Setting Aside Order, at 3 (''[W]e do not need to assess the sufficiency of Entergy's and EKLP's public interest showing because the Commission has determined that Entergy and EKLP have made the requisite satisfactory showing that changed conditions of fact require the Order to be reopened and set aside.''). However, should the Commission deem it necessary to assess the public interest in setting aside the Order, it would be in the public interest.

Enbridge meets the public interest requirement of § 2.51(b) because, among other reasons, ''the order in whole or in part is no longer needed.'' Requests to Reopen, 65 FR 50,636, 50,637 (Aug. 21, 2000) (amending 16 CFR 2.51(b)). As a result of Williams's acquisition, Enbridge no longer has an interest in the Discovery Pipeline, and thus, the public interest is no longer served by the Order. At the same time, setting aside the Order would eliminate the unnecessary costs and burdens to Enbridge and the Commission during the remainder of the term of the Order.

III. Conclusion

Enbridge respectfully requests that the Commission reopen and set aside the Order. Setting aside the Order is justified by changed conditions of fact and is consistent with the public interest.

Dated: December 13, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

s/Joseph Matelis

Joseph Matelis, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, 1700 New York Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20007, Attorney for Respondent Enbridge.

[FR Doc. 2025–01939 Filed 1–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–751 and 731–TA–1729 (Preliminary)]

Erythritol From China

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of erythritol from China, provided for in subheading 2905.49.40 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and alleged to be subsidized by the government of China.[2] [3]

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of scheduling. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations. As provided in section 207.20 of the Commission's rules, the Director of the Office of Investigations will circulate draft questionnaires for the final phase of the investigations to parties to the investigations, placing copies on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*), for comment.

Background

On December 13, 2024, Cargill, Incorporated, Wayzata, Minnesota filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of erythritol from China. Accordingly, effective December 13, 2024, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–751 and antidumping duty investigation No. 731–TA–1729 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of December 19, 2024 (89 FR 103876). The Commission conducted its conference on January 3, 2025. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on January 27, 2025. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5583 (February 2025), entitled *Erythritol from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–751 and 731–TA–1729 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 27, 2025.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2025–01970 Filed 1–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–748–749 and 731–TA–1726–1727 (Preliminary)]

Float Glass Products From China and Malaysia

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of float glass products from China and Malaysia, provided for in subheadings 7005.10.80, 7005.21.10, 7005.21.20, 7005.29.18, 7005.29.25, 7006.00.40, 7007.19.00, 7007.29.00, 7008.00.00, 7009.91.50, and 7009.92.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and imports of the subject merchandise from China and Malaysia that are alleged to be subsidized by the governments of China and Malaysia.[2] [3]

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Any other party may file an entry of appearance for the final phase of the investigations after publication of the final phase notice of

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 90 FR 1957 and 90 FR 1962 (January 10, 2025).

[3] Commissioner Rhonda Schmidtlein not participating.

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 90 FR 1435 and 90 FR 1443, January 8, 2025.

[3] Commissioner Johanson determined that there is a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry is threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports. Commissioner Schmidtlein did not participate in the vote.