

License Number: 018332F.
Name: Pioneer Logistics, Inc.
Address: 2300 Higgins Road, Suite 204,
 Elk Grove Village, IL 60007.
Date Revoked: August 25, 2005.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.

License Number: 018948NF.
Name: Reliable International Logistics,
 Inc.
Address: 33442 Western Avenue, Union
 City, CA 94587.
Date Revoked: August 14, 2005.
Reason: Failed to maintain valid bonds.

License Number: 009602N.
Name: Sea Traders Line, Inc.
Address: 2350 North Sam Houston
 Pkwy East, Suite 750, Houston, TX
 77032.

Date Revoked: September 15, 2005.
Reason: Failed to maintain a valid bond.
License Number: 019102N.
Name: Starlink Consolidation Service
 (New York), Inc.
Address: JFK Cargo Area, Bldg., #75,
 North Hangar Rd., Suite #230,
 Jamaica, NY 11430.
Date Revoked: July 26, 2005.
Reason: Surrendered license
 voluntarily.

License Number: 004408F.
Name: Richard A. Banuelos dba Surface
 Sea Forwarding.
Address: 8432 Lindante Drive, Whittier,
 CA 90903.
Date Revoked: August 29, 2005.
Reason: Surrendered license
 voluntarily.

License Number: 004408F.
Name: Richard A. Banuelos dba Surface
 Sea Forwarding.
Address: 8432 Lindante Drive, Whittier,
 CA 90903.
Date Revoked: August 29, 2005.
Reason: Surrendered license
 voluntarily.

License Number: 004408F.
Name: Richard A. Banuelos dba Surface
 Sea Forwarding.
Address: 8432 Lindante Drive, Whittier,
 CA 90903.
Date Revoked: August 29, 2005.
Reason: Surrendered license
 voluntarily.

License Number: 004408F.
Name: Richard A. Banuelos dba Surface
 Sea Forwarding.
Address: 8432 Lindante Drive, Whittier,
 CA 90903.
Date Revoked: August 29, 2005.
Reason: Surrendered license
 voluntarily.

Sandra L. Kusumoto,

*Director, Bureau of Certification and
 Licensing.*

[FR Doc. 05-19367 Filed 9-27-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

**Ocean Transportation Intermediary
 License Applicants**

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission an application for license as a Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier and Ocean Freight Forwarder—Ocean Transportation Intermediary pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 as amended (46 U.S.C. app. 1718 and 46 CFR part 515).

Persons knowing of any reason why the following applicants should not receive a license are requested to contact the Office of Transportation Intermediaries, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573.

Non-Vessel—Operating Common Carrier
 Ocean Transportation Intermediary
 Applicants:

Global Port Ship Lines, Inc., 11067
 60th Avenue, Prole, IA 50229.
Officers: Timothy Stephen
 Mansfield, Secretary (Qualifying
 Individual) Timothy F. Pontier,
 President.

Amer-Asia Trading Corporation, 99-
 984 Iwaena Street, Aiea, HI 96701.
Officers: Ove-Christensen, Asst.
 Secretary (Qualifying Individual)
 Thang Huy Pham, President.

NSM Logistics, Inc. dba Skyy
 Logistics, Inc., 163 Burlington Path
 Road, Suite H, Cream Ridge, NJ
 08514. *Officer:* Sandeep Sharma,
 President (Qualifying Individual).

Oceanika Express, Inc., 8231 NW 68
 Street, Miami, FL 33166. *Officer:*
 Luis Suarez, President (Qualifying
 Individual).

Marco Polo Logistics (Chi) Inc., 10929
 Franklin Drive, Unit W, Franklin
 Park, IL 60131. *Officers:* Philip Lee,
 CFO (Qualifying Individual) James
 Ya-Hsiung Wu, President.

Non-Vessel—Operating Common Carrier
 and Ocean Freight Forwarder
 Transportation Intermediary
 Applicants:

R.T.I. Shipping Inc., 191-03 Jamiaca
 Aveune, Hollis, NY 11423. *Officers:*
 Romain Singh, Owner (Qualifying
 Individual) Tyrone Singh, Owner.

Anchor Global (USA), Inc., 11133
 Oakton Road, Oackton, VA 22124.
Officers: Ellen Haiyan Sun, Vice
 President (Qualifying Individual)
 Hao Peng, President.

General Logistics Solutions, Corp.,
 3520 NW 115th Avenue, Miami, FL
 33178. *Officer:* Alejandro Orsini,
 President (Qualifying Individual).

Servicios Hondurenos, 6601 Hillcroft,
 Suite 207, Houston, TX 77081,
 Francis Mendez Alvarez, Sole
 Proprietor.

Ocean Freight Forwarder—Ocean
 Transportation Intermediary
 Applicants:

ACD Cargo, Inc., 7100 N.W. 36th
 Avenue, Miami, FL 33147. *Officer:*
 Maria (a/k/a Mercy Flores,
 President (Qualifying Individual)
 Jair Alberto Pitty, Partner.

Oceanpac Transport, Inc., 1428 Brett
 Place, Unit 81, San Pedro, CA
 90732. *Officers:* Nobuyuki Kase,
 President (Qualifying Individual)
 Fumiko Kase, CFO.

Dated: September 23, 2005.

Karen V. Gregory,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05-19365 Filed 9-27-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The information collection requirements described below will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through December 31, 2008 the current PRA clearances for information collection requirements contained in four product labeling rules enforced by the Commission. Those clearances expire on December 31, 2005.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments. Comments should refer to “Apparel Rules: FTC File No. P948404” to facilitate the organization of comments. A comment filed in paper form should include this reference both in the text and on the envelope and should be mailed or delivered, with two complete copies, to the following address: Federal Trade Commission/Office of the Secretary, Room H-135 (Annex J), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Because paper mail in the Washington area and at the Commission is subject to delay, please consider submitting your comments in electronic form, (in ASCII format, WordPerfect, or Microsoft Word) as part of or as an attachment to e-mail messages directed to the following e-mail box: paperworkcomment@ftc.gov. However, if the comment contains any material for which confidential treatment is requested, it must be filed in paper form, and the first page of the document must be clearly labeled “Confidential.”¹

The FTC Act and other laws the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. All timely and responsive public comments will be considered by the Commission and will be available to

¹ Commission Rule 4.2(d), 16 CFR 4.2(d). The comment must be accompanied by an explicit request for confidential treatment, including the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. The request will be granted or denied by the Commission’s General Counsel, consistent with applicable law and the public interest. See Commission Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

the public on the FTC Web site, to the extent practicable, at www.ftc.gov. As a matter of discretion, the FTC makes every effort to remove home contact information for individuals from the public comments it receives before placing those comments on the FTC Web site. More information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, may be found in the FTC's privacy policy at <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed as follows:

For the Fur Act Regulations, Wool Act Regulations, and Textile Act Regulations, contact Carol Jennings, Attorney, Enforcement Division, Bureau of Consumer Protection, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2996.

For the Care Labeling Rule, contact Connie Vecellio, Attorney, Enforcement Division, Bureau of Consumer Protection, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-2996.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA, 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. 44 U.S.C. 3502(3), 5 CFR 1320.3(C). As required by section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC is providing this opportunity for public comment before requesting that OMB extend the existing paperwork clearance for the regulations noted herein.

The FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (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

on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. All comments should be filed as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** section above, and must be received on or before November 28, 2005.

Staff's burden estimates for the four rules in question are based on data from the Bureau of Census, U.S. Customs and International Trade Commission, the Department of Labor, and data or other input from industry sources. The relevant information collection requirements within these rules and corresponding burden estimates follow.

1. Regulations Under the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69 et seq. ("Fur Act") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0099)

The Fur Act prohibits the misbranding and false advertising of fur products. The Fur Act Regulations, 16 CFR 301, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions, and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing these regulations. The Regulations also provide a procedure for exemption from certain disclosure provisions under the Fur Act.

Estimated annual hours burden: 168,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (54,080 hours for recordkeeping + 113,633 hours for disclosure).

Recordkeeping: The Regulations require that retailers, manufacturers, processors, and importers of furs and fur products keep certain records in addition to those they may keep in the ordinary course of business. Staff estimates that 1,300 retailers incur an average recordkeeping burden of about 13 hours per year (16,900 hours total); 115 manufacturers and fur processors combined incur an average recordkeeping burden of about 52 hours per year (5,980 total); and 1,200 importers of furs and fur products incur an average recordkeeping burden of 26 hours per year (31,200 hours total). The combined recordkeeping burden for the

industry is approximately 54,080 hours annually.

Disclosure: Staff estimates that 1,400 respondents (100 manufacturers + 1,300 retail sellers of fur garments) each require an average of 20 hours per year to determine label content (28,000 hours total), and an average of five hours per year to draft and order labels (7,000 hours total). Staff estimates that the total number of garments subject to the fur labeling requirements is approximately 3,000,000.² Staff estimates that for approximately half of these garments, labels are attached manually, requiring approximately two minutes per garment for a total of 50,000 hours annually. For the remaining 1,500,000, the process of attaching labels is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 1,000 hours (rounded to the nearest thousand). Thus, the total burden for attaching labels is 51,000 hours, and the total burden for labeling garments is 86,000 hours per year.

Staff estimates that the incremental burden associated with the Regulations' invoice disclosure requirement, beyond the time that would be devoted to preparing invoices in its absence, is approximately 30 seconds per invoice.³ The invoice disclosure requirement applies to fur garments, which are generally sold individually, and fur pelts, which are generally sold in groups of at least 50, on average. Assuming invoices are prepared for sales of 3,000,000 garments and 160,000 groups (an estimated 8 million pelts ÷ 50) each of imported and domestic pelts, the invoice disclosure requirement entails an estimated total burden of 26,333 hours.

Staff estimates that the Regulations' advertising disclosure requirements impose an average burden of one hour per year for each of the approximately 1,300 domestic fur retailers, or a total of 1,300 hours.

Thus, staff estimates the total disclosure burden to be approximately 113,633 hours (86,000 hours for labeling + 26,333 hours for invoices + 1,300 hours for advertising).

Estimated annual cost burden: \$2,153,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

² The total number of fur garments, fur-trimmed garments, and fur accessories is estimated to be approximately 3,500,000, based on International Trade Commission data. Of that number, approximately 500,000 items are estimated to be exempt from the labeling requirements pursuant to 16 CFR 301.39 (items where either the cost of the fur trim to the manufacturer or the manufacturer's

selling price for the finished product is less than \$150 are exempt).

³ The invoice disclosure burden for PRA purposes excludes the time that respondents would spend for invoicing, apart from the Fur Act Regulations, in the ordinary course of business. See 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

⁴ Per industry sources, most fur labeling is done in the U.S., and this rate is reflective of an average domestic hourly wage for such tasks. Conversely, attaching labels with regard to the others regulations discussed herein is mostly performed by foreign labor, as detailed in note 5.

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 28,000 | \$560,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 7,000 | 91,000 |
| Attach labels | 48.50 | 51,000 | 433,500 |
| Invoice disclosures | 13.00 | 26,333 | 342,329 |
| Prepare advertising disclosures | 18.00 | 1,300 | 23,400 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 54,080 | 703,040 |
| Total | | | 2,153,269 |

Staff believes that there are no current start-up costs or other capital costs associated with the Regulations. Because the labeling of fur products has been an integral part of the manufacturing process for decades, manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary to comply with the Regulations' labeling requirements. Industry sources indicate that much of the information required by the Fur Act and its implementing Regulations would be included on the product label even absent the regulations. Similarly, invoicing, recordkeeping, and advertising disclosures are tasks performed in the ordinary course of business so that covered firms would incur no additional capital or other non-labor costs as a result of the Act or the Regulations.

2. Regulations Under the Wool Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 68 et seq. ("Wool Act") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0100)

The Wool Act prohibits the misbranding of wool products. The Wool Act Regulations, 16 CFR 300, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Regulations.

Estimated annual hours burden: 407,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (80,000 recordkeeping hours + 326,667 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that approximately 4,000 wool firms are subject to the Regulations' recordkeeping requirements. Based on an average annual burden of 20 hours per firm, the total recordkeeping burden is 80,000 hours.

Disclosure: Approximately 8,000 wool firms, producing or importing about 500,000,000 wool products annually, are subject to the Regulations'

disclosure requirements. Staff estimates the burden of determining label content to be 15 hours per year per respondent, or a total of 120,000 hours, and the burden of drafting and ordering labels to be 5 hours per respondent per year, or a total of 40,000 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is now fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 40 percent of all affected products. For the remaining 300,000,000 items (60 percent of 500,000,000), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 166,667 hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 326,667 hours. Staff believes that any additional burden associated with advertising disclosure requirements would be minimal (less than 10,000 hours) and can be subsumed within the burden estimates set forth above.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$4,460,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 120,000 | \$2,400,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 40,000 | 520,000 |
| Attach labels | ⁵ 3.00 | 166,667 | 500,001 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 80,000 | 1,040,000 |
| Total | | | \$4,460,001 |

Staff believes that there are no current start-up costs or other capital costs associated with the Regulations. Because the labeling of wool products has been an integral part of the manufacturing process for decades, manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary to comply with the Regulations. Based on knowledge of the industry, staff believes that much of the information required by the Wool Act and its implementing regulations would be included on the product label even absent their requirements. Similarly, recordkeeping and advertising disclosures are tasks performed in the ordinary course of business so that covered firms would incur no additional capital or other non-labor costs as a result of the Regulations.

3. Regulations Under The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70 et seq. ("Textile Act") (OMB Control Number: 3084-0101)

The Textile Act prohibits the misbranding and false advertising of

textile fiber products. The Textile Act Regulations, 16 CFR part 303, establish disclosure requirements that assist consumers in making informed purchasing decisions, and recordkeeping requirements that assist the Commission in enforcing the Regulations. The Regulations also contain a petition procedure for requesting the establishment of generic names for textile fibers.

Estimated annual hours burden: approximately 8,011,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (600,000 recordkeeping hours + 7,411,111 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that approximately 24,000 textile firms are subject to the Textile Regulations' recordkeeping requirements. Based on an average burden of 25 hours per firm, the total recordkeeping burden is 600,000 hours.

Disclosure: Approximately 32,000 textile firms, producing or importing about 19.9 billion textile fiber products annually, are subject to the Regulations' disclosure requirements.⁶ Staff

estimates the burden of determining label content to be 20 hours per year per respondent, or a total of 640,000 hours and the burden of drafting and ordering labels to be 5 hours per respondent per year, or a total of 160,000 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is now fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 40 percent of all affected products. For the remaining 11.9 billion items (60 percent of 19.9 billion), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 6,611,111 hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 7,411,111 hours. Staff believes that any additional burden associated with advertising disclosure requirements or the filing of generic fiber name petitions would be minimal (less than 10,000 hours) and can be subsumed within the burden estimates set forth above.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$42,513,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 640,000 | \$12,800,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 160,000 | 2,080,000 |
| Attach labels | ⁷ 3.00 | 6,611,111 | 19,833,333 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 600,000 | 7,800,000 |
| Total | | | 42,513,333 |

Staff believes that there are no current start-up costs or other capital costs associated with the Regulations. Because the labeling of textile products has been an integral part of the manufacturing process for decades,

manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary to comply with the Regulations' labeling requirements. Industry sources indicate that much of the information required by the Textile Act and its implementing rules would

be included on the product label even absent their requirements. Similarly, recordkeeping, invoicing, and advertising disclosures are tasks performed in the ordinary course of business so that covered firms would

⁵ For products that are imported, this work generally is done in the country where they are manufactured. According to information compiled by an industry trade association using data from the International Trade Commission, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 90% of apparel and other textile products used in the United States is imported. With the remaining 10% attributable to U.S. production at an approximate domestic hourly wage of \$8.50 to attach labels, staff has calculated a weighted average hourly wage of \$3 per hour attributable to U.S. and foreign labor combined. The estimated percentage of imports supplied by particular countries is based on trade data for 2001 compiled by the Office of Textiles and Apparel, International

Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. Wages in major textile exporting countries, factored into the above hourly wage estimate, were based on data published in February 2000 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (See "Wages, Benefits, Poverty Line, and Meeting Workers' Needs in the Apparel and Footwear Industries of Selected Countries," Table I-2: "Prevailing or Average Wages in the Manufacturing Sector and in the Footwear and Apparel Industries in Selected Countries, Latest Available Year").

⁶ The apparent consumption of garments in the U.S. in 2004 was 18.4 billion. Staff estimates that 1 billion garments are exempt from the Textile Act (i.e., any kind of headwear and garments made from

something other than a textile fiber product, such as leather) or are subject to a special exemption for hosiery products sold in packages where the label information is contained on the package. Based on available data, staff estimates that an additional 3 billion household textile products (non-garments, such as sheets, towels, blankets) were consumed. However, approximately .5 billion of all of these combined products (garments and non-garments) are subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act, not the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, because they contain some amount of wool. Thus, the estimated net total products subject to the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act is 19.9 billion.

⁷ See note 5.

incur no additional capital or other non-labor costs as a result of the Regulations.

4. *The Care Labeling Rule, 16 CFR Part 423 (OMB Control Number: 3084-0103)*

The Care Labeling Rule, 16 CFR Part 423, requires manufacturers and importers to attach a permanent care label to all covered textile clothing in order to assist consumers in making purchase decisions and in determining what method to use to clean their apparel. Also, manufacturers and importers of piece goods used to make textile clothing must provide the same care information on the end of each bolt or roll of fabric.

Estimated annual hours burden: 6,889,000 hours, rounded to the nearest

thousand (solely relating to disclosure⁸).

Staff estimates that approximately 24,700 manufacturers or importers of textile apparel, producing about 17.4 billion textile garments annually, are subject to the Rule's disclosure requirements. The burden of developing proper care instructions may vary greatly among firms, primarily based on the number of different lines of textile garments introduced per year that require new or revised care instructions. Staff estimates the burden of determining care instructions to be 43 hours each year per respondent, for a cumulative total of 1,062,100 hours. Staff further estimates that the burden of drafting and ordering labels is 2 hours

each year per respondent, for a total of 49,400 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 40 percent of the approximately 17.4 billion garments that are required to have care instructions on permanent labels.⁹ For the remaining 10.4 billion items (60 percent of 17.4 billion), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 5,777,778 hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 6,889,278 hours.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$39,218,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Determine care instructions | \$20.00 | 1,062,100 | \$21,242,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 49,400 | 642,200 |
| Attach labels | ¹⁰ 3.00 | 5,777,778 | 17,333,334 |
| Total | | | 39,217,534 |

Staff believes that there are no current start-up costs or other capital costs associated with the Rule. Because the labeling of textile products has been an integral part of the manufacturing process for decades, manufacturers have in place the capital equipment necessary to comply with the Rule's labeling requirements. Based on knowledge of the industry, staff believes that much of the information required by the Rule would be included on the product label even absent those requirements.

William Blumenthal,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 05-19318 Filed 9-27-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The information collection requirements described below will be

submitted to the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") for review, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520). The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through January 31, 2009 the current PRA clearances for information collection requirements contained in four consumer financial regulations enforced by the Commission. Those clearances expire on January 31, 2006.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments. Comments should refer to "Regs BEMZ: FTC File No. P054803" to facilitate the organization of comments. A comment filed in paper form should include this reference both in the text and on the envelope and should be mailed or delivered, with two complete copies, to the following address: Federal Trade Commission/Office of the Secretary, Room H-135 (Annex J), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Because paper mail in the Washington area and at the Commission is subject to delay, please consider submitting your comments in

electronic form, (in ASCII format, WordPerfect, or Microsoft Word) as part of or as an attachment to e-mail messages directed to the following e-mail box: *paperworkcomment@ftc.gov*. However, if the comment contains any material for which confidential treatment is requested, it must be filed in paper form, and the first page of the document must be clearly labeled "Confidential."¹

The FTC Act and other laws the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. All timely and responsive public comments will be considered by the Commission and will be available to the public on the FTC website, to the extent practicable, at *www.ftc.gov*. As a matter of discretion, the FTC makes every effort to remove home contact information for individuals from the public comments it receives before placing those comments on the FTC Web site. More information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, may be found in the FTC's privacy policy at *http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm*.

⁸ The Care Labeling Rule imposes no specific recordkeeping requirements. Although the Rule requires manufacturers and importers to have reliable evidence to support the recommended care instructions, companies may provide as support current technical literature or rely on past experience.

⁹ About 1 billion of the 18.4 billion garments produced annually are either not covered by the

Care Labeling Rule (gloves, hats, caps, and leather, fur, plastic, or leather garments) or are subject to an exemption that allows care instructions to appear on packaging (hosiery).

¹⁰ See note 5.

¹ Commission Rule 4.2(d), 16 CFR 4.2(d). The comment must be accompanied by an explicit request for confidential treatment, including the

factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. The request will be granted or denied by the Commission's General Counsel, consistent with applicable law and the public interest. See Commission Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).