

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060–1014.

Title: Ku-band NGSO FSS.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 6 respondents; 28 responses.

Estimated Time Per Response: 1–4 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion, one-time, and annual reporting requirements.

Total Annual Burden: 84 hours.

Annual Reporting and Recordkeeping Cost Burden: \$87,395.

Needs and Uses: The Commission sought and received emergency clearance of this information collection on 6/10/02. The Commission is now initiating a 60-day comment period to extend this collection with no change for the regular, three-year approval.

On April 26, 2002, the Commission adopted and released IB Docket No. 01–96, FCC 02–123. Applicants to provide NGSO FSS in the Ku-Band will be required to amend their pending applications to conform to frequency sharing methods adopted in the rulemaking. They must also submit milestone certifications, applications for blanket authorizations for multiple numbers of technically identical user earth stations, and annual reports on the status of their space station construction and launch.

The information collected during the Commission's authorization process for U.S.-licensed space station operations will be used by Commission staff in carrying out the agency's duties concerning satellite communications, as required by sections 301, 308, 309 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 301, 308, 309, and 310.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–21037 Filed 8–19–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

August 14, 2002.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this

opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency 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 Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before September 19, 2002. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Judith Boley Herman, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–C804, 445 12th Street, SW., DC 20554 or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judith Boley Herman at 202–418–0214 or via the Internet at jboley@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *OMB Control No.:* 3060–0540.

Title: Tariff Filing Requirements for Nondominant Common Carriers.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Estimated Time Per Response: 10.5 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 21,000 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$1,260,000.

Needs and Uses: The information collected pursuant to the nondominant tariff filing rules is used to comply with Section 203 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires that carriers file schedules indicating the rates, terms, and conditions of their

service offerings. The information collected pursuant to the tariff filing requirements is used by the Commission to determine whether the rates, terms, and conditions of service offered are just and reasonable as the Act requires. These tariff filing requirements enable the Commission and the public to ensure that the service offerings of communications common carriers comply with the requirements of the Act. If the information were not filed, the Commission would not be able to carry out its responsibilities as required by the Act.

The Commission is publishing this notice to seek an extension of OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–21120 Filed 8–19–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FTC is seeking public comments on its proposal to extend through December 31, 2005, the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for information collection requirements contained in four product labeling rules enforced by the Commission. That clearance expires on December 31, 2002.

DATES: Comments must be filed by October 21, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H–159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. All comments should be captioned "Apparel Rules: Paperwork Comment." Comments in electronic form should be sent to apparelpprwork@ftc.gov as prescribed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be sent to Gary Greenfield, Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., H–576, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2753.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), Federal agencies

must obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" means agency requests for 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), 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.

If a comment contains nonpublic information, it must be filed in paper form, and the first page of the document must be clearly labeled "confidential." Comments that do not contain any nonpublic information may instead be filed in electronic form (in ASCII format, WordPerfect, or Microsoft Word) as part of or as an attachment to e-mail message directed to the following e-mail box: apparelprwork@ftc.gov. Such comments will be considered by the Commission and will be available for inspection and copying at its principal

office in accordance with section 4.9(b)(6)(ii) of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR section 4.9(b)(6)(ii).

Staff's burden estimates for the four rules in question are based on data from the Bureau of the 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 Labelling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69 *et seq.* ("Fur Act") (Control Number: 3084-0099)

The Fur Act prohibits 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 Act.

Estimated annual hours burden:

177,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (62,400 hours for recordkeeping + 114,450 hours for disclosure).

Recordkeeping: The Regulations require that retailers, manufacturers and processors, and importers keep certain records in addition to those they may keep in the ordinary course of business. Staff estimates that 1,500 retailers incur an average recordkeeping burden of about 13 hours per year (19,500 hours total); 225 manufacturers and fur processors combined incur an average recordkeeping burden of about 52 hours per year (11,700 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 62,400 hours annually.

Disclosure: Staff estimates that 1,710 respondents (210 manufacturers + 1,500 retail sellers of fur garments) each require an average of 20 hours per year to determine label content (34,200 hours total), and an average of five hours per year to draft and order labels (8,550 hours total). Staff estimates that manually attaching a label to an estimated 1,620,000 fur garments requires approximately two minutes per garment for a total of 54,000 hours annually. Thus, the total burden for labeling garments is 96,750 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.¹ 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 1,620,000 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 16,167 hours.

Staff estimates that the Regulations' advertising disclosure requirements impose an average burden of one hour per year for each of the approximately 1,500 domestic fur retailers, or a total of 1,500 hours.

Thus, staff estimates the total disclosure burden to be approximately 114,450 hours (96,750 hours for labeling + 16,167 hours for invoices + 1,500 hours for advertising).

Estimated annual cost burden: \$2,303,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 34,200 | \$684,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 8,550 | 111,150 |
| Attach labels | ² 8.50 | 54,000 | 459,000 |
| Invoice disclosures | 13.00 | 16,167 | 210,171 |
| Prepare advertising disclosures | 18.00 | 1,500 | 27,000 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 62,400 | 811,200 |
| Total | | | 2,302,521 |

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 in integral part of the manufacturing process for decades,

¹ The invoice disclosure burden for PRA purposes excludes the time the respondents would spend for invoicing, apart from the Fur Act Regulations, in

the ordinary course of business, *See* 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

² 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 other regulations discussed herein is mostly performed by foreign labor, as detailed in note 3.

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") (Control Number: 3084-0100)

The Wool Act prohibits 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: 556,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (125,000 recordkeeping hours + 430,556 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that approximately 5,000 wool firms are subject to the Regulations' recordkeeping requirements. Based on an average annual burden of 25 hours per firm, the total recordkeeping burden is 125,000 hours.

Disclosure: Approximately 10,000 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 20 hours per year per respondent, or a total of 200,000 hours, and the

burden of drafting and ordering labels to be 5 hours per respondent per year, or a total of 50,000 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is now fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 35 percent of all affected products. For the remaining 325,000,000 items (65 percent of 500,000,000), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 180,556 hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 430,556 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: \$6,817,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 200,000 | \$4,000,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 50,000 | 650,000 |
| Attach labels | 33.00 | 180,556 | \$541,668 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 125,000 | 1,625,000 |
| Total | | | 6,816,668 |

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

³ 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").

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") (Control Number: 3084-0101)

The Textile Act prohibits misbranding and false advertising of textile fiber products. The Textile Act Regulations, 16 CFR 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 7,547,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (537,500 recordkeeping hours + 7,009,722 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that approximately 21,500 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 537,500 hours.

Disclosure: Approximately 31,500 textile firms, producing or importing about 17.2 billion textile fiber products annually, are subject to the Regulations' disclosure requirements.⁴ Staff estimates the burden of determining label content to be 20 hours per year per respondent, or a total of 630,000 hours and the burden of drafting and ordering labels to be 5 hours per respondent per year, or a total of 157,500 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is now fully automated and integrated into other production steps

⁴ The apparent consumption of garments in the U.S. in 2001 was 15.2 billion. Staff estimates that .5 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 17.2 billion.

for about 35 percent of all affected products. For the remaining 11.2 billion items (65 percent of 17.2 billion), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 6,222,222

hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 7,009,722 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:
\$40,302,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Determine label content | \$20.00 | 630,000 | \$12,600,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 157,500 | 2,047,500 |
| Attach labels | ⁵ 3.00 | 6,222,222 | 18,666,666 |
| Recordkeeping | 13.00 | 537,500 | 6,987,500 |
| Total | | | 40,301,666 |

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

4. The Care Labeling Rule, 16 CFR Part 423 (Control Number: 3094-0103)

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:
6,054,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to disclosure.⁶)

Staff estimates that approximately 16,500 manufacturers or importers of textile apparel, producing about 15.2 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 709,500 hours. Staff further estimates that the burden of drafting and ordering labels is 2 hours each year per respondent, for a total of 33,000 hours. Staff believes that the process of attaching labels is fully automated and integrated into other production steps for about 35 percent of the approximately 14.7 billion garments that are required to have care instructions on permanent labels.⁷ For the remaining 9.56 billion items (65 percent of 14.7 billion), the process is semi-automated and requires an average of approximately two seconds per item, for a total of 5,311,100 hours per year. Thus, the total estimated annual burden for all respondents is 6,053,600 hours.

Estimated annual cost burden:
\$30,552,000, rounded to the nearest thousand (solely relating to labor costs).

| Task | Hourly rate | Burden hours | Labor cost |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Determine care instructions | \$20.00 | 709,500 | \$14,190,000 |
| Draft and order labels | 13.00 | 33,000 | 429,000 |
| Attach labels | ⁸ 3.00 | 5,311,100 | 15,933,300 |
| Total | | | 30,552,300 |

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 E. Kovacic,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 02-21116 Filed 8-19-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission is seeking public

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).

⁸ See note 3.

⁵ See note 3.

⁶ 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.

⁷ About .5 billion of the 15.2 billion garments produced annually are either not covered by the