

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.
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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

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

comments on its proposal to extend through December 31, 2005 the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for information collection requirements contained in four consumer credit regulations 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 "Regs BEMZ: Paperwork Comment." Comments in electronic form should be sent to: RegsBEMZpprwork@ftc.gov, as prescribed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements should be addressed to Carole Reynolds, Attorney, Division of Financial Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (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.

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 messages directed to the following e-mail box: RegsBEMZpprwork@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).

The four rules covered by this notice are:

(1) Regulations promulgated under The Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.* ("ECOA") ("Regulation B") (Control Number: 3084-0087);

(2) Regulations promulgated under The Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. 1693 *et seq.* ("EFTA") ("Regulation E") (Control Number: 3084-0085);

(3) Regulations promulgated under The Consumer Leasing Act, 15 U.S.C. 1697 *et seq.* ("CLA") ("Regulation M") (Control Number: 3084-0086);

(4) Regulations promulgated under The Truth-In-Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* ("TILA") ("Regulation Z") (Control Number: 3084-0088);

Each of these four rules impose certain PRA recordkeeping and disclosure requirements associated with providing credit or with other financial transactions. All of these rules require covered entities to keep certain records. Staff believes that these entities would likely retain these records in the normal course of business even absent the recordkeeping requirement in the rules.¹ There is, however, some burden associated with ensuring that covered entities do not prematurely dispose of relevant records during the period of time required by the applicable rule.

Disclosure requirements involve both set-up and monitoring costs as well as certain transaction-specific costs. "Set-up" burden, incurred by new entrants only, includes identifying the applicable disclosure requirements, determining compliance obligations, and designing and developing compliance systems and procedures. "Monitoring" burden, incurred by all covered entities, includes reviewing revisions to regulatory requirements, revising compliance systems and procedures as necessary, and monitoring the ongoing

operation of systems and procedures to ensure continued compliance.

"Transaction-related" burden refers to the effort associated with providing the various required disclosures in individual transactions. While this burden varies with the number of transactions, the figures shown for transaction-related burden in the tables that follow are estimated averages.

The actual range of compliance burden experienced by covered entities, and reflected in those averages, varies widely. Depending on the extent to which covered entities have developed automated systems and procedures for providing the required disclosures, and the efficacy of those systems and procedures, some entities may have little or no such burden, while others incur a higher burden.²

Calculating the burden associated with the four regulations' disclosure requirements is very difficult because of the highly diverse group of affected entities. The "respondents" included in the following burden calculations consist of credit and lease advertisers, creditors, financial institutions, service providers, certain government agencies and others involved in delivering electronic fund transfers of government benefits, and lessors. The burden estimates represent staff's best assessment, based on its knowledge and expertise relating to the financial services industry. To derive these estimates, staff considered the wide variations in covered entities: (1) Size and location; (2) credit or lease products offered, extended, or advertised, and their particular terms; (3) types of electronic fund transfers (EFTs) used; (4) types and occurrences of adverse actions; (5) types of appraisal reports utilized; and (6) automation with regard to compliance operations.

In some instances, where covered entities may make certain required disclosures in the ordinary course of business, the Regulation imposes no PRA burden. In addition, some entities have developed highly automated means of providing the required disclosures, while others rely on methods requiring more manual effort.

The estimated PRA burden associated with these rules, attributable to the Commission, is less today than in the past. Staff believes that as automation and expanded quality control become more pervasive in the financial services

² For example, large retailers may use automated means to provide required disclosures, such as issuing, en masse, notices of changes of terms. Smaller retailers and certain types of creditors may have less automated compliance systems, and thus may issue disclosures on an individual transaction basis, resulting in higher burden.

¹ PRA "burden" does not include effort expended in the ordinary course of business, regardless of any regulatory requirement. 5 CFR 1320.3(b)(2).

industry, entities are able to comply more efficiently.

The cost estimates shown below relate solely to labor costs. The applicable PRA requirements impose minimal capital or other non-labor costs, as affected entities generally have the necessary equipment for other business purposes. Similarly, staff estimates that compliance with these rules entails minimal printing and copying costs beyond that associated with documenting financial transactions in the ordinary course of business. The burden estimates shown below include the time necessary to train staff to be in compliance with the regulations.

The following paragraphs discuss each of these rules, their particular FRA requirements, and staff's best estimates of the related hour and cost burdens.

1. Regulation B

The ECOA prohibits discrimination in the extension of credit. Regulation B, 12 CFR 202, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve

System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements to assist consumers in understanding their rights under the ECOA and to assist in detecting unlawful discrimination. The FTC enforces the ECOA as to all creditors except those that are subject to the regulatory authority of another federal agency (such as federally chartered or insured depository institutions).

Estimated annual hours burden: 2,500,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (1,150,000 recordkeeping hours - 1,409,499 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: FTC staff estimates that Regulation B's general recordkeeping requirements affect 1,000,000 credit firms subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, at an average annual burden of one hour per firm, for a total of 1,000,000 hours. Staff also estimates that the requirement that creditors monitor information about race/national origin, sex, age, and marital status imposes a maximum

burden of one minute each³ for approximately nine million credit applications (based on industry data regarding the approximate number of mortgage purchase and refinance originations), for a total of 150,000 hours. The total estimated recordkeeping burden is 1,150,000 hours.

Disclosure: Regulation B requires that creditors (i.e., entities that regularly participate in the decision whether to extend credit under Regulation B) provide notices whenever they take adverse action. The Regulation also requires entities that extend various types of mortgage credit to provide a copy of the appraisal report to applicants and to notify them of their right to a copy of the report.

Regulation B applies to retailers, mortgage lenders, mortgage brokers, finance companies, Internet businesses, and others. Below is staff's best estimate of burden applicable to this highly broad spectrum of covered entities.

Disclosure	Setup/monitoring ¹			Transaction-related ²			Total burden (hours)
	Respondents	Average burden per respondent (hours)	Total setup/monitoring burden (hours)	Number of transactions	Average burden per transaction (minutes)	Total transaction burden (hours)	
Adverse action notices	1,000,000	.5	500,000	200,000,000	.25	833,333	1,333,333
Appraisal notices	22,000	.5	11,000	6,500,000	.25	27,083	38,083
Appraisal reports	22,000	.5	11,000	6,500,000	.25	27,083	38,083
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,409,499

¹ With respect to appraisal notices and appraisal reports, the above figures assume that approximately half of applicable mortgage entities (.5 x 44,000, or 22,000 businesses) would not otherwise provide this information and thus would be affected.

² The above figures assume that half of applicable mortgage transactions (.5 x 13,000,000, or 6,500,000) would not otherwise provide the appraisal notices and reports and thus would be affected.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$46,418,000, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rates used below (\$50 for managerial or professional time, \$20 for

skilled technical time, and \$10 for clerical time) are averages.

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that the general recordkeeping responsibility of one hour per creditor would involve approximately 90 percent clerical time and 10 percent skilled technical time. Keeping records of race/national origin, sex, age, and marital status requires an

estimated one minute of skilled technical time. As shown below, the total recordkeeping cost is \$14,000,000.

Disclosure: For each notice or information item listed, staff estimates that the burden hours consist of 10 percent managerial time and 90 percent skilled technical time. As shown below, the total disclosure cost is \$32,418,500.

Required task	Managerial		Skilled technical		Clerical		Total cost (\$)
	Time (hours)	Cost (\$50/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$20/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$10/hr.)	
General Recordkeeping	0	0	100,000	\$2,000,000	900,000	\$9,000,000	\$11,000,000
Other Recordkeeping	0	0	150,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000
Total Recordkeeping .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000,000
Adverse action notices	133,333	\$6,666,650	1,200,000	24,000,000	0	0	30,666,650
Appraisal notices	3,808	190,400	34,275	685,500	0	0	875,900
Appraisal reports	3,808	190,400	34,275	685,500	0	0	875,900

³ Regulation B contains a model form the creditors may use to gather and retain the required information.

Required task	Managerial		Skilled technical		Clerical		Total cost (\$)
	Time (hours)	Cost (\$50/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$20/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$10/hr.)	
Total Disclosure	32,418,500
Total Recordkeeping and Disclosure	46,418,450

2. Regulation E

The EFTA requires accurate disclosure of the costs, terms, and rights relating to electronic fund transfer (EFT) services to consumers. Regulation E, 12 CFR 205, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements applicable to entities providing EFT services to consumers. The FTC enforces the EFTA as to all entities providing EFT services

except those that are subject to the regulatory authority of another federal agency (such as federally chartered or insured depository institutions).

Estimated annual hours burden: 3,580,000 hours (500,000 recordkeeping hours + approximately 3,080,000 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: Staff estimates that Regulation E's recordkeeping requirements affect 500,000 firms offering EFT services to consumers and subject to the Commission's

jurisdiction, at an average burden of one hour per firm, for a total of 500,000 hours.

Disclosure: Regulation E applies to financial institutions (including certain retailers and electronic commerce entities), service providers, various federal and state agencies offering electronic fund transfers (EFTs), and others. Below is staff's best estimate of burden applicable to this highly broad spectrum of covered entities.

Disclosure	Setup/monitoring			Transaction-related			Total burden (hours)
	Respondents	Average burden per respondent (hours)	Total setup/monitoring burden (hours)	Number of transactions	Average burden per transaction (minutes)	Total transaction burden (hours)	
Initial terms	100,000	.5	50,000	1,000,000	.02	333	50,333
Change in terms	25,000	.5	12,500	33,000,000	.02	11,000	23,500
Periodic statements	100,000	.5	50,000	1,200,000,000	.02	400,000	450,000
Error resolution	100,000	.5	50,000	1,000,000	5	83,333	133,333
Transaction receipts	100,000	.5	50,000	5,000,000,000	.02	1,666,667	1,716,667
Preauthorized transfers	500,000	.5	250,000	1,000,000	.25	4,167	254,167
Service provider notices	100,000	.25	25,000	1,000,000	.25	4,167	29,167
Govt. benefit notices	10,000	.5	5,000	100,000,000	.25	416,667	421,667
ATM notices ¹	500	.25	125	250,000	.25	1,041	1,166
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,080,000

¹ Starting in 2001, ATM operators were required to provide certain notices to consumers regarding ATM fees. Generally, these notices must be provided on or at ATM machines and/or on paper before the consumer is committed to paying a fee.

Estimate annual cost burden: \$76,240,000, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rates used below (\$50 for managerial or professional time, \$20 for

skilled technical time, and \$10 for clerical time) are averages.

Recordkeeping: For the 500,000 recordkeeping hours, staff estimates that 10 percent of the burden hours require skilled technical time and 90 percent require clerical time. As shown below, the total recordkeeping cost is \$5,500,000.

Disclosure: For each notice or information item listed, staff estimates that 10 percent of the burden hours require managerial time and 90 percent require skilled technical time. As shown below, the total disclosure cost is \$70,740,000.

Required task	Managerial		Skilled technical		Clerical		Total cost (\$)
	Time (hours)	Cost (\$50/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$20/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$10/hr.)	
Recordkeeping	0	\$0	50,000	\$1,000,000	450,000	\$4,500,000	\$5,500,000
Disclosure:							
Initial terms	5,033	\$251,650	45,300	\$906,000	0	\$0	\$1,157,650
Change in terms	2,350	117,500	21,150	423,000	0	0	540,500
Periodic statements	45,000	2,250,000	405,000	8,100,000	0	0	10,350,000
Error resolution	13,333	666,650	120,000	2,400,000	0	0	3,066,650
Transaction receipts	171,667	8,583,350	1,540,000	30,800,000	0	0	39,383,350
Preauthorized transfers	25,417	1,270,850	228,750	4,575,000	0	0	5,845,850
Service provider notices	2,917	145,850	26,250	525,000	0	0	670,850
Govt. benefit notices	42,167	2,108,350	379,500	7,590,000	0	0	9,698,350
ATM Notices	116	5,800	1,050	21,000	0	0	26,800

4. Regulation Z

The TILA was enacted for foster comparison credit shopping and informed credit decision making by requiring accurate disclosure of the costs and terms of credit to consumers. Regulation, Z, 12 CFR 226, promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, establishes both recordkeeping and disclosure requirements to assist consumers and the enforcement of the TILA. The FTC enforces the TILA as to all creditors and advertisers except those that are subject to the regulatory authority of another federal agency (such as federally

chartered or insured depository institutions).

Estimated annual hours burden: 20,179,000 hours, rounded to the nearest thousand (1,000,000 recordkeeping hours + 19,178,749 disclosure hours).

Recordkeeping: FTC staff estimates that Regulation Z's recordkeeping requirements affect approximately 1,000,000 firms offering credit and subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, at an average annual burden of one hour per firm, for a total of 1,000,000 hours.

Disclosure: Regulation Z disclosure requirements pertain to open-end and

closed-end credit. The Regulation applies to retailers (such as department stores, appliance stores, discount retailers, medical-dental service providers, home improvement sellers, and electronic commerce retail operators); mortgage companies; finance companies; credit advertisers; auto dealerships; student loan companies; home fuel or power services (for furnaces, stoves, microwaves, and other heating, cooling or residential power equipment); credit advertisers; and others. Below is staff's best estimate of burden applicable to this highly broad spectrum of covered entities.

Disclosure ¹	Setup/monitoring			Transaction-related			Total burden (hours)
	Respondents	Average burden per respondent (hours)	Total setup/monitoring burden (hours)	Number of transactions	Average burden per transaction (minutes)	Total transaction burden (hours)	
Open-end credit:							
Initial terms	100,000	.5	50,000	50,000,000	.25	208,333	258,333
Rescission notices	10,000	.5	5,000	100,000	.25	417	5,417
Change in terms ...	25,000	.5	12,500	136,000,000	.125	283,333	295,833
Periodic state-							
ments	100,000	.5	50,000	4,800,000,000	.0625	5,000,000	5,050,000
Error resolution	100,000	.5	50,000	10,000,000	5	833,333	883,333
Credit and charge							
card accounts ...	100,000	.5	50,000	50,000,000	.25	208,333	258,333
Home equity lines							
of credit	10,000	.5	5,000	5,000,000	.25	20,833	25,833
Advertising	250,000	.25	62,500	700,000	.5	5833	68,333
Closed-end credit:							
Credit disclosures	800,000	.50	400,000	330,000,000	2	11,000,000	11,400,000
Rescission notices	100,000	.50	50,000	34,000,000	1	566,667	616,667
Variable rate mort-							
gages	75,000	.50	37,500	1,800,000	2	60,000	97,500
High rate/high fee							
mortgages	50,000	.50	25,000	750,000	2	25,000	50,000
Reverse mortgages	50,000	.50	25,000	150,000	1	2,500	27,500
Advertising	500,000	.25	125,000	1,000,000	1	16,667	141,667
Total open-end							6,845,415
credit							
Total closed-end							12,333,334
credit							
Total credit							19,178,749

¹ In some areas, e.g., home equity lines of credit, companies have merged, changed their business focus, and/or have shifted that focus into areas not under the FTC's jurisdiction. Accordingly, staff's estimates account for a reduced number of respondents in these areas. Moreover, computer technology has further facilitated the disclosure process thereby lessening the average burden per respondent, particularly with regard to setup and monitoring.

Estimated annual cost burden: \$452,111,000, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Staff calculated labor costs by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rates used below (\$50 for managerial or professional time, \$20 for

skilled technical time, and \$10 for clerical time) are averages.

Recordkeeping: For the 1,000,000 recordkeeping hours, staff estimates that 10 percent of the burden hours require skilled technical time and 90 percent require clerical time. As shown below, the total recordkeeping cost is \$11,000,000.

Disclosure: For each notice or information item listed, staff estimates that 10 percent of the burden hours require managerial time and 90 percent require skilled technical time. As shown below, the total disclosure cost is \$441,111,200.

Required task	Managerial		Skilled Technical		Clerical		Total cost (\$)
	Time (hours)	Cost (\$50/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (\$20/hr.)	Time (hours)	Cost (10/hr.)	
Recordkeeping	0	\$0	100,000	\$2,000,000	900,000	\$9,000,000	\$11,000,000
Open-end credit Disclosures:							
Initial terms	25,833	\$1,291,650	232,500	\$4,650,000	0	\$0	\$5,941,650
Rescission notices	542	\$27,100	4,875	\$97,500	0	\$0	\$124,600
Change in terms ...	29,583	\$1,479,150	266,250	\$5,325,000	0	\$0	\$6,804,150
Periodic state-ments	505,000	\$25,250,000	4,545,000	\$90,900,000	0	\$0	\$116,150,000
Error resolution	88,333	\$4,416,650	795,000	\$15,900,000	0	\$0	\$20,316,650
Credit and charge card accounts ...	25,833	\$1,291,650	232,500	\$4,650,000	0	\$0	\$5,941,650
Home equity lines of credit	2,583	\$129,150	23,250	\$465,000	0	\$0	\$594,150
Advertising	6,833	\$341,650	61,500	\$1,230,000	0	\$0	\$1,571,650
Total open-end credit							\$157,444,500
Closed-end credit Disclosures:							
Credit disclosures	1,140,000	\$57,000,000	10,260,000	\$205,200,000	0	\$0	\$262,200,000
Rescission notices	61,667	\$3,083,350	555,000	\$11,100,000	0	\$0	\$14,183,350
Variable rate mortgages	9,750	\$487,500	87,750	\$1,755,000	0	\$0	\$2,242,500
High rate/high fee mortgages	5,000	\$250,000	45,000	\$900,000	0	\$0	\$1,150,000
Reverse mortgages	2,750	\$137,500	24,750	\$495,000	0	\$0	\$632,500
Advertising	14,167	\$708,350	127,500	\$2,550,000	0	\$0	\$3,258,350
Total closed-end credit							\$283,666,700
Total Disclosures							\$441,111,200
Total Record-keeping and Disclosures							\$452,111,200

William E. Kovacic,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 02-21117 Filed 8-19-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 9299]

MSC Software Corp.; 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 or unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations the complaint previously issued 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 September 13, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comments filed in paper form should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159-H, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Comments filed in electronic form should be directed to: consentagreement@ftc.gov, as prescribed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Simons, or Richard Dagen, FTC, Bureau of Competition, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3667 or (202) 326-2628.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and § 3.25(f) of the Commission's rules of practice, 16 CFR 3.25(f), notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of thirty (30) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the

complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for August 14, 2002), on the World Wide Web, at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2002/08/index.htm>. A paper copy can be obtained from the FTC Public Reference Room, Room 130-H, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, either in person or by calling (202) 326-2222.

Public comments are invited, and may be filed with the Commission in either paper or electronic form. Comments filed in paper form should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159-H, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. 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 email messages directed to the following email box: consentagreement@ftc.gov.