

period. Because reimbursement payments can be made only during the statutory three-year reimbursement period, the Media Bureau will announce a date prior to the end of the reimbursement period at which time all remaining expense documentation and additional estimates for work not yet completed must be submitted. A station or MVPD must provide a detailed explanation on the Reimbursement Form if an actual cost exceeds the estimated cost for a particular line item. Reimbursement claims will be reviewed to ensure that payment is made only for costs "reasonably incurred" in accordance with Section 1452(b)(4). The Commission has determined that costs incurred during or before the incentive auction that would otherwise be reimbursable are eligible for reimbursement. Although some reassigned stations will have already incurred expenses that may be eligible for reimbursement by the time the Closing and Reassignment Public Notice is released, requests for reimbursement of such costs will not be processed until after the Media Bureau makes an initial allocation for stations and MVPDs that have timely filed reimbursement cost estimates during the 90-day period after release of the Closing and Reassignment Public Notice.

Service Rule Waiver in Lieu of Reimbursement. In lieu of receiving reimbursement for relocation costs, a reassigned station may request a waiver of the Commission's service rules to allow the station to make flexible use of its reassigned spectrum to provide services other than broadcast television services. Such waivers are subject to all applicable interference protections and will only remain in effect while the licensee provides at least one broadcast television program stream on such spectrum at no charge to the public. The Commission has delegated authority to the Media Bureau to act on service rule waivers on a case-by-case basis. Waivers will be evaluated in accordance with the Commission's general waiver standard, and must demonstrate that the applicant will protect against interference and provide at least one broadcast television program stream at no charge to the public, as required by the Spectrum Act. Stations may request that a waiver be granted on either a temporary or a permanent basis.

The Media Bureau will accept service rule waiver requests from reassigned stations otherwise eligible for reimbursement for relocation costs during a 30-day window commencing upon release of the Closing and Reassignment Public Notice. Waiver requests must be filed via LMS in

accordance with the instructions in Appendix A, and must include the requisite fee. Waiver requests should also be emailed to: IATransitionlicensing@fcc.gov. The Media Bureau will expeditiously process petitions and timely inform the petitioners of the disposition. A licensee must accept the terms of a waiver within 10 days of grant. Instructions on how to accept grant of the waiver will be provided in the written notification sent to the station by the Media Bureau.

Until the Media Bureau grants a waiver request and the station accepts the terms of the waiver grant, a station must meet all requirements to obtain reimbursement (e.g., timely filing the Reimbursement Form). A station that is granted and accepts the terms of a waiver must comply with all transition filings, construction, and notice requirements, and deadlines, unless otherwise instructed by the Media Bureau.

Federal Communications Commission.

Barbara Kreisman,

Chief, Video Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2017-04248 Filed 3-3-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, March 9, 2017 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC (Ninth Floor).

STATUS: This meeting will be open to the public.

Items To Be Discussed

Draft Advisory Opinion 2016-23:
Socialist Workers Party

Audit Division Recommendation
Memorandum on the Colorado
Republican Committee (CRC) (A13-
12)

2017 Chief FOIA Officer Report
Management and Administrative
Matters

Individuals who plan to attend and require special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Dayna C. Brown, Secretary and Clerk, at (202) 694-1040, at least 72 hours prior to the meeting date.

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

Dayna C. Brown,

Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017-04468 Filed 3-2-17; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The FTC intends to ask the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") to extend for an additional three years the current Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA") clearance for information collection requirements contained in its Funeral Industry Practice Rule ("Funeral Rule" or "Rule"). That clearance expires on September 30, 2017.

DATES: Comments must be filed by May 5, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write "Funeral Rule PRA Comment: FTC File No. P084401" on your comment, and file your comment online at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/funeralrulepra> by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite CC-5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information requirements for the Funeral Rule should be addressed by mail to Craig Tregillus, Staff Attorney, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Room CC-8528, 600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20580, by email to ctregillus@ftc.gov or by telephone to (202) 326-2970.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521, 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 Funeral Rule, 16 CFR part 453 (OMB Control Number 3084–0025).

The Funeral Rule ensures that consumers who are purchasing funeral goods and services have access to accurate itemized price information so they can purchase only the funeral goods and services they want or need. In particular, the Rule requires a funeral provider to: (1) Give consumers a copy they can keep of the funeral provider’s General Price List (“GPL”) that itemizes the goods and services it offers; (2) show consumers a Casket Price List (“CPL”) and an Outer Burial Container Price List (“OBCPL”) at the outset of any discussion of those items or their prices, and in any event before showing consumers caskets or vaults; (3) provide price information from its price lists over the telephone; and (4) give consumers a Statement of Funeral Goods and Services Selected (“SFGSS”) after determining the funeral arrangements with the consumer during an “arrangements conference”. The Rule requires that funeral providers disclose this information to consumers and maintain records to facilitate enforcement of the Rule.

The estimated burden associated with the collection of information required by the Rule is 19,322 hours for recordkeeping, 103,345 hours for disclosure, and 38,644 hours for compliance training for a cumulative total of 161,311 hours. This estimate is based on the number of funeral providers (approximately 19,322),¹ the number of funerals per year (an estimated 2,626,418),² and the time

¹ The estimated number of funeral providers is from 2017 data provided on the National Funeral Directors Association (“NFDA”) Web site (see <http://www.nfda.org/news/statistics>) (within “General Funeral Service Facts”).

² The estimated number of funerals conducted annually is derived from the National Center for Health Statistics (“NCHS”), <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>. According to NCHS, 2,626,418 deaths occurred in the United States in 2014, the most recent year for which final data is available. See, e.g., Table 1 (“Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2014”)

needed to fulfill the information collection tasks required by the Rule.

Recordkeeping: The Rule requires that funeral providers retain for one year copies of price lists and statements of funeral goods and services selected by consumers. Based on a maximum average burden of one hour per provider per year for this task, the total burden for the 19,322 providers is 19,322 hours.

Disclosure: As noted above, the Rule requires that funeral providers: (1) Maintain current price lists for funeral goods and services, (2) provide written documentation of the funeral goods and services selected by consumers making funeral arrangements, and (3) provide information about funeral prices in response to telephone inquiries.

1. Maintaining accurate price lists may require that funeral providers revise their price lists occasionally (most do so once a year, some less frequently) to reflect price changes. Staff conservatively estimates that this task may require a maximum average burden of two and one-half hours per provider per year. Thus, the total burden for 19,322 providers is 48,305 hours.

2. Staff retains its prior estimate that 13% of funeral providers prepare written documentation of funeral goods and services selected by consumers specifically due to the Rule’s mandate. The original rulemaking record indicated that 87% of funeral providers provided written documentation of funeral arrangements, even absent the Rule’s requirements.³

According to the rulemaking record, the 13% of funeral providers who did not provide written documentation prior to enactment of the Rule are typically the smallest funeral homes. The written documentation requirement can be satisfied through the use of a standard form, an example of which the FTC has provided to all funeral providers in its compliance guide.⁴ Based on an estimate that these smaller funeral homes arrange, on average, approximately twenty funerals per year and that it would take each of them about three minutes to record prices for

(https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr65/nvsr65_04.pdf) (June 30, 2016). Staff believes this is a conservative estimate because not all remains go to a funeral provider covered by the Rule (e.g., remains sent directly to a crematory that does not sell urns; remains donated to a medical school, etc.).

³ In a 2002 public comment, the National Funeral Directors Association asserted that nearly every funeral home had been providing consumers with some kind of final statement in writing even before the Rule took effect. Nonetheless, in an abundance of caution, staff continues to retain its prior estimate based on the original rulemaking record.

⁴ The compliance guide is available at <http://business.ftc.gov/documents/bus05-complying-funeral-rule>.

each consumer on the standard form, FTC staff estimates that the total burden associated with the written documentation requirement is one hour per provider, for a total of 2,512 hours [(19,322 funeral providers × 13%) × (20 statements per year × 3 minutes per statement)].

3. The Funeral Rule also requires funeral providers to answer telephone inquiries about the provider’s offerings or prices. Information received in 2002 from the NFDA indicates that only about 12% of funeral purchasers make telephone inquiries, with each call lasting an estimated ten minutes.⁵ Thus, assuming that the average purchaser who makes telephone inquiries places one call per funeral to determine prices,⁶ the estimated burden is 52,528 hours (2,626,418 funerals per year × 12% × 10 minutes per inquiry). This burden likely will decline over time as consumers increasingly rely on the Internet for funeral price information.

In sum, the burden due to the Rule’s disclosure requirements totals 103,345 hours (48,305 + 2,512 + 52,528).

Training: In addition to the recordkeeping and disclosure-related tasks noted above, funeral homes may also have training requirements specifically attributable to the Rule. Staff believes that annual training burdens associated with the Rule should be minimal because Rule compliance is generally included in continuing education requirements for state licensing and voluntary certification programs. Staff estimates that, industry-wide, funeral homes would incur no more than 39,360 hours related to training specific to the Rule each year. This estimate is consistent with staff’s assumption for the current clearance that an “average” funeral home consists of approximately five employees (full-time and part-time employment combined), but with no more than four of them having tasks specifically associated with the Funeral Rule. Staff retains its estimate that each of the four employees per firm would each require one-half hour, at most, per year, for such training.⁷ Thus, total estimated time for

⁵ No more recent information thus far has been available. The Commission invites submission of more recent data or studies on this subject.

⁶ Although consumers who pre-plan their own arrangements may comparison shop and call more than one funeral home for pricing and other information, consumers making “at need” arrangements after a death are less likely to take the time to seek pricing information from more than one home. Many fail to seek any pricing information by telephone. Staff therefore believes that an average of one call per funeral is a conservative assumption.

⁷ Funeral homes, depending on size and/or other factors, may be run by as few as one owner,

training is 38,644 hours (4 employees per firm \times 1/2 hour \times 19,322 providers).

Labor costs: Labor costs are derived by applying appropriate hourly cost figures to the burden hours described above. The hourly rates used below are averages.

Clerical personnel, at an hourly rate of \$11.69,⁸ can perform the recordkeeping tasks required under the Rule. Based on the estimated hours burden of 19,322 hours, estimated labor cost for recordkeeping is \$225,874.

The two and one-half hours required of each provider, on average, to update price lists should consist of approximately one and one-half hours of managerial or professional time, at \$40.65 per hour,⁹ and one hour of clerical time, at \$11.69 per hour, for a total of \$72.67 per provider [(\$40.65 per hour \times 1.5 hours) + (\$11.69 per hour \times 1 hour)]. Thus, the estimated total labor cost burden for maintaining price lists is \$1,404,130 (\$72.67 per provider \times 19,322 providers).

The incremental cost to the 13% of small funeral providers who would not otherwise supply written documentation of the goods and services selected by the consumer, as previously noted, is 2,512 hours. Assuming managerial or professional time for these tasks at approximately \$40.65 per hour, the associated labor cost would be \$102,113.

As previously noted, staff estimates that 52,528 hours of managerial or professional time is required annually to respond to telephone inquiries about prices.¹⁰ The associated labor cost at \$40.65 per hour is \$2,135,263.

Based on past consultations with funeral directors, FTC staff estimates

manager, or other funeral director to multiple directors at various compensation levels. Extrapolating from past NFDA survey input, staff has theorized an "average" funeral home of approximately four employees (a funeral services manager, funeral director, embalmer, and a clerical receptionist) having tasks and training associated with Funeral Rule compliance. Compliance training for other employees (e.g., drivers, maintenance personnel, attendants) would not be necessary.

⁸ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "May 2015 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, NAICS 812200—Death Care Services," available at http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_812200.htm#11-0000. Clerical estimates are based on the mean hourly wage data for "receptionists and information clerks."

⁹ *Id.* Managerial or professional estimates are based on the mean hourly wage data for "funeral service managers."

¹⁰ Although some funeral providers may permit staff who are not funeral directors to provide price information by telephone, the great majority reserve that task to a licensed funeral director. Since funeral home managers are also licensed funeral directors in most cases, we have used, conservatively, the mean hourly wage for "funeral service managers," rather than "funeral directors," for this calculation.

that funeral homes will require no more than two hours of training per year of licensed and non-licensed funeral home staff to comply with the Funeral Rule,¹¹ with four employees of varying types each spending one-half hour on training. Applying the assumptions stated above,¹² FTC staff further assumes labor costing as follows for the affected employees' time for compliance training: (a) Funeral service manager (\$40.65 per hour); (b) non-manager funeral director (\$25.37); (c) embalmer (\$19.95 per hour); and (d) a clerical receptionist or administrative staff member, at \$11.69 per hour.¹³ This amounts to \$943,493, cumulatively, for all funeral homes [(\$40.65 + \$25.37 + \$19.95 + \$11.69) \times 1/2 hour per employee \times 19,322 funeral homes].

The total labor cost of the three disclosure requirements imposed by the Funeral Rule is \$3,641,506 (\$1,404,130 + \$102,113 + \$2,135,263). The total labor cost for recordkeeping is \$225,874. The total labor cost for disclosure, recordkeeping, and training is \$4,810,873 (\$3,641,506 for disclosure + \$225,874 for recordkeeping + \$943,493 for training).

Capital or other non-labor costs: The Rule imposes minimal capital costs and no current start-up costs. The Rule first took effect in 1984 and the revised Rule took effect in 1994, so funeral providers should already have in place necessary equipment to carry out tasks associated with Rule compliance. Moreover, most funeral homes already have access, for other business purposes, to the ordinary office equipment needed for compliance, so the Rule likely imposes minimal additional capital expense.

Compliance with the Rule, however, does entail some expense to funeral providers for printing and duplication of required disclosures. Assuming, as required by the Rule, that one copy of the general price list is provided to consumers for each funeral or cremation conducted, at a cost of 25¢ per copy,¹⁴

¹¹ Rule compliance is generally included in continuing education requirements for licensing and voluntary certification programs. Moreover, as noted above, the FTC provides its compliance guide to all funeral providers at no cost, and it is available on the FTC Web site. See *supra* note 4. Additionally, the NFDA provides online guidance for compliance with the Rule: <http://www.nfda.org/onlinelearning-ftc.html>.

¹² See *supra* note 7 and accompanying text.

¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "May 2015 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, NAICS 812200—Death Care Services," available at http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics4_812200.htm#11-0000 (mean hourly wages for funeral service manager, funeral director, embalmer). See *supra* note 8 and accompanying text regarding the mean hourly wage for "receptionists and information clerks."

¹⁴ Although copies of the casket price list and outer burial container price list must be shown to

this would amount to 2,626,418 copies per year at a cumulative industry cost of \$656,605 (2,626,418 funerals per year ¹⁵ \times 25¢ per copy). In addition, the funeral providers that furnish consumers with a statement of funeral goods and services solely because of the Rule's mandate will incur additional printing and copying costs. Assuming that those 2,512 providers (19,322 funeral providers \times 13%) use the standard two-page form shown in the compliance guide, at twenty-five cents per copy, at an average of twenty funerals per year, the added cost burden would be \$12,560 (2,512 providers \times 20 funerals per year \times 25¢). Thus, estimated non-labor costs total \$669,165 (\$656,605 + 12,560).

Request for Comment: Pursuant to Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, the FTC invites comments on: (1) Whether the recordkeeping and disclosure requirements are necessary, including whether the resulting information will be practically useful; (2) the accuracy of our burden estimates, including whether the methodology and assumptions used are valid; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of providing the required information to consumers. All comments should be filed as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** section above, and must be received on or before May 5, 2017.

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before May 5, 2017. Write "Funeral Rule PRA Comment: FTC File No. P084401" 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 public Commission Web site, at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm>. As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals' home contact information from comments before placing them on the Commission Web site.

Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, like anyone's Social Security number, date of birth, driver's license number or other state

consumers, the Rule does not require that they be given to consumers. Thus, the cost of printing a single copy of these two disclosures to show consumers is *de minimis*, and is not included in this estimate of printing costs. Moreover, the general price list need not exceed, and may be still shorter than, the two-page model provided in the compliance guide.

¹⁵ See *supra* note 2 and accompanying text.

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 that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, like medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, do not include any “[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which is . . . privileged or confidential” as provided in 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). In particular, do not include competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

If you want the Commission to give your comment confidential treatment, you must file it in paper form, with a request for confidential treatment, and you have to follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c).¹⁶ Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest. Once your comment is posted, as legally required by FTC Rule 4.9(b), we cannot redact or remove your comment from the FTC’s public record, including the FTC’s Web site, 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 in accordance with the law and the public interest, as explained above.

Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at <https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/funeralrulepra>, by following the instructions on the web-based form. If this Notice appears at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!home>, you also may file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write “Funeral Rule PRA Comment: FTC File No. P084401” 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., Suite CC–5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your

comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex J), Washington, DC 20024. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

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 May 5, 2017. For information on the Commission’s privacy policy, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, see <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm>.

David C. Shonka,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2017–04289 Filed 3–3–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Supplemental Evidence and Data Request on Effects of Dietary Sodium and Potassium Intake on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Related Risk Factors

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), HHS.

ACTION: Request for Supplemental Evidence and Data Submissions.

SUMMARY: The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is seeking scientific information submissions from the public. Scientific information is being solicited to inform our review of *Effects of Dietary Sodium and Potassium Intake on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Related Risk Factors*, which is currently being conducted by the AHRQ’s Evidence-based Practice Centers (EPC) Program. Access to published and unpublished pertinent scientific information will improve the quality of this review. AHRQ is conducting this systematic review pursuant to Section 902(a) of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. 299a(a).

DATES: *Submission Deadline* on or before April 5, 2017.

ADDRESSES: *Email submissions:* SEADS@epc-src.org.

Print submissions: Mailing Address: Portland VA Research Foundation, Scientific Resource Center, ATTN: Scientific Information Packet

Coordinator, P.O. Box 69539, Portland, OR 97239.

Shipping Address (FedEx, UPS, etc.): Portland VA Research Foundation, Scientific Resource Center, ATTN: Scientific Information Packet Coordinator, 3710 SW U.S. Veterans Hospital Road, Mail Code: R&D 71, Portland, OR 97239.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ryan McKenna, Telephone: 503–220–8262 ext. 51723 or Email: SEADS@epc-src.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality has commissioned the Evidence-based Practice Centers (EPC) Program to complete a review of the evidence for *Effects of Dietary Sodium and Potassium Intake on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Related Risk Factors*.

The EPC Program is dedicated to identifying as many studies as possible that are relevant to the questions for each of its reviews. In order to do so, we are supplementing the usual manual and electronic database searches of the literature by requesting information from the public (*e.g.*, details of studies conducted). We are looking for studies that report on *Effects of Dietary Sodium and Potassium Intake on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Related Risk Factors*, including those that describe adverse events. The entire research protocol, including the key questions, is also available online at: <https://www.effectivehealthcare.AHRQ.gov/index.cfm/search-for-guides-reviews-and-reports/?pageaction=displayproduct&productid=2428>.

This is to notify the public that the EPC Program would find the following information on *Effects of Dietary Sodium and Potassium Intake on Chronic Disease Outcomes and Related Risk Factors* helpful:

- A list of completed studies that your organization has sponsored for this indication. In the list, please *indicate whether results are available on ClinicalTrials.gov along with the ClinicalTrials.gov trial number.*

- *For completed studies that do not have results on ClinicalTrials.gov, please provide a summary, including the following elements: Study number; study period; design, methodology; indication and diagnosis; proper use instructions; inclusion and exclusion criteria; primary and secondary outcomes; baseline characteristics; number of patients screened, eligible, enrolled, lost to follow up, withdrawn, and analyzed; as well as effectiveness and efficacy, and safety results.*

- *A list of ongoing studies that your organization has sponsored for this*

¹⁶ 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), 16 CFR 4.9(c).