

meet the regulatory assembly requirements; or wages paid for the assembly and manufacture of jewelry that contain HTSUS column 2 components.

(D) Wages paid to those persons not engaged in the day-to-day assembly operations on the premises of the company office, wages paid to any outside consultants, wages paid to outside the office personnel, including but not limited to, lawyers, gardeners, construction workers and accountants; wages paid to employees not working on the premises of the company office and wages paid to employees who do not qualify as permanent residents in accordance with the Departments' regulations.

(E) Wages paid to persons engaged in both creditable and non-creditable assembly and repair operations if the producer does not maintain production, shipping and payroll records adequate for the Departments' verification of the creditable portion.

(ii) Any costs, for the year in which the wages were paid, of the combined creditable amount of individual health and life insurance for employees over 100 percent of the "weighted average" yearly individual health insurance costs for all federal employees. The cost of any life insurance over the \$50,000 limit for each employee.

(A) Any costs, for the year in which the wages were paid, of the combined creditable amount of family health and life insurance for employees over 120 percent of the "weighted average" yearly family health insurance costs for all federal employee. The cost of any life insurance over the \$50,000 limit for each employee.

(B) The cost of any pension benefit per employee over 3 percent of the employee's creditable wages unless the employee's wages exceed the maximum annual creditable annual maximum creditable wage allowed under the program (*see* paragraph (a)(9)(i) of this section). Employees earning over the maximum creditable wage allowed under the program would have a creditable annual pension benefit of up to 3 percent of the maximum creditable wage and wages over 3 percent of the maximum creditable wage would not be creditable.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) ITA-360P "Certificate of Entitlement to Secure the Refund of Duties on Articles that Entered the Customs Territory of The United State Duty Paid." This document authorizes an insular jewelry producer to request the refund of duties on imports of

articles that entered the customs territory of the United States duty paid, with certain exceptions, up to the specified value of the certificate. Certificates may be used to obtain duty refunds only when presented with a properly executed Form ITA-361P.

(3) ITA-361P "Request for Refund of Duties on Articles that Entered the Customs Territory of the United States Duty Paid." * * *

* * * * *

8.-9. Section 303.17 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(6); by redesignating paragraphs (b)(7) and (b)(8) as paragraphs (b)(8) and (b)(9); and by adding a new paragraph (b)(7) to read as follows:

§ 303.17 Annual jewelry application.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) Customs, bank, payroll, production records, and all shipping records including the importer of record number and proof of residency, as requested;

(7) All records pertaining to health insurance, life insurance and pension benefits for each employee;

* * * * *

10. Section 303.19(c)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.19 Issuance and use of production incentive certificates.

* * * * *

(c) The use and transfer of certificate entitlements. (1) Insular producers issued a certificate may request a refund by executing Form ITA-361P (*see* § 303.16 (b)(3)) and the instruction on the form). After authentication by the Department of Commerce, Form ITA-361P may be used to obtain duty refunds on article that entered the customs territory of the United States duty paid. Duties on an article which is the product of a country with respect to column 2 rates of duty apply may not be refunded Articles for which duty refunds are claimed must have entered the customs territory of the United States during the two-year period prior to the issue date of the certificate or during the one-year period the certificate remains valid. Copies of the appropriate Customs entries must be provided with the refund request in order to establish a basis for issuing the claimed amounts. Certification regarding drawback claims and liquidated refunds relating to the presented entries is required from the claimant on the form.

* * * * *

10a. Section 303.20(a)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.20 Duty refund.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(2) Eighteen month exemption. Any article of jewelry provided for in HTSUS heading 7113, assembled in the insular possessions by a new entrant jewelry manufacturer shall be treated as a product of the insular possessions if such article is entered into the customs territory of the United States no later than 18 months after such producer commences jewelry manufacturing or jewelry assembly operations in the insular possessions.

* * * * *

11. Section 303.20 is further amended as follows:

A. Paragraph (b)(1)(ii) is amended by removing "450,000" and adding "3,533,334" in its place.

B. Paragraph (b)(1)(iii) is amended by removing "600,000" and adding "6,766,667" in its place.

C. Paragraph (b)(1)(iv) is amended by removing "750,000" and adding "10,000,000" in its place.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce.

Nikolao I. Pula,

Director for Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 05-13284 Filed 7-5-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P; 4310-93-P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 23

Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission (FTC or Commission).

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Commission is seeking comment on whether the platinum section of the FTC's Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries, 16 CFR part 23, should be amended to provide guidance on how to mark or describe non-deceptively products containing between 500 and 850 parts per thousand pure platinum and no other platinum group metals.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before September 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are invited to submit written comments. Comments should refer to "Jewelry Guides, Matter No. G711001" 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 135-H (Annex Y), 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580. Because paper mail in the Washington area and at the Agency is subject to delay, please consider submitting your comments in electronic form, as prescribed below. Comments containing confidential material, however, must be filed in paper form, must be clearly labeled "Confidential," and must comply with Commission Rule 4.9(c). 16 CFR 4.9(c) (2004).¹

Comments filed in electronic form should be submitted by clicking on the following: <http://secure.commentworks.com/ftc-jewelry> and following the instructions on the web-based form. To ensure that the Commission considers an electronic comment, you must file it on the web-based form at the <http://secure.commentworks.com/ftc-jewelry>. You also may visit <http://www.regulations.gov> to read this request for comment, and may file an electronic comment through that website. The Commission will consider all comments that www.regulations.gov forwards to it.

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, whether filed in paper or electronic form, will be considered by the Commission, and will be available to the public on the FTC website, to the extent practicable, at <http://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 website. 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: Neil Blickman, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

¹ 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).

I. Introduction

The Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries ("Jewelry Guides" or "Guides"), 16 CFR part 23, address claims made about precious metals, diamonds, gemstones and pearl products. The Jewelry Guides provide guidance as to when claims about jewelry products may be deceptive and, for certain products, discuss when disclosures should be made to avoid unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Guides also provide examples of markings or descriptions that the Commission would not consider unfair or deceptive. The Commission is seeking public comment on Section 23.7 of the Guides, which addresses claims for products made of platinum.

Industry guides are administrative interpretations of the application of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a). The Commission issues industry guides to provide guidance for the public to conform with legal requirements. Guides provide the basis for voluntary and simultaneous abandonment of unlawful practices by members of industry. 16 CFR part 17. Failure to follow industry guides may result in corrective action under Section 5 of the FTC Act. In any such enforcement action, the Commission must prove that the act or practice at issue is unfair or deceptive.

Recently, several jewelry manufacturers informed Commission staff that they were seeking to market products that contain platinum, but differ in composition from traditional platinum products. Platinum products that have been marketed thus far typically contain over 85% pure platinum or contain a combination of pure platinum and platinum group metals (PGM) that total 95% PGM.² Some manufacturers propose to market products containing more than 50% but less than 85% pure platinum and no other PGM.³ Subsequently, the staff responded to a request for a staff opinion regarding the application of the platinum section of the Guides to the marketing of a product containing 585 parts per thousand (ppt) pure platinum and no other PGM. The FTC staff opinion letter concludes that the Guides do not specifically address the marketing of such an alloy.⁴ The letter

² The Platinum Group Metals include platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium and osmium.

³ The staff also is aware that other companies are selling similar products but marketing them under names other than "platinum."

⁴ The request for a staff opinion and the staff's response to that request can be found at www.ftc.gov/os/statutes/jewelry/letters/karatplatinum.pdf and <http://www.ftc.gov/os/>

also stated that the staff would recommend that the Commission publish a **Federal Register** Notice soliciting comments on whether the platinum section of the Jewelry Guides should be revised to address how to market non-deceptively products containing 500–850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM.

II. Background

The platinum section of the Jewelry Guides contains a general prohibition against the deceptive use of the term "platinum" and specific examples where the Commission would consider use of the term "platinum" unfair or deceptive.⁵ Section 7(a) of the Jewelry Guides states that it is "unfair or deceptive to use the words 'platinum,' 'iridium,' 'palladium,' 'ruthenium,' 'rhodium,' and 'osmium,' or any abbreviation to mark or describe all or part of an industry product if such marking or description misrepresents the product's true composition."⁶ 16 CFR part 23.7(a).

Section 7(b) provides examples of markings or descriptions for products containing platinum that may be misleading:

(1) Use of the word "Platinum" or any abbreviation, without qualification, to describe all or part of any industry product that is not composed throughout of 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum.

(2) Use of the word "Platinum" or any abbreviation accompanied by a number indicating the parts per thousand of pure Platinum contained in the product without mention of the number of parts per thousand of other PGM contained in the product, to describe all or part of an industry product that is not composed throughout of at least 850 parts per thousand pure platinum, for example, "600Plat."

(3) Use of the word "Platinum" or any abbreviation therefor, to mark or describe any product that is not composed throughout of at least 500 parts per thousand pure Platinum.

16 CFR 23.7(b).

Section 7(c) includes four examples of markings and descriptions that are not considered deceptive. The first example lists the four and two-letter abbreviations for the PGM that would not be considered unfair or deceptive. The remaining three examples provide examples of descriptions for certain platinum products:

[statutes/jewelry/letters/karatplatinum002.pdf](http://www.ftc.gov/os/statutes/jewelry/letters/karatplatinum002.pdf) respectively.

⁵ On April 8, 1997 (62 FR 16669), the Commission published the current platinum section of the Jewelry Guides. The section was revised as part of a comprehensive review of all of the provisions of the Guides.

⁶ This section also lists the Platinum Group Metals.

(2) An industry product consisting of at least 950 parts per thousand pure platinum may be marked or described as "Platinum."

(3) An industry product consisting of 850 parts per thousand pure Platinum, 900 parts per thousand pure Platinum or 950 parts per thousand pure Platinum may be marked "Platinum" provided that the Platinum marking is preceded by a number indicating the amount in parts per thousand of pure Platinum * * * Thus, the following markings may be used: "950Pt.," "950Plat.," "900Pt.," "900Plat.," "850Pt.," or "850Plat."

(4) An industry product consisting of at least 950 parts per thousand PGM, and of at least 500 parts per thousand pure Platinum, may be marked "Platinum," provided that the mark of each PGM constituent is preceded by a number indicating the amount in parts per thousand of each PGM, as for example, "600Pt.350Ir.," "600Plat.350Irid." or "550Pt.350Pd.50Ir." or "550Plat.350Pd.50Irid."

16 CFR 23.7(c).

Last year the staff received letters stating that several jewelry manufacturers were seeking to market products containing between 500 and 850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM. On December 15, 2004, one manufacturer requested an opinion from the FTC staff regarding the application of the Jewelry Guides to a product that consists of 585 ppt pure platinum and 415 ppt non-precious metals. The request stated that the manufacturer's reading of the Guides indicated that the platinum section did not prohibit marking or describing the product as "Platinum" and that the Guides do not address how to mark or describe an alloy with this composition other than to require that any representation be truthful and not misrepresent the product's composition.

The staff posted this request on the FTC's website on December 17, 2004 to seek industry input. The staff notified several major jewelry trade associations that the request had been posted and invited the industry to provide comments by January 5, 2005, which the staff later extended until January 10, 2005. The staff received sixteen comments from jewelry trade associations and retailers.⁷

On February 2, 2005, the staff responded to the request for an opinion. The staff letter stated:

The Guides provide that, in order for a product to be marked or described as "platinum," the product must contain a

minimum of 500 ppt pure platinum. 16 CFR 23.7(b)(3). In addition, the Guides provide that, if a product contains 500 ppt pure platinum but less than 850 ppt pure platinum, the marketer must disclose the amount in ppt of the remaining PGM in the product. 16 CFR 23.7(b)(2).

In our opinion, a literal reading of the Guides indicates that they do not address the marketing of the Karat Platinum alloy, except to the extent that they require a minimum of 500 ppt pure platinum. The provisions of Section 23.7 that address misuse of the word "platinum" do not discuss how to mark or describe an alloy that contains over 500 ppt pure platinum but no other PGM.

The staff letter further explained that the marketing of the alloy would be subject to Section 23.1 of the Guides, which contains a general prohibition on deception, as well as Section 5 of the FTC Act.⁸ The letter opined that the staff considers the alloy to be sufficiently different in composition from products consisting of platinum combined with other PGM as to require clear and conspicuous disclosure of the differences. The staff noted that it did not appear that simple stamping of the jewelry's content (e.g., 585Plat., 0PGM) would be sufficient to alert consumers to the differences between the alloy and platinum products containing other PGM.

The staff letter provides general, but not specific, guidance for marketers seeking to mark or describe products that contain 50–85% pure platinum but no other PGM. Because of the public interest in this issue, the Commission is soliciting public comment as to whether the Guides should be revised to address specifically how to mark or describe such products.

Comments submitted previously stated that platinum alloys with no other PGM may present special issues that may require marketers to provide additional information. For example, commenters stated that it is unclear whether such products would possess certain qualities typically associated with traditional platinum products, such as being hypoallergenic. In addition, commenters questioned whether the presence of non-precious metals in the product might present unique issues in conjunction with jewelry repairs and other procedures, such as re-sizing. For instance, commenters asked whether a product with high copper content might require a bench jeweler to use atmosphere control equipment to avoid damaging the product. Accordingly, the Commission is soliciting public

comment on whether the Guides should be amended to address products composed of 500–850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM.

Staff also has received some inquiries regarding the application of the platinum section of the Guides to the marketing of platinum-clad or platinum-coated jewelry products. The platinum section of the Guides currently does not address platinum-clad, filled, plated or platinum-overlay products. Other sections of the Guides, however, address gold and silver-plated jewelry products.⁹ These sections basically advise that the plating must be of a sufficient thickness to ensure reasonable durability. The Commission also seeks comment as to whether the Guides should provide guidance as to how to mark or describe non-deceptively products such as platinum-clad, filled, coated or platinum-overlay jewelry products.

III. Request for Public Comment

The Commission seeks public comment on whether the Jewelry Guides should be amended to discuss specifically how products that contain between 500 and 850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM should be marked or described. In addition, the Commission seeks public comment on whether the Guides should be revised to provide guidance on how to mark or describe platinum-clad, filled, plated or platinum-overlay products. The Commission is particularly interested in comments addressing the following questions:

1. Should the platinum section of the Jewelry Guides be amended to address with particularity products that contain 500–850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM?

2. Is there empirical evidence on what consumers generally expect in terms of performance or other objective qualities when purchasing a product marked or described as "platinum"? What does that data show?

3. Are products containing 500–850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM currently being marketed, and if so, how? Is there empirical evidence, e.g., copy testing or other research, as to how consumers interpret the disclosures or marketing materials, or proposed disclosures and marketing materials, accompanying such products?

4. For products containing 500–850 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM what, if any, additional information, in addition to disclosure of the product

⁷ Comments were received from the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Platinum Guild International, Manufacturing Jewelers & Suppliers of America, American Gem Society, Jewelers of America, Sonny's On Fillmore, Kwiat, Inc., Cornell's Jewelers, Michael Bondanza, Inc., PMI, Traditional Jewelers, Standley Jewelers Gemologist, Davidson & Licht, Henne Jewelers, Johnson Matthey, MJ Christensen.

⁸ Section 5 of the FTC Act prohibits deceptive acts or practices, in or affecting commerce. 15 U.S.C. 45(a).

⁹ See 16 CFR 23.4 and 23.6 (addressing gold-plated, gold-filled, gold-overlay, gold-electroplated and silver-plated jewelry products).

composition, may be necessary to prevent deception under Section 5 of the FTC Act? How do these disclosures compare to disclosures already required for other jewelry products, for example, gold?

5. Are there significant differences between the 500–850 ppt pure platinum alloys with no PGMs and other platinum products in terms of durability, scratch resistance, tarnish, hypoallergenicity, ability to hold settings, or similar qualities? What evidence is there on these issues?

6. How would a product containing 500 ppt pure platinum and no other PGM be marked if it were being sold outside the United States? Is there an international standard that addresses a product with this composition?

7. Should the platinum section of the Jewelry Guides be amended to address other products that contain platinum, such as platinum-clad, platinum-filled, platinum-plated, platinum-coated or platinum overlay products, that are not currently addressed in the section? If so, why? What guidance is needed to ensure that consumers are not misled about the composition of such products and their performance, durability, value and special care requirements, if any? Are such products currently being marketed, and if so, how? How are such products marked if they are sold outside the United States? Are there any international standards that address such products?

All comments should be filed as prescribed in the **ADDRESSES** section above, and must be received on or before September 28, 2005.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–13285 Filed 7–5–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[RME No. R03–OAR–2004–MD–0002; FRL–7933–8]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Control of Visible and Particulate Emissions From Glass Melting Facilities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP)

revision submitted by the State of Maryland. This revision consists of regulations for the control of particulate and visible emissions from glass melting facilities. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 5, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Regional Material in EDocket (RME) ID Number R03–OAR–2004–MD–0002 by one of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

Agency Web site: <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/> RME, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

E-mail: campbell.dave@epa.gov.

Mail: R03–OAR–2004–MD–0002, David Campbell, Chief, Air Quality and Analysis Branch, Mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

Hand Delivery: At the previously-listed EPA Region III address. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to RME ID No. R03–OAR–2004–MD–0002. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, and may be made available online at <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment included information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through RME, [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or e-mail. The EPA RME and the Federal [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Web sites are an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through RME or [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in

the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the electronic docket are listed in the RME index at <http://www.docket.epa.gov/rmepub/>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in RME or in hard copy during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittal are available at the Maryland Department of the Environment, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 705, Baltimore, Maryland, 21230, Baltimore, Maryland 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Linda Miller, (215) 814–2068, or by e-mail at miller.linda@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 18, 2004, the State of Maryland submitted a formal revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revision consists of regulations to control particulates and visible emissions from glass melting facilities.

The existing SIP requirements for particulates and visible emissions are found in Code of Maryland Regulations, Title 26, Subtitle 11 Air Quality, Chapter 06 General Emission Standards, Prohibitions, and Restrictions (COMAR 26.11.06). For air quality planning purposes, the State has been divided into planning areas (COMAR 26.11.01.03). This SIP revision affects requirements for the Baltimore and Washington planning areas. The entire State of Maryland is currently in attainment with the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM₁₀). The Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas have recently been designated nonattainment for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Requirements for the attainment of these areas will be submitted by the State of Maryland by April 5, 2008.