



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20580

Bureau of Consumer Protection
Division of Enforcement

Julia Solomon Ensor
Attorney

Email: jensor@ftc.gov
Direct Dial: (202) 326-2377

August 28, 2023

VIA EMAIL

Joel Weiss, Esq.
Weiss & Arons, LLP
63 South Main Street
Spring Valley, NY 10977
jweiss@weissarons.com

Dear Mr. Weiss:

We received your submissions on behalf of Research & Mfg. Corp. of America, d/b/a Ramcoa (“Ramcoa” or the “Company”). During our review, we discussed concerns that marketing materials may have overstated the extent to which certain Ramcoa bushings and other auto parts are made in the United States. Specifically, most of the materials used to make certain plastic bushings historically have originated overseas, and certain other Ramcoa products are wholly imported.

As discussed, unqualified U.S.-origin claims in marketing materials – including claims products are “Made” or “Built” in the USA – likely suggest to consumers that the products advertised in those materials are “all or virtually all” made in the United States.¹ The Commission may analyze a number of different factors to determine whether a product is “all or virtually all” made in the United States, including the proportion of the product’s total manufacturing costs attributable to U.S. parts and processing, how far removed any foreign content is from the finished product, and the importance of the foreign content or processing to the overall function of the product. The “all or virtually all” standard is codified in the Made in USA Labeling Rule, 16 C.F.R. § 323 (the “MUSA Labeling Rule”).²

¹ FTC, *Issuance of Enforcement Policy Statement on “Made in USA” and Other U.S. Origin Claims*, 62 Fed. Reg. 63756, 63768 (Dec. 2, 1997) (the “Policy Statement”). Additionally, beyond express “Made in USA” claims, “[d]epending on the context, U.S. symbols or geographic references, such as U.S. flags, outlines of U.S. maps, or references to U.S. locations of headquarters or factories, may, by themselves or in conjunction with other phrases or images, convey a claim of U.S. origin.” *Id.*

² Effective August 13, 2021, it violates the MUSA Labeling Rule to label any covered product “Made in the United States,” as the MUSA Labeling Rule defines that term, unless the final assembly or processing of the product occurs in the United States, all significant processing that goes into the product occurs in the United States, and all or virtually all ingredients or components of the product are made and sourced in the United States. *See* <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/07/14/2021-14610/made-in-usa-labeling-rule>. The Commission

The Commission has explained that, unless marketers either specify which products are covered or directly link claims to particular products, consumers generally interpret U.S.-origin claims in marketing materials to cover all products advertised in those materials. Accordingly, the Policy Statement provides, “marketers should not represent, either expressly or by implication, that a whole product line is of U.S. origin (e.g., ‘Our products are Made in USA’) when only some products in the product line are, in fact, made in the United States.”³

For a product that is substantially transformed in the United States, but not “all or virtually all” made in the United States, the Policy Statement explains, “any claim of U.S. origin should be adequately qualified to avoid consumer deception about the presence or amount of foreign content Clarity of language, prominence of type size and style, proximity to the claim being qualified, and an absence of contrary claims that could undercut the effectiveness of the qualification will maximize the likelihood that the qualifications and disclosures are appropriately clear and prominent.”⁴

As discussed, it is appropriate for the Company to promote its general commitment to American jobs and highlight U.S. manufacturing processes. However, marketing materials should not state or imply that products are wholly or partially made in the United States unless the Company can substantiate those claims.

The Company has stated that in the future it hopes to make its bushings from all U.S.-origin raw materials. In the interim, to avoid deceiving consumers, and to account for the fact that it also sells some wholly imported products, Ramcoa implemented a remedial action plan. This included: (1) removing unqualified claims from marketing materials covering all Company products; (2) stickering over incorrect origin labels on affected products; (2) confirming molds with “Made in USA” claims are used only to form bushings from all U.S. raw materials; (3) introducing qualified claims where appropriate; and (4) training staff.

FTC staff members are available to work with companies to craft claims that serve the dual purposes of conveying non-deceptive information and highlighting work done in the United States. Based on the Company’s actions and other factors, the staff has decided not to pursue this investigation any further. This action should not be construed as a determination that there was no violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45. The Commission reserves the right to take such further action as the public interest may require. If you have any questions, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,



Julia Solomon Ensor, Staff Attorney



Lashanda Freeman, Senior Investigator

may seek civil penalties of up to \$50,120 per MUSA Labeling Rule violation. 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(A).

³ Policy Statement, 62 Fed. Reg. 63756, 63768 n.111.

⁴ Policy Statement, 62 Fed. Reg. 63756, 63769.