

Federal Trade Commission

Monday
May 13, 1996

Part LVII

Federal Trade Commission

Semiannual Regulatory Agenda

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Ch. I

Semiannual Regulatory Agenda

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Semiannual regulatory agenda.

SUMMARY: The following agenda of Commission proceedings is published in accordance with section 22(d)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 57b-3(d)(1), and section 610(c) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 610(c). Except for notice of completed actions, the information in this agenda

represents the judgment of Commission staff based upon information now available, and each projected date of action reflects an assessment by the FTC staff of the likelihood that the specified event will occur during the coming year. No final determination by the staff or the Commission respecting the need for or the substance of a trade regulation rule or any other procedural option should be inferred from the notation of projected events in this agenda.

In most instances, the dates of future events are listed by month, not by a specific day. Acquisition of new information, change of circumstances, or changes in the law may alter the

information set forth in this agenda. Several agenda items concern rulemaking proceedings that may affect a substantial number of small businesses as that term is used in the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Whether the likely economic impact on such entities is significant will depend upon the outcome of the particular proceeding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Further details may be obtained from the agency contact person listed for each particular proceeding.

By direction of the Commission.
Donald S. Clark,
Secretary.

Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identifier Number
4343	Trade Regulation Rule on Franchising and Business Opportunity Ventures	3084-AA63
4344	Deceptive Advertising and Labeling of Previously Used Lubricating Oil	3084-AA71
4345	Rule Governing the Pre-Sale Availability of Written Warranty Terms	3084-AA73

Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identifier Number
4346	Premerger Notification Rules and Report Form	3084-AA23
4347	Games of Chance in the Food Retailing and Gasoline Industries Rule	3084-AA24
4348	Regulations Under the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986	3084-AA48
4349	Rules and Regulations Under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939	3084-AA50
4350	Rules and Regulations Under the Fur Products Labeling Act	3084-AA51
4351	Rules and Regulations Under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act	3084-AA52
4352	The Care Labeling Rule	3084-AA54
4353	Trade Regulation Rule Concerning the Labeling and Advertising of Home Insulation	3084-AA60
4354	Trade Regulation Rule for the Incandescent Lamp (Light Bulb) Industry	3084-AA61
4355	Trade Regulation Rule Concerning Misbranding and Deception as to Leather Content of Waist Belts	3084-AA62
4356	Rule Governing Disclosure of Written Consumer Product Warranty Terms and Conditions	3084-AA72
4357	Appliance Labeling Rule—Energy Policy and Conservation Act	3084-AA74

Long-Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identifier Number
4358	Amended Federal Deposit Corporation Improvement Act	3084-AA44
4359	Regulatory Review	3084-AA47

Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identifier Number
4360	Cooling-Off Period for Sales Made at Homes or at Certain Other Locations	3084-AA53
4361	The Used Motor Vehicle Trade Regulation Rule	3084-AA56

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Completed Actions (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identifier Number
4362	Test Procedures and Labeling Standard for Recycled Oil	3084-AA64
4363	Deception as to Non-Prismatic and Partially Prismatic Instruments Being Prismatic Instruments	3084-AA65
4364	Advertising and Labeling of Sleeping Bags	3084-AA66
4365	Failure To Disclose the Lethal Effects of Inhaling Quick-Freeze Spray Products Used for Frosting Cocktail Glasses	3084-AA67
4366	Failure To Disclose That Skin Irritation May Result From Washing or Handling Glass Fiber Curtains and Draperies and Glass Fiber Curtain and Drapery Fabrics	3084-AA68
4367	Deceptive Advertising and Labeling as to Size of Tablecloths and Related Products	3084-AA69
4368	Deceptive Advertising and Labeling as to Length of Extension Ladders	3084-AA70

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

Prerule Stage

4343. TRADE REGULATION RULE ON FRANCHISING AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY VENTURES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 to 58

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 436

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation Rule on Franchising and Business Opportunity Ventures (Franchise Rule) became effective on October 21, 1979. The Rule is designed to reduce deceptive and unfair practices in the sale of franchises and business opportunities by requiring the pre-sale disclosure of material information about the franchise. For example, the Rule requires franchisors to disclose their business background and litigation history, as well as the number of failed and terminated franchise units. The Rule also requires the disclosure of material terms of the franchise relationship, such as recurring fees and termination and renewal rights. The Rule further requires the franchisor to provide an audited financial statement for the past three fiscal years. Finally, the Rule requires any franchisor who makes earnings representations to provide the prospective franchisee with an earnings claims document that substantiates those claims. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission rules and guides, the Commission is requesting comments about the overall costs and benefits of the Rule and what effects, if any, have changes in relevant technology, economic conditions, and industry practices had on the Rule. The Commission may also consider other areas of the Rule, as appropriate. Two

public workshops have been held, one on September 12, 1995, and the other on March 11, 1996.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Request for Comments	04/15/95	
Comment Period End	08/11/95	
Public Workshop	09/12/95	
Public Workshop	03/11/96	
Recommendations to the Commission	04/15/96	
Final Commission Action	06/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Agency Contact: Steven Toporoff, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3135

RIN: 3084-AA63

4344. • DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING AND LABELING OF PREVIOUSLY USED LUBRICATING OIL

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 406

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Used Oil Rule was promulgated by the Commission on August 14, 1964, to prevent deception

of consumers who prefer new and unused lubricating oil. The Rule requires that advertising, promotional material, and labels for lubricant made from used oil disclose such previous use. The Rule prohibits any representation that used lubricating oil is new or unused. In addition, it prohibits use of the term "re-refined," or any similar term, to describe previously used lubricating oil unless the physical and chemical contaminants have been removed by a refining process. The Commission will request public comment on the Rule in 1996. In 1980, the Rule's labeling disclosure requirements were suspended by the Used Oil Recycling Act until the Commission issued rules under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA). Based on that suspension, in 1981, the Commission suspended the Rule's advertising and promotional materials disclosure requirements. In July 1995, the Commission received the test procedures from the National Institute of Standards and Technology that triggered promulgation of the Rule under EPCA. On October 31, 1995, the Commission published the Recycled Oil Rule (covering recycled engine oil). Under EPCA, the Recycled Oil Rule preempts the Used Oil Rule's labeling and advertising requirements for engine oils. For non-engine oils, the Used Oil Rule's labeling disclosure provisions continue to be subject to the Congressional stay, and the advertising disclosure provisions continue to be subject to the Commission's stay. When it published the Recycled Oil Rule, the Commission stated that as part of its regulatory review process, it would

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consider the continuing need for the Used Oil Rule. Therefore, this proceeding has been included as part of the Reinventing Government Initiative because it may eliminate or revise CFR text to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Recommendation to Commission	03/01/96	
ANPRM	04/03/96	61 FR 14686
ANPRM Comment Period End	05/03/96	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Neil Blickman, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3038

RIN: 3084-AA71

4345. • RULE GOVERNING THE PRE-SALE AVAILABILITY OF WRITTEN WARRANTY TERMS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 460

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Rule Governing the Pre-Sale Availability of Written Warranty Terms (Rule 702) establishes requirements for sellers and warrantors for making the terms of a written warranty available to the consumer prior to sale. Among other things, the Rule requires sellers to make warranty information readily available either by (1) displaying it in close proximity to the product or (2) furnishing it on request and posting signs in prominent locations advising consumers that warranty information is available. The rule requires warrantors to provide materials to enable sellers to comply with the rule's requirements, and also sets out the methods by which warranty information can be made available prior to the sale of the

product in instances where the product is sold through catalogs, through mail order or through door-to-door sales. The Commission is reviewing this rule as part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides. The Commission will seek comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, this rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Review	05/00/96	
Comment Period End	07/00/96	
Recommendation to the Commission	11/00/96	
Final Commission Action	02/00/97	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Carole I. Danielson, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3115

RIN: 3084-AA73

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

Proposed Rule Stage

4346. PREMERGER NOTIFICATION RULES AND REPORT FORM

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 18a Clayton Act

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 801 to 803

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Premerger Notification Rules and the Antitrust Improvements Act Notification and Report Form were adopted pursuant to Section 7A of the Clayton Act. Section 7A requires firms of a certain size contemplating mergers or acquisitions of a specified size to file notification with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) and to wait a designated period before consummating the transaction. It also requires the FTC, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust, to promulgate rules requiring that notification be in a form and contain information necessary to enable the FTC and DOJ to determine whether the proposed acquisition may, if consummated, violate the antitrust laws. These rules are continually

reviewed in order to improve the program's effectiveness and reduce the paperwork burden on the business community. The Commission proposed modifications to the Premerger Notification and Report form during fiscal year 1994. In July 1995, the Commission proposed to amend the Rule's treatment of acquisitions of goods or realty made in the ordinary course of business. The Commission will reconsider what action, if any, to take on possible amendments regarding such acquisitions. In addition, on August 9, 1995, the Commission published a final rule that removed 16 CFR part 800, the transitional rule addressing the treatment of acquisitions consummated before, and notification filed on or before September 5, 1978.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Review	09/30/81	
NPRM - Ordinary Course	09/24/85	50 FR 38742
NPRM - HSR Form Changes	06/14/94	59 FR 30545
NPRM - Ordinary Course	07/28/95	60 FR 38930

Action	Date	FR Cite
Part 800 Repealed	08/09/95	60 FR 40704
NPRM - Ordinary Course	04/00/96	
NPRM - HSR Form Changes	06/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: John Sipple, Assistant Director, Pre-Merger Notification, Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Competition, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-2862

RIN: 3084-AA23

4347. GAMES OF CHANCE IN THE FOOD RETAILING AND GASOLINE INDUSTRIES RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

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CFR Citation: 16 CFR 419**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Commission's trade regulation rule concerning games of chance became effective on October 17, 1969. The Rule establishes requirements for food and gasoline retailers in conducting and advertising games of chance by requiring disclosure of odds-of-winning and prize information in broadcast and print advertisements, as well as in point of sale information. In January, 1983, the Commission granted a temporary partial exemption to allow supermarkets and gas stations to advertise their games on radio and television without disclosing full information on prizes and odds-of-winning. In addition, the Commission also published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on whether to make the broadcast exemption permanent. Finally, the Commission proposed to reduce the recordkeeping requirements of the Rule from three years to one year in keeping with the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act, and requested public comment on other possible areas where amendments to the Rule may be appropriate. The Commission issued an NPRM on July 7, 1988 to consider amendments that would reduce the burden of the Rule's recordkeeping and disclosure requirements. On July 26, 1995, the presiding officer reopened the record for additional public comment, particularly with regard to whether there is a continuing need for this Rule. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because further proceedings in this matter will be consistent with that Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Promulgation of Original Rule	08/19/69	34 FR 13302
ANPRM	01/04/83	48 FR 265
Temporary Partial Exemption	01/10/83	48 FR 1046
NPRM	07/07/88	53 FR 25503
Reopened Record	07/26/95	60 FR 38474
Comment Period End	09/25/95	
Presiding Officer's Report	04/00/96	
Staff Report	04/00/96	
Comment Period End	06/00/96	

Action	Date	FR Cite
Commission Consideration of Staff Recommendations	09/00/96	
Small Entities Affected: Businesses		
Government Levels Affected: None		
Agency Contact: John M. Mendenhall, Federal Trade Commission, Cleveland Regional Office, Suite 520A, 668 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114 Phone: 216 522-4207		
RIN: 3084-AA24		

4348. REGULATIONS UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE SMOKELESS TOBACCO HEALTH EDUCATION ACT OF 1986**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 4401**CFR Citation:** 16 CFR 307**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health Education Act of 1986 requires health warnings on all packages and advertising for smokeless tobacco. The Commission published an NPR on February 14, 1995 seeking public comment on whether the regulations governing the rotation schedule for utilitarian objects should be amended. The comment period expired on April 14, 1995. On a separate point, the Coalition on Smoking OR Health petitioned the Commission to enforce the Smokeless Tobacco Act by requiring smokeless tobacco health warnings on sponsored racing cars, banners, flags, and other related objects bearing smokeless tobacco product brand names, logos, or selling messages. On October 26, 1993, the Commission issued an NPR, proposing a requirement that sponsored auto racing vehicles and all other event-related objects that bear the brand name or selling message of smokeless tobacco products display health warning labels. Staff is preparing its recommendations to the Commission.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM (Promotional Items)	01/15/93	54 FR 4875
NPRM (Racing Cars)	11/04/93	58 FR 58810
Comment Period End (Racing Cars)	02/01/94	
NPRM (Utilitarian Items)	02/14/95	60 FR 8312

Action	Date	FR Cite
Comment Period End (Utilitarian Items)	04/14/95	
Final Staff Recommendation (Promotional Items)	04/00/96	
Final Staff Recommendation (Racing Cars)	04/00/96	
Final Staff Recommendations (Utilitarian Items)	04/00/96	
Commission Action (Promotional Items)	06/00/96	
Commission Action (Utilitarian Items)	06/00/96	
Commission Action (Racing Cars)	10/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** None**Agency Contact:** Phillip Priesman, Division of Advertising Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580

Phone: 202 326-2484

RIN: 3084-AA48**4349. RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE WOOL PRODUCTS LABELING ACT OF 1939****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 68 Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939**CFR Citation:** 16 CFR 300**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (Wool Act) requires covered wool products to be marked with (1) the generic names and percentages by weight of the constituent fibers present in the wool product; (2) the name under which the manufacturer or another responsible USA company does business, or in lieu thereof, the registered identification number (RN) of such a company; and (3) the name of the country where the wool product was processed or manufactured. Pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Wool Act, "the Commission is authorized and directed to make rules and regulations for the manner and form of disclosing information required by this Act ... and to make such further

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rules and regulations under and in pursuance of the terms of this Act as may be necessary and proper for administration and enforcement.” These implementing rules and regulations are set forth at 16 CFR 300. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of and the continuing need for, these rules, possible conflict between the rules and State, local and other federal laws, and the effect on the rules of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because further proceedings in connection with this matter will be consistent with that Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Review	05/06/94	59 FR 23645
Extension of Comment Period	09/12/94	59 FR 46778
Comment Period End	10/15/94	
NPRM	04/00/96	
Recommendation to Commission	04/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Agency Contact: Bret S. Smart, Federal Trade Commission, Los Angeles Regional Office, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 13209, Los Angeles, CA 90024

Phone: 310 235-7975

RIN: 3084-AA50

4350. RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE FUR PRODUCTS LABELING ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 69 Fur Products Labeling Act

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 301

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Fur Products Labeling Act (Fur Act) requires covered furs and

fur products to be labeled, invoiced, and advertised to show (1) the name(s) of the animal that produced the fur(s); (2) where such is the case, that the fur is used fur or contains used fur; (3) where such is the case, that the fur is bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored; and (4) the name of the country of origin of any imported furs used in the fur product. Pursuant to Section 8(b) of the Fur Act, “The Commission is authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations governing the manner and form of disclosing information required by this Act and such further rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for purposes of administration and enforcement of this Act.” These implementing rules are set forth at 16 CFR 301. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, these rules, possible conflict between the rules and state, local and other federal laws, and the effect on the rules of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because further proceedings in connection with this matter will be consistent with that Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Review	05/06/94	59 FR 23645
Extension of Comment Period	09/12/94	59 FR 46778
Comment Period End	10/15/94	
NPRM	04/00/96	
Recommendations to Commission	04/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Bret S. Smart, Federal Trade Commission, Los Angeles Regional Office, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 13209, Los Angeles, CA 90024

Phone: 310 235-7975

RIN: 3084-AA51

4351. RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 70 Textile Fiber Products Identification Act

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 303

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (Textile Act) requires wearing apparel and other covered household textile articles to be marked with (1) the generic names and percentages by weight of the constituent fibers present in the textile fiber product; (2) the name under which the manufacturer or another responsible USA company does business, or in lieu thereof, the registered identification number (RN) of such a company; and (3) the name of the country where the textile product was processed or manufactured. Pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Textile Act, “the Commission is authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations, including the establishment of generic names of manufactured fibers, under and in pursuance of the terms of this Act as may be necessary and proper for administration and enforcement.” These implementing rules are set forth at 16 CFR 303. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, these rules, possible conflict between the rules and State, local and other Federal laws, and the effect on the rules of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because further proceedings in connection with this matter are consistent with that Initiative. The Commission is seeking further comments on proposals to revise the Rule to eliminate unnecessary disclosures and to streamline labeling requirements in a manner that will

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facilitate uniform labels for products sold in NAFTA countries.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Review	05/06/94	59 FR 23646
Extension of Comment Period	09/12/94	59 FR 46779
Comment Period End	10/15/94	
Recommendations to Commission	12/15/95	
NPRM	02/12/96	61 FR 5340
NPRM Comment Period End	05/13/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Bret S. Smart, Federal Trade Commission, Los Angeles Regional Office, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 13209, Los Angeles, CA 90024

Phone: 310 235-7975

RIN: 3084-AA52

4352. THE CARE LABELING RULE

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 423

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Care Labeling Rule requires manufacturers and importers of textile wearing apparel to attach cleaning instructions stating what regular care is needed for the ordinary use of the product. If dry cleaning is recommended, the label must state at least one type of solvent that may be used, (unless all commercially available types of solvent can be used) and must contain a warning against the use of any part of the normal dry cleaning procedure that would harm the product. The Rule also requires that the manufacturer or importer possess, prior to sale, a reasonable basis for the care instructions. The Rule currently requires that care instructions be stated in "appropriate terms." It also states that "any appropriate symbols may be used on care labels or care instructions, in addition to the required appropriate terms so long as the terms fulfill the requirements of this regulation." Although the Rule does not specifically

state that the instructions must be in English, they usually are. The Commission has tentatively decided to grant a conditional exemption allowing the use, in lieu of words, of the symbol system developed by the American Society for Testing and Manufacturing and has solicited comment on this tentative decision. The Commission has also published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking soliciting comment on whether it is desirable to require washing instructions for all washable garments; on whether the reasonable basis requirements of the Rule should be changed; and on other technical issues. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because further proceedings in this matter are consistent with the Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Review	06/15/94	59 FR 30733
Comment Period End	10/15/94	
Recommendation to Commission	10/17/95	
Request for Comment/ Exemption	11/16/95	60 FR 57552
ANPRM	12/28/95	60 FR 67102
Comment Period End/Exemption	01/31/96	
ANPRM Comment Period End	03/13/96	
Recommendation to Commission/ Exemption	04/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Constance Vecellio, Care Labeling Rule Coordinator, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-2966

RIN: 3084-AA54

4353. TRADE REGULATION RULE CONCERNING THE LABELING AND ADVERTISING OF HOME INSULATION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 460

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation Rule Concerning the Labeling and Advertising of Home Insulation ("R-Value Rule") became effective on

September 29, 1980. The Rule is designed to assist consumers in evaluating and comparing the thermal performance characteristics of competing home insulation products. Specifically, the Rule requires manufacturers of home insulation products to provide information about the product's degree of resistance to the flow of heat (R-Value). The Rule also establishes uniform standards for testing, information disclosure and substantiation of product performance claims. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission rules and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, this Rule, possible conflicts between the Rule and state, local and other federal laws, and the effect on the Rule of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. The staff intends to report to the Commission in two parts. Part I will address the comments on the continuing need for the Rule. Part II will address the comments that recommend the Commission adopt substantive revisions to the Rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Request for Comments	04/06/95	60 FR 17492
Comment Period End	06/06/95	
Recommendations to the Commission/Part I	01/26/96	
Commission Action/Part I	04/00/96	
Recommendations to the Commission/Part II	07/00/96	
Commission Action/Part II	09/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Kent C. Howerton, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3013

RIN: 3084-AA60

4354. TRADE REGULATION RULE FOR THE INCANDESCENT LAMP (LIGHT BULB) INDUSTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in

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the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 409

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation Rule for the Incandescent Lamp (Light Bulb) Industry became effective on January 25, 1971. The Rule is designed to assist consumers in making informed purchases of light bulbs for specific needs. Specifically, the Rule requires the disclosures of, in accordance with uniform specifications, the electrical power consumed (expressed as average initial wattage), the light output (expressed as average initial lumens), and the average laboratory life (expressed in hours) on light bulb packages. In addition, the average initial wattage and design voltage must appear on the bulbs themselves. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission rules and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, this Rule, possible conflicts between the Rule and state, local and other federal laws, and the effect on the Rule of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. In addition, the Commission requested comment as to whether it should modify provisions of the Rule that duplicate or overlap with provisions in the Appliance Labeling Rule. This rulemaking has been included as part of the Reinventing Government Initiative because further proceedings in this matter may result in revisions to CFR text to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements, and therefore, will be consistent with that Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Request for Comments	04/06/95	60 FR 17491
Comment Period End	08/07/95	
Recommendation to the Commission	11/09/95	
Commission Action	12/27/95	
NPRM	02/06/96	61 FR 4382
Comment Period End	03/07/96	
Recommendation to the Commission	04/00/96	
Commission Action	05/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Kent C. Howerton, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3013

RIN: 3084-AA61

4355. TRADE REGULATION RULE CONCERNING MISBRANDING AND DECEPTION AS TO LEATHER CONTENT OF WAIST BELTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 405

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Federal Trade Commission's Trade Regulation Rule Concerning Misbranding and Deception as to Leather Content of Waist Belts (Leather Belt Rule) makes it an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice to misrepresent a belt's leather content or the type of animal hide or skin from which the belt is made. The Rule also prohibits the sale or distribution of belts without adequate disclosures as to their leather content or type of animal hide or skin if the appearance of the product would deceive consumers. As part of its systematic review of all current Commission rules and guides, the Commission requested comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, this Rule, possible conflicts between the Rule and state, local and other federal laws, and the effect on the Rule of any technological, economic, or other industry changes. After reviewing the comments, the Commission announced that, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication, it had decided to initiate a rulemaking proceeding to repeal the Rule. Proposed new Guides for Select Leather and Imitation Leather Products (See 60 FR 48056, September 18, 1995) will cover leather belts, as well as various other leather products. The Commission seeks public comment on its proposed repeal of the Rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Request for Comments	03/27/95	60 FR 15725
Comment Period End	05/26/95	
Recommendation to the Commission	07/21/95	
ANPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48070
ANPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
NPRM	03/05/96	61 FR 8499
NPRM Comment Period End	04/04/96	
Recommendation to the Commission	05/00/96	
Final Commission Action	06/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONTACT: Edwin Rodriguez. Phone: 202 326-2981.

Agency Contact: Lemuel Dowdy, Federal Trade Commission, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-2981

RIN: 3084-AA62

4356. • RULE GOVERNING DISCLOSURE OF WRITTEN CONSUMER PRODUCT WARRANTY TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 460

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Rule Governing the Disclosure of Written Consumer Product Warranty Terms and Conditions (Rule 701) establishes requirements for warrantors for disclosing the terms and conditions of written warranties on consumer products actually costing the consumer more than \$15.00. Rule 701 specifies the information that must appear in the written warranty, as well as the exact language that must be used for certain items. Under Rule 701, the information must be disclosed in simple, easily understood, and concise language in a single document. In addition to specifying the information that must appear in a written warranty, Rule 701 also requires that, in instances where the warrantor uses a warranty registration or owner registration card, the warranty must disclose whether

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that registration card is a condition precedent to warranty coverage. Finally, it provides that, in connection with "seal of approval" programs, the disclosures do not have to be given in the actual seal itself, if they are made in a general circulation publication. The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 USC 601 et seq., requires that an agency rule be reviewed within ten years of its publication. In addition, as part of its systematic review of all current Commission regulations and guides, the Commission has determined, as part of its oversight responsibilities, to review trade regulation rules at least once every ten years. These reviews seek comments on, among other things, the economic impact of, and the continuing need for, the Commission's rules, possible conflict between the rules and State, local, and other Federal laws, and the effect on the rules of any technological, economic, or other industry changes.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Comment Period End	05/00/96	
Begin Review	05/00/96	
Recommendation to the Commission	11/00/96	
Final Commission Action	02/00/97	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Carole I. Danielson, Division of Marketing Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3115

RIN: 3084-AA72

4357. • APPLIANCE LABELING RULE—ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: Sec 324 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; PL 94-163; 42 USC 6294

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 305

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Energy Policy and Conservation Act was enacted to enable consumers to conserve energy by comparing the energy use of competing appliances (and other products) and to use that information in their purchasing decisions. The statute required the Commission to issue a labeling rule prescribing the disclosure of the estimated annual cost of operation (or another measure of energy use) for certain categories of major household appliances. The statute was later amended to apply to plumbing and lamp products. The statute required that the disclosures for all covered products be based on standardized test procedures prescribed by the Department of Energy (DOE). In 1979, the Commission promulgated the Appliance Labeling Rule, which was amended substantively in 1987, 1990, 1993, and twice in 1994. The rule now covers 11 product categories: (1) refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers; (2) dishwashers; (3) clothes washers; (4) water heaters; (5) room air conditioners; (6) furnaces (7) central air conditioners and heat pumps; (8) fluorescent lamp ballasts; (9) certain plumbing products; (10) certain lamp

products; and (11) pool heaters. For household appliances, the rule requires that energy consumption or efficiency information be disclosed in catalogs and at the point of sale in the form of yellow and black EnergyGuide labels. In addition, fact sheets or listing in an industry directory are required for furnaces, central air conditioners and heat pumps. For fluorescent lamp ballasts, the rule requires disclosure of an encircled E logo; for plumbing products, a marking of the water use rate on the product, and, for lamp products, the disclosure of energy usage and performance information on packages and in catalogs. The rule also mandates that energy-use-related advertisements for covered products be based on the DOE test procedures. The Commission proposes to amend the rule to permit placement of energy use labels required by Canada and Mexico adjacent to the EnergyGuide label, thus facilitating trade among the North American Free Trade Agreement countries.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Recommendation to Commission	01/26/96	
NPRM	02/22/96	61 FR 6801
NPRM Comment Period End	04/08/96	
Recommendation to Commission	04/00/96	
Final Commission Action	05/00/96	

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: James Mills, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3035

RIN: 3084-AA74

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

Long-Term Actions

4358. AMENDED FEDERAL DEPOSIT CORPORATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: Not yet determined

Timetable: Next Action Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State

Agency Contact: Carole Reynolds

Phone: 202 326-3230

RIN: 3084-AA44

4359. REGULATORY REVIEW

Priority: Other

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 10 et seq

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Rule Review Continuing	00/00/00	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Kent Howerton

FTC

Long-Term Actions

Phone: 202 326-3013

RIN: 3084-AA47

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC)

Completed Actions

4360. COOLING-OFF PERIOD FOR SALES MADE AT HOMES OR AT CERTAIN OTHER LOCATIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 429

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On October 20, 1995, the Commission, as part of its Regulatory Review program, published a notice announcing its decision to issue nonsubstantive amendments to the Rule. Specifically, the Commission amended the Rule by renaming it so that it more clearly identifies the kinds of sales it covers and by inserting two notes, formerly at the end of the Rule, into the Rule itself. Moreover, the Commission amended the Rule by adding a new section containing two exemptions to the Rule that the Commission granted in November 1988 to certain sellers of arts and crafts and of automobiles. The Commission also expanded the exemption for automobiles to include vans, trucks and other motor vehicles sold at temporary places of business by dealers having a permanent place of business. Further, the Commission amended the Rule by adding a parenthetical statement to the Rule's definition of the term "Door-to-Door Sale." This new statement gives examples of kinds of sales locations covered by the Rule. The Commission also amended the Rule's definition of "Business Day" to reflect changes in federal holidays. Finally, the Commission amended the Rule to make the typeface used in the sample "Notice of Cancellation" more readable and to substitute the gender neutral words "the buyer" or "the buyer's" for the pronouns "he," "his," and "him."

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Review	04/15/94	59 FR 18007

Action	Date	FR Cite
Comment Period End	06/14/94	
Recommendations to the Commission	08/24/95	
Final Action	10/20/95	60 FR 54180
Final Action Effective	12/19/95	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Lemuel W. Dowdy, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-2981

RIN: 3084-AA53

4361. THE USED MOTOR VEHICLE TRADE REGULATION RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 455

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The purpose of the Used Car Rule, which became effective on May 9, 1985, is to prevent and discourage oral misrepresentations and omissions of material facts by used car dealers concerning warranty coverage. The Rule provides a uniform method for written disclosure of warranty information on a window sticker called a "Buyers Guide." The Rule requires sellers to disclose on the Buyers Guide the basic terms and conditions of any warranty offered in connection with the sale of a used car, including the duration of coverage, the percentage of total repair costs to be paid by the dealer, and the systems covered by the warranty. The Rule also requires certain other disclosures that must be printed on the Buyers Guide, including: a suggestion that consumers ask the dealer if a pre-purchase inspection is permitted; a warning against reliance on spoken promises that are not confirmed in writing; and a list of the

14 major systems of an automobile and the major problems that may occur in these systems. The Rule also provides that the Buyers Guide disclosures are to be incorporated by reference into the sales contract, and are to govern in the event of an inconsistency between the Buyers Guide and the sales contract. As part of the Commission's ongoing project to review all rules periodically, the Commission published a Federal Register Notice seeking public comment on the cost and benefits and other impacts of the Rule. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Commission also solicited comments on the Rule's impact on small business, and on whether the Rule should be amended to minimize any significant impact upon small economic entities. Following the review, the Commission adopted certain non-substantive amendments to the Rule. These included a provision allowing posting of the "Buyer's Guide" anywhere on the vehicle, as long as it is prominently and conspicuously displayed. Although this rulemaking was commenced prior to the Reinventing Government Initiative, it has been included as part of that Initiative because proceedings in this matter were consistent with that Initiative.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Reg Flex and Periodic Review	05/06/94	59 FR 23647
Comment Period End	07/06/94	
Recommendations to Commission	08/21/95	
Final Action	12/05/95	60 FR 62195
Final Action Effective	01/04/96	

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: George Brent Mickum IV, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3132

RIN: 3084-AA56

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4362. TEST PROCEDURES AND LABELING STANDARD FOR RECYCLED OIL**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6363(d)**CFR Citation:** 16 CFR 311**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, October 25, 1995.

Abstract: Section 383 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 directs the FTC to promulgate a rule prescribing test procedures and labeling standards applicable to containers of recycled oil. The Commission is required to prescribe the Rule within 90 days after the National Institute of Standards and Technology reports to the Commission the test procedures to determine the substantial equivalency of processed used oil with new oil distributed for a particular end use. On July 27, 1995, NIST reported to the Commission test procedures for processed used engine oil. The Commission conducted a rulemaking proceeding to implement the statutory directive. The final Rule permits a manufacturer to label processed used engine oil as substantially equivalent to new oil only if that determination has been based on the test procedures certified by NIST and prescribed in the Rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/28/95	60 FR 44712
Comment Period End	09/28/95	
Final Action	10/31/95	60 FR 55414
Final Action Effective	11/30/95	

Small Entities Affected: None**Government Levels Affected:** None

Agency Contact: Neil Blickman/Laura Koss, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3038

RIN: 3084-AA64**4363. DECEPTION AS TO NON-PRISMATIC AND PARTIALLY PRISMATIC INSTRUMENTS BEING PRISMATIC INSTRUMENTS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 57**CFR Citation:** 16 CFR 402**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The binocular rule, promulgated in 1964, required a clear and conspicuous disclosure on any advertising or packaging for non-prismatic or partially prismatic binoculars that the instruments were not fully prismatic. Fully prismatic binoculars rely on a prism within the instrument to reverse the visual image entering the lens so that it appears right-side up to the user. Other binoculars rely partially or entirely on mirrors to reverse the visual image. To prevent consumer deception, the rule proscribed the use of the term "binocular" to describe anything other than a fully prismatic instrument, unless the term was modified to indicate the true nature of the item. Under the rule, nonprismatic instruments could be identified as binoculars only if they incorporated a descriptive term such as "binocular-nonprismatic," "binocular-mirror prismatic," or "binocular-nonprismatic mirror." It appears that most binoculars manufactured today are fully prismatic. Generally, the only nonprismatic binoculars available are marketed and sold as either toys or opera glasses, or field glasses, not binoculars. Therefore, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Binocular Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there was no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27240
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48065
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/20/95	60 FR 65529
Final Action Effective	12/20/95	

Small Entities Affected: None**Government Levels Affected:** None

Agency Contact: Phillip S. Priesman, Division of Advertising Practices, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-2484

RIN: 3084-AA65**4364. ADVERTISING AND LABELING OF SLEEPING BAGS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq**CFR Citation:** 16 CFR 400**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Sleeping Bag Rule, promulgated by the Commission on October 11, 1963, regulated the use of a "cut size" measurement of materials from which a sleeping bag is made to describe the size of a finished sleeping bag in advertising, labeling, or marking. The Commission reviewed the Sleeping Bag Rule as part of a periodic review to seek information about the costs and benefits of its rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. Based on this review, the Commission concluded that there may be no continuing need for this Rule. It appears that industry practice is to label sleeping bags with their finished size. Moreover, the National Conference on Weights and Measures' Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, adopted by 47 states, provides that sleeping bags must be labeled with their finished size. Accordingly, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Sleeping Bag Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there is no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27240
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48063
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/20/95	60 FR 65528
Final Action Effective	12/20/95	

Small Entities Affected: None**Government Levels Affected:** None

Agency Contact: Neil Blickman, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3038

RIN: 3084-AA66

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4365. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE THE LETHAL EFFECTS OF INHALING QUICK-FREEZE SPRAY PRODUCTS USED FOR FROSTING COCKTAIL GLASSES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 417

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Quick Freeze Spray Rule was promulgated by the Commission on February 20, 1969. The Rule required a clear and conspicuous warning on aerosol spray products used for frosting beverage glasses which contained a compound known as Fluorocarbon 12 (Dichlorodifluoromethane), also used as a coolant for automobile air conditioners and refrigerators. The warning stated that the contents should not be inhaled because inhalation could cause death or injury. Although the product is not harmful when used as directed, there had been several instances when death had occurred because individuals inhaled the quick-freeze spray for its intoxicating effects. Accordingly, the Commission concluded that it was in the public interest to caution consumers who might not be aware of the lethal effects of inhaling the product. Today, however, the products are no longer produced because the active ingredient is banned under the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there is no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27244
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48073
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/21/95	60 FR 66071
Final Action Effective	12/21/95	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: George Brent Mickum IV, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3132

RIN: 3084-AA67

4366. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE THAT SKIN IRRITATION MAY RESULT FROM WASHING OR HANDLING GLASS FIBER CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES AND GLASS FIBER CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 413

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Fiberglass Curtain Rule was promulgated by the Commission on July 28, 1967. The Rule required marketers of fiberglass curtains or draperies and fiberglass curtain or drapery cloth to disclose that skin irritation may occur from handling these materials and from contact with clothing or other articles that have been washed with glass fiber products or in a container used for washing glass fiber products unless the container has been cleaned and the fibers removed. At the time the Rule was promulgated, members of the public had experienced skin irritation after washing or handling glass fiber curtains and draperies and glass fiber curtain and drapery fabrics. The Commission concluded that it was in the public interest to disclose to consumers that skin irritation could occur from handling these products and from body contact with clothing or other articles that had been washed with these products or in a container previously used for washing these products. Today, however, fiberglass fabric has been replaced by polyester and modacrylics in the drapery industry, and fiberglass fabrics are now used almost exclusively for specialized industrial purposes. Accordingly, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there is no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27243
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48071
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/20/95	60 FR 65532
Final Action Effective	12/20/95	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Edwin Rodriguez, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3147

RIN: 3084-AA68

4367. DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING AND LABELING AS TO SIZE OF TABLECLOTHS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 404

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Tablecloth Rule was promulgated by the Commission on October 1, 1963. The Rule regulated the use of the "cut size" measurement of materials from which a tablecloth is made to describe the size of a finished tablecloth in advertising, labeling, or marking. The Commission reviewed the Tablecloth Rule as part of a periodic review to seek information about the costs and benefits of its rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. Based on this review, the Commission concluded that there may be no continuing need for this Rule. It appears that industry practice is to label tablecloths with their finished size. Moreover, the National Conference on Weights and Measures' Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulation, adopted by 47 states, provides that tablecloths must be labeled with their finished size. Accordingly the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there

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is no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27242
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48067
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/20/95	60 FR 65530
Final Action Effective	12/20/95	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Neil Blickman,
Division of Enforcement, Bureau of
Consumer Protection, Federal Trade
Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3038

RIN: 3084-AA69

4368. DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING AND LABELING AS TO LENGTH OF EXTENSION LADDERS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing

Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 41 et seq

CFR Citation: 16 CFR 418

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Extension Ladder Rule was promulgated by the Commission on October 11, 1963. The Rule addressed representations regarding the length of extension ladders, requiring that any description of the length of the sections be accompanied by the maximum length of the ladder when fully extended. The Commission reviewed the Extension Ladder Rule as part of a periodic review to seek information about the costs and benefits of its rules and guides and their regulatory and economic impact. Based on this review, the Commission concluded that there may be no continuing need for this Rule. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard A14, which addresses the labeling of ladders, requires specification of the maximum working length of an extension ladder. Moreover, it appears that industry practice is to label extension ladders

in accordance with this industry standard. Accordingly, the Commission initiated a rulemaking proceeding to determine whether the Rule should be repealed. The rulemaking has been completed. The Commission concluded that there is no continuing need for the Rule, and the Rule has been rescinded.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/23/95	60 FR 27242
ANPRM Comment Period End	06/22/95	
NPRM	09/18/95	60 FR 48075
NPRM Comment Period End	10/18/95	
Final Action	12/20/95	60 FR 65533
Final Action Effective	12/20/95	

Small Entities Affected: None

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Neil Blickman,
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Commission, Washington, DC 20580
Phone: 202 326-3038

RIN: 3084-AA70

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