(''PRA''), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* The Rule, however, does contain disclosure requirements, which specify that certain additional information must be given whenever the words ''cut size'' are used to describe the dimensions of a tablecloth or other product.[4] Accordingly, repeal of the Rule would eliminate any burdens on the public imposed by these disclosure requirements.

VIII. Additional Information for Interested Persons

A. Motions or Petitions

Any motions or petitions in connection with this proceeding must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission.

B. Communications by Outside Parties to Commissioners or Their Advisors

Pursuant to Rule 1.18(c) of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 1.18(c), communications with respect to the merits of this proceeding from any outside party to any Commissioner or Commissioner's advisor during the course of this rulemaking shall be subject to the following treatment. Written communications, including written communications from members of Congress, shall be forwarded promptly to the Secretary for placement on the public record. Oral communications, not including oral communications from members of Congress, are permitted only when such oral communications are transcribed verbatim or summarized at the discretion of the Commissioner or Commissioner's advisor to whom such oral communications are made, and are promptly placed on the public record, together with any written communications relating to such oral communications. Memoranda prepared by a Commissioner or Commissioner's advisor setting forth the contents of any oral communications from members of Congress shall be placed promptly on the public record. If the communication with a member of Congress is transcribed verbatim or summarized, the transcript or summary will be placed promptly on the public record.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 404

Advertising, Trade practices, Tablecloths and related products.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 41–58.

[4] Under amendments to the P.R.A. in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 109 Stat. 163, to be codified at 44 U.S.C. 3501–20), which will become effective on October 1, 1995, these third-party disclosures may constitute a ''collection of information'' for which OMB clearance must be sought.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–23042 Filed 9–15–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

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16 CFR Part 405

Trade Regulation Rule on Misbranding and Deception as to Leather Content of Waist Belts

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (the ''Commission'') proposes to commence a rulemaking proceeding to repeal its Trade Regulation Rule on Misbranding and Deception as to Leather Content of Waist Belts (''the Leather Belt Rule'' or ''the Rule''). The proceeding will address whether the Leather Belt Rule should be repealed or remain in effect. The Commission is soliciting written comment, data, and arguments concerning this proposal.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before October 18, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be identified as ''16 CFR Part 405'' and sent to Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room 159, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington DC 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lemuel Dowdy or Edwin Rodriguez, Attorneys, Federal Trade Commission, Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, 601 Pennsylvania, Ave., NW., S–4302, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–2981 or (202) 326–3147.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Part A—Background Information

This notice is being published pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission (''FTC'') Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a *et seq.*, the provisions of Part 1, Subpart B of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 CFR 1.7, and 5 U.S.C. 551 *et eq.* This authority permits the Commission to promulgate, modify, and repeal trade regulation rules that define with specificity acts or practices that are unfair or deceptive in or affecting commerce within the meaning of section 5 (a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45(a)(1).

The Leather Belt Rule was promulgated on June 27, 1964, to remedy deceptive practices involving misrepresentations about the leather content of waist belts that are not offered for sale as part of a garment. The Rule prohibits representations that belts not made from the hide or skin of an animal are made of leather or that belts are made of a specified animal hide or skin when such is not the case. In addition, it requires that belts made of split leather, and ground, pulverized or shredded leather bear a label or tag disclosing the kind of leather of which the belt is composed. The Rule also requires that non-leather belts having the appearance of leather bear a tag or label disclosing their composition or disclosing that they are not leather.

As part of its continuing review of its trade regulation rules to determine their current effectiveness and impact, the Commission published a **Federal Register** notice on March 27, 1995, asking questions about the benefits and burdens of the Rule to consumers and industry.[1] The request for comments elicited ten comments. Six comments were submitted by consumers and four by leather or leather goods manufacturers. Three comments recommend that the Commission amend the Rule to allow the use of the term ''bonded leather'' when a leather good is made of ground, pulverized, or shredded leather that is bonded with an adhesive. Seven comments support the continuation of the Leather Belt Rule as it currently exists. Two comments, from industry members, support guidelines for leather goods as a whole, as opposed to piecemeal regulation of individual leather products.

The consumer comment express continuing support for the Rule, contending that its disclosure requirements help consumers make informed purchasing decisions. One industry comment supports the Rule for the same reason. These commenters state that the rule helps consumers identify belts made of different types of cowhide leather, such as top grain leather, and split leather. In addition, they believe that the disclosures required by the Rule allow consumers to identify belts made of vinyl, plastic, polyurethane, paper and other synthetic materials that can be made to look like leather. Without these disclosures, the consumer commenters believe, consumers cannot be certain of the quality of the leather used in belts, or that belts are made of leather at all. Two

[1] 60 FR 15725. On the same date, the Commission published a **Federal Register** notice soliciting comments on its Industry Guides for luggage, shoes, and ladies' handbags. 60 FR 15724. *See* Guides for the Luggage and Related Products Industry, 16 CFR Part 24; Guides for Shoe Content Labeling and Advertising, 16 CFR Part 231; and Guides for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, 16 CFR Part 247.

of the comments express support for consolidating the Rule and the Guides into one set of guidelines for leather goods, which would set out definitions for leather that apply to all finished leather goods.

In two separate documents published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register,** the Commission has announced that, to eliminate unnecessary duplication, it has rescinded the three separate guides for various leather products and seeks public comment on one set of proposed, consolidated guidelines: the Guides for Select Leather and Imitation Leather Products.[2] Accordingly, the Commission has tentatively determined that a separate Leather belt Rule is no longer necessary, and seek comments on he proposed repeal of the Rule.

Part B—Objectives

Based on this review, the Commission has tentatively determined that the Leather Belt Rule may not be necessary and in the public interest. The Commission believe that a single set of industry guides for leather products serves the public interest better than a Rule for leather belts and miscellaneous guides for other leather products. The objective of this notice is to solicit comment on whether the Commission should initiate a rulemaking proceeding to repeal the Leather Belt Rule.

Part C—Alternative Actions

The Commission is not considering any alternative other than the possibility of repealing the Leather Belt Rule.

Part D—Request for Comments

Members of the public are invited to comment on any issues or concerns they believe are relevant or appropriate to the Commission's review of the Leather Belt Rule. The Commission requests that factual data upon which the comments are based be submitted with the comments. In this section, the Commission identifies the issues on which it solicits public comments. The identification of issues is designed to assist the public and should not be construed as a limitation on the issues on which public comment may be submitted.

Questions

(1) Is the misrepresentation of the leather contents of belts by manufacturers and distributors of belts still a significant problem in the marketplace?

(2) What benefits do consumers derive from the Rule?

(3) Should the Rule be kept in effect or should it be repealed?

(4) How would repealing the Rule affect the benefits experienced by consumers?

(5) How would repealing the Rule affect the benefits and burdens experienced by firms subject to the Rule's requirements?

(6) Are there any other federal or state laws or regulations, or private industry standards, that eliminate the need for the Rule?

(7) Are the proposed Guides for Select Leather and Imitation Leather Products likely to provide all or most of the benefits now provided by the Rule?

Authority: Section 18(d)(2)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 57a(d)(2)(B).

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 405

Advertising, Clothing, Labeling, Leather and leather products industry, Trade practices.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–23040 Filed 9–15–95; 8:45 am]

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[2] Repealing the rule would eliminate the Commission's ability to obtain civil penalties for any future misrepresentations of the leather content of belts. However, the Commission has tentatively determined that repealing the rule would not seriously jeopardize the Commission's ability to act effectively. Any significant problems that might arise could be addressed on a case-by-case basis, administratively under Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45, or through Section 13(b) actions, 15 U.S.C. 53(b), filed in federal district court. Prosecuting serious misrepresentations in district court allows the Commission to obtain injunctive relief as well as equitable remedies, such as redress or disgorgement.

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16 CFR Part 413

Rule Concerning Failure to Disclose That Skin Irritation May Result From Washing or Handling Glass Fiber Curtains and Draperies and Glass Fiber Curtain and Drapery Fabrics

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') announces the commencement of a rulemaking proceeding for the trade regulation rule concerning the ''Failure to Disclose that Skin Irritation May Result from Washing or Handling Glass Fiber Curtains and Draperies and Glass Fiber Curtain and Drapery Fabrics'' (''Fiberglass Curtain Rule'' or ''Rule''), 16 CFR Part 413. The proceeding will address whether or not the Fiberglass Curtain Rule should be repealed. This notice includes a description of the procedures to be followed, an invitation to submit written comments, a list of questions and issues upon which the Commission particularly desires comments, and instructions for prospective witnesses and other interested persons who desire to participate in the proceeding.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before October 18, 1995.

Notifications of interest in testifying must be submitted on or before October 18, 1995. If interested parties request the opportunity to present testimony, the Commission will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** stating the time and place at which the hearings will be held and describing the procedures that will be followed in conducting the hearings. In addition to submitting a request to testify, interested parties who wish to present testimony must submit, on or before October 18, 1995, a written comment or statement that describes the issues on which the party wishes to testify and the nature of the testimony to be given.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and requests to testify should be submitted to Office of the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H–159, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20580, telephone number (202) 326–2506. Comments and requests to testify should be identified as ''16 CFR Part 413—Comment—Fiberglass Curtain Rule'' and ''16 CFR Part 413—Request to Testify—Fiberglass Curtain Rule,'' respectively. If possible, submit comments both in writing and on a personal computer diskette in Word Perfect or other word processing format (to assist in processing, please identify the format and version used). Written comments should be submitted, when feasible and not burdensome, in five copies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edwin Rodriguez or Janice Podoll Frankle, Attorneys, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Division of Enforcement, 601 Pennsylvania, NW., Washington, DC 20004, (202) 326–3147 or (202) 326–3022.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

On May 23, 1995 the Commission published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (''ANPR'') seeking comment on the proposed repeal of the Fiberglass Curtain Rule (60 FR 27243). In accordance with section 18 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (''FTC Act''), 15 U.S.C. 57a, the ANPR was sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate and the Chairman