(a) Comments Due Date

We must receive comments by July 5, 2013.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Airbus Model A330–201, –202, –203, –223, –223F, –243, –243F, –301, –302, –303, –321, –322, –323, –341, –342, and –343 airplanes; and Model A340–211, –212, –213, –311, –312, and –313 airplanes; certificated in any category; all manufacturer serial numbers (MSN).

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 52, Doors.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by reports of cracked adjacent frame forks of a forward cargo door. We are issuing this AD to detect and correct cracked or ruptured cargo door frames, which could result in reduced structural integrity of the forward or aft cargo door.

(f) Compliance

You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

(g) Inspections for Certain Airplanes

For Model A330–200, –200 Freighter, and –300 airplanes up to MSN 0162 inclusive, except those on which Airbus Service Bulletin A330–52–3044 has been embodied in service; and for Model A340–200 and –300 airplanes up to MSN 0164 inclusive, except those on which Airbus Service Bulletin A340–52–4054 has been embodied in service: Before the accumulation of 15,800 total flight cycles since the airplane's first flight or within 100 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, do a detailed inspection of the outer skin rivets at the frame fork end of frame (FR)60 and FR60A of the aft cargo door for sheared, loose, or missing rivets; and do a detailed inspection of the whole FR60 and FR60A forks for cracking and for sheared, loose, or missing rivets at the frame web and flanges; in accordance with Airbus Alert Operator Transmission (AOT) A330–A52L001–12, dated December 3, 2012; or Airbus AOT A340–A52L002–12, dated December 3, 2012; as applicable. Repeat the inspections thereafter at intervals not to exceed 400 flight cycles.

(h) Inspections for All Airplanes

Within the applicable compliance time specified in paragraph (h)(1) or (h)(2) of this AD, do a detailed inspection of outer skin rivets at the frame fork end of FR21 and FR20B of the forward cargo door for sheared, loose, or missing rivets; and do a detailed inspection of the whole FR21 and FR20B forks for cracks and for sheared, loose, or missing rivets at the frame web and flanges; in accordance with Airbus AOT A330–A52L003–12, dated December 3, 2012; or Airbus AOT A340–A52L004–12, dated December 3, 2012; as applicable. Repeat this inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 800 flight cycles.

(1) For airplanes having less than 18,400 total flight cycles since the airplane's first flight as of the effective date of this AD: Before the accumulation of 10,600 total flight cycles since the airplane's first flight, or within 100 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

(2) For airplanes having 18,400 total flight cycles or more since the airplane's first flight as of the effective date of this AD: Within 50 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD.

(i) Repair

If any cracking, or sheared, loose, or missing rivet is found during any inspection required by this AD, before further flight, repair using a method approved by either the Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA; or the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) (or its delegated agent).

(j) Actions Not Terminating Action

Doing the repair required by paragraph (i) of this AD is not terminating action for the repetitive inspections required by paragraphs (g) and (h) of this AD for that cargo door, unless the repair instruction specifically states it is terminating action.

(k) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *( ):* The Manager, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the International Branch, send it to ATTN: Vladimir Ulyanov, Aerospace Engineer, International Branch, ANM–116, Transport Airplane Directorate, FAA 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 227–1138; fax (425) 227–

[4] The comments are posted at :// . / / / / / / . . The Commission has assigned each comment a number appearing after the name of the commenter and the date of submission. This notice cites comments

[1] 15 U.S.C. 70 .

[2] 15 U.S.C. 70b(b).

[3] : *P* , 76 FR 68690 (Nov. 7, 2011).

[19] *See, e.g.*, C&R (6) and AAFA (17).

[20] Joint comment (18), AAFA (17), CAF (19), and NTA (15).

[21] Nitaki (7) and Robledo (11).

[29] 15 U.S.C. 70e(c).

[30] Moreover, the **Federal Register** mandates that all materials to be incorporated by reference in regulatory text must be specifically identified by title, date, edition, author, publisher, and identification number of the publication. Automatic incorporation into the Textile Rules of future changes to an ISO or any other industry standard would be inconsistent with this requirement. , National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the Federal Register, ''Federal Register Document Drafting Handbook,'' ch. 6 at p. 5 (Jan. 2011 revision) available at :// . / - / / -6. .

[31] The EU regulations recognize the following generic fiber names which do not appear in either section 303.7 or the ISO standard: , , , , and . However, ISO 2076:2010(E) includes and as separate generic fiber names.

[32] The Commission lacks the authority to reconcile the Rules with the EU regulations on tolerances for products containing a single fiber. The Textile Act authorizes the Commission to set tolerances only for products that contain multiple fibers. 15 U.S.C. 70b(b)(2). Section 303.43 of the Rules (Fiber content tolerances) implements this statutory provision, and provides that products containing more than one fiber are not misbranded if the fiber content does not deviate from the stated percentages by more than 3% of the total fiber weight.

EU regulations allow the same tolerance for multi-fiber textile products. EU regulation No. 1007/2011, Article 20 (Tolerances), paragraph 3. Unlike the Rules, the EU regulations also allow a tolerance of 2–5% even when products have labels indicating that they consist of a single fiber. EU regulation No. 1007/2011, Article 7 (Pure textile products), paragraph 2.

[33] Section 303.12 exempts trimmings that consist of decoration or elastic findings if they do not exceed 15 or 20 percent, respectively, of the product's surface area. Section 303.26 exempts from the fiber content disclosure requirement if it does not exceed 5% of the total fiber weight of the product. As long as no representation is made about the fiber content of the trimmings or , a fiber content disclosure is not required under these circumstances.

[34] Specifically, section 303.12 requires that the fiber content disclosure for a product containing exempted trimmings include a statement that the disclosure is ''exclusive of decoration'' or ''exclusive of elastic.'' Similarly, section 303.26 requires that the fiber content disclosure for a product containing exempted include a statement that the disclosure is ''exclusive of ornamentation.''

[35] Bureau Veritas (9), Consumer Testing Laboratories (12), USA–ITA (14), AAFA (17), CAF (19), and NRF (20).

[36] Section 303.12(a) of the Rules provides, in part, that trimmings may include elastic materials and threads inserted or added to the product for holding, reinforcing or similar structural purposes.

[37] 16 CFR 303.12(b).

[38] Furthermore, when a textile product has a component or feature that falls under the

For example, a consumer reading a garment hang-tag with the trademark for a rayon fiber might incorrectly conclude that the product consists entirely of rayon.

To address this concern, the Commission proposes amending section 303.17(b) to provide that hang-tags stating a fiber generic name or trademark must disclose clearly and conspicuously that the hang-tag does not provide the product's full fiber content unless the product's full fiber content is disclosed on the hang-tag or if the product is entirely composed of that fiber. Proposed section 303.17(b) provides two examples of compliant disclosures: ''This tag does not disclose the product's full fiber content'' and ''See label for the product's full fiber content.''

The joint comment also proposed that the Commission amend the rules to allow POS materials other than hang-tags to disclose fiber trademarks and performance without requiring disclosure of full fiber content information. However, the Textile Act requires that any written advertisement used to promote, sell or offer the product for sale disclose the product's full fiber content (although it need not disclose fiber percentages).[42] Therefore, the Commission does not propose to amend sections 303.41 or 303.42 to allow POS advertising to disclose fiber trademarks and performance without requiring a fiber content disclosure.[43]

Apart from the absence of statutory authority, the Commission notes that practical considerations warrant different treatment of hang-tags and advertisements. Hang-tags are affixed to the product, and likely are in relatively close proximity to the required labels disclosing the product's full fiber content. Therefore, a consumer examining a textile fiber product could read any labels and hang-tags at the same time the consumer considers purchasing the product. Because the required label disclosing the product's full fiber content is, like the hang-tag, affixed to the product, there is no need for, and the Act does not require, the hang-tag to disclose the product's full fiber content with, or without, the fiber percentages.

In contrast, advertisements not affixed to the product have no such likely proximity to the product. A consumer reviewing such advertisements without access to the product would not necessarily be able to review any labels disclosing the product's full fiber content at the same time the consumer considers the advertisements.

4. Clarifications of Sections Relating to ''Virgin'' or ''New'' Fibers and Disclosures in Advertising

Based on informal inquiries received over the years, the Commission proposes clarifying sections 303.35, 303.41, and 303.42. None of the proposed clarifications involve a substantive change.

(a) New or Virgin Fiber

Section 303.35 states that the terms ''virgin'' or ''new'' should not be used to describe a product or any fiber or part thereof when the product or part so described is not wholly virgin or new. Although this section governs descriptions of any ''product, or any [illegible] or part thereof,'' (emphasis added), it only expressly allows the use of the terms ''virgin'' or ''new'' in connection with ''the product or part so described,'' not the ''fiber.''[44] In other words, this provision literally prohibits truthful fiber content claims for virgin or new fiber. Prohibiting such truthful claims does not advance the goals of the Textile Act or protect consumers from deception, and prohibiting such claims was not the Commission's intent when it promulgated this provision.

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to amend section 303.35 by adding the word ''fiber'' as set forth in section X below so that it states that the terms virgin or new shall not be used when the product, [illegible] or part so described is not composed wholly of new or virgin fiber.

(b) Advertising Disclosures

Section 303.41(a) provides that the use of a fiber trademark in an advertisement shall require a full disclosure of the fiber content information at least once in the advertisement. In other words, the use of a fiber trademark triggers the Rule's fiber content disclosure. In contrast, this section does not require a full disclosure of fiber content information when a generic fiber name is used. This distinction conflare. In corgin j T* (nart so aphe ber trademark trient discl44
access Td (textile eothe Commidaamend s)Tj T* (A discl the fiber content content claims for vihen a

[42] 15 U.S.C. 70b(c) (''a textile fiber product shall be considered to be falsely or deceptively advertised if any disclosure or implication of fiber content is made in any written advertisement which is used to aid, promote, or assist directly or indirectly in the sale or offering for sale of such textile fiber product'' unless the fiber content disclosure ''is contained in the heading, body, or other part of such written advertisement, except that the percentages of the fiber present in the textile fiber product need not be stated'').

[43] Although hang-tags ordinarily constitute advertising, the Textile Act distinguishes between a ''stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification'' affixed to the product and a ''written advertisement.'' Each product must have a ''stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification'' that discloses the full fiber content, but in contrast to written advertisements, the Act does not require that each such ''tag'' or ''label'' make a full fiber content disclosure. [illegible] 15 U.S.C. 70b(b) and (c).

[44] For example, a product or part containing 50% new fibers could not be described as containing 50% ''new'' fibers because the product or part is not composed wholly of such fibers.

[45] [illegible] 15 U.S.C. 70b(c).

[46] [illegible] 15 U.S.C. 70b(c).

[47] In that year, the pertinent section was 303.33(c). That text has remained unchanged. *See: P 303 P*, 24 FR 4480, 4485 (June 2, 1959).

[48] Like paragraph (d), paragraph (f) remains unchanged since 1959.

[49] *See: P 1939 P*, 50 FR 15100 at 15101 (Apr. 15, 1985). This Notice compared the Customs regulations in 19 CFR 134 (1984) to 16 CFR 303.33 (1984).

[50] 19 U.S.C. 3592.

[51] *See: P P P*, 63 FR 7508 at 7512–13 (Feb. 13, 1998). Specifically, the Commission explained that the URAA provides that the country of origin of certain categories of textiles (flat goods such as sheets, towels, comforters, handkerchiefs, scarves, and napkins) is the country where the fabric was created rather than the country where the fabric is used to manufacture the final product. As a result, identifying such products as having imported fabric, without identifying the fabric's country of origin, would arguably comply with the Textile Rules but would not comply with the Customs laws. The Commission stated that Commission staff had met with Customs staff, as well as industry representatives, and that any apparent inconsistency had been resolved. The Commission further stated that a U.S. manufacturer can comply with both the Customs and Textile Rules requirements by identifying the country of origin of the imported fabric and the fact that the final product was made in the United States (*e.g.*, ''scarf made in USA of fabric made in China''). *Id.* at 7512.

[52] The regulation stated: ''The country of production or manufacture shall be considered the country of origin. Further work or material added to an article in another country must affect a substantial transformation in order to render such other country the 'country of origin' within the

[56] In 1998, the Commission modified the definition of [illegible] to clarify that such documents could be ''in writing or in some other form capable of being read and preserved in a tangible form.'' The **Federal Register** notice announcing the revision stated that the revision was meant ''to recognize that these documents may now be generated and disseminated electronically.'' 63 FR 7508 at 7514 (Feb. 13, 1998). The comments, however, show that further clarification may be warranted.

[57] 15 U.S.C. 7001(d)(1).

[58] Sections 303.21, 303.31, 303.36, 303.38, and 303.44 currently contain the phrase [illegible]. The Commission proposes to change the phrase to [illegible] in each of these sections.

[59] Section 7h(a) of the Textile Act provides: ''No person shall be guilty of an unlawful act under section 70a of this title if he establishes a guaranty received in good faith, signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the United States by whom the textile fiber product guaranteed was manufactured or from whom it was received, that said product is not misbranded or falsely invoiced under the provisions of this subchapter.''

[60] NRF urged the Commission to add a definition of [illegible] to section 303.1 to account for the use of electronic communications in the ordering and fulfillment processes. NRF proposed the definition of [illegible] used in section 2–211 of the Uniform Commercial Code:

[illegible] means a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used independently to initiate an action or respond to electronic records or performances in whole or in part, with or without review or action by an individual.

[61] Specifically, NRF recommended amending section 303.36 to describe an electronic guaranty 59 faln9as 59phrase to

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swearing to future events is problematic and may present enforcement issues. In addition, the Commission recognizes that many people who intend to comply with the Rules may be understandably reluctant to swear to a future event, and continuing guaranties address future shipments. Accordingly, the Commission proposes amending section 303.37 to eliminate the penalty-of-perjury language.

However, continuing guaranties must provide sufficient indicia of reliability to permit buyers to rely on them on an ongoing basis. The perjury language was included to address this concern. Therefore, instead of requiring guarantors to swear under penalty of perjury, the Commission proposes requiring them to acknowledge that providing a false guaranty is unlawful, and to certify that they will actively monitor and ensure compliance with the Textile Act and Rules. This requirement should focus guarantors' attention on, and underscore, their obligation to comply, thereby increasing a guaranty's reliability. However, it would not impose additional burdens on guarantors because they would simply be acknowledging the Textile Act's prohibition against false guaranties [65] and certifying to the monitoring that they already must engage in to ensure that they do not provide false guaranties. In addition, the required statements would benefit recipients of guaranties by bolstering the basis of their good-faith reliance on the guaranties. Finally, the acknowledgement and certification may facilitate enforcement action against those who provide false guaranties.

To further ensure the reliability of continuing guaranties, the Commission also proposes requiring them to be renewed annually. Annual renewal should encourage guarantors to take regular steps to ensure that they remain in compliance with the Act and Rules over time and thereby increase the guaranties' reliability. This requirement would not likely impose significant costs because it involves the sending of a relatively simple one-page form including information very similar, if not identical, to that provided on the guarantor's last continuing guaranty form.

Accordingly, the Commission proposes amending section 303.37, relating to the requirements for continuing guaranties from sellers to buyers, to provide that the guarantor must: (1) Guaranty that all textile fiber products now being sold or which may hereafter be sold or delivered to the buyer are not, and will not be, misbranded nor falsely nor deceptively advertised or invoiced; (2) acknowledge that furnishing a false guaranty is an unlawful unfair and deceptive act or practice pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act; and (3) (that fur. -1 -she c last continuion)Tj T*Regarding Cdy0uitn Act; anc requirual renewalmentrequiring

[65] The Textile Act provides that furnishing a false guaranty ''is unlawful, and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice'' under the FTC Act. 15 U.S.C. 70h(b).

[66] Section 301.48(a)(3) of the Fur Rules and section 300.33(b) of the Wool Rules provide that the prescribed form for continuing guaranties filed with the Commission is found in section 303.38(b) of the Textile Rules. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, 15 U.S.C. 68 . and the Fur Products Labeling Act, 15 U.S.C. 69 .

[67] The comment that favored making the section 303.37 guaranty form optional did not ask the Commission to make use of form 31–A optional. Therefore, the Commission does not have any reason to believe that submitting continuing guaranties to the Commission using the form imposes unreasonable costs. Moreover, the form facilitates efficient processing of the continuing guaranties submitted to the Commission because it enables Commission staff to quickly identify missing information and advise submitters.

[68] 15 U.S.C. 70h provides that a person relying on a guaranty, received in good faith, that a product is not misbranded or falsely invoiced from a guarantor residing in the United States will not be liable under the Act.

[69] P at :// . . / /2013/01/ . .

the textile fiber product categories subject to the Act and regulations, unless excluded from the Act's requirements in paragraph (b). New paragraph (b) provides that all textile fiber products other than those identified in paragraph (a) are excluded, as well as the exempted products identified in paragraph (b). The Commission also proposes revising current paragraphs (b) and (c) to reflect the above change and redesignating them as paragraphs (c) and (d), respectively.

V. Other Amendments the Commission Declines to Propose use of mTa1aconz -0.0028 6n

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[70] AAFA (17), CAF (19), NRF (20), USA–ITA (14).

[71] Prior to issuing this NPRM, the Commission's staff provided guidance stating that a business located outside the United States can comply with the business name label disclosure requirement by disclosing the business name of the textile product manufacturer or the RN or business name of a company in the United States that is directly involved with importing, distributing, or selling the product. For clarity purposes, the Commission notes here that a business located outside the United States that engages in commerce subject to the Act (., such as an exporter engaged in the sale, offering for sale, advertising, delivery, or transportation of a covered textile product in the United States) may also comply with this requirement by disclosing its own business name on the label. 15 U.S.C. 70a and 70b(b)(3) and 16 CFR 303.16.

[72] 15 U.S.C. 70b(b)(3). section 303.20 of the Rules.

[73] The Commission considered the possibility of amending the Rules to allow applicants to request specific numbers from the Commission, which would enable an applicant with a number issued by another nation to request that the Commission issue an identical number (assuming the Commission had not already issued the number to a different firm). This approach might address some of the concerns raised by the comments; however, it would also pose a significant risk of confusion to the extent that it resulted in the Commission issuing numbers that other nations or agencies had already issued to different firms. To avoid such confusion, the Commission would have to confirm that no other nation had issued the requested number to a different firm before issuing it to the applicant. Doing so would likely impose significant costs on the Commission. None of the comments suggested this approach and there is no evidence in the record supporting it.

[74] 15 U.S.C. 45 and 53(b).

[75] Six comments addressed this issue: AAFA (17), Bureau Veritas (9), CAF (19), C&R (6), McNeese (4), and USA–ITA (14). C&R (6) urged the Commission to clarify whether inclusion of multiple languages is permitted, which the Commission reiterates here. Some of the comments incorrectly interpreted the Commission's request for comments relating to the use of multiple languages on labels as a proposal to prohibit the practice.

1. General Questions on Amendments: To maximize the benefits and minimize the costs for buyers and sellers (including small businesses), the Commission seeks views and data on the following general questions for each of the proposed changes described in this NPRM:

(A) What benefits would a proposed change confer and on whom? The Commission in particular seeks information on any benefits a change would confer on consumers of textile fiber products.

(B) What costs or burdens would a proposed change impose and on whom? The Commission in particular seeks information on any burdens a change would impose on small businesses.

(C) What regulatory alternatives to the proposed changes are available that would reduce the burdens of the proposed changes while providing the same benefits?

(D) What evidence supports your answers?

2. Hang-tags and Fiber Content Disclosures:

(A) Would the proposed amendment to section 303.17 allowing hang-tags without full fiber content disclosures under certain circumstances affect the extent to which consumers become informed about the full fiber content of textile fiber products? If so, how?

(B) Would the proposed disclosure requirements for hang-tags not disclosing full fiber content (*e.g.*, ''This tag does not disclose the product's full fiber content'' or ''See other label for the product's full fiber content'') prevent deception or confusion regarding fiber content? If so, how? Should the Commission provide different or additional examples of the required hang-tag disclosures? If so, what?

(C) What evidence supports your answers?

3. Electronic Signatures and Guaranties:

(A) Do the Textile Rules and the proposed changes to the guaranty provisions in sections 303.36, 303.37, and 303.38 provide sufficient flexibility for compliance using electronic transmittal of guaranties? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

(B) Should the Commission revise the proposed certification requirement for continuing guaranties provided by suppliers pursuant to sections 303.37 and 303.38? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

(C) Should the Rules require those providing a continuing guaranty pursuant to sections 303.37 and 303.38 to renew the certification annually or at some other interval? If so, why? If not, why not? To what extent would requiring guarantors to renew certifications annually increase costs?

(D) What evidence supports your answers?

VII. Communications To Commissioners and Commissioner Advisors By Outside Parties

Written communications and summaries or transcripts of oral communications respecting the merits of this proceeding from any outside party to any Commissioner or Commissioner's advisor will be placed on the public record.[82]

VIII. Regulatory Flexibility Act Requirements

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (''RFA'')[83] requires that the Commission conduct an analysis of the anticipated economic impact of the proposed amendments on small entities. The purpose of a regulatory flexibility analysis is to ensure that an agency considers the impacts on small entities and examines regulatory alternatives that could achieve the regulatory purpose while minimizing burdens on small entities. Section 605 of the RFA[84] provides that such an analysis is not required if the agency head certifies that the regulatory action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Commission believes that the proposed amendments would not have a significant economic impact upon small entities, although it may affect a substantial number of small businesses. The proposed amendments: (a) Clarify the Rules, including sections 303.1(h),[85]

[82] *See* 16 CFR 1.26(b)(5).

[83] 5 U.S.C. 601–612.

[84] 5 U.S.C. 605.

[85] This amendment would also require parallel revisions to sections 303.21, 303.31, 303.36, 303.38, and 303.44.

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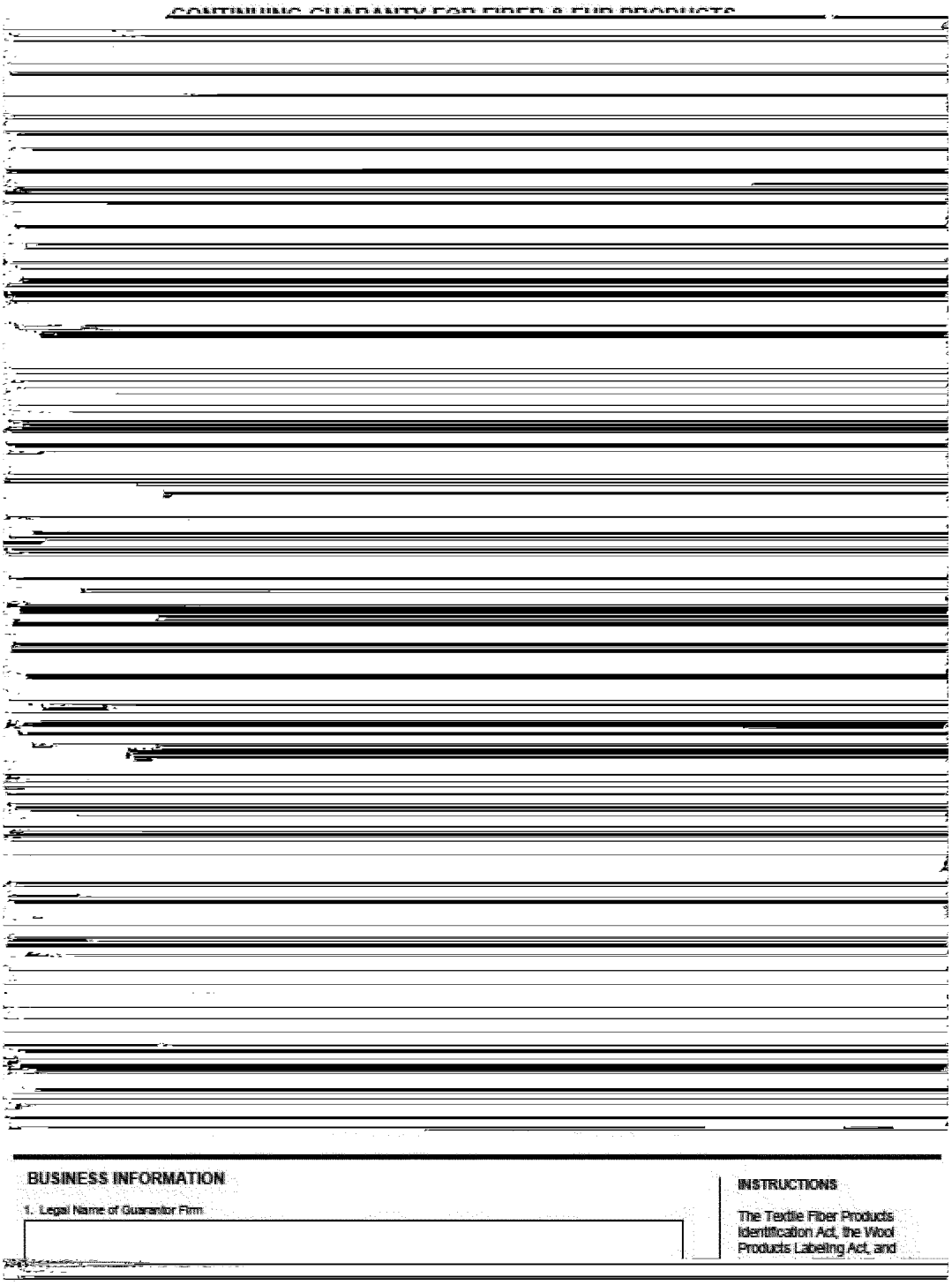

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(c) Any person who has a continuing guaranty on file with the Commission may, during the effective dates of the guaranty, give notice of such fact by setting forth on the invoice or other document covering the marketing or handling of the product guaranteed the following:

Continuing guaranty under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

* * * * *

13. Amend § 303.41 by revising paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 303.41 Use of fiber trademarks and generic names imt/T1_1mntt_rM422 Allows:1 73.0044 T5 -1LTj ttication Act filed 1 1 Tfiss11Tj /T1_2 1 r §

disclosure of the information required by the Act and regulations, all parts of the required information shall be stated in immediate conjunction with each other in legible and conspicuous type or lettering of equal size and prominence. In making the required disclosure of the fiber content of the product, the generic names of fibers present in an amount 5 percent or more of the total fiber weight of the product, together with any fibers disclosed in accordance with § 303.3(a), shall appear in order of predominance by weight, to be followed by the designation ''other fiber'' or ''other fibers'' if a fiber or fibers required to be so designated are present. The advertisement need not state the percentage of each fiber.

* * * * *

15. Revise § 303.44 to read as follows:

§ 303.44 Products not intended for uses subject to the Act.

Textile fiber products intended for uses not within the scope of the Act and regulations or intended for uses in other textile fiber products which are exempted or excluded from the Act shall not be subject to the labeling and invoicing requirements of the Act and regulations: *P* , An invoice or other document covering the marketing or handling of such products is given, which indicates that the products are not intended for uses subject to the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.

16. Revise § 303.45 to read as follows:

§ 303.45 Coverage and exclusions from the act.

(a) The following textile fiber products are subject to the Act and regulations, unless excluded from the Act's requirements in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Articles of wearing apparel;
(2) Handkerchiefs;
(3) Scarfs;
(4) Beddings;
(5) Curtains and casements;
(6) Draperies;
(7) Tablecloths, napkins, and doilies;
(8) Floor coverings;
(9) Towels;
(10) Wash cloths and dish cloths;
(11) Ironing board covers and pads;
(12) Umbrellas and parasols;
(13) Batts;
(14) Products subject to section 4(h) of the Act;
(15) Flags with heading or more than 216 square inches (13.9 dm^2) in size;
(16) Cushions;
(17) All fibers, yarns and fabrics (including narrow fabrics except packaging ribbons);
(18) Furniture slip covers and other covers or coverlets for furniture;
(19) Afghans and throws;
(20) Sleeping bags;
(21) Antimacassars and tidies;
(22) Hammocks; and
(23) Dresser and other furniture scarfs.

(b) Pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act, all textile fiber products other than those identified in paragraph (a) of this section, and the following textile fiber products, are excluded from the Act's requirements:

(1) Belts, suspenders, arm bands, permanently knotted neckties, garters, sanitary belts, diaper liners, labels (either required or non-required) individually and in rolls, looper clips intended for handicraft purposes, book cloth, artists' canvases, tapestry cloth, and shoe laces.

(2) All textile fiber products manufactured by the operators of company stores and offered for sale and sold exclusively to their own employees as ultimate consumers.

(3) Coated fabrics and those portions of textile fiber products made of coated fabrics.

(4) Secondhand household textile articles which are discernibly secondhand or which are marked to indicate their secondhand character.

(5) Non-woven products of a disposable nature intended for one-time use only.

(6) All curtains, casements, draperies, and table place mats, or any portions thereof otherwise subject to the Act, made principally of slats, rods, or strips, composed of wood, metal, plastic, or leather.

(7) All textile fiber products in a form ready for the ultimate consumer procured by the military services of the United States which are bought according to specifications, but shall not include those textile fiber products sold and distributed through post exchanges, sales commissaries, or ship stores; provided, however, that if the military services sell textile fiber products for nongovernmental purposes the information with respect to the fiber content of such products shall be furnished to the purchaser thereof who shall label such products in conformity with the Act and regulations before such products are distributed for civilian use.

(8) All hand woven rugs made by Navajo Indians which have attached thereto the ''Certificate of Genuineness'' supplied by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the United States Department of Interior. The term Navajo Indian means any Indian who is listed on the register of the Navajo Indian Tribe or is eligible for listing thereon.

(c) The exclusions provided for in paragraph (b) of this section shall not be applicable:

(1) if any representations as to the fiber content of such products are made on any label or in any advertisement without making a full and complete fiber content disclosure on such label or in such advertisement in accordance with the Act and regulations with the exception of those products excluded by paragraph (b)(5) of this section; or

(2) If any false, deceptive, or misleading representations are made as to the fiber content of such products.

(d) The exclusions from the Act provided in paragraph (b) of this section are in addition to the exemptions from the Act provided in section 12(a) of the Act and shall not affect or limit such exemptions.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

[FR Doc. 2013–10584 Filed 5–17–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1112 and 1227

[Docket No. CPSC–2013–0019]

Safety Standard for Carriages and Strollers

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Danny Keysar Child Product Safety Notification Act, Section 104 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA), requires the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (Commission or CPSC) to promulgate consumer product safety standards for durable infant or toddler products. These standards are to be ''substantially the same as'' applicable voluntary standards or more stringent than the voluntary standard if the Commission concludes that more stringent requirements would further reduce the risk of injury associated with the product. The Commission is proposing a safety standard for carriages and strollers in response to the direction under Section 104(b) of the CPSIA.

DATES: Submit comments by August 5, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Comments related to the Paperwork Reduction Act aspects of the marking, labeling, and instructional literature of the proposed rule should be directed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: CPSC Desk Officer, FAX: 202–395–6974, or