

(PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair required by this AD, if it is approved by an Authorized Representative for the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Delegation Option Authorization Organization who has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO, to make those findings. For a repair method to be approved, the repair approval must specifically refer to this AD.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on August 12, 2007.

Stephen P. Boyd,

[FR Doc. E7

¹ The comment must be accompanied by an explicit request for confidential treatment, including the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. The request will be granted or denied by the Commission's General Counsel, consistent with applicable law and the public interest. . . . Commission Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

² Mohawk sells a line of carpets manufactured from PTT under the trademark SmartStrand®. DuPont markets PTT under the trademark Sorona®. PTT Poly Canada markets PTT under the trademark Corterra® Polymers.

Petitioners state that PTT is currently being used in both carpet and apparel applications and has been commercialized by DuPont and PTT Canada. Also, Petitioners observe that carpet fiber spun from PTT has been commercialized by Mohawk (including Lees Carpets), Shaw Industries, and CAF Extrusions. The Petition additionally states that apparel fibers spun from PTT have been commercialized by more than 20 different mills.¹⁵

Petitioners observe that while recycling of man-made polymers currently is of secondary importance to U.S. consumers, to the extent that PET and PTT are included in the same polymer pool for recycling (because they are currently both classified as “polyester”), mixing of the two polyesters could have adverse effects on the melt temperature and tenacity properties of the recycled polymer. Petitioners state that if the two polymers are mixed during processing, different safe handling procedures will be required and thus suggest that the two polymers should be separated during recycling. Accordingly, Petitioners argue that use of a different generic name would facilitate the separation of polymers during recycling.¹⁶

V. Invitation to Comment

The Commission is soliciting comment on whether the petition meets the standard for granting applications for new generic fiber subclass names, and thus, whether it should amend Rule 7(c)'s polyester definition by creating a separate subclass name and definition for PTT and other similar qualifying fibers within the polyester category. The Commission articulated a standard for establishing a new generic fiber “subclass” in the “lyocell” proceeding (16 CFR 303.7(d)). There, the Commission noted that:

Where appropriate, in considering applications for new generic names for fibers that are of the same general chemical composition as those for which a generic name already has been established, rather than of a chemical composition that is

radically different, but that have distinctive properties of importance to the general public as a result of a new method of manufacture or their substantially differentiated physical characteristics, such as their fiber structure, the Commission may allow such fiber to be designated in required information disclosures by either its generic name or, alternatively, by its “subclass” name. The Commission will consider this disposition when the distinctive feature or features of the subclass fiber make it suitable for uses for which other fibers under the established generic name would not be suited, or would be significantly less well suited.¹⁷

Therefore, a new generic fiber subclass for PTT may be appropriate if it: (1) has the same general chemical composition as an established generic fiber category, and (2) has distinctive properties of importance to the general public as a result of a new method of manufacture or substantially differentiated physical characteristics, such as fiber structure.

The Commission also seeks comment on two alternatives, if the Commission were to find that the petition does not meet the above standard: (1) amending Rule 7(c) to address PTT without establishing a subclass (. . . by broadening or clarifying the definition of polyester); or (2) retaining Rule 7(c) in its current form. In addition to soliciting comments on the merits of Petitioners' proposed amendment to Rule 7(c)'s definition of polyester, the Commission solicits comments on Petitioners' suggested names for the proposed new subclass. Petitioners propose, in order of preference, the following names: “trixeta,” “resisoft,” and “durares.”¹⁸

Before deciding whether to amend Rule 7, the Commission will consider any comments submitted to the Secretary of the Commission within the above-mentioned comment period. The full text of the Petition can be found on the Commission's website at: www.ftc.gov/bcp/ptts.htm

VI. Communications by Outside Parties to Commissioners or Their Advisors

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. 16 CFR 1.26(b)(5).

¹⁷ 60 FR 62352, 62353 (Dec. 6, 1995).

¹⁸ Petitioners state that they conducted word searches for each of the proposed generic subclass names and found no confusing similar use of these names.

VII. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial regulatory analysis (5 U.S.C. 603-605) do not apply to this proposal because the Commission believes that neither of the amendments under consideration, if promulgated, will affect small entities. The Commission has tentatively reached this conclusion with respect to the proposed alternative amendments because neither would impose additional obligations, penalties, or costs. The alternative amendments simply would: (1) allow covered companies to use a new generic fiber subclass name and definition for polyester, or (2) broaden or clarify the definition of polyester to describe more accurately the molecular structure of polyester. Likewise, the alternative amendments impose no additional labeling requirements. Accordingly, based on available information, the Commission certifies, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), that neither of the proposed amendments, if promulgated, would affect small entities. This document serves as notice to the Small Business Administration of the agency's certification of no effect.

To ensure that no substantial economic impact is being overlooked, however, the Commission requests public comment on the effect of the proposed alternative amendments on costs, profits, and competitiveness of, and employment in, small entities. After receiving public comment, the Commission will decide whether preparation of a final regulatory flexibility analysis is warranted. Moreover, while the Commission, as explained above, concludes that it is not required to prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis for this matter, the Commission nonetheless has prepared the following such analysis to facilitate public comment on the impact, if any, of the proposed alternative amendments on small entities:

The Commission, pursuant to Petitioners' petition, solicits comments on whether to (1) amend Rule 7(c) of the Textile Rules to establish a new generic fiber subclass name and definition to the existing definition of “polyester” for a specifically proposed subclass of polyester fibers made from PTT; or (2) amend Rule 7(c) to broaden or clarify the definition of “polyester” to describe more accurately the allegedly unique molecular structure and physical

¹⁵ page 24 of the Petition for PTT apparel fiber mills grouped by apparel type.

¹⁶ Petitioners also observe that the byproducts of PTT and PET have different properties and thus different Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) exposure limits; accordingly, recycling firms need to be aware of these differences. Thus, Petitioners argue that a new generic name for PTT could help such firms comply with OSHA regulations.

characteristics of polyester fibers made from PTT and any similar fibers; or (3) retain Rule 7(c)'s definition of polyester.

As explained above, the Commission's Textile Rules address the Textile Act's requirements for disclosure of fiber content in textile labeling, including the establishment of generic fiber names. Rule 6 of the Textile Rules (16 CFR 303.6) requires manufacturers to use the generic names of the fibers contained in their textile products in making fiber content disclosures on labels. Rule 7 of the Textile Rules (16 CFR 303.7) sets forth the generic names and definitions that the Commission has established for manufactured fibers. Rule 8 (16 CFR 303.8) describes the procedures for establishing new generic names. In accordance with Rule 8, Petitioners have petitioned the Commission to amend Rule 7(c)'s definition of "polyester" by creating a separate subcategory and definition for PTT. The Commission seeks comment on this proposal and the alternatives of amending Rule 7(c) to broaden or clarify the definition of "polyester" or not amending the Rule.

The Commission believes that the proposed alternative amendments would not affect small entities because neither the Petitioners nor any other entity affected by these proposed alternative amendments would be a "small entity" under the Small Business Administration Size Standards. Although there may be some "downstream" textile manufacturers that could be "small entities" whose labeling may change as a result of these proposed alternative amendments, the amendments would impose no new or different compliance obligations, penalties, or costs on them. The Commission, however, invites comment and information on this issue.

The Textile Rules impose disclosure requirements, and the proposed alternative amendments would not impose any additional obligations. One of the proposed alternative amendments simply would allow covered companies to use a new generic fiber subclass name and definition as an alternative to an existing generic name. The other

proposed alternative amendment would simply broaden or clarify the definition of polyester. Neither of the proposed amendments would impose any additional labeling or advertising requirements.

The Commission has not identified any other federal statutes, rules, or policies that would duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed alternative amendments.

The provisions of the Textile Rules directly reflect the requirements of the Textile Act and there are no other alternatives to the proposed alternative amendments, which reflect the nature of the Petitioners' fiber product.

VIII. Paperwork Reduction Act

Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA"), 44 U.S.C. 3501-3520, the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") approved the information collection requirements contained in the Textile Rules and assigned OMB Control Number 3084-0101.¹⁹ The proposed rule amendments, as discussed above, would broaden the definition of polyester to describe more accurately the allegedly unique molecular structure and physical characteristics of PTT or, alternatively, allow covered companies to use a new generic fiber subclass name and definition for polyester. Neither proposal would change the existing paperwork burden on covered companies. Accordingly, neither proposed alternative amendment would impose any new or affect any existing reporting, recordkeeping, or third-party disclosure requirements that are subject to review by OMB under the PRA.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 303

Labeling, Textile, Trade Practices.

Authority: Sec. 7(c) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. 70e(c)).

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark

[FR Doc. E7-16841 Filed 8-23-07; 8:45 am]

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¹⁹ The OMB clearance for the Textile Rules expires on February 28, 2009.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[REG-155929-06]

RIN 1545-BG31

Payout Requirements for Type III Supporting Organizations That Are Not Functionally Integrated; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Correction to advance notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to advance notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-155929-06) that was published in the **Federal Register** on Thursday, August 2, 2007 (72 FR 42335) regarding the payout requirements for Type III supporting organizations that are not functionally integrated, the criteria for determining whether a Type III supporting organization is functionally integrated, the modified requirements for Type III supporting organizations that are organized as trusts, and the requirements regarding the type of information a Type III supporting organization must provide to its supported organization(s) to demonstrate that it is responsive to its supported organization(s).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philip T. Hackney or Michael B. Blumenfeld at (202) 622-6070 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The correction notice that is the subject of this document is under sections 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, the advance notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-155929-06) contains errors that may prove to be misleading and are in need of clarification.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication of advance notice of proposed rulemaking (REG-155929-06), which was the subject of FR Doc. E7-14925, is corrected as follows:

1. On page 42336, column 2, in the preamble, under the paragraph heading

”, first and second lines of the