4. If a ticking is to be substituted on a qualified mattress prototype, how are candidate tickings for a substitution selected? Other than ticking classification, what factors or features are important when selecting a ticking material? Please explain the benefits and/or concerns related to structure (e.g., knit, woven, nonwoven), fiber content, or other factors that may affect the decision. Is effect on compliance with the Open Flame Standard a consideration in the selection process?

5. How do different ticking design features, when used in combination with flat areas or non-designed sections, impact the placement of cigarettes during the test (e.g., color patterns, weave pattern features, heat-bonded sections, quilted sections, 3-D designs, etc.)?

6. What are the materials, components and, methods of assembly used to comply with the performance requirements of the Open Flame Standard?

7. Does the fiber content, barrier type, material construction, and method of assembly impact the performance of a mattress tested using the procedure in 16 CFR 1633.7?

8. What conditions might influence a decision to include specific technologies to comply with the Open Flame Standard (e.g., inherently flame resistant material, topically applied flame retardant chemical treatment, FR thread, etc.)?

9. A subordinate prototype is a mattress set that is based on a qualified or confirmed prototype and is the same as the qualified or confirmed prototype, except with respect to length and/or width, not depth; ticking material, unless the ticking of the qualified prototype has characteristics designed to improve test performance; and/or any component, material, design or method of assembly, so long as the manufacturer can demonstrate on an objectively reasonable basis that such differences will not cause the mattress set to exceed the test criteria of the Open Flame Standard. See 16 CFR 1633.4(b).

Please provide examples of how the subordinate prototype provisions are implemented in production.

10. For purposes of the Open Flame Standard, each factory location is considered a manufacturer. Prototype pooling is a cooperative arrangement—whereby one or more manufacturers build mattress sets based on a qualified prototype produced by another manufacturer or prototype developer. A manufacturer who relies on another manufacturer’s or prototype developer’s qualified prototype must perform a confirmation test on the mattress set it manufactures. See 16 CFR 1633.5.

What are some examples of how a prototype pooling arrangement may be accomplished? How frequently are confirmation tests performed, as described in 16 CFR 1633.2(e)?

11. What types of quality assurance programs are in use? What controls, inspection procedures, and production testing schemes are most effective? When mattresses are produced by a secondary firm under contract for a primary firm (e.g., under private label) or are imported, what quality assurance controls are in place to ensure that the mattresses that are produced are the same as those used in the qualified and/or confirmed prototype on which they are based?


Todd A. Stevenson,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017–02058 Filed 1–31–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. ER17–848–000]

Iron Horse Battery Storage, LLC; Supplemental Notice That Initial Market-Based Rate Filing Includes Request for Blanket Section 204 Authorization

This is a supplemental notice in the above-referenced proceeding of Iron Horse Battery Storage, LLC’s application for market-based rate authority, with an accompanying rate tariff, noting that such application includes a request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that the deadline for filing protests with regard to the applicant’s request for blanket authorization, under 18 CFR part 34, of future issuances of securities and assumptions of liability, is February 15, 2017.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper, using the FERC Online links at http://www.ferc.gov. To facilitate electronic service, persons with Internet access who will eFile a document and/or be listed as a contact for an intervenor must create and validate an eRegistration account using the eRegistration link. Select the eFiling link to log on and submit the intervention or protests.

Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the intervention or protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426.

The filings in the above-referenced proceeding are accessible in the Commission’s eLibrary system by clicking on the appropriate link in the above list. They are also available for electronic review in the Commission’s Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERConlineSupport@ferc.gov or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.


Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017–02086 Filed 1–31–17; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP17–29–000]

North Baja Pipeline, LLC; Notice of Application

Take notice that on January 6, 2017, North Baja Pipeline, LLC (NBP) 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 700, Houston, Texas 77002, filed in Docket No. CP17–29–000, an application pursuant to