Forum Report:

Permissible Metric - Only Labeling

Includes a Proposal to Amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to Allow Metric-Only Labeling

This report and additional materials are available athttp://www.nist.gov/metric

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# A Message from the Director of NIST’s Technology Services

I am pleased to provide you with this report on the Forum on Permissible Metric-only Labeling held on November 7, 2002, in Washington, D.C. The National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) sponsored this forum in response to requests from U.S. manufacturers who want the option of labeling packages with only metric units. The purpose of the forum was to initiate a collaborative effort between business, government and other interested parties to eliminate regulatory barriers to metric-only labeling on packaged goods.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is the agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce responsible for directing and coordinating efforts by Federal departments and agencies to implement metric usage under the Metric Conversion Act of 1975. Transition to the metric system in the United States is to be accomplished on a voluntary basis with business and consumers deciding when it is most convenient and advantageous to bring about change in the marketplace. For more than 95 years, NIST has worked with the NCWM to ensure equity in the marketplace through the development of uniform laws and regulations. The NCWM’s membership includes weights and measures officials from around the world and also includes representatives of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other federal agencies. Most importantly, it includes thousands of members from the industries they oversee, and they use their open forums to develop a wide variety of documentary standards relating to packaging and labeling, methods of sale for commodities, and other important subjects. This is one of the reasons that the states, through the NCWM, are the leaders in so many facets of weights and measures supervision, such as net quantity of contents verification and the inspection and testing of weighing and measuring instruments. I am pleased that NIST is working closely with NCWM on these and other issues.

In 1999 the NCWM changed the Uniform Packaging and Labeling Regulations to permit metric-only quantity statements on products subject to state jurisdiction. I am also pleased and impressed that the states have taken the lead in eliminating a barrier to metric-only labeling.

Under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA), the net quantity of contents declarations on packages of consumer goods must include both inch-pound and metric units (called “dual-units” labeling). The focus of this collaborative effort is to develop an amendment to the FPLA to give manufacturers the option of displaying only metric units in the net quantity of contents statements on packages. The amendment would continue to allow inch-pound units to be displayed along with the metric units. The use of only metric units will be voluntary and manufacturers must work with their customers to determine when the change will be appropriate.

In the following report you will learn about justifications for, and concerns about, permissible metric-only labeling. We want to explore these and other concerns so we can develop workable solutions to ensure that the transition of the marketplace to the metric system in the future is as effective and efficient as possible.

Please join us in this important effort by joining the working group and participating in its activities.

Dr. Richard F. Kayser

Director, Technology Services

National Institute of Standards and Technology

March 3, 2003

**Report on the Forum**

**on**

**Permissible Metric-Only Labeling**

# Summary

The forum was held on November 7, 2002, sponsored by NIST’s Weights and Measures Division and the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM) in response to requests from U.S. manufacturers who want to have the option of labeling packages with only metric units. Transition to the metric system in the United States is to be accomplished on a voluntary basis with business and consumers deciding when it is most convenient and advantageous to bring about change in the marketplace. The goal was to develop an amendment of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) that would allow manufacturers the option of metric-only labeling (the FPLA currently requires manufacturers to provide both inch-pound and metric units on the principle display panel of their packages, called “dual-unit” labeling.)

The purpose of the forum was to:

• Provide an opportunity for consumers, manufacturers, packagers, exporters and importers, retailers, federal and state agencies, and other interested parties to express their views on permissible metric-only labeling.

• Provide a review of federal and state laws and regulations relating to package labeling requirements, especially as they relate to the use of metric units.

• Report on state progress on permissible metric-only labeling.

• Explain a proposed amendment to the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act that would allow permissible metric-only labeling.

• To form a national working group that works to eliminate barriers to permissible metric-only labeling in federal and state packaging and labeling laws and regulations.

**Forum Participation**



~~(ii) or paragraph (6) of this subsection, the SI metric system.~~

**ii.Amend (a)(3) (A) by adding the underlined text and deleting the struck-through text:**

(a)(3) The separate label statement of net quantity of contents appearing upon or affixed to any package:

(A) for those portions of the net quantity of contents statement using inch-pound units,

(ii) if on a random package, may be expressed in terms of pounds and decimal fractions of the pound carried out to not more than three decimal places; ~~and is not required to, but may include a statement in terms of the SI metric system carried out to not more than three decimal places~~

**iii.Amend Section (a)(5) by inserting the underlined text as shown:**

(a)(5) For purposes of paragraph (3) (A) (ii) and paragraph (6) of this subsection, the term "random package" means a package which is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same consumer commodity with varying weight or mass, that is, packages with no fixed weight or mass pattern.

**iv.Revise (a)(6) by inserting the underlined text as shown:**

(a)(6) The net quantity of contents statement for foods that are packaged at the retail store level and for random packages shall be expressed using one of three possible regimes: using only the most appropriate units of the metric system, using only the most appropriate inch-pound units, or using both metric units and inch-pound units.

**Delete the struck-through text in (a)(6) as shown:**

~~(a)(6) The requirement of paragraph (2) that the statement of net quantity of contents include a statement in terms of the SI metric system shall not apply to foods that are packaged at the retail store level.~~

# VI.Conclusions

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ver the last decade, the marketplace has gone through frequent cycles of evolution that at times are really revolutions. Today’s products and stores (e.g., the vast menu of ready-to-eat foods in food stores and superstores that sell only office or building supplies) were not even thought of 10 years ago. Consumers expect the marketplace to be a source of products from around the world as they have come to expect retailers to provide them with both quality and value in addition to new products.

Permissible metric-only labeling will enable manufacturers to package and ship their products to other markets where metric units are required without burdening them with the cost of maintaining two different packages or labels for the same package because of requirements for net content labeling. While multi-lingual labeling addresses the differences in languages around the world, there is the growing reality that the metric system will be the only measurement language in the global marketplace.

It is almost certain that the European Union will require metric-only labeling at the end of 2009 and that deadline, although still several years away, is coming up fast when we consider the time it would take for Congress to amend the FPLA, and then for the appropriate agencies to adopt changes in their regulations. Manufacturers will need to know long before 2009 whether they will be able to use their metric packaging and labeling in the U.S. marketplace as well others around the world, or whether we will be placing our manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage in the global marketplace.

Requiring manufacturers and importers to pay for special packaging for both inch-pound and metric units is simply untenable and would result in higher prices for consumers. Consumers also need this extended time period to become accustomed to packages labeled in only metric units. The gradual transition of the retail marketplace will allow the consumer to establish metric reference points for metric units through the experience of dealing with metric packages mixed in with common inch-pound units.

Amending the FPLA to permit metric-only labeling would be a step towards increased use of the metric system in this nation’s marketplace, helping consumers and others to use metric units on an everyday basis and to gain a greater understanding, while also allowing manufacturers and others to use packaging designed for a global marketplace. This will benefit U.S. consumers in the long term as they will gain a better understanding of the measurements connected with both prescription medicines and the nutritional contents of their foods that are mostly based on the metric system.

Long-term benefits will result if the everyday use of the metric system increases so that industry and businesses gain efficiencies through the use of an internationally accepted and used system of measurement. Increased use of the metric system in the marketplace will reinforce the efforts of the nation’s schoolteachers who teach the metric system to millions of children who currently don’t have that learning reinforced outside the classroom. This is an issue worthy of attention according to one recent study by mathematics teachers who found that American students have difficulty using what they learn because of the failure to have “the opportunity to experience the metric system in and out of school is a major factor.” It has been said more than once that math and measurement skills are a national resource that we must both enhance and use to keep America’s technology and science the best in the world. To that end we believe this effort will return benefits beyond those listed above for businesses.

Perhaps one of the clearest arguments for and latest recognition of the need for the United States to increase its everyday use of the metric system is found in an editorial by Thomas G. Dolan, Editorial Page Editor for *Barron’s* in its November 25, 2002, edition. In his editorial entitled “Measure for Measure” he says “there are few places in the economy where the government can actually legislate American efficiency. The system of weights and measures is one of them. Congress can and should convert the country to the metric system.”

**Proving that Voluntary Metric Conversion Can Work**

Amending the FPLA to permit metric-only labeling would show that Congress’s decision in 1975 to adopt a voluntary approach to metric conversion for the United States can and will work. Congress adopted that approach to allow the marketplace to decide when and where to implement the use of metric units because it can be done with the greatest efficiency and lowest cost when it is accomplished in coordination with routine revisions of packaging and labeling and with the introduction of new products or marketing initiatives. As long as there are legal or regulatory barriers to voluntary conversion to the metric system, we will need to continue to expend resources in working to have them changed so that the voluntary conversion works as it was intended and so that the benefits described above can be realized.

# Appendix A. European Union Letter regarding Metric-Only Labeling Directive



# Appendix B. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act

# with

# Proposed Amendments Shown in Context.

**TITLE 15 - COMMERCE AND TRADE -- CHAPTER 39 - FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING PROGRAM**

**§1451. Congressional Delegation of Policy.**

Informed consumers are essential to the fair and efficient functioning of a free market economy. Packages and their labels should enable consumers to obtain accurate information as to the quantity of the contents and should facilitate value comparisons. Therefore, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to assist consumers and manufacturers in reaching these goals in the marketing of consumer goods.

**§1452. Unfair and Deceptive Packaging and Labeling: Scope of Prohibition.**

(a) Nonconforming labels - It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in the packaging or labeling of any consumer commodity (as defined in this chapter) for distribution in commerce, or for any person (other than a common carrier for hire, a contract carrier for hire, or a freight forwarder for hire) engaged in the distribution in commerce of any packaged or labeled consumer commodity, to distribute or to cause to be distributed in commerce any such commodity if such commodity is contained in a package, or if there is affixed to that commodity a label, which does not conform to the provisions of this chapter and of regulations promulgated under the authority of this chapter.

(b) Exemptions - The prohibition contained in subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to persons engaged in business as wholesale or retail distributors of consumer commodities except to the extent that such persons (1) are engaged in the packaging or labeling of such commodities, or (2) prescribe or specify by any means the manner in which such commodities are packaged or labeled.

**§1453. Requirements of Labeling; Placement, Form, and Contents of Statement of Quantity; Supplemental Statement of Quantity.**

(a) Contents of label - No person subject to the prohibition contained in section 1452 of this title shall distribute or cause to be distributed in commerce any packaged consumer commodity unless in conformity with regulations which shall be established by the promulgating authority pursuant to section 1455 of this title which shall provide that -

(1) The commodity shall bear a label specifying the identity of the commodity and the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor;

(2) The net quantity of contents (in terms of weight or mass, measure, or numerical count) shall be separately and accurately stated in a uniform location upon the principal display panel of that label:

(A) using the most appropriate unit of the metric system of measurement and the inch-pound measurement equivalent, except as provided in paragraph (6) of this subsection; or

(B) using only the most appropriate units of the metric system of measurement.

~~(2) The net quantity of contents (in terms of weight or mass, measure, or numerical count) shall be separately and accurately stated in a uniform location upon the principal display panel of that label, using the most appropriate units of both the customary inch/pound system of measure, as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, and except as provided in paragraph (3)(A)(ii) or paragraph (6) of this subsection, the SI metric system.~~

(3) The separate label statement of net quantity of contents appearing upon or affixed to any package -

(A) for those portions of the net quantity of contents statement using inch-pound units,

(i) if on a package labeled in terms of weight, shall be expressed in pounds, with any remainder in terms of ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pound; or in the case of liquid measure, in the largest whole unit (quarts, quarts and pints, or pints, as appropriate) with any remainder in terms of fluid ounces or common or decimal fractions of the pint or quart;

(ii) if on a random package, may be expressed in terms of pounds and decimal fractions of the pound carried out to not more than three decimal places; ~~and is not required to, but may include a statement in terms of the SI metric system carried out to not more than three decimal places~~

(iii) if on a package labeled in terms of linear measure, shall be expressed in terms of the largest whole unit (yards, yards and feet, or feet, as appropriate) with any remainder in terms of inches or common or decimal fractions of the foot or yard;

(iv) if on a package labeled in terms of measure of area, shall be expressed in terms of the largest whole square unit (square yards, square yards and square feet, or square feet, as appropriate) with any remainder in terms of square inches or common or decimal fractions of the square foot or square yard;

(B) shall appear in conspicuous and easily legible type in distinct contrast (by topography, layout, color, embossing, or molding) with other matter on the package;

(C) shall contain letters or numerals in a type size which shall be (i) established in relationship to the area of the principal display panel of the package, and (ii) uniform for all packages of substantially the same size; and

(D) shall be so placed that the lines of printed matter included in that statement are generally parallel to the base on which the package rests as it is designed to be displayed; and

(4) The label of any package of a consumer commodity which bears a representation as to the number of servings of such commodity contained in such package shall bear a statement of the net quantity (in terms of weight or mass, measure, or numerical count) of each such serving.

(5) For purposes of paragraph (3)(A)(ii) and paragraph (6) of this subsection the term ''random package'' means a package which is one of a lot, shipment, or delivery of packages of the same consumer commodity with varying weights or masses, that is, packages with no fixed weight or mass pattern.

(6) The net quantity of contents statement for foods that are packaged at the retail store level and for random packages shall be expressed using one of three possible regimes: using only the most appropriate units of the metric system, using only the most appropriate inch-pound units, or using both the metric units and inch-pound units.

~~(6) The requirement of paragraph (2) that the statement of net quantity of contents include a statement in terms of the SI metric system shall not apply to foods that are packaged at the retail store level.~~

(b) Supplemental statements

No person subject to the prohibition contained in section 1452 of this title shall distribute or cause to be distributed in commerce any packaged consumer commodity if any qualifying words or phrases appear in conjunction with the separate statement of the net quantity of contents required by subsection (a) of this section, but nothing in this subsection or in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this section shall prohibit supplemental statements, at other places on the package, describing in nondeceptive terms the net quantity of contents: Provided, That such supplemental statements of net quantity of contents shall not include any term qualifying a unit of weight or mass, measure, or count that tends to exaggerate the amount of the commodity contained in the package.

**§1454. Rules and Regulations.**

(a) Promulgating authority - The authority to promulgate regulations under this chapter is vested in (A) the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to hereinafter as the ''Secretary'') with respect to any consumer commodity which is a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, as each such term is defined by section 321 of title 21; and (B) the Federal Trade Commission (referred to hereinafter as the ''Commission'') with respect to any other consumer commodity.

(b) Exemption of commodities from regulations - If the promulgating authority specified in this section finds that, because of the nature, form, or quantity of a particular consumer commodity, or for other good and sufficient reasons, full compliance with all the requirements otherwise applicable under section 1453 of this title is impracticable or is not necessary for the adequate protection of consumers, the Secretary or the Commission (whichever the case may be) shall promulgate regulations exempting such commodity from those requirements to the extent and under such conditions as the promulgating authority determines to be consistent with section 1451 of this title.

(c) Scope of additional regulations - Whenever the promulgating authority determines that regulations containing prohibitions or requirements other than those prescribed by section 1453 of this title are necessary to prevent the deception of consumers or to facilitate value comparisons as to any consumer commodity, such authority shall promulgate with respect to that commodity regulations effective to -

(1) establish and define standards for characterization of the size of a package enclosing any consumer commodity, which may be used to supplement the label statement of net quantity of contents of packages containing such commodity, but this paragraph shall not be construed as authorizing any limitation on the size, shape, weight or mass, dimensions, or number of packages which may be used to enclose any commodity;

(2) regulate the placement upon any package containing any commodity, or upon any label affixed to such commodity, of any printed matter stating or representing by implication that such commodity is offered for retail sale at a price lower than the ordinary and customary retail sale price or that a retail sale price advantage is accorded to purchasers thereof by reason of the size of that package or the quantity of its contents;

(3) require that the label on each package of a consumer commodity (other than one which is a food within the meaning of section 321(f) of title 21) bear (A) the common or usual name of such consumer commodity, if any, and (B) in case such consumer commodity consists of two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient listed in order of decreasing predominance, but nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to require that any trade secret be divulged; or

(4) prevent the nonfunctional-slack-fill of packages containing consumer commodities. For purposes of paragraph (4) of this subsection, a package shall be deemed to be nonfunctionally slack-filled if it is filled to substantially less than its capacity for reasons other than (A) protection of the contents of such package or (B) the requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents in such package.

(d) Development by manufacturers, packers, and distributors of voluntary product standards - Whenever the Secretary of Commerce determines that there is undue proliferation of the weights or masses, measures, or quantities in which any consumer commodity or reasonably comparable consumer commodities are being distributed in packages for sale at retail and such undue proliferation impairs the reasonable ability of consumers to make value comparisons with respect to such consumer commodity or commodities, he shall request manufacturers, packers, and distributors of the commodity or commodities to participate in the development of a voluntary product standard for such commodity or commodities under the procedures for the development of voluntary products standards established by the Secretary pursuant to section 272 of this title. Such procedures shall provide adequate manufacturer, packer, distributor, and consumer representation.

(e) Report and recommendations to Congress upon industry failure to develop or abide by voluntary product standards - If (1) after one year after the date on which the Secretary of Commerce first makes the request of manufacturers, packers, and distributors to participate in the development of a voluntary product standard as provided in subsection (d) of this section, he determines that such a standard will not be published pursuant to the provisions of such subsection (d), or (2) if such a standard is published and the Secretary of Commerce determines that it has not been observed, he shall promptly report such determination to the Congress with a statement of the efforts that have been made under the voluntary standards program and his recommendation as to whether Congress should enact legislation providing regulatory authority to deal with the situation in question.

**§1455. Procedures for Promulgation of Regulations.**

(a) Hearings by Secretary of Health and Human Services - Regulations promulgated by the Secretary under section 1453 or 1454 of this title shall be promulgated, and shall be subject to judicial review, pursuant to the provisions of subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 371 of title 21. Hearings authorized or required for the promulgation of any such regulations by the Secretary shall be conducted by the Secretary or by such officer or employees of the Department of Health and Human Services as he may designate for that purpose.

(b) Judicial review; hearings by Federal Trade Commission - Regulations promulgated by the Commission under section 1453 or 1454 of this title shall be promulgated, and shall be subject to judicial review, by proceedings taken in conformity with the provisions of subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 371 of title 21 in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if such proceedings were taken by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Hearings authorized or required for the promulgation of any such regulations by the Commission shall be conducted by the Commission or by such officer or employee of the Commission as the Commission may designate for that purpose.

(c) Cooperation with other departments and agencies - In carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter, the Secretary and the Commission are authorized to cooperate with any department or agency of the United States, with any State, Commonwealth, or possession of the United States, and with any department, agency, or political subdivision of any such State, Commonwealth, or possession.

(d) Returnable or reusable glass containers for beverages - No regulation adopted under this chapter shall preclude the continued use of returnable or reusable glass containers for beverages in inventory or with the trade as of the effective date of this Act, nor shall any regulation under this chapter preclude the orderly disposal of packages in inventory or with the trade as of the effective date of such regulation.

**§1456.Enforcement.**

(a) Misbranded consumer commodities - Any consumer commodity which is a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, as each such term is defined by section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

(21 US C. 321), and which is introduced or delivered for introduction into commerce in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or the regulations issued pursuant to this chapter, shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of chapter III of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC 331 et seq.), but the provisions of section 303 of that Act (21 USC. 333) shall have no application to any violation of section 1452 of this title.

(b) Unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce - Any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or the regulations issued pursuant to this chapter, with respect to any consumer commodity which is not a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, shall constitute an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce in violation of section 45(a)of this title and shall be subject to enforcement under section 45(b) of this title.

(c) Imports - In the case of any imports into the United Statesof any consumer commodity covered by this chapter, the provisions of sections 1453 and 1454 of this title shall be enforced by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 801(a) and (b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC. 381).

**§1457. Annual Reports to Congress: Submission Dates.**

Each officer or agency required or authorized by this chapter to promulgate regulations for the packaging or labeling of any consumer commodity, shall transmit to the Congress each year a report containing a full and complete description of the activities of that officer or agency for the administration and enforcement of this chapter during the preceding fiscal year. All agencies except the Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Trade Commission shall submit their reports in January of each year. The Department of Health and Human Services shall include this report in its annual report to Congress on activities under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC. 301 et seq.), and the Federal Trade Commission shall include this report in the Commission's annual report to Congress.

**§1458. Cooperation with State Authorities; Transmittal of Regulations to States; Noninterference with Existing Programs.**

(a) A copy of each regulation promulgated under this chapter shall be transmitted promptly to the Secretary of Commerce, who shall (1) transmit copies thereof to all appropriate State officers and agencies, and (2) furnish to such State officers and agencies information and assistance to promote to the greatest practicable extent uniformity in State and Federal regulation of the labeling of consumer commodities.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to impair or otherwise interfere with any program carried into effect by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under other provisions of law in cooperation with State governments or agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions thereof.

**§1459. Definitions.**

For the purpose of this chapter -

(a) The term ''consumer commodity'', except as otherwise specifically provided by this subsection, means any food, drug, device, or cosmetic (as those terms are defined by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC. 301 et seq.)), and any other article, product, or commodity of any kind or class which is customarily produced or distributed for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals, or use by individuals for purposes of personal care or in the performance of services ordinarily rendered within the household, and which usually is consumed or expended in the course of such consumption or use.

Such term does not include -

(1) any meat or meat product, poultry or poultry product, or tobacco or tobacco product;

(2) any commodity subject to packaging or labeling requirements imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC. 136 et seq.), or the provisions of the eighth paragraph under the heading ''Bureau of Animal Industry'' of the Act of March 4, 1913 (21 USC. 151 et seq.), commonly known as the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act;

(3) any drug subject to the provisions of section 503(b)(1) or 506 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC. 353(b)(1) and 356);

(4) any beverage subject to or complying with packaging or labeling requirements imposed under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 USC. 201 et seq.); or

(5) any commodity subject to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act (7 USC. 1551 et seq.).

(b) The term ''package'' means any container or wrapping in which any consumer commodity is enclosed for use in the delivery or display of that consumer commodity to retail purchasers, but does not include -

(1) shipping containers or wrappings used solely for the transportation of any consumer commodity in bulk or in quantity to manufacturers, packers, or processors, or to wholesale or retail distributors thereof;

(2) shipping containers or outer wrappings used by retailers to ship or deliver any commodity to retail customers if such containers and wrappings bear no printed matter pertaining to any particular commodity; or

(3) containers subject to the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1912 (37 Stat. 250, as amended; 15 USC. 231-233), or the Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1186, as amended; 15 USC. 234-236).

(c) The term ''label'' means any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to any consumer commodity or affixed to or appearing upon a package containing any consumer commodity.

(d) The term ''person'' includes any firm, corporation, or association.

(e) The term ''commerce'' means (1) commerce between any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, and any place outside thereof, and (2) commerce within the District of Columbia or within any territory or possession of the United States not organized with a legislative body, but shall not include exports to foreign countries.

(f) The term ''principal display panel'' means that part of a label that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal and customary conditions of display for retail sale.

**§1460. Savings Provisions.**

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to repeal, invalidate, or supersede - (a) the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 USC. 41 et seq.) or any statute defined therein as an antitrust Act; (b) the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC. 301 et seq.); or (c) the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (15 USC. 1261 et seq.).

**§1461. Effect Upon State Law.**

It is hereby declared that it is the express intent of Congress to supersede any and all laws of the States or political subdivisions thereof insofar as they may now or hereafter provide for the labeling of the net quantity of contents of the package of any consumer commodity covered by this chapter which are less stringent than or require information different from the requirements of section 1453 of this title or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.