(f) If at any time after a consent order becomes effective it appears to the ERA that the terms of the consent order have been violated, the ERA may refer such violations to the Department of Justice for appropriate action in accordance with subpart P.

[FR Doc. 78-956 Filed 1-10-78; 1:03 pm]

[6750-01]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SUBCHAPTER A—PROCEDURES AND RULES OF PRACTICE

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Commission Meetings

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule amendment.

SUMMARY: A stenographer or court reporter under contract to the Commission to transcribe Commission proceedings attends all closed Commission meeting or portions of such meetings for which a verbatim transcript is required by the Government in the Sunshine Act. This amendment to the Commission's rules provides that such stenographers or court reporters (1) may attend all closed Commission meetings at which their services are required, but (2) will not be listed by name and affiliation in the public notice of closed meetings that they do attend.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 13, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harry Hull, Office of General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, 202-523-3802.

Accordingly, 16 CFR 4.15(c)(1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 4.15 Commission meetings.

* * * * *

(c) *Closed Meetings*—(1) Whenever the Commission votes to close a meeting or series of meetings under these rules, it shall make publicly available within one day notices both of such vote and the General Counsel's determination regarding certification under 5 U.S.C. 552b(f)(1). Such determination by the General Counsel shall be made prior to the Commission vote to close a meeting or series of meetings. Further, except with respect to meetings closed under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the Commission shall make publicly available within one day a full written explanation of its action in closing any meeting, and a list specifying the names and affiliations of all persons expected to attend, except Commission employees and consultants and any stenographer or court reporter attending for the sole purpose of preparing a verbatim transcript. All Commission employees and consultants may attend nonadjudicative portions of any closed meeting and members of Commissioners' personal staffs, the General Counsel and his staff, and the Secretary and his staff may attend the adjudicative portions of any closed meeting except to the extent the notice of a particular closed meeting otherwise specifically provides. Stenographers or court reporters may attend any closed meeting at which their services are required by the Commission.

* * * * *

By direction of the Commission dated December 22, 1977.

CAROL M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 78-964 Filed 1-12-78; 8:45 am]

[6750-01]

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Public Records

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule amendment.

SUMMARY: This amendment to the Commission's rules provides that copies of minutes of open Commission meetings held under the Government in the Sunshine Act, as well as copies of all explanatory material provided to members of the public who attend open meetings, will be routinely available for public inspection and copying.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 13, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Barry R. Rubin, Office of General Counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, 202-523-3865.

Accordingly, 16 CFR 4.9(b)(25) is revised to read as follows:

§ 4.9 Public records.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(25) Summaries of or other explanatory materials relating to matters to be considered at open meetings made available pursuant to § 4.15(b)(3), and Commission minutes of open meetings held pursuant to § 4.15(b);

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By direction of the Commission dated December 22, 1977.

CAROL M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 78-965 Filed 1-12-78; 8:45 am]

[4810-22]

Title 19—Customs Duties

CHAPTER I—U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[T.D. 78-17]

PART 174—PROTESTS

Judicial Review of Denied Protests

AGENCY: United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations by setting forth the statutory right to judicial review of certain administrative decisions of Customs Officers. The right of judicial review is being restated in the regulations to ensure that all parties who are entitled to seek judicial review of administrative decisions are aware of their right to do so.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 13, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terry Polino, Regulations and Legal Publications Division, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20229, 202-566-8237.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

Under sections 514 and 515 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1514, 1515), and Part 174 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 174), a party dissatisfied with any of certain decisions made by a district director of Customs may obtain administrative review of that decision by filing a written protest with the district director who made the decision. Instead of having the review made by the district director, a party may seek further review of a protest and have the matter reviewed by a regional Commissioner of Customs or, in certain stated circumstances, by the Commissioner of Customs. In either event, the appropriate Customs officer must review the protest and either allow it or, if denied in whole or in part, mail a notice of the denial to the protesting party. The party may then contest the denial by bringing a civil action in the United States Customs Court in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 2632.

It has come to the attention of the Customs Service that occasionally a party may not be aware of its right to seek judicial review of a denial of a protest. To ensure that all parties are aware of this right, on June 17, 1977, the Customs Service published a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 30961) announcing that it had adopted a new procedure whereby parties whose protests have been denied