4597B	MT
5597B	CM for fingerprint equipment/ analyzers/ cameras; EE for all other items.
6596F	TE
6599G	CM for photographic equipment/film, n.e.s.; EE for all other items.
7599I	CM

Group 6—Metals, Minerals and their Manufactures

4601B	CM
2603A	TE
3604A	CM
3605A	CM
3607A	CM
3608A	CM
3609A	CM
2616A	TE
1631A	CM
1635A	CM
4635B	CM
4638B	CM
1648A	CM
1649A	CM
4654B	CM
1658A	CM
1661A	CM
1670A	CM
1671A	CM
1673A	CM
4674B	CM
4675B	CM
4676B	CM
4677B	CM
4678B	CM
5680B	CM
4698B	CM
4699G	CM
6699G	CM

Group 7—Chemicals, Metalloids, Petroleum Products and Related Materials

1701A	CM
1702A	CM
4707B	CM
2708A	CM
3709A	CM
3711A	CM
1715A	CM
4720B	CM
4721B	CM
1746A	CM
4746B	CM
1754A	CM
4754B	CM
1755A	CM
4755B	CM
1757A	CM
4757B	CM
1759A	CM
1760A	CM
1763A	CM
1767A	CM
4778B	SS
6779F	CM
1781A	CM
4781B	SS
4782B	SS
4783B	SS
4784B	SS
4799B	CM
5799D	CM
6799G	CM

Group 8—Rubber and Rubber Products

1801A	CM
6899G	CM

Group 9—Miscellaneous

5994G	CM
4996B	SS
4997B	CM
4998B	CM
5998B	CM
6996F	CM
4999B	SS
5999B	CM
6999G	CM
7999I	CM
9999M	TE

(Secs. 13 and 15, Pub. L. 96–72, 93 Stat. 503, 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; Executive Order No. 12214 (45 FR 29783, May 6, 1980))

Dated: March 18, 1983.

John K. Boidock,

Director, Office of Export Administration, International Trade Administration.

[FR Doc. 83-7512 filed 3-24-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 300, 301, and 303

Wool, Fur, and Textile Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission has made minor modifications to the Rules and Regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the Fur Products Labeling Act, and the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. The amendments simplify forms used for seeking registered identification numbers and for filing continuing guaranties.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 25, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles McGourty, Federal Trade Commission, Los Angeles Regional Office, Suite 13209, 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90024, (213) 209–7575.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rule amendments simplify forms used under the textile, wool and fur labeling programs for seeking registered identification numbers and filing continuing guaranty forms. These changes eliminate unnecessary provisions and clarify the information required on each form.

Pursuant to provisions in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 68 *et seq.*), the Fur Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 69 *et seq.*) and the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. 70 *et seq.*) manufacturers and others handling textile, wool and fur products who reside in the United States may, in lieu of listing their firm name on the product, list a registered identification number (RN). This number is issued by the Commission upon submission of a completed application form detailed in the regulations under each of the Acts.

Under these same Acts any person residing in the United States who markets or handles textile, wool or fur products may file a continuing guaranty with the Commission as a means of assuring their customers that their products are accurately labeled. Additionally, under the Textile Act a continuing guaranty may be given by a seller to an individual buyer. The continuing guaranty forms are detailed in the regulations under each of the Acts.

The current RN and continuing guaranty forms require the information to be notarized. In 1976 the Judicial Code (28 U.S.C. 1746) was amended to provide that where matters under federal law were formerly to be verified by notarization, it is now sufficient that these matters merely be sworn to without notarization. In the new forms provided by this amendment, notarization has been eliminated and forms for certification have been substituted.

The current regulations detail three different forms for the RN and three different forms for filing a continuing guaranty with the Commission. With the exception of designating which Act the continuing guaranty is filed under, all other information is the same. The Commission perceives no advantage in continuing to require use of individual forms for each Act. Consequently, the amendment provides for the use of a common form for RN applications and a common form for filing a continuing guaranty with the Commission.

Each of the new consolidated forms has been reviewed to ensure that they clearly define the information required.

The normal notice and comment procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) are unnecessary for these amendments. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). The amendments are only routine or technical in nature. They simply make the rules comply with the Judicial Code and clarify the instructions necessary for filing an RN application or a continuing guarantee. Because of the routine and technical nature of the changes, the Commission does not believe a public proceeding would be beneficial.

List of Subjects

16 CFR Part 300

Labeling, Textile, Trade practices, Warranties, Wool.

16 CFR Part 301

Furs, Labeling, Sheep, Trade practices, Warranties.

16 CFR Part 303

Labeling, Textile, Trade practices.

PART 300—[AMENDED]

PART 301—[AMENDED]

PART 303—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, Parts 300, 301, and 303 of 16 CFR Chapter I are amended as set forth below.

Authority: For Part 300—15 U.S.C. 68 *et seq.*
For Part 301—15 U.S.C. 69 *et seq.*
For Part 303—15 U.S.C. 70 *et seq.*

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

1. Sections 300.4(e), 301.26(d) and 303.20(d) are amended by substituting the following form for the current version (all other text in the affected sections is not changed):

APPLICATION FOR A REGISTERED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Approved by OMB
3084—0038
Expires 11/1/84

1. LEGAL NAME OF APPLICANT FIRM

2. NAME UNDER WHICH APPLICANT DOES BUSINESS, IF DIFFERENT FROM LEGAL NAME

3. TYPE OF COMPANY:

☐ PROPRIETORSHIP ☐ PARTNERSHIP ☐ CORPORATION

4. ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE OR PLACE OF BUSINESS *(Include Zip Code)*

5. TYPE OF BUSINESS *(Put an 'X' in all the boxes that apply)*

☐ MANUFACTURING ☐ IMPORTING ☐ WHOLESALING

☐ OTHER *(Please specify)* _____

6. LIST PRODUCTS

7. CERTIFICATION

The products listed in item six (6) above are subject to one or more of the following Acts: The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 70-70k), The Wool Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 68-68j), or the Fur Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 69-69k). By filing this form with the Federal Trade Commisssion the company named above applies for a registered identification number to use on labels required by these Acts.

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the information supplied on this form is true and correct.

SIGNATURE OF PROPRIETOR, PARTNER, OR CORPORATE OFFICIAL

8. NAME *(Please print or type)*	9. TITLE	10. DATE

INSTRUCTIONS

The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, The Wool Products Labeling Act, or the Fur Products Labeling Act provide that any marketer or manufacturer of fibrous or fur products covered by those Acts may apply for a registered identification number. Companies can then use the registered identification number, instead of the name under which the Company does business, on the labels, tags, tickets, or stamps that those Acts require to be attached to covered products.

In completing this application, please observe the following:

(a) All blanks must be filled in. Include your Zip Code in item 4.

(b) In item 7 if the applicant firm is a partnership, a principal partner should sign. If a corporation, one of its principal officers should sign, giving his/her title in item 9.

(c) Send **one** completed copy to:

Federal Trade Commission
Los Angeles Regional Office
11000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 13209
Los Angeles, CA 90024

A registered identification number (RN) issued by the Commission continues in effect until revoked. The holder of the assigned number must immediately notify the Los Angeles Regional Office in writing of any change in business status. Any change in the address of the holder's principal office and place of business must also be promptly reported.

BILLING CODE 6750-01-C

2. Sections 300.33(b), 301.48(a)(3) and 303.38(b) are amended by substituting the following form for the current version (all other text in the affected sections is not changed):

CONTINUING GUARANTY

Approved by OMB
3084–0036
Expires: 11/1/84

1. LEGAL NAME OF GUARANTOR FIRM

2. NAME UNDER WHICH GUARANTOR FIRM DOES BUSINESS, IF DIFFERENT FROM LEGAL NAME

3. TYPE OF COMPANY

☐ PROPRIETORSHIP ☐ PARTNERSHIP ☐ CORPORATION

4. ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE OR PLACE OF BUSINESS (*Include Zip Code*)

5. LAW UNDER WHICH THE CONTINUING GUARANTY IS TO BE FILED (*Put an 'X' in the appropriate boxes*)

☐ Under the **Textile Fiber Products Identification Act** (15 U.S.C. §§ 70-70k): The company named above, which manufactures, markets, or handles textile fiber products, guaranties that when it ships or delivers any textile fiber product, the product will not be misbranded, falsely or deceptively invoiced, or falsely or deceptively advertised, within the meaning of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and the rules and regulations under that Act.

☐ Under the **Wool Products Labeling Act** (15 U.S.C. §§ 68-68j): The company named above, which manufactures, markets, or handles wool products, guaranties that when it ships or delivers any wool product, the product will not be misbranded within the meaning of the Wool Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations under that Act.

☐ Under the **Fur Products Labeling Act** (15 U.S.C. §§ 69-69k): The company named above, which manufactures, markets, or handles fur products, guaranties that when it ships or delivers any fur product, the product will not be misbranded, falsely or deceptively invoiced, or falsely or deceptively advertised, within the meaning of the Fur Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations under that Act.

6. CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the information supplied on this form is true and correct.

SIGNATURE OF PROPRIETOR, PRINCIPAL PARTNER, OR CORPORATE OFFICIAL

7. NAME (*Please print or type*)

8. TITLE

9. CITY AND STATE WHERE SIGNED

10. DATE

INSTRUCTIONS

The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, the Wool Products Labeling Act, and the Fur Products Labeling Act provide that any marketer or manufacturer of fibrous or fur products or furs covered by those Acts may file a continuing guaranty with the Federal Trade Commission. A continuing guaranty on file assures customer firms that the guarantor's products are in conformance with the Act(s) under which the guarantor has filed. Customer firms rely on the continuing guaranties for protection from liability if violations occur.

In completing this form, please observe the following:

(a) All appropriate blanks on the form should be filled in. Include your Zip Code in Item 4.

(b) In Item 6, if the guarantor firm is a partnership, a principal partner should sign. If a corporation, one of its principal officers should sign, giving his/her title in Item 8.

(c) Send **two** completed copies to:

Federal Trade Commission
Los Angeles Regional Office
11000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 13209
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Continuing guaranties filed with the Commission continue in effect until revoked. The guarantor must immediately notify the Los Angeles Regional Office in writing of any change in business status. Any change in the address of the guarantor's principal office or place of business must also be promptly reported.

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Filed _____ 19____

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

FTC Form 31-A (rev. 12-82)

BILLING CODE 6750-01-C

3. Section 300.33(a)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 300.33 Continuing guaranty filed with Federal Trade Commission.

(a) * * *

(2) When filed with the Commission a continuing guaranty shall be fully executed in duplicate. Forms for use in preparing continuing guaranties will be supplied by the Commission upon request.

* * * * *

4. In § 301.48 paragraph (a)(4) is removed as repetitious of material in (a)(2) and paragraph (a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 301.48 Continuing guaranties.

(a)(1) Under section 10 of the Act any person residing in the United States and handling fur or fur products may file a continuing guaranty with the Federal Trade Commission. When filed with the Commission a continuing guaranty shall be fully executed in duplicate. Forms for use in preparing continuing guaranties shall be supplied by the Commission upon request.

* * * * *

5. Section 303.37 is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.37 Form of continuing guaranty from seller to buyer.

Under section 10 of the Act, a seller residing in the United States may give a buyer a continuing guaranty to be applicable to all textile fiber products sold or to be sold. The following is the prescribed form of continuing guaranty from seller to buyer.

We, the undersigned, guaranty that all textile fiber products now being sold or which may hereafter be sold or delivered to —— are not, and will not be misbranded nor falsely nor deceptively advertised or invoiced under the provisions of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and rules and regulations thereunder. This guaranty effective until ——.

Dated, signed, and certified this —— day of ——, 19—, at —— (City), —— (State or Territory) —— (name under which business is conducted.)

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that the information supplied in this form is true and correct.

Signature of Proprietor, Principal Partner, or Corporate Official

Name (Print or Type) Title

6. In § 303.38 paragraph (a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 303.38 Continuing guaranty filed with Federal Trade Commission.

(a)(1) Under section 10 of the act any person residing in the United States and marketing or handling textile fiber products may file a continuing guaranty with the Federal Trade Commission. When filed with the Commission a continuing guaranty shall be fully executed in duplicate. Forms for use in preparing continuing guaranties will be supplied by the Commission upon request.

By direction of the Commission.

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-7732 Filed 3-24-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 1

Contract Market Rule Review Procedures; Delegation of Authority

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rules.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("Commission") has determined that contract market rule proposals to modify the composition, computation or method of stock selection of particular indexes in which contract markets are designated to trade futures may be appropriate for automatic approval upon Commission receipt of notice of the proposals. The Commission recognizes, however, that there could be circumstances when such a modification to the terms and conditions of the contract should be reviewed by the Commission before implementation and not be deemed automatically approved. In order to permit the Commission to react as quickly as possible in such a circumstance, the Commission is adopting a rule delegating to the Division of Trading and Markets and the Division of Economics and Education the authority to determine that the proposed index change appears to require Commission review.

DATE: This rule is effective March 25, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Kurjan, Assistant Director, Division of Trading and Markets, 2033 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20581; (202) 254-8955.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction: Commission Rulemaking

Several commodity exchanges have been designated by the Commission as contract markets for futures contracts on various stock indexes. The Commission notes that the composition, computation and method of stock selection of those underlying indexes are often modified by the index originators. Because of the recent changes effected by the Futures Trading Act of 1982, such modifications technically are changes in the terms and conditions of the corresponding contracts requiring submission to and approval by the Commission under section 5a(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act before implementation by the contract markets.[1]

The Commission has found that the modifications made by the index originators generally are routine and minor in nature. Moreover, the contract markets in many instances are given notice of the changes shortly before they are made effective by the entities from which the indexes originate. Consequently, the Commission has determined that, unless it notifies the contract market by the fastest means of communication available that a proposed change is not appropriate for automatic approval, changes in these contracts[2] resulting from routine changes in the underlying index will be deemed approved upon receipt. If the Commission determines that such a proposed rule change is not appropriate for automatic approval and so notifies the contract market, the rule proposal would become subject to review under section 5a(12) and Commission regulation 1.41(b).[3] In order to react as

[1] 7 U.S.C. 7a(12) (Supp. V 1981) as amended by Futures Trading Act of 1982, Pub. L. No. 97-444, section 216(2), which requires every contract market to submit to the Commission for prior approval all rules "that relate to terms and conditions in contracts of sale to be executed on or subject to the rules of such contract market." The phrase "terms and conditions" is defined at 17 CFR 1.41(a)(2) (48 FR 4256 (January 28, 1983)).

[2] The Commission first determined to implement this policy concurrent with its designation of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's Standard & Poor's Consumer Staple Index Futures Contract, designated by the Commission on February 22, 1983. As noted below, however, the Commission is notifying three other contract markets presently designated in stock index futures of the new policy concerning modification of the underlying indexes.

[3] Before the recent amendment of section 5a(12) on January 11, 1983, by the Futures Trading Act of 1982, contract market rule proposals relating to contract terms and conditions were required to be submitted to the Commission as they are now, but the Commission had the authority to exempt proposals that were operational and administrative in nature from the requirement that approval be obtained before implementation. Accordingly, the Commission addressed the issue of index modification by treating the rule changes in the stock index contracts it designated at that time as