rules and regulations

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Title 10—Energy

CHAPTER I—NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

PART 70—SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Organization and Procedural Changes

Correction

In FR Doc. 75-8104 appearing at page 14085 of the issue for Friday, March 28, 1975, in the first column on page 14086 the paragraphs numbered (1) through (4) which precede paragraph (a) of § 70.11 should be removed and made part of footnote 10 to that section, the footnote to read as follows:

[10] The Administration facilities identified in section 202 are:

(1) Demonstration Liquid Metal Fast Breeder reactors when operated as part of the power generation facilities of an electric utility system, or when operated in any other manner for the purpose of demonstrating the suitability for commercial application of such a reactor.

(2) Other demonstration nuclear reactors, except those in existence on January 19, 1975, when operated as part of the power generation facilities of an electric utility system, or when operated in any other manner for the purpose of demonstrating the suitability for commercial application of such a reactor.

(3) Facilities used primarily for the receipt and storage of high-level radioactive wastes resulting from licensed activities.

(4) Retrievable Surface Storage Facilities and other facilities authorized for the express purpose of subsequent long-term storage of high-level radioactive waste generated by the Administration, which are not used for, or are part of, research and development activities.

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

PART 213—OIL IMPORT REGULATIONS

Amendments To Conform Oil Import Regulations to Presidential Proclamation

On March 4, 1975, the President issued Proclamation No. 4355 (40 FR 10437, March 6, 1975) amending Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, which establishes the Mandatory Oil Import Program. The purpose of the new Proclamation is to make certain adjustments in the Program, retroactive to February 1, 1975, as are necessary to and consistent with the national security, taking into account the economic welfare of the United States and Puerto Rico, and the special hardships faced by refiners located in United States territories and foreign trade zones. On March 13, 1975, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), which administers the Mandatory Oil Import Program, issued a notice proposing amendments to Part 213 of its regulations in order to conform the Oil Import Regulations to the amended Proclamation (40 FR 12287, March 18, 1975). This notice also contained proposed amendments to Part 212 (Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations) relating to the pricing of residual fuel oil and the disproportionate allocation of costs to domestically refined gasoline, as well as further proposed amendments to Part 213 relating to the imposition of relatively higher fees for imported gasoline than for other imported products. However, on March 24, 1975, FEA issued a further notice extending the comment period and rescheduling the hearing for those proposed amendments unrelated to the implementation of Proclamation No. 4355 (40 FR 13524, March 27, 1975). In view of the extension provided with respect to Part 212 and the corresponding amendment to Part 213, FEA hereby amends only its oil import regulations in Part 213 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, in order to conform to Proclamation No. 4355 and to implement the modifications in the Oil Import Program as of February 1, 1975. Further amendment of these regulations may result if, after the extended period for comment and the rescheduled hearing, FEA adopts its proposal relating to the imposition of a higher fee on imported gasoline.

Under the amended Proclamation, increases in supplemental import license fees scheduled to take effect in March and April, pursuant to Proclamation No. 4341 amending Proclamation No. 3279 (40 FR 3965) have been deferred for two months. Increases to $2.00 per barrel on March 1 and $3.00 per barrel on April 1, will take effect on May 1 and June 1, respectively. The supplemental fee of $1.00 per barrel, and the increases in fees originally imposed pursuant to Proclamation No. 4210 (38 FR 9645), which became effective on February 1 pursuant to Proclamation No. 4341, will remain in place. With respect to the reductions in the supplemental fee, which the Administrator of FEA was authorized to make on most petroleum products except crude oil, a corresponding deferral was made, thus leaving the product fee at $0.00 for March and April.

Proclamation No. 4341 provided that the net amount of tariffs paid may be credited, on a monthly basis, against the amount of fees paid. However, in view of the fact that the amount of tariffs paid by importers with fee-exempt allocations is likely to exceed the amount paid in fees, until the two-month suspension expires, Proclamation 4355 provides for a six-month period during which excess tariff payments may be used to reduce fees subsequently paid.

Proclamation 4355 also authorizes the Administrator to determine at what point crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products shipped into United States territories and foreign trade zones shall become subject to import license fees and supplemental fees. The purpose of this provision is to remedy the hardships that could result to refiners located in territories and foreign trade zones on account of shipments into such locations not becoming subject to license fees at the same time as imports into United States customs territory.

Finally, the Proclamation also provides that the fees and supplemental fees imposed with respect to imports into Puerto Rico, or imports into Districts I–V which are shipped to Puerto Rico, with or without further processing, shall be reduced by the amount of any excise tax or other levy imposed by the Government of Puerto Rico on such imports as are not shipped to Districts I–V. The Proclamation further provides that any such levy shall accord affected importers the same reductions and refunds as are authorized with respect to payment of fees and supplemental fees. The purpose of this provision is to permit the government of Puerto Rico to collect and retain, with respect to imports into Puerto Rico, the equivalent of a fair and reasonable proportion of the import fees provided by Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. This is necessary since Puerto Rico would not benefit from the tax relief and other measures which will benefit other citizens.

In its March 13 notice, FEA proposed to amend § 213.35 of its regulations dealing with allocations and fee-paid licenses for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products in order to implement the foregoing changes to the Mandatory Oil Import Program. Several comments were received, and additional oral presentations were made at the hearing. As a result of the opinions expressed, and of further examination of the proposal by FEA staff, FEA has changed certain portions of the proposed amendments to more nearly accomplish the purposes of the Proclamation.

In accordance with Proclamation No. 4355, FEA proposed that § 213.35(d)(1)(i) be amended to provide that imports of crude oil, natural gas products, unfinished oils, and all other finished products (except ethane, propane, butanes, and asphalt) entered into United States customs territory on or after February 1, 1975, shall be subject to a supplemental fee per barrel of $1.00, rising to $2.00 on imports entered on or after May 1, 1975, and to $3.00 on imports entered on or after June 1, 1975. Imports other than

(1) ethane, propane, butanes, and asphalt, (2) crude oil, as defined for purposes of the Old Oil Allocation Program, which is imported for refining, and (3) products refined in a refinery outside of the customs territory as to which crude oil runs to stills would qualify a refiner to receive entitlements under the Old Oil Allocation Program, would not be subject to a supplemental license fee for imports entered during the months of February, March, and April 1975. No adverse comments were received on this proposal, and it has been adopted as proposed. However, since no final decision has yet been made on the proposed disproportionate allocation of costs to domestically refined gasoline, as well as on the corresponding increase in fees on imported gasoline, supplemental fees for May and June are still set at the same levels as those previously scheduled to take effect in March and April respectively, that is, $0.60/bbl. for imports entered in May and $1.20 for imports entered in the month of June and thereafter.

In this connection, FEA also proposed to amend § 213.35(d) (1) (i) to substitute the term "entered" for references to "entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption." The purpose of this proposal was to conform the language of the regulations more closely to that in Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, which is less restrictive, and provides for the payment of supplemental license fees "entered into the Customs territory of the United States." FEA received several comments supporting this proposed amendment, but evincing uncertainty, in light of a statement made in the preamble to the proposal, as to when the supplemental fee would become effective. FRA had stated, at 40 FR 12289, that

> Use of the former language has led to confusion concerning the date on which such fees were payable, since it implied that completion of formal customs procedures was necessary, and since different ports took longer or shorter times to complete such procedures. *However, FEA assesses the fee as of the time merchandise is released from customs custody, regardless of whether it was released by formal entry or for immediate delivery prior to such entry.* (emph. supp.)

Comments pointed out that the cited language suggests applicability of the supplemental fee at the time when merchandise is "released from customs custody" rather than when it physically enters the customs territory, and that this was more restrictive than the Proclamation. In adopting the amendment as proposed, FEA wishes to make the clarification that physical entry is not required by the Proclamation. For purposes of assessing the supplemental fee, the date of entry is deemed to be the date on which an acceptable entry for consumption (CF 7501) is filed, the date on which an acceptable withdrawal from warehouse from consumption is filed (CF 7505), or the date of release from customs custody for immediately delivery, whichever occurs first.

Under amended § 213.35, payment of supplemental fees for licenses issued upon prepayment by the applicant would be at the rate applicable June 1, 1975 ($3.00 per barrel for crude oil, $1.20 per barrel for products) provided that imports entered into United States customs territory against such licenses during the period February 1, 1975, through May 31, 1975, would be subject to the refund of the difference between the amount of fee applicable at the time the imports are entered and the amount previously paid.

In the case of overpayments made on the basis of the $2.00 fee, which took effect on March 1, but was suspended by Proclamation No. 4355, the Director will issue refunds as soon as practicable.

FEA also proposed to amend § 213.35, in accordance with Proclamation No. 4355, so that where the net duty paid during a month exceeds the fee and supplemental fee imposed, the excess duty may be used to reduce such fees payable during the subsequent six months. Some importers commented that the six month period was not long enough in cases where imports are made against fee-exempt licenses, and recommended that the Proclamation be amended to provide for prompt refunds from the entire fund of fees collected. However, such a scheme would be unworkable without an appropriation from Congress, and FEA has therefore adopted the amendment as proposed.

In addition, FEA proposed that in accordance with Proclamation No. 4355, § 213.35 be amended to provide that fees and supplemental fees imposed with respect to imports into Puerto Rico, and imports into Districts I–V which are shipped into Puerto Rico with or without further processing, be reduced by the amount of any excise tax or other levy imposed by the Government of Puerto Rico on such imports as are not shipped to Districts I–V. The Government has since imposed a tax, effective February 1, 1975. As proposed, the amendments provided that importers holding licenses issued by prepayment would receive applicable refunds, and that importers pursuant to bond would be required to pay a reduced amount of fees. FEA received no adverse comments with respect to this proposal, and is adopting it with certain amplification of the treatment of shipments to Districts I–V from Puerto Rico, and with the addition of a provision dealing with the sale in Puerto Rico of petroleum imported into Puerto Rico.

Finally, FEA proposed that § 213.35 be amended to authorize refiners located in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands or a foreign trade zone to elect a procedure for determining at what point crude oil and unfinished oils shipped into those locations would become subject to the supplemental fee. As proposed, the amendment provided that such refiners could choose to have fees assessed on the date that unlading of the feedstocks commenced, or at the time that finished products or unfinished oils derived from the feedstocks are imported into United States customs territory. In the latter case, the applicable fees were those in effect at the time of importation. Elections under this provision had to be made no later than fifteen (15) days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of amended § 213.35. Elections once made were irrevocable, and failure to elect would result in assessment of the fee at the time that finished products or unfinished oils were imported into U.S. customs territory.

FEA received numerous comments on this proposal, and as a consequence it has been substantially revised. It was pointed out that domestic refiners are able to maintain crude stocks in bond for drawing down as needed. This enables them to defer fee on crude imports until their inventory is released from bond, ready for processing into products that will, if sold within an average 45 days from the release, provide the money with which to pay the fee. Foreign trade zone and territorial refiners could only have elected to incur the fee when unlading of the feedstocks commenced, irrespective of when such stocks would actually be processed. Thus unlike refiners within the customs territory, a refinery in a foreign trade zone would have to carry the cost of the fees on crude during the time between unlading and processing.

In order to give refiners located in United States territories or foreign trade zones more equitable treatment, FEA has changed the option in question to provide that supplemental fees can, if this option is chosen, be assessed on crude oil or unfinished oil as feedstocks run to stills in the refiner's refinery during each month, less any shipments from the refinery for consumption outside United States customs territory.

Furthermore, some concern was expressed with respect to the irrevocability of the election. Should these regulations change in the future, that provision will be taken into consideration so as to avoid any hardship.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 213, Chapter II of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended, effective February 1, 1975.

Issued in Washington, D.C., April 3, 1975.

DAVID G. WILSON,
Acting General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

Section 213.35 is amended by adding a new paragraph (a)(9); (d) (1) and (4) of; by revising (e) (2) (i), by deleting the word "and" from (e)(2)(iv), by changing the period to a semicolon in (e)(2)(v) and adding the word "and" after the semicolon, and by adding a new new (e)(2)(vi); and by adding a new paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 213.35 Allocation and fee paid licenses for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products.

(a) * * *

(9) For purposes of the supplemental fees payable pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, refiners located in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands or a foreign trade zone shall elect within fifteen (15) days after publication of

this amended § 213.35 to be treated in accordance with either (a)(9) (i) or (ii) of this section. Elections once made may not be changed. Failure to file timely notice of an election will result in treatment in accordance with (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For refiners electing to be treated under this clause (i), supplemental fees shall be assessed on crude oil or unfinished oil as feedstocks run to stills in the refiner's refinery during each calendar month, less any shipments from the refinery for consumption outside United States customs territory. In those cases where sales are made to the Department of Defense F.O.B. the Virgin Islands or a foreign trade zone, such sales may be deducted from runs to still in determining the liability of the refiner. The Department of Defense is liable for payment of supplemental fees if the material purchased is imported into United States customs territory. No later than ten (10) days after the close of each month, the refiner shall certify to the Director runs to stills of crude oil or unfinished oils and shipments from the refinery for consumption outside United States customs territory during the preceding month. Payment of the supplemental fee shall be made by the refiner by the last day of the month following the month the feedstocks are run to stills. Effective May 1, 1975 and each month thereafter, each refiner must file a bond with a surety on the list of acceptable sureties on Federal bonds, maintained by the Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury, in a sum not less than the applicable fee multiplied by the total number of barrels processed by the refiner in the last month but one preceding the month for which the bond is posted.

(ii) For refiners electing to be treated under this clause (ii), the supplemental fee shall be assessed on finished products or unfinished oils derived from crude oil or unfinished oils at the time that such finished products or unfinished oils are entered into U.S. customs territory. The applicable supplemental fee shall be the supplemental fee on the feedstock from which such finished products or unfinished oils are derived in accordance with paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

* * * * *

(d)(1)(i) Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(1)(ii) and (iii) of this section, and except with respect to finished products or unfinished oils as to which a supplemental fee is chargeable on the feedstock from which such finished products or unfinished oils were derived in accordance with (a)(9)(i) of this section, imports of crude oil, natural gas products, unfinished oils and all other finished products (except ethane, propane, butanes, and asphalt) entered into United States customs territory on or after February 1, 1975, shall be subject to a supplemental fee per barrel of $1.00, rising to $2.00 on imports entered on or after May 1, 1975, and to $3.00 on imports entered on or after June 1, 1975, in accordance with § 3(a)(1)(iii) of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended.

(ii) Imports other than (A) ethane, propane, butanes, and asphalt, (B) crude oil as defined for purposes of the Old Oil Allocation Program set forth in § 211.67 of this chapter, which is imported for refining, and (C) products refined in a refinery outside of the customs territory as to which crude oil runs to stills would qualify a refiner to receive entitlements under the Old Oil Allocation Program, shall be subject to a supplemental fee as follows:

(I) for imports entered into the United States customs territory during the months of February, March, and April, 1975, $0.00/bbl.;

(II) for imports entered into the United States customs territory during the month of May, 1975, $0.60/bbl.;

(III) for imports entered into the United States customs territory during the month of June, 1975, and thereafter, $1.20/bbl.

* * * * *

(4) Payments made pursuant to paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section for licenses issued upon prepayment shall be at the rate of $3.00 per barrel. Payments made pursuant to paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section for licenses issued upon prepayment shall be at the rate of $1.20 per barrel. Imports entered into United States customs territory against such licenses during the period February 1, 1975 through May 30, 1975 shall be subject to refund of the difference between the amount of fee applicable at the time the imports are entered and the amount previously paid.

(e) * * *

(2) * * *

(i) For payment to the importer of record, on a monthly basis, of sums equal to the sums collected by way of duties found payable upon liquidation, by the United States Customs Service, less any applicable duty drawback, *provided that*, said importer certifies the amount of drawback received during that period. Where the duty drawback exceeds the duty paid during that period, the net difference shall be applied to subsequent periods, *provided that* when the duty less drawbacks exceeds the fee imposed, any excess duty may be used to reduce fees payable during the subsequent six months;

* * * * *

(vi) For payments to the importer of record in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(f)(1) On a monthly basis beginning with the month of February, 1975, the Director shall, in accordance with this paragraph (f), with respect to crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products imported into Puerto Rico (or imported into Districts I–V and shipped to Puerto Rico with or without further processing) and not shipped to Districts I–V, as crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products, make reductions in and refunds from fees and supplemental fees by the amount of any excise tax or other levy imposed subsequent to January 31, 1975 and collected by the Government of Puerto Rico on such materials, provided that refunds from or reductions in such excise tax or other levy are authorized in the same manner as are authorized with respect to payments prescribed by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining refunds or reductions under this paragraph, the importer of record shall furnish the Director for the particular month the following documents: (i) copies of customs entry documents 7501 or 7505, as appropriate, where crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products were imported into Puerto Rico;

(ii) copies of any bills of lading or other documents filed with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico relating to shipments of crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products from Districts I–V to Puerto Rico and from Puerto Rico to Districts I–V; and

(iii) copies of any receipts, for payment to Puerto Rico of a tax or other levy in effect after January 31, 1975 on crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products not shipped to Districts I–V.

(3) In the case of licenses issued pursuant to a bond, or fee-exempt license, the importer shall pay to the Director, with respect to the following to the extent applicable:

(i) Fees and supplemental fees applicable per barrel on the volumes of crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products imported into Puerto Rico and not shipped into Districts I–V, less the tax or other levy per barrel (up to the amount of the applicable fee and supplemental fees net of any reductions pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of section 3 of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended) on those volumes paid to Puerto Rico; and

(ii) Fees and supplemental fees applicable per barrel on the volumes of crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products imported into Districts I–V and shipped to Puerto Rico, with or without further processing, less the tax or other levy per barrel on those volumes paid to Puerto Rico; and

(iii) Fees and supplemental fees applicable per barrel on the volumes of crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products imported into Puerto Rico and shipped to Districts I–V, with or without further processing.

(4) In the case of licenses issued pursuant to a valid fee-paid license the importer shall pay to the Director, not later than the last day of the month following the month in which imports were made into Puerto Rico (or into Districts I–V and shipped to Puerto Rico) and shipments from Puerto Rico were made into Districts I–V, the supplemental fee for the month in question in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(5) Upon receipt of the documents specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, the Director shall, with respect to licenses issued by prepayment of the fees and supplemental fee prescribed

in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, refund to the importer of record such fees on the following crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products: (i) imports into Puerto Rico, plus

(ii) imports into Districts I-V which are shipped to Puerto Rico, less

(iii) shipments to Districts I-V from Puerto Rico.

(6) Crude oil, unfinished oil, and finished products shipped to Puerto Rico from Districts I-V, shall be deemed to be crude oil imported into Districts I-V or to have been processed from such imported crude oil to the extent that the refiner shipping such products has imported into Districts I-V crude oil in equivalent or greater volumes.

(7) The fee and supplemental fee payable pursuant to paragraphs (f) (3) and (4) of this section for the month in question shall be that attributable to the feedstock which was processed or further processed in Puerto Rico. In the event that material which could have been derived from different feedstocks having different fees and supplemental fees is shipped into Districts I-V from Puerto Rico, the material will be deemed, to the extent possible, to have been derived from the feedstock having the lowest fee. Any excess will be deemed to have been derived from the feedstock having the next lowest fee. To the extent that material is shipped from Puerto Rico into Districts I-V in excess of the amount that could have been derived from crude oil or unfinished oils, such shipments will be considered to be transshipments of that material without further processing, and the fee and supplemental fee applicable to that material shall apply.

(8) In the event that an importer of material into Puerto Rico sells crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products to another person in Puerto Rico, the importer shall ascertain whether the material sold will be shipped into Districts I-V. Where such material will be shipped into Districts I-V, the importer of the materials into Puerto Rico shall be liable for the fees imposed pursuant to paragraphs (f) (3) and (4) of this section on the materials introduced into Puerto Rico and shipped into Districts I-V.

[FR Doc.75-9283 Filed 4-7-75;8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Airspace Docket No. 74-WA-38]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Terminal Control Area

On January 6, 1975, a notice of proposed rule making (NPRM) was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 1059) stating that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) was considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter the St. Louis Terminal Control Area (TCA) by redefining certain lateral boundaries and floor altitudes in the vicinity of Webster Groves, Mo.

Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the proposed rule making through the submission of comments. The only comment received in response to the NPRM was from the Air Transport Association (ATA) in which they concurred with the proposal.

In the description of Area C the notice gave only the magnetic bearing of the Maryland Heights VORTAC. Consequently, the Area C description in the rule gives the true bearing.

In consideration of the foregoing, § 71.401(b) (40 FR 640) of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended, effective 0901 G.m.t., June 19, 1975, by amending the description of Areas B and C of the St. Louis, Mo., Group II Terminal Control Area to read as follows:

Area B. That airspace extending upward from 2,000 feet MSL to and including 8,000 feet MSL within a 10-mile radius of the St. Louis International Airport ASR Antenna excluding Area A previously described and the area within and underlying Area C hereinafter described.

Area C. That airspace extending upward from 3,000 feet MSL to and including 8,000 feet MSL within a 15-mile radius of the St. Louis International Airport ASR Antenna, and that area which lies south of the Maryland Heights 102° radial which is contained within the 10-mile radius of the St. Louis International Airport ASR Antenna, excluding Areas A and B previously described, and the area within and underlying Area E hereinafter described.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348(a)); sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on April 3, 1975.

F. L. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[FR Doc.75-9157 Filed 4-8-75;8:45 am]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 8981]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Sir Carpet, Inc. and Bennett Weiner

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.10 Advertising falsely or misleadingly; § 13.20 Comparative data or merits; § 13.75 Free goods or services; § 13.135 Nature of product or service; § 13.155 Prices: § 13.155-5 Additional charges unmentioned; § 13.155-10 Bait; § 13.155-40 Exaggerated as regular and customary; § 133.155-93 Special or test offers; § 13.155-100 Usual as reduced, special, etc.; § 13.160 Promotional sales plans; § 13.205 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.240 Special or limited offers. Subpart—Contracting for sale any evidence of indebtedness prior to specified time: § 13.527 Contracting for sale any evidence of indebtedness prior to specified time. Subpart—Corrective actions and/or requirements: § 13.533 Corrective actions and/or requirements: § 13.533-20 Disclosures; § 13.533-40 Furnishing information to media; § 13.533-45 Maintain records; § 13.533-45(a) Advertising substantiation; § 13.533-45(m) Records, sales; § 13.533-55 Refunds, rebates, and/or credits. Subpart—Delaying or withholding corrections, adjustments or action owed: § 13.675 Delaying or withholding corrections, adjustments or action owed. Subpart—Disparaging products, merchandise, services, etc.: § 13.1042 Disparaging products, merchandise, services, etc. Subpart—Failing to maintain records: § 13.1051 Failing to maintain records; § 13.1051-20 Adequate. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1575 Comparative data or merits; § 13.1625 Free goods or services; § 13.1685 Nature; § 13.1720 Quantity; § 13.1740 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.1743 Size or weight; § 13.1747 Special or limited offers.—Prices: § 13.1778 Additional costs unmentioned; § 13.1779 Bait; § 13.1805 Exaggerated as regular and customary; § 13.1825 Usual as reduced or to be increased.—Promotional sales plans: § 13.1830 Promotional sales plans. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1855 Identity; § 13.1870 Nature; § 13.1882 Prices: § 13.1882-10 Additional costs unmentioned; § 13.1892 Sales contract, right-to-cancel provision; § 13.1895 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.1905 Terms and conditions; § 13.1905-50 Sales contract. Subpart—Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal: § 13.1955 Free goods; § 13.2013 Offers deceptively made and evaded; § 13.2063 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.2090 Undertakings in general. Subpart—Securing orders by deception: § 13.2170 Securing orders by deception. Subpart—Using deceptive techniques in advertising: § 13.2275 Using deceptive techniques in advertising.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45)

In the Matter of Sir Carpet, Inc., a Corporation, and Bennett Weiner, Individually and as an Officer of Said Corporation

Order requiring a Takoma Park, Md., carpet retailer and installer, among other things to cease using bait and switch tactics and other deceptive sales practices.

The Order Placing Matter on Docket for Review and Final Order, reads as follows:[1]

An initial decision by the administrative law judge having been issued in this matter on November 13, 1974, containing a provision that would require respondents' contracts to include a statement

[1] Copies of the Complaint, Initial Decision, and Order Placing Matter on Docket for Review and Final Order, filed with the original document.