§ 1507.9 Toy smoke devices and flitter devices.

(a) Toy smoke devices shall be so constructed that they will neither burst nor produce external flame (excluding the fuse and firstfire upon ignition) during normal operation.

(b) Toy smoke devices and flitter devices shall not be of such color and configuration so as to be confused with banned fireworks such as M–80 salutes, silver salutes, or cherry bombs.

(c) Toy smoke devices shall not incorporate plastic as an exterior material in the pyrotechnic composition comes in direct contact with the plastic.

§ 1507.10 Rockets with sticks.

Rockets with sticks (including skyrockets and bottle rockets) shall utilize a straight and rigid stick to provide a directed and stable flight. Such sticks shall remain straight and rigid and attached to the driver so as to prevent the stick from being damaged or detached during transportation, handling, and normal operation.

§ 1507.11 Party poppers.

Party poppers (also known by other names such as "Champagne Party Poppers," and "Party Surprise Poppers,") shall not contain more than 0.25 grains of pyrotechnic composition. Such devices may contain soft paper or cloth inserts provided any such inserts do not ignite during normal operation.

Effective date: The regulations promulgated above shall become effective on December 6, 1976.

(Secs. 2(q)(1)(B), 2(q)(2), (3)(b), 74 Stat. 374–375 as amended, 80 Stat. 1304–1305; (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262); sec. 701(e), 52 Stat. 1055 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371(e)); sec. 30(a), 86 Stat 1231; (15 U.S.C. 2079(a))).

Dated June 2, 1976.

SADYE E. DUNN,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc.76–16574 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 19—Customs Duties

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[T.D. 76–165]

PART 103—AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Privileged or Confidential Information

Section 103.10(d) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.10(d)) provides, in part, that information contained in export declarations filed with Customs officials for any official purpose is exempt from disclosure as privileged or confidential information, except for the purpose for which such documents are required to be filed.

Section 30.91, title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 30.91), states that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations is confidential and is not subject to disclosure except in those instances where the Secretary of Commerce determines that the withholding of such information is contrary to the national interest (50 U.S.C. App. 2406(c)). The Secretary of Commerce has determined that certain United States Government agencies charged with export responsibilities for certain commodities may, through Customs, gain access to information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations. A list of Federal agencies and the commodities for which they have export responsibilities is set forth in 15 CFR 370.10.

In addition, the Secretary of Commerce has determined that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may be made available, upon request, to the Federal Maritime Commission and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

It is therefore necessary to amend § 103.10(d) of the Customs Regulations to provide for those instances where it has been determined by the Secretary of Commerce that the information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may be disclosed.

Accordingly, paragraph (d) of § 103.10 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.10(d)) is revised to read as follows:

§ 103.10 Classes of Customs documents exempt from disclosure.

* * * * *

(d) *Privileged or confidential information.* Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from any person which is privileged or confidential, except as set forth below:

(1) Information contained in invoices, entries, vessel manifests, export declarations, official reports of investigating officers, records pertaining to the licensing of and the revocation or suspension of a license of a customhouse broker, and other papers or documents filed with Customs officers for any official purpose which contain trade secrets, or commercial or financial information, is exempt from disclosure except for the purpose for which such documents are required to be filed or as otherwise specified in this paragraph.

(2) Information contained in vessel manifests and summary statistical reports of importations and exportations are available for inspection and copying by certain representatives of the press to the extent permitted by § 103.11.

(3) Information obtained in connection with investigations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160 et seq.), is available for disclosure under the provisions of section 153.23 of this chapter.

(4) Information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations is available, upon request, for disclosure to United States Government agencies charged with export responsibilities for certain commodities, as listed in 15 CFR 370.10. Information contained in Shipper's Export Declarations may also be made available, upon request, to the Federal Maritime Commission and to the Civil Aeronautics Board. The disclosure of this information by Customs is in accordance with determinations made by the Secretary of Commerce that the withholding of such information is contrary to the national interest (50 U.S.C. App. 2406(c)).

(5) Importers and exporters or their duly authorized brokers, attorneys, or agents, may be permitted to examine manifests with respect to any consignment of goods in which they have a proper and legal interest as principal or agent. No general examination of manifests or the making of any copies or notations from which manifests shall be permitted except with respect to the particular importation or exportation in which they have a proper and legal interest.

(R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290, as amended (5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624))

Inasmuch as this amendment merely conforms the Customs Regulations to the requirements of existing statutes and requires no public initiative, notice and public procedure thereon is found to be unnecessary, and good cause exists for dispensing with a delayed effective date under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553.

Effective date: This amendment will be effective June 8, 1976.

VERNON D. ACREE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: May 28,1976.

DAVID R. MACDONALD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.76–16533 Filed 6–7–76;8:45 am]

Title 25—Indians

CHAPTER I—BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCHAPTER W—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

PART 252—BUSINESS PRACTICES ON THE NAVAJO, HOPI, AND ZUNI RESERVATIONS [1]

Bond Requirements and Livestock Purchase Permits

This notice is published in exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by 230 DM 2. The authority to issue regulations is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301 and sections 463 and 465 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 2 and 9).

On April 1, 1976, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (41 FR 13938) a notice of proposed rulemaking setting forth proposed revisions of §§ 252.7, 252.14, 252.32 252.52 and 252.57 of Part 252 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The changes would require a customer to obtain a judgment against a reservation business before suing the surety; make termination of liability on a bond automatic twenty days after the surety gives notice; exempt purchasers at a livestock auction from the requirement to obtain a permit; and give the BIA the power to recover on a bond but

[1] 40 FR 39835.

not to declare a forfeiture when a license is revoked. The public was given until May 3, 1976, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed revisions.

The only public comments received were from the Surety Association of America. Those comments did not recommend any changes to the proposed rules. The proposed revisions are hereby adopted without change and are set forth below.

Effective date. These revisions shall become effective July 8, 1976.

Dated: May 25, 1976.

MORRIS THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Part 252 of Subchapter W, Chapter I, Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised as follows: Section 252.7, Subpart B is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 252.7 Bond requirement for a reservation business.

* * * * *

(b) The bond shall be in favor of the United States for the benefit of the United States and any customer of the licensee who recovers a judgment for damages resulting from violation of any law or regulation affecting or relating to reservation businesses. Any customer who recovers such a judgment may bring suit on the bond in his or her own name. The bond shall be conditioned on payment by the licensee of all judgments for damages resulting from violations of the regulations of this Part.

* * * * *

Section 252.14 Subpart B is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) as follows:

§ 252.14 Trade in livestock restricted.

* * * * *

(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to purchases of livestock made at an organized public auction.

Section 252.32, Subpart D is amended by revising paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 252.32 Reservation pawnbroker license required.

* * * * *

(c) The bond required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be in favor of the United States for the benefit of the customers of the licensee and shall specifically indemnify all customers who have recovered judgment against the licensee for destroyed, lost, misplaced or misappropriated pawn or other property. Any customer recovering such a judgment may bring suit on the bond in his or her own name. The bond shall be for the same period as the license.

* * * * *

Section 252.52, Subpart F is revised as follows:

§ 252.52 Revocation of license and lease and recovery on bond.

The reservation business owner is subject to revocation of license and lease and recovery on the bond in whole or in part in the event of any violation of the regulations of this Part after a show cause proceeding according to the provisions of § 252.56.

Section 252.57, Subpart F is amended by revising paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 252.57 Procedures to cancel liability on bond.

* * * * *

(c) Twenty (20) days after the statement required in paragraph (b) of this section is mailed to the licensee and the statement required in paragraph (a) of this section is filed with the Commissioner, the surety is released from all liability thereafter arising on the bond.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16466 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 556-4 PP6F1704/R97]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-Dimethyl-2,6-Dinitrobenzenamine

On December 30, 1975, notice was given (40 FR 59776) that American Cyanamid Co., PO Box 400, Princeton NJ 08540, had filed a petition (PP 6F1704) with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This petition proposed that 40 CFR 180.361 be amended to establish a tolerance for the combined residues of the herbicide *N*1(1-ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine and its metabolite 4-[(1-ethylpropyl) amino]-2-methyl-3,5-dinitro benzyl alcohol in or on the raw agricultural commodities soybeans, soybean forage, and soybean hay at 0.1 part per million. No comments were received in response to this notice of filing.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated, and it has been determined that the tolerance should be established as proposed. The pesticide is considered useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in eggs, meat, milk, or poultry and 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3) applies. The tolerance established by amending 40 CFR 180.361 will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may on or before July 8, 1976, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 1019, East Tower, 401 H St. SW. Washington, DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in quintuplicate and specify the provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Effective June 8, 1976, Part 180, subpart C, is amended by revising § 180.361 as set forth below.

(Sec. 408(d)(2) Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)).)

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

Section 180.361 is amended by adding a tolerance of 0.1 part per million for soybeans, soybean forage, and soybean hay and revising the regulation to read as follows.

* * * * *

§ 180.361 *N* - (1 - ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the pesticide *N*-(1-ethylpropyl) - 3,4 - dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine and its metabolite 4-[(1-ethylpropyl) amino]-2 - methyl - 3,5 - dinitro benzyl alcohol in or on the following raw agricultural commodities.

Commodity:	*Parts per million*
Corn, fodder	0.1
Corn, forage	0.1
Corn, grain	0.1
Cottonseed	0.1
Soybeans	0.1
Soybeans, forage	0.1
Soybeans, hay	0.1

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16460 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FRL 555-8; PP5F1601/R99]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Toxaphene

On April 23, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) gave notice that Hercules Inc., Wilmington DE 19899, had filed a pesticide petition (PP 5F1601). This petition proposed that 40 CFR 180.138 be amended by the establishment of a tolerance for residues of the insecticide toxaphene (chlorinated camphene containing 67 percent to 69 percent chlorine) in or on the raw agricultural commodity sunflower seeds at 0.1 part per million (ppm).

The data submitted in the petition and all other relevant material have been evaluated, and the pesticide is considered to be useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. The data show that no discernible differences in residue levels were noted in a comparison of toxaphene-treated and control sunflower seeds and their respective byproducts. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in eggs, milk, meat, or poultry as delineated in 40 CFR 180.6(a)(3). The tolerance established by amending 40 CFR 180.138 will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, on or before July 8, 1976, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency,

East Tower, Room 1019, 401 M St. SW, Washington DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in quintuplicate and should specify both provisions of the regulation deemed to be objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought.

Effective June 8, 1976, 40 CFR 180.138 is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 408(d)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)).)

Dated: May 28, 1976.

EDWIN L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

Part 180, subpart C, § 180.138 is amended by adding a new paragraph containing a tolerance for residues of toxaphene at 0.1 ppm in or on the raw agricultural commodity sunflower seeds, as follows:

* * * * *

§ 180.138 Toxaphene; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

0.1 part per million in or on sunflower seeds.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.76-16463 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

CHAPTER 101—FEDERAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

SUBCHAPTER F—TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

[FPMR Amendment F-26]

PART 101-35—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Privacy Cross-References

This amendment adds §§ 101-35.112 and 101-35.200 to provide cross-references in Part 101-35 to GSA's privacy regulations discussed in Subpart 101-32.17.

The table of contents for Part 101-35 is amended by adding the following new entries:

101-35.112 The Privacy Act of 1974.
101-35.200 Scope of subpart.

Sections 101-35.112 and 101-35.200 added to read as follows:

§ 101-35.112 The Privacy Act of 1974.

The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) (Act) establishes certain administrative procedures regarding the implementation and use of systems of records dealing with personal data. The Act also requires the provision of appropriate safeguards to protect against threats and hazards to personal data. Regulations concerning GSA's privacy safeguards with regard to ADP and telecommunications as required by the Act are in Subpart 101-32.17.

§ 101-35.200 Scope of subpart.

(a) This subpart prescribes the policies and procedures concerning the procurement, utilization, and acquisition of telecommunications service or equipment.

(b) Agencies contemplating major changes or new installations of telecommunications facilities must also comply with GSA's privacy safeguards set forth in Subpart 101-32.17, which are developed in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974.

(Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c))

Effective date. This regulation is effective upon June 8, 1976.

Dated: May 28, 1976.

JACK ECKERD,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.76-16543 Filed 6-7-76;8:45 am]

[FPMR Amendment G-36]

PART 101-38—MOTOR EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

Subpart 101-38.6—Exemptions From Use of Official U.S. Government Tags and Other Identification

EXEMPTIONS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This regulation updates the list of agencies and their organizational activities which have been granted unlimited exemptions from displaying U.S. Government tags and other identification on motor vehicles used for official purposes. The list of exempted agencies and organizational activities in this regulation reflect exemptions that are currently in effect.

Section 101-38.602 is revised as follows:

§ 101-38.602 Unlimited exemptions.

Unlimited exemptions from the requirement to display official U.S. Government tags and other identification are granted to the organizational activities of the agencies listed below, subject to the provisions of § 101-38.606, for motor vehicles used for purposes in which conspicuous identification on the vehicles would interfere with the performance of the functions for which the vehicles were acquired and are used.

(a) *Agriculture, Department of.* Motor vehicles that the Forest Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Food and Nutrition Service, and Office of Investigation use in the conduct of investigative or law enforcement activities.

(b) *Civil Service Commission, United States.* Motor vehicles designated by the U.S. Civil Service Commission for use in the investigative program of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations.

(c) *Defense, Department of.* Motor vehicles used for intelligence, investigative, or security purposes, including such vehicles used by the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency and the Criminal Investigation Command of the Department of the Army; Office of Naval Intelligence of the Department of the Navy; and Office of Special Investigations of the Department of the Air Force.

(d) *District of Columbia.* Special motor vehicles operated by the Metropolitan Police Department; Fire Department; Weights, Measures, and Markets Division, Office of Licenses and Permits, Department of Economic Development; Department of Corrections; and Public Service Commission in connection with special investigative and undercover law enforcement activities.

(e) *Energy Research and Development Administration.* Motor vehicles that the Energy Research and Development Administration designates for use in the conduct of security operations or in the enforcement of security regulations.

(f) *Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of.* Motor vehicles operated by the Food and Drug Administration in undercover law enforcement and similar investigative work; motor vehicles operated by St. Elizabeths Hospital in outpatient work where the identification of the vehicle would be prejudicial to the patient; and one vehicle operated by the National Institutes of Health in transporting mentally disturbed children.

(g) *Interior, Department of the.* Those motor vehicles operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the enforcement of Federal game laws; and motor vehicles assigned to the special agents of the Bureau of Land Management whose duties are to investigate crimes against public lands.

(h) *Justice, Department of.* All motor vehicles operated by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Border Patrol; and those vehicles operated in undercover law enforcement activities or investigative work by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service.

(i) *Labor, Department of.* All motor vehicles used for investigation, law enforcement, and compliance by the Manpower Administration (Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training); Labor-Management Services Administration; Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and Employment Standards Administration.

(j) *National Security Council.* All motor vehicles operated by the Central Intelligence Agency.

(k) *Nuclear Regulatory Commission.* Motor vehicles that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission designates for use in the conduct of security operations or in the enforcement of security regulations.

(l) *Postal Service, United States.* The motor vehicles that the Postal Inspection Service uses for investigative and law enforcement activities.

(m) *Transportation, Department of.* All motor vehicles used for intelligence, investigative, or security purposes by the Office of Investigations and Security in the Office of the Secretary; the Intelligence and Security Division and field counterparts in the U.S. Coast Guard; the Office of Investigations and Security and field counterparts in the Federal Aviation Administration; and special agents in the Alaska Railroad.

(n) *Treasury, Department of the.* All motor vehicles operated by the U.S.