to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, and must be postmarked or received by the Secretary's office before the effective date of the interpretation. The request must also state the reasons why an opportunity for public comment would be appropriate.

(3) 15 U.S.C. 1640(f).

[FC-0149]

§ 226.7(a)—"Single written statement" does not mean that initial open end disclosures must be placed on the same side of a single sheet of paper.

JUNE 7, 1978.

This responds to your * * * letters requesting official staff interpretations of §§ 226.4 and 226.7 of Regulation Z. This letter answers your final question; your other questions will be dealt with in a separate letter.

You ask whether the initial open end credit disclosures required by § 226.7(a) can be set forth on two sides of a single sheet of paper. Section 226.7(a) provides that disclosures be made on a "single written statement." You note that, in contrast to that section, § 226.8(a), relating to credit other than open end, expressly requires that disclosures be made "on the same side of the page" or on "one side of a separate statement." Thus, you argue that a creditor would be permitted under § 226.7(a) to place the required disclosures on the front and the reverse sides of a page.

In the staff's opinion, the language "single written statement" does not mean that the initial open end credit disclosures required by § 226.7(a) must be placed on the same side of a single sheet of paper. Consequently, a creditor would not be prohibited from using the front and the reverse sides of "a single written statement."

In accordance with your request, this is an official staff interpretation issued pursuant to § 226.1(d)(2) of Regulation Z, as revised on April 21, 1978. It will become effective thirty days after it is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, unless the Board receives an appropriate and timely request for public comment. You will be promptly notified if such a request is received.

I note that you may represent creditors subject to the laws of the State of Connecticut. Since Connecticut has been granted an exemption from the applicable provisions of the Truth in Lending Act, you may wish to contact the office of Mr. David H. Neiditz, Bank Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, for his views.

I trust that these official comments satisfactorily answer your inquiry. If you have other questions in the future, please feel free to contact Mr. Edward F. Kipfstuhl, Manager, Consumer Affairs and Regulations Department, at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, N.Y. 10045.

Sincerely,

NATHANIEL E. BUTLER,
Associate Director.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 14, 1978.

THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 78-17022 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

[1505-01]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SUBCHAPTER A—ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURE AND RULES OF PRACTICE

PART 5—STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Amendment of Employee Conduct Regulations

Corrections

In FR Doc. 78-16168 appearing at page 25333 in the issue for Monday, June 12, 1978, the following corrections should be made:

1. On page 25334 in the nineteenth line of the third paragraph in the first column the word now reading, "surface" should read, "surfaced."

2. In the ninth line appearing under § 5.14 in the third column on page 25334 the words now reading, "other wise" should read as, "otherwise."

3. In the second column on page 25335 the title appearing beside number 8 should read, "The Chief Administrative Law Judge."

[6750-01]

[Docket 9053]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Safeway Stores, Incorporated

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Order to cease and desist.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair acts and practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order, among other things, requires an Oakland, Calif. firm's retail food stores to cease over-pricemarking and failing to sell advertised items at or below advertised prices. Further, food stores are required to conspicuously post advertisements and notices encouraging customers to check prices of advertised items. The order additionally obligates the firm to maintain business records for a period of three years, and to establish a surveillance program designed to ensure compliance with the terms of the order.

DATES: Complaint issued September 3, 1975, order issued May 18, 1978.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Albert H. Kramer, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580. (202) 523-3727.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Tuesday, January 10, 1978, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, 43 FR 1506, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of Safeway Stores, Incorporated, a corporation, for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed form of order.

No comments having been received, the Commission has ordered the issuance of the complaint in the form contemplated by the agreement, made its jurisdictional findings and entered its order to cease and desist, as set forth in the proposed consent agreement, in disposition of this proceeding.

The prohibited trade practices and/or corrective actions, as codified under 16 CFR Part 13, are as follows:

Subpart—Advertising Falsely or Misleadingly: § 13.155 Prices. Subpart—Corrective Actions and/or Requirements: § 13.533 Corrective actions and/or requirements; 13.533-20 Disclosures; 13.533-25 Displays, in-house; 13.533-45 Maintain records. Subpart—Misrepresenting Oneself and Goods—Goods: § 13.1740 Scientific or other relevant facts. Subpart—Neglecting, Unfairly or Deceptively, To Make Material Disclosure: § 13.1882 Prices. Subpart—Offering Unfair, Improper and Deceptive Inducements To Purchase or Deal: § 13.2013 Offers deceptively made and evaded; § 13.2063 Scientific or other relevant facts.

(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)

CAROL M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 78-16970 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

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[1] Copies of the Complaint, and the Decision and Order filed with the original document.

[6355-01]

CHAPTER II—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

PART 1505—REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICALLY OPERATED TOYS OR OTHER ELECTRICALLY OPERATED ARTICLES INTENDED FOR USE BY CHILDREN

Statement of Policy and Interpretation Regarding Stalled Motor Testing

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Interpretation of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Commission issues this Statement of Policy and Interpretation to clarify the Requirements for Electrically Operated Toys or Other Electrically Operated Articles Intended for Use by Children. This statement describes the method the Commission uses to determine if moving parts associated with the motor can be touched by any person from outside the toy. If any such parts can be touched, the toy will be tested with the motor stalled. In addition, the statement provides a clarification of the maximum temperatures which may be attained by accessible surfaces of the toy and by the internal components of the toy during this testing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 20, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David W. Thome, Directorate for Compliance and Enforcement, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207 (301) 492-6400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 13, 1977, Natural Science Industries, Ltd. petitioned the Commission [Petition No. HP 78-3] to amend the Requirements for Electrically Operated Toys or Other Electrically Operated Articles Intended for Use by Children (16 CFR Part 1505). Specifically, the petitioner asked the Commission to amend 16 CFR § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii) to clarify two aspects of the language which currently reads as follows:

> (ii) A motor-operated toy shall be tested with the motor stalled if the construction of the toy is such that any person can touch moving parts associated with the motor from outside the toy. The performance of the toy shall be considered unacceptable if, during the test, temperatures higher than those specified in § 1505.8 are attained or if temperatures higher than those specified for Type C surfaces in § 1505.7 are attained on any accessible surface of the motor.

The requirement for stalled motor testing is intended to address contact burn hazards from hot surfaces and shocks and fire hazards due to overheating of the electrical components of the motor.

The petitioner believes that this section is unclear as to what is meant by "moving parts associated with the motor" in the first sentence and under what conditions the stalled motor test should be applied. The petitioner questions whether it is intended that the mere presence of accessible "moving parts associated with the motor" should necessitate the application of stalled motor testing; or whether the stalled motor test should be conducted only when "normal use and foreseeable damage or abuse" to such accessible moving parts could lead to a stalled motor.

The petitioner believes that stalled motor testing should be required only in the latter instance and suggests that the following wording be added to the first sentence of § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii) to further define or clarify what is meant by moving parts associated with the motor:

> * * * and such moving parts, if subjected to normal use and reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse, can cause the motor to stall.

The Commission does not believe that the suggested change is warranted. It is the intent of the Commission that electrically operated toys be subjected to stalled motor testing if there is a moving part associated with or driven by the motor which can be touched by a child. A stalled motor can produce overheating in the motor components which in turn could result in a breakdown of insulation and exposure to a shock or fire hazard. If any moving parts of the toy associated with the motor are accessible, there are a variety of ways in which the motor could be stalled either intentionally or unintentionally. Such means could include grasping an exposed moving part with the hand or with a tool; wedging or jamming a component with a screwdriver, pencil or similar implement; damage to the toy; or setting other objects on top of a moving part. Given the wide variety of ways in which a motor can be stalled, it would appear to be virtually impossible to develop tests that would meaningfully define all of the types of normal use or reasonably foreseeable abuse which could result in motor stalling. The Commission therefore believes that establishing that a moving part associated with the motor can be touched by a child is reasonable justification for determining that a toy shall be subjected to the stalled motor testing so as to guard against, fire, shock, and burn hazards that could result from a stalled motor.

The Commission also believes that adoption of the petitioner's suggested language would create problems of clarity. The petitioner does not suggest any test procedure to simulate normal use or reasonably foreseeable abuse. It would, therefore, be left to each individual tester to determine subjectively the conditions under which a motor could be stalled.

While the Commission declines to adopt the petitioner's suggested revisions to § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii), the Statement of Policy and Interpretation published below describes a method which can be used to resolve any questions as to whether a given moving part associated with a motor can be touched. This method involves inserting a ¼ inch diameter rod, such as described in § 1505.4(h)(1) of the regulation, into the motor area of the toy. If the rod touches moving parts associated with the motor, the toy shall be tested with the motor stalled.

The second clarification requested by National Science Industries, Ltd. concerns the maximum acceptable temperatures which may be attained during the stalled motor test. The petitioner specifically questions whether the phrase "on any accessible surface of the motor" in the second sentence refers only to temperatures specified for Type C surfaces in § 1505.7 or whether it also refers to temperatures specified in § 1505.8. The petitioner maintains that because no hazard is presented by the excessive heating of internal components which cannot be touched by a child, these temperature restrictions should apply only to accessible surfaces.

The requirements of the stalled motor testing prescribed in § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii) are designed not only to prevent burns caused by contact with the outside surface of the toy, but also to eliminate electrocution or fire hazards which could be caused by the overheating of internal components. Therefore, during the stalled motor testing, the internal components of the toy must not exceed the maximum temperatures specified by the table in § 1505.8 which is intended to eliminate overheating of internal components. The requirements of § 1505.7, however, address contact burns which could occur if surfaces at elevated temperatures can be contacted by the user.

For the reasons discussed above, the Commission denies petition HP 78-3, submitted by Natural Science Industries, Ltd., insofar as it requests amendment or substantive changes to the Requirements for Electrically Operated Toys or Other Electrically Operated Articles Intended for Use by Children. To eliminate any confusion as to the interpretation of § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii), the Commission publishes below a Statement of Policy and Interpretation clarifying this section. The statement explains the method used by the Commission to test for ac-

cessibility and how the Commission interprets the applicability of the temperature limits in § 1505.7 and § 1505.8 to the stalled motor test.

Because the material published below is a general statement of Commission policy involving enforcement of a regulation, the relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for public participation and delay in effective date are inapplicable. Therefore, the statement published below shall be effective upon date of publication.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Hazardous Substances Act §§ 2(8)(1)(A), 2(r), 3(e) and 10(a), 74 Stat. 372, 378, 80 Stat. 1303-1304, 83 Stat. 187, 189 (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262, 1269); sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231 (15 U.S.C. 2079(a)), and under authority vested in the Commission by the Consumer Product Safety Act (Pub. L. 573, § 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231 (15 U.S.C. 2079(a)), 16 CFR Part 1505 is amended as follows:

1. By inserting a new Subpart A heading immediately preceding § 1505.1 to read as follows:

Subpart A—Regulations

§ 1505.6 [Amended]

2. By adding at the end of § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii), "(See also § 1505.50)".

3. By adding a new Subpart B to read as follows:

Subpart B—Policies and Interpretations

§ 1505.50 Stalled motor testing.

(a) § 1505.6(e)(4)(ii) requires that a motor-operated toy be tested with the motor stalled if the construction of the toy is such that any person can touch moving parts associated with the motor from outside the toy. The performance of the toy shall be considered unacceptable if, during the test, temperatures higher than those specified in § 1505.8 are attained or if temperatures higher than those specified for Type C surfaces in § 1505.7 are attained on any accessible surface of the motor.

(b) To determine if a moving part associated with the motor can be touched from outside the toy, the Commission staff will use a ¼-inch diameter rod, as referenced in § 1505.4(h)(1). If the rod, when inserted into openings in the toy, can touch any moving part associated with the motor, the toy will be tested with the motor stalled.

(c) The requirement that temperatures higher than those specified in § 1505.8 not be attained applies to those internal components which are described in § 1505.8. Additionally, temperatures of accessible surfaces shall not exceed those specified for Type C surfaces in § 1505.7.

(Secs. 2(q)(1)(A), 2(r), 3(e), 10(a), 74 Stat. 372, 378, 80 Stat. 1303-1304, 83 Stat. 187-189 (15 USC 1261, 1262, 1269); sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231 (15 USC 2079(a)).

Effective Date: These amendments become effective June 20, 1978.

Dated: June 15, 1978.

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

[FR Doc. 78-16975 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

[4110-03]

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCHAPTER D—DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE

[Docket No. 77N-0234]

PART 444—OLIGOSACCHARIDE ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

Neomycin Palmitate-Trypsin-Chymotrypsin Concentrate Lotion; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Confirmation of effective date of final rule.

SUMMARY: This document confirms the effective date of a final rule that revoked provisions for certification of a combination drug product in a concentrate lotion form that contains neomycin palmitate, trypsin, and chymotrypsin.

DATE: Effective date confirmed: April 20, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nathan J. Treinish, Bureau of Drugs (HFD-32), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857, 301-443-3650.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A regulation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 10, 1978 (43 FR 9801) revoking § 444.540b (21 CFR 444.540b), which provided for certification of neomycin palmitate-trypsin-chymotrypsin concentrate lotion. The product is regarded as lacking substantial evidence of effectiveness and has never been approved. The opportunity was given to any person adversely affected by the order to file objections to it and request a hearing by April 10, 1978.

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502, 507, 52 Stat. 1050-1051 as amended, 59 Stat. 463 as amended (21 U.S.C. 352, 357)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.1) and redelegated to the Director of the Bureau of Drugs (21 CFR 5.78), notice is given that no objections or requests for hearing were filed in response to the March 10, 1978 regulation. Accordingly, the amendment promulgated thereby became effective April 20, 1978.

Dated: June 9, 1978.

JEROME A. HALPERIN,
Acting Deputy Director of Bureau of Drugs.

[FR Doc. 78-16828 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

[4410-01]

CHAPTER II—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PART 1316—ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS, PRACTICES, AND PROCEDURES

Administrative Hearings; Extensions of Time for Response to Orders to Show Cause

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule enables the Administrative Law Judge for the Drug Enforcement Administration to extend, upon request and showing of good cause, the time allowed a registrant or applicant to respond to an Order to Show Cause.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule shall be effective June 20, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Stephen E. Stone, Office of the Chief Counsel, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537; Telephone number: (202) 633-1141.

Under the authority vested in the Attorney General by 21 U.S.C. 821 and 875, and redelegated to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration by § 0.100 of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, it is hereby ordered that § 1316.47 of Chapter II, Part 1316, Subpart D of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations be amended by renumbering the existing provisions as paragraph (a) and by providing a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1316.47 Request for hearing.

* * * * *

(b) The Administrative Law Judge, upon request and showing of good cause, may grant a reasonable extension of the time allowed for response to an Order to Show Cause.

The amendment made by this Order shall be effective on June 20, 1978.

Dated: June 14, 1978.

PETER B. BENSINGER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 78-16974 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

[4210-01]

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

CHAPTER II—OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING—FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. R-78-547]

PART 201—PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT AND MOBILE HOME LOANS

Increase in Loan Amount for Mobile Homes in Alaska

AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The following amendment increases the maximum permissible loan amount for a mobile home loan in Alaska by forty percent (40%). This increase was authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1977. The Act also authorizes comparable increases in Guam and Hawaii. However, since costs figures are not available for Guam and Hawaii, no changes are contemplated in those areas at this time.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 20, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William B. Stansbery, Acting Director, Title I Insured Loan Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410 (202) 755-8686.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Secretary has determined that this amendment confers a benefit and that advance notice and public procedure are unnecessary and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective upon publication.

Accordingly, a new § 201.531 is added to read as follows:

§ 201.531 Loans in Alaska.

The maximum loan amounts set in § 201.530 may be increased in an amount not to exceed forty percent (40%) where the mobile home is purchased and located in the State of Alaska.

* * * * *

(Sec. 7(d) 79 Stat. 670 (42 U.S.C. 3535(d); (12 U.S.C. 1703) as amended).)

Issued at Washington, D.C. June 9, 1978.

LAWRENCE B. SIMONS,
Assistant Secretary for Housing, Federal Housing Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 78-16971 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]

[4210-01]

CHAPTER X—FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER B—NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

[Docket No. FI-304]

PART 1917—APPEALS FROM FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATIONS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

Final Flood Elevation Determinations for the City of Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Fla.

AGENCY: Federal Insurance Administration, HUD.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Final base (100-year) flood elevations are listed below for selected locations in the city of Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Fla. These base (100-year) flood elevations are the basis for the flood plain management measures that the community is required to either adopt or show evidence of being already in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

EFFECTIVE DATE: The date of issuance of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), showing base (100-year) flood elevations, for the city of Boca Raton, Fla.

ADDRESSES: Maps and other information showing the detailed outlines of the flood-prone areas and the final elevations for the city of Boca Raton, are available for review at City Hall, 201 West Palmetto Park Road, Boca Raton, Fla.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Richard Krimm, Assistant Administrator, Office of Flood Insurance, Room 5270, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410, 202-755-5581 or toll-free line 800-424-8872.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Insurance Administrator gives notice of his final determinations of flood elevations for the city of Boca Raton, Fla.

This final rule is issued in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234), 87 Stat. 980, which added section 1363 to the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90-448), 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128, and 24 CFR 1917.4(a)). An opportunity for the community or individuals to appeal this determination to or through the community for a period of ninety (90) days has been provided. No appeals of the proposed base flood elevations were received from the community or from individuals within the community.

The Administrator has developed criteria for flood plain management in flood-prone areas in accordance with 24 CFR Part 1910.

The final base (100-year) flood elevations for selected locations are:

Source of flooding	Location	Elevation in feet, national geodetic vertical datum
E-4 Canal	Camino Garden Blvd	8
	West El Camino Real Rd.	9
	Palmetto Park Rd	9
	Northwest 7th St	10
	Northwest 13th St	10
	Northwest 20th St	11
	Northwest 30th St	11
	Spanish River Blvd Northwest.	11
	Interstate 95	11
	Seaboard Coast Line RR	12
	Northwest 51st St	12
	Jeffery St	12
Hillsboro Canal	U.S. No. 1 north	8
	U.S. No. 1 south	8
	Florida East Coast RR	8
	Interstate 95	8
	Seaboard Coast Line RR	8

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, November 28, 1968), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128) and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, February 27, 1969, as amended (39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974).)

Issued: October 3, 1977.

PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 78-16664 Filed 6-19-78; 8:45 am]
