respondent, as a company founder, is required to provide consumer redress in the form of a six-week consumer education program directed at people with credit problems similar to those of the company's clients.

DATE: Complaint and Order issued May 27, 1986.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FTC/I–500, Kathleen V. Buffon, Washington, D.C. 20580. (202) 724–1186.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1986 there was published in the **Federal Register**, 51 FR 967, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of Steven M. Hull, individually and as a former partner trading and doing business as Credit Establishing Bureau, formerly a partnership, 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.

Comments were filed and considered by the Commission. 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: § 13.10 Advertising falsely or misleadingly; § 13.15 Business status, advantages, or connections; 13.15–30 Connections or arrangements with others; § 13.70 Fictitious or misleading guarantee; § 13.73 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; § 13.205 Scientific or other relevant facts. Subpart—Collecting, Assembling, Furnishing, or Utilizing Consumer Reports: § 13.382 Collecting, assembling, furnishing, or utilizing consumer reports; 13.382–1 Confidentiality, accuracy, relevancy, and proper utilization; 13.382–1(a) Fair Credit Reporting Act; 13.382–5 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; 13.382–5(a) Fair Credit Reporting Act. Subpart—Corrective Actions and/or Requirements: § 13.533 Corrective actions and/or requirements; 13.533–20 Disclosures; 13.533–37 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; 13.533–45 Maintain records. Subpart—Failing to Comply with Affirmative Statutory Requirements: § 13.1048 Failing to comply with affirmative statutory requirements; 13.1048–10 Fair Credit Reporting Act. Subpart—Misrepresenting Oneself and Goods—Business Status, Advantages or Connections: § 13.1395 Connections and arrangements with others; § 13.1417 Financing activities.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 13

Credit improvement services, Trade practices.

(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)

Emily H. Rock,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86–13602 Filed 6–16–86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H–130, 6th St. and Pa. Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580.

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16 CFR Part 13

[Dkt. C–3190]

George Tannous; Prohibited Trade Practices, and Affirmative Corrective Actions

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Consent order.

SUMMARY: In settlement of alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair acts and practices and unfair methods of competition, this consent order prohibits, among other things, a former official of Credit Establishing Bureau, a Detroit-based credit repair clinic that went out of business in February, 1984, from falsely representing in the future that he can improve credit records and arrange for consumers to receive major credit cards. Additionally, respondent, as a company founder, is required to provide consumer redress in the form of a six-week consumer education program directed at people with credit problems similar to those of the company's clients.

DATE: Complaint and Order issued May 27, 1986.[1].

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FTC/I–500, Kathleen V. Buffon, Washington, D.C. 20580 (202) 724–1186.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1986, there was published in the **Federal Register**, 51 FR 967, a proposed consent agreement with analysis In the Matter of George Tannous, individually and as a former partner trading and doing business as Credit Establishing Bureau, formerly a partnership, for the purpose of soliciting public comment. Interested parties were given sixty (60) days in which to submit comments, suggestion or objections regarding the proposed form of order.

Comments were filed and considered by the Commission. 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: § 13.10 Advertising falsely or misleadingly; § 13.15 Business status, advantages, or connections; 13.15–30 Connections or arrangements with others; § 13.70 Fictitious or misleading guarantee; § 13.73 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; § 13.205 Scientific or other relevant facts. Subpart—Collecting, Assembling, Furnishing, or Utilizing Consumer Reports: § 13.382 Collecting, assembling, furnishing, or utilizing consumer reports; 13.382–1 Confidentiality, accuracy, relevancy, and proper utilization; 13.382–1(a) Fair Credit Reporting Act; 13.382–5 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; 13.382–5(a) Fair Credit Reporting Act. Subpart—Corrective Actions and/or Requirements: § 13.533 Corrective actions and/or requirements; 13.533–20 Disclosures; 13.533–37 Formal regulatory and/or statutory requirements; 13.533–45 Maintain records. Subpart—Failing to Comply with Affirmative Statutory Requirements: § 13.1048 Failing to comply with affirmative statutory requirements; 13.1048–10 Fair Credit Reporting Act. Subpart—Misrepresenting Oneself and Goods—Business Status, Advantages or Connections: § 13.1395 Connections and arrangements with others; § 13.1417 Financing activities.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 13

Credit improvement services, Trade practices.

(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)

Emily H. Rock,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86–13603 Filed 6–16–86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[1] Copies of the Complaint and the Decision and Order are available from the Commission's Public Reference Branch, H–130, 6th St. and Pa. Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food And Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. 84C-0192]

Listing of Color Additives for Coloring Contact Lenses; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming the effective date of May 6, 1986, for the regulation that provides for the safe use of 4-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)azo]-2,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2-phenyl-3*H*-pyrazol-3-one for coloring contact lenses. This action responds to a petition filed by Dow Corning Ophthalmics, Inc.

DATE: Effective date confirmed: May 6, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew D. Laumbach, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFF-335), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-472-5690.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a final rule published in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 1986 (51 FR 11430), FDA amended the color additive regulations to provide for the safe use of 4-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)azo]-2,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2-phenyl-3*H*-pyrazol-3-one for coloring contact lenses.

In the final rule, FDA gave interested persons until May 5, 1986, to file objections. The agency received no objections or requests for a hearing on the final rule. Therefore, FDA has concluded that the final rule published in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 1986, for 4-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)azo]-2,4-dihydro-5-methyl-2-phenyl-3*H*-pyrazol-3-one should be confirmed.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 73

Color additives, Cosmetics, Drugs, Medical devices.

PART 73—LISTING OF COLOR ADDITIVES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 701, 706, 52 Stat. 1055–1056 as amended, 74 Stat. 399–407 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371, 376)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drug (21 CFR 5.10), notice is given that no objections or requests for a hearing were filed in response to the April 3, 1986, final rule. Accordingly, the amendments adding § 73.3122 thereby became effective May 6, 1986.

Dated: June 10, 1986.

John M. Taylor,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 13575 Filed 6-16-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

21 CFR Part 73

[Docket No. 85C-0378]

Phthalocyanine Green; Listing as a Color Additive for Coloring Contact Lenses; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming the effective date of May 6, 1986, for the regulation that provides for the safe use of phthalocyanine green for coloring contact lenses. This action responds to a petition filed by Optacryl, Inc.

DATE: Effective date confirmed: May 6, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward J. Machuga, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFF-335), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-472-5690.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a final rule published in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 1986 (51 FR 11432), FDA amended the color additive regulations to provide for the safe use of phthalocyanine green (Colour Index Pigment Green 7, C.I. No 74260, CAS Reg. No. 1328-53-6) for coloring contact lenses.

In the final rule, FDA gave interested persons until May 5, 1986, to file objections. The agency received no objections or requests for a hearing on the final rule. Therefore, FDA has concluded that the final rule published in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 1986, for phthalocyanine green should be confirmed.

In the final rule, the agency stated that the regulation would be effective on May 5, 1986. That statement was in error, however. The regulation could not become effective before May 6, 1986. FDA corrected this error in the **Federal Register** of April 14, 1986 (51 FR 12607).

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 73

Color additives, Cosmetics, Drugs, Medical devices.

PART 73—LISTING OF COLOR ADDITIVES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 701, 706, 52 Stat. 1055–1056 as amended, 74 Stat. 399–407 as amended (21 U.S.C. 371, 376)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.10), notice is given that no objections or requests for a hearing were filed in response to the April 3, 1986, final rule. Accordingly, the amendments promulgated thereby became effective May 6, 1986.

Dated: June 11, 1986.

John M. Taylor,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 13574 Filed 6-16-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

Schedules of Controlled Substances; Extension of Temporary Control of 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) in Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule is issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to extend the temporary control of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). The temporary scheduling of MDMA is to expire on July 1, 1986. This notice will extend the temporary scheduling of MDMA for six months or until the proceedings initiated pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a) are concluded, whichever comes first.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 633-1366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Narcotics, Prescription drugs.

On July 27, 1984, in a **Federal Register** notice (49 FR 30210-1), the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement

Administration (DEA) proposed to place 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as MDMA, into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) pursuant to the scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(a). Several interested individuals raised objections to the scheduling of MDMA and requested a hearing in this matter. Therefore, on December 31, 1984, in a **Federal Register** notice (49 FR 50732–3), the DEA Administrator announced that a hearing would be convened before Administrative Law Judge Francis L. Young regarding the scheduling of MDMA. The outcome of the proceedings initiated pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a) with regard to MDMA is still pending.

Notwithstanding the above proceedings, the Administrator found, based on the evidence before him, that placement of MDMA into Schedule I on a temporary basis was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. The clandestine production, distribution and abuse of MDMA was escalating, injuries were reported and new information concerning MDMA's potential neurotoxicity was discovered. Based on this information, on May 31, 1985, the DEA Administrator issued a final rule in the **Federal Register** (50 FR 23118–20) amending 21 CFR 1308.11(g) to temporarily place MDMA into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act pursuant to the emergency scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h). This action became effective on July 1, 1985. This emergency scheduling action in no way interfered with the hearing in progress regarding the permanent scheduling of MDMA.

Section 201(h) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2)) provides that the emergency scheduling of a substance expires at the end of one year from the effective date of the order. However, if a rulemaking proceeding to schedule the substance has been initiated pursuant to section 201(a)(1) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1)), the temporary scheduling may be extended for up to six months. A rulemaking proceeding to schedule MDMA has been initiated pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a) and is currently in progress. Thus, the temporary scheduling of MDMA, which is due to expire on July 1, 1986, will be extended until January 1, 1987, or until the date on which a final rule, published as a result of the formal rulemaking proceeding, is effective, whichever comes first.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2) and since proceedings have been initiated, and not yet concluded, in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) to schedule MDMA, the Administrator hereby orders that the temporary scheduling of MDMA be extended to January 1, 1987 or until the conclusion of the rulemaking proceeding, whichever occurs first.

Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, section 605(b), the Administrator certifies that the extended scheduling of MDMA in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act will have no impact upon small businesses or other entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354). The substance, MDMA, has no recognized or licensed manufacturer in the United States.

It has been determined that the extension of the temporary placement of MDMA in Schedule I of the CSA under the emergency scheduling provision is a statutory exception to the requirements of Executive Order 12291 (46 FR 13193).

John C. Lawn,

Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Dated: June 12, 1986.

[FR Doc. 86–13652 Filed 6–16–86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 83–465; RM–4258, RM–4316, RM–4546]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Browerville and Breezy Point, MN et al.

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document allocates Channel 259A to Browerville, MN, Channel 227 to Nisswa, MN, substitutes Channel 282C2 for Channel 237A at Breezy Point, MN, and modifies the permit of Station KLKS to specify Channel 282C2, and reallocates Channel 261A from Nisswa, MN, to Pequot Lakes, MN, to reflect actual usage, in response to petitions filed by Midwest Radio Company, Elden Stielstra and Lakes Broadcasting Company. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective July 16, 1986. The window period for filing applications at Nisswa and Browerville will open on July 17, 1986, and close on August 15, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau (202) 634–6530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, MM Docket No. 83–465, adopted May 22, 1986, and released June 9, 1986. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (Room 230), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Service, (202) 857–3800, 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC. 20037.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

PART 73—[AMENDED]

47 CFR Part 73 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

2. Section 73.202(b) is amended under Minnesota by adding Browerville, Channel 259A and revising the other entrees to read as follows:

§ 73.202 Table of Allotments

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Minnesota	Channel No.
* * * * *	
Breezy Point	282C2
Browerville	259A
* * * * *	
Nisswa	227
* * * * *	
Pequot Lakes	261A
* * * * *	

Ralph A. Haller,

Acting Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 86–13521 Filed 6–16–86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket 74–14; Notice 44]

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Occupant Protection; Improvement of Seat Belt Assemblies

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; response to petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: In November 1985, NHTSA published a final rule setting comfort and convenience performance requirements for both manual and automatic safety belt assemblies installed in motor vehicles with a gross