Nitrostarch.

Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids. Nitrourea.

Octogen [HMX].

Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent

Organic amine nitrates. Organic nitramines.

PBX [RDX and plasticizer].

Pellet powder.

Penthrinite composition.

Pentolite.

Perchlorate explosive mixtures.

Peroxide based explosive mixtures. PETN [nitropentaerythrite,

pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].

Picramic acid and its salts.

Picramide.

Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.

Picratol.

Picric acid (manufactured as an

explosive). Picryl chloride.

Picryl fluoride.

PLX [95% nitromethane, 5%

ethylenediamine].

Polynitro aliphatic compounds.

Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.

Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.

Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.

Potassium nitroaminotetrazole. Pyrotechnic compositions.

PYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)]-3,5dinitropyridine.

R

RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].

S

Safety fuse.

Salutes (bulk).

Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.

Silver acetylide.

Silver azide.

Silver fulminate.

Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.

Silver styphnate.

Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.

Silver tetrazene.

Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).

Smokeless powder.

Sodatol.

Sodium amatol.

Sodium azide explosive mixture. Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.

Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate

explosive mixture.

Sodium picramate.

Special fireworks.

Squibs.

Styphnic acid explosives.

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].

TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].

TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate]. Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene

hydrate].

Tetranitrocarbazole.

Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].

Tetrytol.

Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.

TMETN [trimethylolethane trinitrate].

TNEF [trinitroethyl formal]. TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].

TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate]. TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilite,

triton]. Torpex.

Tridite.

Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.

Trimethylolthane trinitratenitrocellulose.

Trimonite

Trinitroanisole.

Trinitrobenzene.

Trinitrobenzoic acid.

Trinitrocresol.

Trinitro-meta-cresol.

Trinitronaphthalene.

Trinitrophenetol.

Trinitrophloroglucinol. Trinitroresorcinol.

Tritonal.

 \boldsymbol{U}

Urea nitrate.

Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).

Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.

X

Xanthamonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Hogue, ATF Specialist, Arson and Explosives Programs Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW,

Washington, DC 20226 (202-927-7930). Approved: September 2, 1999.

John W. Magaw,

Director.

[FR Doc. 99-23929 Filed 9-13-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-31-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

Marking of Certain Silk Products and **Their Containers**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury **ACTION:** General notice.

SUMMARY: This document gives notice of Customs interpretation and application of subsection 304(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which became effective June 25, 1999. The newly enacted subsection 304(h) excepts certain silk products from the country of origin marking requirements of subsections 304 (a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. This document also gives notice of the types of marking that are required by the Federal Trade Commission to comply with the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Applicable to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on and after June 25, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen Ecklund (202) 326-3553, Federal Trade Commission (regarding questions concerning acceptable methods of labeling); Monika Brenner (202) 927–1254 or Robert Dinerstein (202) 927-1454, Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service (regarding questions concerning the marking exception under section 304).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sections 304 (a) and (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304 (a) and (b)), require imported articles of foreign origin or their containers, unless excepted, to be marked in a manner that indicates to an ultimate purchaser in the United States the name of the country of origin of the article. On June 25, 1999, the President signed into law the "Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999" (Pub. L. 106-36, 113 Stat. 127). Section 2423 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999 added a new subsection (h) to section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to except certain silk products from the country of origin marking requirements of subsections (a)

Under the newly enacted subsection 304(h), articles provided for in subheading 6214.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as in effect on January 1, 1997, and articles provided for in heading 5007, HTSUS, as in effect on January 1, 1997, or containers of articles provided for in these HTSUS provisions, are excepted from the requirement to be marked to indicate to an ultimate purchaser in the United States that they are of foreign origin. Subheading 6214.10.10, HTSUS (1997), provided for: "Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like: of silk or silk waste: Containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk or silk waste." Heading 5007, HTSUS (1997), provided for: "Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste."

Notwithstanding that articles provided for in subheading 6214.10.10 and heading 5007, HTSUS (1997), are excepted from the foreign country of origin marking requirements of subsections 304 (a) and (b), other laws enforced by Customs, including 15 U.S.C. 1125, prohibit importations of goods bearing false or misleading descriptions of fact. In addition, these articles are subject to the marking requirements of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70, et seq., and the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) implementing rules (16 CFR Part 303) as administered by the FTC and enforced by the U.S. Customs Service with respect to imported articles. The general legal requirement is that textile products carry labels or tags to inform consumers of, among other things, the name of the country where such imported product was processed or manufactured as provided in 16 CFR 303.33.

Accordingly, in order to provide information to importers on how articles of subheading 6214.10.10 and heading 5007, HTSUS, shall be labeled and to explain the meaning of these labels to consumers, the following guidance is provided:

Under the rules of origin for textile and apparel products codified at 19 U.S.C. 3592 and as implemented by 19 CFR 102.21, the country of origin of articles of subheading 6214.10.10 and heading 5007, HTSUS, is the country where the fabric of the article was formed by a fabric-making process. Since the textile and apparel rules of origin are still applicable, the article may not be labeled "MADE IN (name of country)", unless the designated country is the country of origin (where the fabric of the article was formed by a fabric-making process).

However, articles bearing the descriptive terms "CRAFTED IN (Country B)", "CRAFTED BY (name of designer and printer) IN (Country B)", "CREATED IN (Country B)", or

"CREATED BY (name of designer and printer) IN (Country B)", will not be deemed to bear false or misleading descriptions of fact under 15 U.S.C. 1125, notwithstanding that the fabric-making process occurs in country A, provided (1) all cutting, sewing, and printing or dyeing operations, or (2) all dyeing, printing, and at least one finishing operation, such as those listed in 19 CFR 12.130(e)(1)(i), occur in Country B for articles of subheading 6214.10.10, HTSUS; or if all dyeing and printing operations occur in Country B for articles of heading 5007, HTSUS.

In addition to the foregoing, while the FTC's Rules and Regulations under 16 CFR 303.33(a)(1) state that "[e]ach imported textile fiber product shall be labeled with the name of the country where such imported product was processed or manufactured", the rules do not require that any particular words describe the processing or manufacturing operations, so long as the information given is accurate and not presented in a confusing manner. Accordingly, in addition to the terms "Crafted in" or "Created in" permitted above, where the fabric-making process takes place in country A, any of the following designations would also be acceptable for the silk products that are the subject of this notice, provided the information is truthful: **DESIGNED IN (Country B)**

DESIGNED IN (Country B)
DYED AND PRINTED IN (Country B)
CUT AND SEWN IN (Country B)
FASHIONED IN (Country B)
(Name of designer and printer) of
(Country B)

DESIGNEĎ AND PRINTED BY (name of designer) IN (Country B)

Questions concerning the proper labeling of articles covered in these tariff provisions that involve operations performed in the United States, other than those described above, should be addressed to the Federal Trade Commission, Division of Enforcement, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC. 20580.

Conclusion

Section 2423 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999, which amended section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by adding a new subsection (h), provides that articles classified in subheading 6214.10.10 and heading 5007, HTSUS (1997), are excepted from the country of origin marking requirements of subsections 304 (a) and (b). However, these articles are subject to the marking requirements of the Textile Fiber Products

Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70, et seq. and 16 CFR Part 303, and may not bear any false descriptions under 15 U.S.C. 1125. Articles labeled in accordance with the guidance provided above will be considered to satisfy the labeling requirements of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70, et seq. and 16 CFR Part 303, and will not be considered to bear any false descriptions.

Dated: September 8, 1999.

Stuart P. Seidel,

Assistant Commissioner, Office of Regulations and Rulings.
[FR Doc. 99–23853 Filed 9–13–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4820–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Secret Service

ACTION: Appointment of performance review board (PRB) members.

This notice announces the appointment of members of the Senior Executive Service Performance Review Boards in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 4314(c)(4) for the rating period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending September 30, 1999. Each PRB will be composed of at least three of the Senior Executive Service members listed below:

Name and Title

Bruce J. Bowen: Deputy Director (USSS)
Jane E. Vezeris: Assistant Director,
Administration (USSS)

H. Terrence Samway: Assistant Director, Government Liaison and Public Affairs (USSS)

Gordon S. Heddell: Assistant Director, Inspection (USSS)

Kevin T. Foley: Assistant Director, Investigations (USSS)

Carlton D. Spriggs: Assistant Director, Protective Operations (USSS)

Barbara S. Riggs: Assistant Director, Protective Research (USSS)

Charles N. DeVita: Assistant Director, Training (USSS)

John J. Kelleher: Chief Counsel (USSS)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Sheila M. Lumsden, Chief, Personnel Division, 950 H Street, Suite 7300, Washington, DC 20001, Telephone No. (202) 406–5635.

Jane E. Vezeris,

Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 99–23342 Filed 9–13–99; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4810–42–M