

higher degree of polymerization and greater crystallinity. These differences induce high wet and dry tenacity as well as high initial wet modulus in lyocell fiber. Consequently, garments made from the fiber are highly resistant to shrinkage and wrinkling and therefore do not require drycleaning, unlike other rayons. In addition to its use in apparel, Courtaulds maintains that lyocell may be used to produce biodegradable paper and hydro-entangled nonwoven products since, unlike other rayons, it fibrillates upon beating.

#### Section B. Invitation to Comment

In today's notice, the Commission is soliciting comments on all aspects of the appropriateness of the proposed amendment to Rule 7(d). Before adopting this proposed amendment, the Commission will give consideration to any written comments and materials submitted to the Secretary of the Commission within the time period stated above. Submissions will be available for public inspection in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and Commission Regulations on normal business days between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Public Reference Room, Room 130, Federal Trade Commission, 6th & Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

#### Section C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory analysis, 5 U.S.C. 603-604, are not applicable to this document because it is believed the amendment, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In considering the economic impact of the proposed amendment on manufacturers and retailers, the Commission notes that the amendment will impose no obligations, penalties, or costs. The amendment would simply allow covered companies to use the term "lyocell" as an alternative generic description for "rayon" for a well-defined subcategory of rayon fibers. The amendment would impose no additional labeling requirements nor would it mandate any changes in labeling.

To ensure, however, that no substantial economic impact is being overlooked, public comment is requested on the effect of the proposed amendment on costs, profit, competitiveness, and employment in small entities. Subsequent to the receipt of public comments, the Commission will decide whether the preparation of a final regulatory flexibility analysis is

warranted. Accordingly, based on available information, the Commission hereby certifies, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. § 605(b), that the proposed amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This notice serves as certification to that effect for the purposes of the Small Business Administration.

#### Section D. Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed amendment does not constitute a "collection of information" under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, P.L. 104-13, 109 Stat. 163, and the implementing regulation, 5 CFR Part 1320 *et seq.*

The generic name petition request has already been submitted to the OMB and has been assigned a control number, 3084-0047.

#### List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 303

Labeling, Textiles, Trade practices.

Authority: Sec. 7(c) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 7(c); Sec. 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

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## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

### 20 CFR Part 404

[Regulation No. 4]

RIN 0960-AE20

### Living In The Same Household And The Lump-Sum Death Payment

**AGENCY:** Social Security Administration.  
**ACTION:** Proposed rules.

**SUMMARY:** We propose to revise our rules on "living in the same household" (LISH) and the lump-sum death payment (LSDP) to bring them into accord with legislation that restricted the payment of the LSDP. This revision will include the removal from our regulations of several outdated sections and paragraphs. We also propose to incorporate into our rules the policy established previously in a Social Security Ruling (SSR) that interpreted the definition of LISH to allow for extended separations that are based solely on medical reasons.

**DATES:** To be sure that your comments are considered, we must receive them no later than February 5, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Social Security, P.O. Box 1585, Baltimore, MD 21235, sent by telefax to (410) 966-2830, sent by E-mail to "regulations@ssa.gov", or delivered to the Division of Regulations and Rulings, Social Security Administration, 3-B-1 Operations Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. on regular business days. Comments may be inspected during these same hours by making arrangements with the contact person shown below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Daniel T. Bridgewater, Legal Assistant, Division of Regulations and Rulings, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235, (410) 965-3298 for information about these rules. For information on eligibility or claiming benefits, call our national toll-free number, 1-800-772-1213.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Prior to passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law (Pub. L.) 97-35, the widow(er) of a deceased worker could qualify for the LSDP if he/she had been LISH with the deceased at the time of death or, under certain conditions, if he/she paid the burial expenses of the deceased. Thus, a widow(er) who was not LISH with the deceased could still receive the LSDP if he/she paid the deceased's burial expenses.

Public Law 97-35 redefined who could qualify for the LSDP. Effective September 1, 1981, the LSDP no longer was payable to any individuals, other than those described in Pub. L. 97-35, or to funeral homes.

Under Public Law 97-35, the LSDP is payable to 3 categories of individuals: (1) the surviving spouse of the deceased who was LISH with the deceased at the time of death; (2) a person who is entitled to (or was eligible for) benefits as a widow(er) or mother or father on the deceased's earnings record for the month of death; or (3) a child of the deceased who is entitled to (or was eligible for) benefits on the deceased's earnings record for the month of death. For those widow(ers) who were not LISH, a possible anomaly was created by the LSDP limitations in Public Law 97-35 and existing regulations. An example of such an anomaly is the following situation.

A worker had been living in a nursing home for 3 years prior to his death because his wife was unable to provide the daily medical care he needed. Until