(b) *Determination of claims*—(1) *Delegation of authority to determine claims.* The General Counsel, and such employees of the Legal Division as the General Counsel may designate are authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, and settle claims pursuant to the FTCA, as amended, and the regulations contained in 28 CFR part 14 and in this section.

(2) *Disallowance of claims.* If the General Counsel, or the General Counsel's designee, denies a claim, the General Counsel or designee shall notify the claimant, or the claimant's duly authorized agent or legal representative.

Dated: July 11, 2013.

Richard Cordray,

Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

[FR Doc. 2013–18844 Filed 8–2–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AM–P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 37

RIN 3038–AD18

Core Principles and Other Requirements for Swap Execution Facilities; Correction

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of June 4, 2013 (78 FR 33476). The final rule applies to the registration and operation of a new type of regulated entity named a swap execution facility, and implements provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

DATES: The effective date of this correction is August 5, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amir Zaidi, Special Counsel, Division of Market Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Center, 1155 21st Street NW., Washington, DC 20581; 202–418–6770; *azaidi@cftc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2013–12242 appearing on page 33476 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, June 4, 2013, the following corrections are made:

§ 37.702 [Corrected]

1. On page 33591, in the second column, in § 37.702 General financial integrity, paragraph (b) is corrected to read as follows:

(b) For transactions cleared by a derivatives clearing organization:

(1) By ensuring that the swap execution facility has the capacity to route transactions to the derivatives clearing organization in a manner acceptable to the derivatives clearing organization for purposes of clearing; and

(2) By coordinating with each derivatives clearing organization to which it submits transactions for clearing, in the development of rules and procedures to facilitate prompt and efficient transaction processing in accordance with the requirements of § 39.12(b)(7) of this chapter.

Appendix B to Part 37—Guidance on, and Acceptable Practices in, Compliance With Core Principles [Corrected]

2. On page 33600, in the second column, under the heading Core Principle 3 of Section 5h of the Act—Swaps Not Readily Susceptible to Manipulation, in paragraph (a)(3), correct the reference to ''section c(5)'' to read ''section c(4).''

Dated: July 31, 2013.

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2013–18773 Filed 8–2–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 101

[Docket No. FDA–2005–N–0404]

RIN 0910–AG84

Food Labeling; Gluten-Free Labeling of Foods

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is issuing a final rule to define the term ''gluten-free'' for voluntary use in the labeling of foods. The final rule defines the term ''gluten-free'' to mean that the food bearing the claim does not contain an ingredient that is a gluten-containing grain (e.g., spelt wheat); an ingredient that is derived from a gluten-containing grain and that has not been processed to remove gluten (e.g., wheat flour); or an ingredient that is derived from a gluten-containing grain and that has been processed to remove gluten (e.g., wheat starch), if the use of that ingredient results in the presence of 20 parts per million (ppm) or more gluten in the food (i.e., 20 milligrams (mg) or more gluten per kilogram (kg) of food); or inherently does not contain gluten; and that any unavoidable presence of gluten in the food is below 20 ppm gluten (i.e., below 20 mg gluten per kg of food). A food that bears the claim ''no gluten,'' ''free of gluten,'' or ''without gluten'' in its labeling and fails to meet the requirements for a ''gluten-free'' claim will be deemed to be misbranded. In addition, a food whose labeling includes the term ''wheat'' in the ingredient list or in a separate ''Contains wheat'' statement as required by a section of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) and also bears the claim ''gluten-free'' will be deemed to be misbranded unless its labeling also bears additional language clarifying that the wheat has been processed to allow the food to meet FDA requirements for a ''gluten-free'' claim. Establishing a definition of the term ''gluten-free'' and uniform conditions for its use in food labeling will help ensure that individuals with celiac disease are not misled and are provided with truthful and accurate information with respect to foods so labeled. We are issuing the final rule under the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004 (FALCPA).

DATES: *Effective date:* The final rule becomes effective on September 4, 2013. *Compliance date:* The compliance date of this final rule is August 5, 2014. See section II.B.4 (comment 35 and response 35) for an additional explanation of the compliance date and implementation of this final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Felicia B. Billingslea, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–820), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740, 240–402–2371, FAX: 301–436–2636, email: *GlutenFreeFinalRule Questions@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Summary

Purpose of the Rule

Need for the rule: Celiac disease is a hereditary, chronic inflammatory disorder of the small intestine triggered by the ingestion of certain storage proteins referred to as gluten occurring in wheat, rye, barley, and crossbreeds of these grains. Celiac disease has no cure, but individuals who have this disease are advised to avoid all sources of gluten in their diet to protect against adverse health effects associated with the disease. Many manufacturers currently label their food with a