aviation gatherings. Instructions and the appropriate address for submitting written comments were disseminated to the approximately 360 pilots at those gatherings who expressed an interest in this rulemaking. Verbal comments from those gatherings were noted. In general, most pilots of aircraft equipped with electrical systems expressed agreement with the rule. There was a suggestion that a control tower may be necessary at Pearson. However, others felt a control tower was neither needed nor wanted. In fact, the activity level at Pearson does not approach the level established by the FAA to support a control tower. Some expressed concern that traffic at Pearson would be delayed for PDX traffic either by denying access to the Class D airspace for aircraft arriving at Pearson, or by requiring aircraft departing Pearson Field to hold on the ground until separation from PDX traffic could be achieved. Separation services are not provided for aircraft operating under visual flight rules in Class D airspace. Air Traffic will not be controlling the flow of aircraft arriving at or departing from Pearson.

The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of Federal Aviation Regulations establishes Class D airspace at Pearson Field, Vancouver, Washington. The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389; 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 5000 Class D Airspace

* * * * *

ANM WA D Vancouver, WA
Vancouver, Pearson Field, WA
(lat. 45°37′14″N, long. 122°39′23″W)
Portland International Airport, OR
(lat. 45°35′19″N, long 122°35′51″W)

That airspace extending upward from the surface to but not including 1,100 feet MSL in an area bounded by a line beginning at the point where the 019° bearing from Pearson Field intersects the 5-mile arc from Portland International Airport extending southeast to a point 1½ miles east of Pearson Field on the extended centerline of Runway 8/26, and thence south to the north shore of the Columbia River, thence west via the north shore of the Columbia River to the 5-mile arc from Portland International Airport and thence clockwise via the 5-mile arc to point of beginning. This Class D airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

* * * * *

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on April 8, 1996.

Richard E. Prang,

Acting Assistant Manager, Air Traffic Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 96–9992 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 173

[Docket No. 94F–0358]

Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of acidified solutions of sodium chlorite in poultry processing water. This action is in response to a petition filed by Alcide Corp.

DATES: Effective April 23, 1996; written objections and requests for a hearing by May 23, 1996. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves the incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 of certain publications listed in new § 173.325, effective April 23, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Martin, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–217), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204–0001, 202–418–3074.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the Federal Register of November 1, 1994 (59 FR 54609), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 4A4433) had been filed by Alcide Corp., Inc., 8561 154th Ave. NE., Redmond, WA 98052, proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of acidified solutions of sodium chlorite/chlorous acid in poultry processing water.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material and has consulted with scientists in the Food Safety and Inspection Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture concerning the technological and practical aspects of the proposed use of acidified solutions of sodium chlorite. The agency concludes that the proposed use of the additive is safe and will have the intended technical effect of reducing microbial contamination on poultry. The agency also concludes that the regulation approving the additive should be entitled ''acidified sodium chlorite solutions.'' Acidification of sodium chlorite results in partial conversion of chlorite to chlorous acid. Also, in the notice of filing, FDA announced that the petition proposed to allow the use of any of the following acids to prepare acidified sodium chlorite solutions: Phosphoric acid, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, malic acid, or sulfuric acid. These acids are all generally recognized as safe (GRAS) acids. The agency has concluded that the use of any GRAS acid is appropriate, and is codifying this conclusion in the regulation. Therefore, 21 CFR part 173 is amended as set forth below.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to

approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in § 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

In the notice of filing for this petition FDA gave interested parties an opportunity to submit comments on the petitioner's environmental assessment. FDA received no comments in response to that notice.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before May 23, 1996, file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 173

Food additives, Incorporation by reference.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 173 is amended as follows:

PART 173—SECONDARY DIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 173 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348).

2. New § 173.325 is added to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 173.325 Acidified sodium chlorite solutions.

Acidified sodium chlorite solutions may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The additive is produced by mixing an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite (CAS Reg. No. 7758–19–2) with any generally recognized as safe (GRAS) acid.

(b) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent in poultry processing water as a component of a carcass spray or dip solution prior to immersion of the carcass in a prechiller or chiller tank, or in a prechiller or chiller solution in accordance with current industry practice for use of poultry processing water.

(1) When used in a carcass spray or dip solution, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations between 500 and 1,200 parts per million (ppm), in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a solution pH of 2.5 to 2.9. The concentration of sodium chlorite is determined by a method entitled ''Determination of Sodium Chlorite: 50 ppm to 1500 ppm Concentration,'' which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Division of Petition Control (HFS–215), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204–0001, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., rm. 3321, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(2) When used in a prechiller or chiller tank, the additive is used at levels that result in sodium chlorite concentrations between 50 and 150 ppm, in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a solution pH of 2.8 to 3.2. The concentration of sodium chlorite is determined by a method entitled ''Determination of Sodium Chlorite: 50 ppm to 1500 ppm Concentration,'' which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The availability of this method is listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

Dated: April 11, 1996.

William K. Hubbard,

Associate Commissioner for Policy Coordination.

[FR Doc. 96–9783 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

21 CFR Part 529

Animal Drugs, Feeds, and Related Products; Change of Sponsor

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect the change of sponsor for an approved abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) from Macleod Pharmaceuticals, Inc., to Anthony Products Co.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 23, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas J. McKay, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–102), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–0213.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Macleod Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 2600 Canton Ct., Fort Collins, CO 80525, has informed FDA that it has transferred the ownership of, and all rights and interests in, approved ANADA 200–115 (Gentamicin Sulfate) to Anthony Products Co., 5600 Peck Rd., Arcadia, CA 91006. Accordingly, FDA is amending the regulations in 21 CFR 529.1044a to reflect the change of sponsor.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 529

Animal drugs.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 529 is amended as follows:

PART 529—CERTAIN OTHER DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 529 continues to read as follows: