depiction on charts printed by publishers of aeronautical materials. Thus, the advantages of incorporation by reference are realized and publication of the complete description of each SIAP contained in FAA form documents is unnecessary. The provisions of this amendment state the affected CFR (and FAR) sections, with the types and effective dates of the SIAPs. This amendment also identifies the airport, its location, the procedure identification and the amendment number.

The Rule

This amendment to part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP as contained in the transmittal. Some SIAP amendments may have been previously issued by the FAA in a National Flight Data Center (FDC) Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts. The circumstances which created the need for some SIAP amendments may require making them effective in less than 30 days. For the remaining SIAPs, an effective date at least 30 days after publication is provided.

Further, the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Approach Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

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. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment 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 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, DC on June 27, 1997.

Richard O. Gordon,

Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instruction Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120, 44701; and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

§§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33, 97.35 [Amended]

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB; NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, identified as follows:

** * * Effective July 17, 1997*

Caldwell, ID, Caldwell Industrial, GPS RWY 12, Orig
Caldwell, ID, Caldwell Industrial, GPS RWY 30, Orig
Flemingsburg, KY, Fleming-Mason, NDB RWY 25, Orig
Lumberton, NC, Lumberton Muni, VOR RWY 5, Amdt 8
Lumberton, NC, Lumberton Muni, VOR or GPS RWY 13, Amdt 9
Lumberton, NC, Lumberton Muni, NDB or GPS RWY 5, Amdt 1
Lumberton, NC, Lumberton Muni, NDB RWY 13, Amdt 8
Lumberton, NC, Lumberton Muni, ILS RWY 5, Orig
Houston, TX, Ellington Field, ILS RWY 17R, Amdt 4
Houston, TX, Ellington Field, ILS RWY 22, Amdt 2
Houston, TX, Ellington Field, ILS RWY 35L, Amdt 4

** * * Effective August 14, 1997*

San Francisco, CA, San Francisco Intl, BAY ILS/DME RWY 28L, Amdt 1, CANCELLED
Chicago/Prospect Hgts/Wheeling, IL, Palwaukee Muni, VOR RWY 16, Orig
Chicago/Prospect Hgts/Wheeling, IL, Palwaukee Muni, ILS RWY 16, Orig
Chicago/Wheeling, IL, Palwaukee Muni, VOR OR GPS RWY 16, Amdt 19, CANCELLED
Chicago/Wheeling, IL, Palwaukee Muni, ILS RWY 16, Amdt 6, CANCELLED
Minneapolis, KS, Minneapolis City County, VOR/DME RWY 34, Orig. CANCELLED
Ft Mead (Odenton), MD, Col William F. (Shorty) Tipton, NDB OR GPS RWY 10, Orig CANCELLED
Jefferson City, MO, Jefferson City Memorial, NDB RWY 30, Amdt 8A, CANCELLED
Newark, NJ, Newark Intl, ILS RWY 22R, Amdt 1

** * * Effective September 11, 1997*

Davis/Woodland/Winters, CA, Yolo County-Davis/Woodland/Winters, GPS RWY 34, Orig
Davis/Woodland/Winters, CA, Yolo County-Davis/Woodland/Winters, VOR RWY 16, Orig
Davis/Woodland/Winters, CA, Yolo County-Davis/Woodland/Winters, GPS RWY 34, Orig
Livermore, CA, Livermore Muni, GPS RWY 25R, Orig
Ramona, CA, Ramona, VOR/DME OR GPS–A, Amdt 1
Truckee, Truckee-Tahoe, CA, GPS RWY 19, Orig
Beverly, MA, Beverly Muni, GPS RWY 16, Orig
South St. Paul, MN, South St Paul Muni-Richard E Fleming Fld, GPS RWY 34, Orig
Montgomery, NY, Orange County, VOR OR GPS RWY 8, Amdt 8
Montgomery, NY, Orange County, NDB RWY 3, Amdt 3
Montgomery, NY, Orange County, GPS RWY 3, Orig
Gallipolis, OH, Gallia-Meigs Regional, GPS RWY 23, Orig
Bay City, TX, Bay City Muni, GPS RWY 31, Orig
Petersburg, WV, Grant County, GPS RWY 31, Orig

[FR Doc. 97–19359 Filed 7–22–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

19 CFR Part 201

Initiation and Conduct of Investigations

CFR Correction

In Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 200 to end, revised as of April 1, 1997, make the following correction.

On page 21, the text of § 201.7 is incorrect. The text should appear as follows:

§ 201.7 Investigative authority and initiation of investigations.

(a) *Investigative authority.* In order to expedite the performance of its functions, the Commission may engage in investigative activities preliminary to and in aid of any authorized

investigation, consolidate proceedings before it, and determine the scope and manner of its proceedings;

(b) *Initiation of investigations.* Investigations may be initiated by the Commission on the Commission's own motion, upon request of the President or the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, upon resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Finance of the Senate, upon resolution of either branch of Congress, or upon application, petition, complaint, or request of private parties, as required or provided for in the pertinent statute, Presidential proclamation, Executive Order, or in this chapter.

[44 FR 76476, Dec. 26, 1979]

[FR Doc. 97–55555 Filed 7–22–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 1 and 50

[Docket No. 95N–0340]

RIN 0910–AA54

Revocation of Certain Regulations; General

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is revoking certain regulations that are obsolete or no longer necessary to achieve public health goals. These regulations have been identified for revocation as the result of a page-by-page review of the agency's regulations. This regulatory review is in response to the Administration's ''Reinventing Government'' initiative which seeks to streamline government to ease the burden on regulated industry and consumers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 22, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regarding the regulations mentioned in this document: Philip L. Chao, Policy Development and Coordination Staff (HF–23), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–3380.

Regarding general information on FDA's ''reinventing initiative:'' Lisa M. Helmanis, Regulations Policy Management Staff (HF–26), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–443–3480.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 4, 1995, President Clinton announced plans for reforming the Federal regulatory system as part of his ''Reinventing Government'' initiative. In his March 4 directive, the President ordered all Federal agencies to conduct a page-by-page review of their regulations and to ''eliminate or revise those that are outdated or otherwise in need of reform.'' In the **Federal Register** of January 25, 1996 (61 FR 2192), FDA issued a proposal to revoke certain obsolete and unnecessary regulations. The proposal represented FDA's continuing effort to implement the President's plan and followed other proposals in previous issues of the **Federal Register** revoking or revising other FDA regulations.

The following is a section-by-section analysis of the regulations that FDA proposed to revoke and any comments or issues associated with those regulations. These regulations are listed numerically as they appear in title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

I. Section-by-Section Analysis

(1) Section 1.31 *Package size saving* (21 CFR 1.31) addressing economy size packaging. FDA proposed to revoke this provision because it is obsolete, and FDA is not aware of its recent use.

FDA received one comment on this provision, and the comment expressed no objection to revoking this provision. Consequently, § 1.31 is revoked.

(2) Section 1.35 *''Cents-off,'' or other savings representations* (21 CFR 1.35) prohibiting the placement of any printed matter stating or representing by implication that a product is offered for sale at a price that is lower than the ordinary and customary retail price. FDA proposed to revoke this provision because it is obsolete, and FDA is not aware of its recent use.

FDA received one comment on this provision, and the comment expressed no objection to revoking this provision. Consequently, the agency has revoked § 1.35.

(3) Section 2.5 *Imminent hazard to the public health* (21 CFR 2.5) describes the criteria that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs would use in determining whether an imminent hazard exists. FDA issued this regulation in the **Federal Register** of July 1, 1971 (36 FR 12516). FDA proposed to revoke § 2.5 in the **Federal Register** of August 21, 1979 (44 FR 48983), in conjunction with broader rulemaking proceedings that would have established by regulation, among other things, certain criteria for the Secretary of Health and Human Services' (the Secretary) determination of an imminent hazard. FDA later withdrew the 1979 proposed rule on January 20, 1994 (59 FR 3042). However, the principle upon which FDA based its proposed withdrawal of § 2.5 in 1979 is still valid, namely, that it is ''potentially confusing to have criteria for FDA's recommendations to the Secretary separate from the criteria for the Secretary's decision'' (44 FR 48983 at 48985). The criteria used by the Secretary in finding an imminent hazard were established in 1977 in the Secretary's decision declaring phenformin hydrochloride to be an imminent hazard. This decision was upheld in *Forsham* v. *Califano*, 442 F.Supp. 203 (D. D.C. 1977). Consequently, FDA again proposed to revoke § 2.5 because it is potentially confusing and no longer necessary (61 FR 2192).

The agency did not receive any comments on the proposal to revoke § 2.5. However, upon further reflection, FDA has decided to retain § 2.5 because the terms ''imminent hazard'' appear in several provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) and its implementing regulations (see, e.g., section 402(f)(1)(C) of the act (21 U.S.C. 342(f)(1)(C)) (concerning adulteration of dietary supplements); section 512(e)(1) of the act (21 U.S.C. 360b(e)(1)) concerning withdrawals of approval of animal drugs); section 802(f) of the act (21 U.S.C. 382(f)) (concerning prohibition of exports); 21 CFR 314.153(a)(1) (suspension of approval of abbreviated new drug applications); 21 CFR 804.28(b)(3) (medical device reporting for distributors)). Therefore, to continue providing guidance in interpreting these and other provisions in the act and FDA regulations, the agency is retaining § 2.5.

(4) 21 CFR part 10, subpart C, Electronic Media Coverage of Public Administrative Proceedings; Guideline on Policy and Procedures, described FDA's policy on the presence and operation of electronic recording equipment at public proceedings. The preamble to the proposed rule explained that the subpart ''is a statement of policy and need not be codified. The information is available to those presiding over such proceedings through appropriate agency publications (e.g., Policy and Guidance Handbook for FDA Advisory Committee Members' and from the staff in FDA's Office of Public Affairs'' (61 FR 2192 and 2193).

FDA received one comment arguing against deleting the subpart. The comment explained that ''policy can