V. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

FDA concludes that this final rule contains no collections of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 is not required.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 874

Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 874 is amended as follows:

PART 874—EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT DEVICES

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 874 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 371.

2. Section 874.3900 is added to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 874.3900 Nasal dilator.

(a) *Identification*. A nasal dilator is a device intended to provide temporary relief from transient causes of breathing difficulties resulting from structural abnormalities and/or transient causes of nasal congestion associated with reduced nasal airflow. The device decreases airway resistance and increases nasal airflow. The external nasal dilator is constructed from one or more layers of material upon which a spring material is attached, with a skin adhesive applied to adhere to the skin of the nose; it acts with a pulling action to open the nares. The internal nasal dilator is constructed from metal or plastic and is placed inside the nostrils; it acts by pushing the nostrils open or by gently pressing on the columella.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 874.9.

3. Section 874.4780 is added to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 874.4780 Intranasal splint.

(a) *Identification*. An intranasal splint is intended to minimize bleeding and edema and to prevent adhesions between the septum and the nasal cavity. It is placed in the nasal cavity after surgery or trauma. The intranasal splint is constructed from plastic, silicone, or absorbent material.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 874.9.

4. Section 874.4800 is added to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 874.4800 Bone particle collector.

(a) *Identification*. A bone particle collector is a filtering device intended to be inserted into a suction tube during the early stages of otologic surgery to collect bone particles for future use.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 874.9.

Dated: March 1, 1999.

William K. Hubbard,

Acting Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 99–5516 Filed 3–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 171

[Public Notice 3001]

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is amending its regulations by exempting portions of a record system from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552a). Certain portions of the Records of the Office of White House Liaison (STATE–34) are exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), e(4)(G), (H) and (I), and (f).

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 7, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Peppe, 202–647–6338.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 922, January 6, 1999) inviting interested persons to submit comments concerning the proposed regulations. Since no comments were received, the amendment to the Privacy Provisions of the Department of State's Access to Information regulations was formally adopted as published.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 171:

Privacy.

PART 171—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 171 continues to read as follows:

Authority: The Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552; the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a; the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. 551, *et seq.*; the Ethics in Government Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 201; Executive Order 12958, 60 FR 19825; and Executive Order 12600, 52 FR 23781.

§ 171.32 [Amended]

2. In § 171.32, paragraph (j)(2) will be amended by adding ''Records of the Office of White House Liaison, STATE–34,'' after ''Records of the Inspector General and Automated Individual Cross-Reference System, STATE–53.''

Dated: March 1, 1999.

Patrick F. Kennedy,

Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–5622 Filed 3–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 13

[T.D. ATF–406a]

RIN 1512–AB34

Procedures for the issuance, Denial, and Revocation of Certificates of Label Approval, Certificates of Exemption From Label Approval, and Distinctive Liquor Bottle Approvals (93F–029P); Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the regulatory text of a final rule published in the **Federal Register** of January 13, 1999, regarding issuance, denial, and revocation of certificates of label approval, certificates of exemption from label approval, and distinctive liquor bottle approvals.

DATES: Effective March 15, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Reisman, Product Compliance Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 650 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20226, Telephone (202) 927–8140.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms published a document in the **Federal Register** of January 13, 1999, (64 FR 2122). Several words were omitted from the text of 27 CFR 13.27. This document corrects this error.

In rule FR Doc. 99–624, published on January 13, 1999, make the following correction:

§ 13.27 [Corrected]

On page 2131, in the center column, correct the first full sentence of § 13.27(a) to read: ''The decision of the Chief, Product Compliance Branch, may be appealed in writing to the Chief,

Alcohol and Tobacco Programs Division, within 45 days after the date of the decision of the Chief, Product Compliance Branch.''

Signed: February 23, 1999.

John W. Magaw,

Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

[FR Doc. 99–5090 Filed 3–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–31–U

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Use and Determination of Postage Value of Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule; response to Comments.

SUMMARY: This rule responds to comments on the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on July 16, 1998 (63 FR 38309), on which the Postal Service had sought comments concerning the use and determination of postage value of the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp. The Postal Service has made minor changes to the Domestic Mail Manual standards pertaining to the exchange value.

EFFECTIVE DATE: In accordance with the final rule published on July 16, 1998, the effective date for the final rule was July 29, 1998. Amendments to Domestic Mail Manual language published here as a response to comments were effective January 10, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne Emmerth, (202) 268–2363.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 16, 1998, the Postal Service published in the **Federal Register** a final rule (61 FR 38309) that established the standards in the Domestic Mail Manual (DMM) governing the use and determination of postage value of the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp. The final rule took effect on July 29, 1998, the first date on which the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp was made available for sale to the public in accordance with the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act, Pub. L. 105–41, 111 Stat. 1119 (1997). The Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act provides that the Postal Service make a Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp available for sale to the public no later than August 13, 1998.

Although the Postal Service published the DMM standards pertaining to the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp as a final rule, the Postal Service solicited public comment on the DMM standards implementing the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act. The Postal Service received three comments, which are addressed below. The Postal Service has made minor changes to DMM standards pertaining to the exchange value of Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps. These revisions were effective January 10, 1999.

One concern raised by two commenters relates to the stamp's postage value. In particular, the commenters noted that the postage value of the stamp will be determined by the First-Class Mail single-piece first-ounce rate in effect at the time of purchase, in lieu of the First-Class Mail single-piece first-ounce rate effective at the time of usage. The commenters expressed concern that this measure may be confusing for customers, given that the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp does not bear a numerical denomination.

The Postal Service is sensitive to the commenters' concerns; however, these standards are necessary to protect postal revenues. The Postal Service determines the amount of money available for breast cancer research based upon the First-Class Mail single-piece rate in effect at the time of purchase.

One commenter suggested that the Postal Service should issue semi-postal stamps bearing a numerical value equivalent to the First-Class Mail single-piece rate in effect at the time of purchase. The Postal Service appreciates this suggestion. In this case, however, the interests of administrative and operational simplicity are served by the absence of a numerical value on the stamp. It would have been difficult to adopt the commenter's suggestion in this case, because the Postal Service could not predict the quantity of stamps that should be printed at each rate, given that, at the time the stamps had to be produced, no final decisions on rate changes, or their effective date, had been made.

Two commenters asked why customers will be required to present a dated receipt in order to receive exchanges for 33 cents postage. In response to these comments, the Postal Service will not require customers to present a receipt in order to receive exchanges for Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps. Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps will be exchanged at the postage value in effect at the time of exchange. The Postal Service does not expect to exchange many Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps, as self-adhesive stamps may only be exchanged under limited circumstances (see Domestic Mail Manual P014.1.8).

One commenter questions why the conversion and exchange value of the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp is limited to its postage value. This standard is required because, by operation of the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act, the revenue that the Postal Service receives from the differential (net of the stamp selling price and the postage value) must be transferred to the Department of Defense and the National Institutes of Health for the purpose of breast cancer research. Consequently, once the differential revenue is transferred, the Postal Service will not have access to the differential revenue paid for the purpose of funding postage exchanges and conversions.

One commenter questions whether the amount of the differential applies toward the $100 exchange limit in DMM P014.1.2. The exchange limit per transaction of $100 in P014.1.2 is not affected by the amount of the differential.

One commenter believes that the Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act should be interpreted so that the differential amount varies depending upon the First-Class Mail postage rate applicable to pieces weighing more than one ounce. This interpretation has no support in the legislative history, and would, moreover, require the adoption of sales and usage practices that would be completely unworkable. Under this interpretation, the Postal Service could not set a uniform price for the stamp; rather, the amount of differential would have to be separately determined whenever customers intended to use Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps to pay for postage above the first-ounce rate. This would also have the adverse effect of limiting the stamp's marketability and utility, since the stamp's price would have to be separately determined for each mailing transaction.

One commenter asked what postage value Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps would have when such stamps are used in multiples. Each Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp purchased before January 10, 1999, will have a postage value of $0.32, regardless of whether such stamps are used in multiples.

One commenter questioned whether the Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamp could be used to pay postage for classes of mail other than First-Class Mail, or for international mail. Breast Cancer Research Semi-postal Stamps are considered nondenominated stamps and may be used on domestic classes other than First-Class Mail to the extent