347° radials; INT Craig 347° and Colliers, SC, 174°, radials; Colliers.

* * * * *

J–85 (Revised)

From Dolphin, FL; INT Dolphin 331° and Gainesville, FL, 157° radials; Gainesville; Taylor, FL; Alma, GA; Colliers, SC; Spartanburg, SC; Charleston, WV; INT of the Charleston 357° and the DRYER, OH, 172° radials; DRYER. The portion within Canada is excluded.

J–86 (Revised)

From Boulder City, NV, via Peach Springs, AZ; Winslow, AZ; El Paso, TX; Fort Stockton, TX; Junction, TX; Austin, TX; Humble, TX; Leeville, LA; INT of Leeville 104° and Sarasota, FL, 286° radials; Sarasota; INT of Sarasota 103° and La Belle, FL, 313° radials; La Belle; Dolphin, FL.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on September 12, 1995.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Acting Manager, Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95–23428 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

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14 CFR Part 73

[Airspace Docket No. 95–ASO–12]

Amendment of Restricted Area R–3004, Fort Gordon, GA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action lowers the upper limit of Restricted Area R–3004, Fort Gordon, GA, from 17,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) to 16,000 feet MSL. The using agency has determined that there is no longer a requirement for restricted airspace above 16,000 feet MSL at this location.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, November 9, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Military Operations Program Office (ATM–420), Office of Air Traffic System Management, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–9361.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Rule

This amendment to part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations reduces the size of Restricted Area R–3004 at Fort Gordon, GA, by lowering the upper limit of the restricted area from 17,000 feet above MSL to 16,000 feet MSL. Based on a review of area utilization and projected requirements, the using agency determined that there is no longer a need for restricted airspace above 16,000 feet MSL in R–3004. This action will not change the current lateral boundaries, time of designation, or activities conducted in R–3004. I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are unnecessary because this action is a minor amendment in which the public would not be particularly interested. Section 73.30 of part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations was republished in FAA Order 7400.8C dated June 29, 1995.

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.

Environmental Review

This action amends the internal subdivision of existing restricted airspace and does not affect the lateral boundaries, times of use, or activities conducted within the restricted airspace. As a result, there are no changes to air traffic control procedures or routes. Therefore, this action is not subject to environmental assessments and procedures under FAA Order 1050.1D, ''Policies and Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts,'' and the National Environmental Policy Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 73 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.

§ 73.30 [Amended]

2. R–3004 Fort Gordon, GA [Amended].

By removing the current ''Designated altitudes. Surface to 17,000 feet MSL'' and substituting the following:

''Designated altitudes. Surface to 16,000 feet MSL.''

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 8, 1995.

Harold W. Becker,

Manager, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95–23430 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

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14 CFR Part 73

[Airspace Docket No. 95–ASO–6]

Amendment of Restricted Areas R–3702A and R–3702B, Fort Campbell, KY

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action changes the altitude that defines the internal vertical subdivision between Restricted Areas R–3702A and R–3702B, Fort Campbell, KY, in order to efficiently utilize the airspace.

Restricted Area R–3702C is not affected by this action.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, November 9, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gallant, Military Operations Program Office (ATM–420), Office of Air Traffic System Management, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–9361.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Rule

This amendment to part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations changes the designated altitudes that divide Restricted Areas R–3702A and R–3702B, Fort Campbell, KY. Currently, R–3702A extends from the surface to 16,000 feet above mean sea level (MSL). R–3702B overlies R–3702A and extends from 16,000 feet MSL to Flight Level 220 (FL 220). The using agency frequently conducts activities within R–3702A that require restricted airspace only up to 6,000 feet MSL. However, due to the current configuration of the areas, airspace is actually restricted up to 16,000 feet MSL whenever R–3702A is activated. This amendment lowers the dividing line between R–3702A and R–3702B from 16,000 feet MSL to 6,000 feet MSL. This change enables the using agency to accomplish its mission while improving the capability to activate only the minimum amount of restricted

airspace necessary for that mission. There is no change to the lateral boundaries, times of use, or activities conducted in R–3702A and R–3702B. R–3702C, which overlies R–3702B, is unaffected by this amendment. This amendment affects only the internal subdivision of existing restricted areas and enhances efficient airspace utilization. Therefore, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are unnecessary because this action is a minor amendment in which the public would not be particularly interested. Section 73.37 of part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations was republished in FAA Order 7400.8C dated June 29, 1995.

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.

Environmental Review

This action amends the internal subdivision of existing restricted airspace and does not affect the lateral boundaries, times of use, or activities conducted within the restricted airspace. As a result, there are no changes to air traffic control procedures or routes. Therefore, this action is not subject to environmental assessments and procedures under FAA Order 1050.1D, ''Policies and Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts,'' and the National Environmental Policy Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 73 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.

§ 73.37 [Amended]

2. R–3702A Fort Campbell, KY [Amended].

By removing the current ''Designated altitudes. Surface to 16,000 feet MSL'' and substituting the following:

''Designated altitudes. Surface to 6,000 feet MSL.''

3. R–3702B Fort Campbell, KY [Amended].

By removing the current ''Designated altitudes. 16,000 feet MSL and including FL 220'' and substituting the following:

''Designated altitudes. 6,000 feet MSL to FL 220.''

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 8, 1995.

Harold W. Becker,

Manager, Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95–23429 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1700

Requirements for the Special Packaging of Household Substances; Correction

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The CPSC corrects the amendments to its requirements under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (''PPPA'') for child-resistant packaging which appeared in the Federal Register on July 21, 1995 (60 FR 37710). The correction specifies the effective date for the amendment to 16 CFR 1700.14 (see 60 FR at 37739, col. 2).

DATES: The amendment to 16 CFR 1700.14 will become effective July 22, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Bogumill, Division of Regulatory Management, Directorate for Compliance, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301)504–0400, ext. 1368.

Dated: September 15, 1995.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 95–23351 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 184

[Docket No. 89G–0316]

Maltodextrin Derived From Potato Starch; Affirmation of GRAS Status as Direct Human Food Ingredient

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is affirming that maltodextrin derived from potato starch is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for use as a direct human food ingedient. This action is in response to a petition filed by AVEBE America, Inc.

DATES: Effective September 21, 1995. 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 a certain publication listed in 21 CFR 184.1444, effective September 21, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew D. Laumbach, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–217), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3071.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In accordance with the procedures described in § 170.35 (21 CFR 170.35), AVEBE America, Inc., Princeton Corporate Center, 4 Independence Way, Princeton, NJ 08450, submitted a petition (GRASP 9G0353) proposing that maltodextrin derived from potato starch be affirmed as GRAS for use as a direct food ingredient.

FDA published a notice of filing of this petition in the Federal Register of August 31, 1989 (54 FR 36053), and gave interested parties an opportunity to submit comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857. FDA received no comments in response to that notice.

II. Standards for GRAS Affirmation

Pursuant to § 170.30 (21 CFR 170.30), general recognition of safety of food ingredients may be based only on the views of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of food substances. The basis of such views may be either: (1) Scientific procedures, or (2) in the case of a substance used in food prior to January