

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]

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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]

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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 ingredient. 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