The FDIC believes that repurchase agreements on foreign government securities issued or guaranteed by the OECD-based group of countries are similar in nature to the repurchase agreements on securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, which are presently included within the statutory definition of QFC. The risk weightings recommended for such securities by the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards of July 1988 by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision (Basle Accord)[2] reflects that the securities issued or guaranteed by the OECD-based group of countries present similar degrees of credit risk. Further, the FDIC's risk-based capital rules at 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, implementing the Basle Accord, consider the credit risk among the securities issued or guaranteed by the central governments of the OECD-based group of countries as being equal for purposes of determining capital requirements. And, pursuant to 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.B.2, securities issued or guaranteed by the central governments of the OECD-based group of countries are among the limited forms of collateral which are formally recognized by the FDIC's risk-based capital framework. Accordingly, repurchase agreements on securities issued or guaranteed by the OECD-based group of countries are treated consistently under the risk-based capital rules. *See* 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.C.

The FDIC is thus proposing a rule to include repurchase agreements on securities issued or guaranteed by the OECD-based group of countries within the definition of a QFC. In the interests of consistency and simplicity, the rule would incorporate by reference the definition of ''central government'' as set forth in 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.C note 17[3] and ''OECD-based group of countries'' as set forth in 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.B.2, note 12 (and incorporating any changes to these definitions that should occur by future amendment).[4]

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 360

Banks, Banking, Savings Associations.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the FDIC Board of Directors proposes to amend 12 CFR part 360 as follows:

PART 360—RESOLUTION AND RECEIVERSHIP RULES

1. The authority citation for part 360 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 1821(d)(11), 1821(e)(8)(D)(i), 1823(c)(4); Sec. 401(h), Pub. L. 101–73, 103 Stat. 357.

2. Section 360.5 is added to Part 360 as follows:

§ 360.5 Definition of qualified financial contracts.

(a) *Authority and purpose.* Sections 11(e)(8) through (10) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8) through (10), provide special rules for the treatment of qualified financial contracts of an insured depository institution for which the FDIC is appointed conservator or receiver, including rules describing the manner in which qualified financial contracts may be transferred or closed out. Section 11(e)(8)(D)(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(i), grants the Corporation authority to determine by regulation whether an agreement in addition to those identified by section 11(e)(8)(D) itself should be included in the definition of qualified financial contract. The purpose of this section is to identify additional agreements which the Corporation has determined to be qualified financial contracts.

(b) The following agreements shall be deemed ''qualified financial contracts'' under section 11(e)(8)(D)(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1821(e)(8)(D)(i)):

(1) *Spot foreign exchange agreements.* A spot foreign exchange agreement is any agreement or combination of agreements (including master agreements) providing for or effecting the purchase or sale of one currency in exchange for another currency (or a unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization such as the European Currency Unit) with a maturity date of two days or less after the agreement has been entered into, and includes short-dated transactions such as tomorrow/next day and same day/tomorrow transactions.

(2) *Repurchase agreements on qualified foreign government securities.* (i) A repurchase agreement on qualified foreign government securities is an agreement or combination of agreements (including master agreements) which provides for the transfer of securities that are direct obligations of, or that are fully guaranteed by, the central governments (as set forth at 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.C, n. 17, as may be amended from time to time) of the OECD-based group of countries (as set forth at 12 CFR part 325, appendix A, section II.B.2., note 12 as may be amended from time to time) against the transfer of funds by the transferee of such securities with a simultaneous agreement by such transferee to transfer to the transferor thereof securities as described above, at a date certain not later than one year after such transfers or on demand, against the transfer of funds.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or changing a party's obligation to comply with all reasonable trading practices and requirements, non-insolvency law requirements and any other requirements imposed by other provisions of the FDI Act. This section in no way limits the authority of the Corporation to take supervisory or enforcement actions, or to otherwise manage the affairs of a financial institution for which the Corporation has been appointed conservator or receiver.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of September, 1995.

Jerry L. Langley,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–23479 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–P

[2] The Basle Accord established a risk-based framework for measuring the capital adequacy of internationally active banks. The Basle Accord was originally proposed by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision (Basle Supervisors' Committee) and endorsed by the central bank governors of the Group of Ten (G–10) countries in July 1988. See, Int'l Convergence of Capital Measurement & Capital Standards, Comm. on Banking Regulations & Supervisory Practices, reprinted in 30 I.L.M. 967, 989 (1991).

[3] The definition of central government includes departments and ministries of the central government, as well as central banks, but does not extend to state, provincial, or local governments or commercial enterprises owned by central governments. Nor does it extend to securities of local government entities or commercial enterprises guaranteed by the central government. 12 CFR part 325, section II.C., note 17 (1995).

[4] The Corporation has recently issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking proposing to amend the existing definition of ''OECD-based group of countries.'' 60 FR 8582 (Feb. 15, 1995).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 95–ANE–11]

Proposed Alteration of V–2 and V–14; New York

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would alter Federal Airways V–2 and V–14 between Albany, NY, and Gardner, MA.

This action would allow more flexibility in air traffic operations and enhance utilization of that airspace.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 9, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on the proposal in triplicate to: Manager, Air Traffic Division, ANE–500, Docket No. 95–ANE–11, Federal Aviation Administration, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803.

The official docket may be examined in the Rules Docket, Office of the Chief Counsel, Room 916, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC, weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia P. Crawford, Airspace and Obstruction Evaluation Branch (ATP–240), Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division, Air Traffic Rules and Procedures Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–9255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Airspace Docket No. 95–ANE–11.'' The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter. All communications received on or before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of comments received. All comments submitted will be available for examination in the Rules Docket both before and after the closing date for comments. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRM's

Any person may obtain a copy of this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by submitting a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Public Affairs, Attention: Public Inquiry Center, APA–220, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–3485. Communications must identify the notice number of this NPRM. Persons interested in being placed on a mailing list for future NPRM's should also request a copy of Advisory Circular No. 11–2A, which describes the application procedure.

The Proposal

The FAA is considering an amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to alter Federal Airways V–2 and V–14 from the Albany, NY, Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) to the Gardner, MA, VOR. These airways are the primary arrival routes to Boston, MA, from the west. At the present time, the segment of the airways between the Albany VOR and the Gardner VOR is limited to a 10,000-foot minimum en route altitude (MEA). Realigning these airways would allow for a lower MEA to be assigned along these routes and would provide more flexibility in air traffic operations in that area. Consequently, this proposed alteration would enhance utilization of that airspace. Domestic VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(a) of FAA Order 7400.9C dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The airways listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed 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, when promulgated, 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 proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 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 6010(a)—Domestic VOR Federal Airways

* * * * *

V–2 [Revised]

From Seattle, WA; Ellensburg, WA; Moses Lake, WA; Spokane, WA; Mullan Pass, ID; Missoula, MT; Drummond, MT; Helena, MT; INT Helena 119° and Livingston, MT, 322° radials; Livingston; Billings, MT; Miles City, MT; 24 miles, 90 miles, 55 MSL, Dickinson, ND; 10 miles, 60 miles, 38 MSL, Bismarck, ND; 14 miles, 62 miles, 34 MSL, Jamestown, ND; Fargo, ND; Alexandria, MN; Gopher, MN; Nodine, MN; Lone Rock, WI; Madison, WI; Badger, WI; Muskegon, MI; Lansing, MI; Salem, MI; INT Salem 093° and Aylmer, ON, Canada, 254° radials; Aylmer; INT Aylmer 086° and Buffalo, NY, 259° radials; Buffalo; Rochester, NY; Syracuse, NY; Utica, NY; Albany, NY; INT Albany 084°T(097°M) and Gardner, MA, 284° radials; to Gardner. The airspace within Canada is excluded.

* * * * *

V–14 [Revised]

From Chisum, NM, via Lubbock, TX; Childress, TX; Hobart, OK; Will Rogers, OK; INT Will Rogers 052° and Tulsa, OK, 246° radials; Tulsa; Neosho, MO; Springfield, MO; Vichy, MO; INT Vichy 067° and St. Louis, MO, 225° radials; Vandalia, IL; Terre Haute, IN; Indianapolis, IN; Muncie, IN; Findlay, OH; DRYER, OH; Jefferson, OH; Erie, PA; Dunkirk, NY; Buffalo, NY; Geneseo, NY; Georgetown, NY; INT Georgetown 093° and Albany, NY, 270° radials; Albany; INT Albany 084°T(097°M) and Gardner, MA, 284° radials; Gardner; to Norwich, CT. The

airspace within R–5207 and Canada is excluded.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on September 14, 1995.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Acting Manager, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95–23427 Filed 9–20–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 184

[Docket No. 95N–0189]

Maltodextrin; Food Chemicals Codex Specifications

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is proposing to adopt the Food Chemicals Codex specifications for maltodextrin derived from corn starch. The agency is proposing to amend its regulations by removing the requirement that maltodextrin be of a purity suitable for its intended use and by adding a requirement that the substance comply with the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed., 3d supp. (1992) specifications for maltodextrin. Elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register, the agency is also publishing a final rule adopting the same specifications for maltodextrin derived from potato starch.

DATES: Written comments by November 20, 1995.

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

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: In the Federal Register of November 15, 1983 (48 FR 51911), FDA published a final rule that affirmed the use in food of maltodextrin derived from corn starch as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) in § 184.1444 (21 CFR 184.1444). No food-grade specifications were available for maltodextrin at that time. Therefore, the regulation required that the maltodextrin be of a purity suitable for its intended use. The agency stated, however, that it was working with the Committee on Food Chemicals Codex of the National Academy of Sciences to develop food-grade specifications for maltodextrin, and that it would incorporate the specifications into the maltodextrin regulation upon completion.

In 1992, the Food Chemicals Codex Committee published its third supplement to the third edition of the Food Chemicals Codex. The supplement contains food-grade specifications for maltodextrin that is derived from any edible starch. FDA has reviewed these specifications and tentatively concludes that they are acceptable for maltodextrin derived from corn starch. Therefore, the agency is proposing in § 184.1444 to adopt these specifications for maltodextrin derived from corn starch. Elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register, the agency is also publishing a final rule adopting the same specifications for maltodextrin derived from potato starch.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.24(a)(9) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

FDA has examined the economic implications of removing the current requirement that maltodextrin be of a purity suitable for its intended use and of adding a requirement that the additive meet the Food Chemicals Codex specifications for maltodextrin, as required by Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354). Executive Order 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). The agency believes that this proposed rule is consistent with the regulatory philosophy and principles identified in the Executive Order. In addition, the proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined by the Executive Order and so is not subject to review under the Executive Order.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires agencies to minimize the impact of their regulation on small entities. Because the proposed rule requires no change in the current industry practice concerning the manufacture and use of this ingredient, the agency certifies that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, no further analysis is required.

Interested persons may, on or before November 20,1995, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857, written comments regarding this proposal. Two copies of any comments are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Received comments may be seen in the office above between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 184

Food ingredients, Incorporation by reference.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, it is proposed that 21 CFR part 184 be amended as follows:

PART 184—DIRECT FOOD SUBSTANCES AFFIRMED AS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 184 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 409, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 371).

2. Section 184.1444 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

184.14444 Maltodextrin.

(a) * * *

(b) Maltodextrin derived from potato starch or corn starch meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex, 3d ed., 3d supp. (1992), p. 125, which are incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418, or may be examined at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408, or at the Division of Petition Control (HFS–217), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204.

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