agreed upon number of hours spent in independent study. The student may still be considered in full-time attendance if the scheduled rate of attendance is below 20 hours per week if the Board finds that:

(1) The school attended does not schedule at least 20 hours per week and going to that particular school is the student’s only reasonable alternative; or

(2) The student’s medical condition prevents him or her from having classes ended the month before.

(b) An individual is not a full-time student if:

(1) The school attended does not guarantee that the individual attend the school.

(2) The student is not attending classes, but is graduating in that month and classes ended the month before.

(d) An individual is not a full-time student if, while attending an elementary or secondary school, he or she is paid compensation by an employer who has requested or required that the individual attend the school. An individual is not a full-time student while he or she is confined in a penal institution or correctional facility because he or she committed a felony after October 19, 1980.

(e) A student who reaches age 19 but has not completed the requirements for a secondary school diploma or certificate and who is a full-time elementary or secondary student, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, will continue to be eligible for benefits until the first day of the first month following the end of the quarter or semester in which he or she is then enrolled, or if the school is not operated on a quarter or semester system, the earlier of:

(1) The first day of the month following completion of the course(s) in which he or she was enrolled when age 19 was reached; or

(2) The first day of the third month following the month in which he or she reached age 19.


By Authority of the Board.

Beatrice Ezerski,
Secretary to the Board.

Final rule; correction.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the Federal Register of February 18, 1998 (63 FR 8103). The document authorizes the use, in food labels and in food labeling, of health claims on the association between soluble fiber from psyllium seed husk and reduced risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). The document was published with some errors. This document corrects those errors.

Table 1.—Summary of Clinical Trials with Hypercholesterolemics: Psyllium and Coronary Heart Disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Duration Treatment</th>
<th>Number of Subjects</th>
<th>Supplements (Psyllium, Placebo) Soluble Fiber g/d</th>
<th>Diet Intake of groups: Sat fat % E; CHOL mg/d</th>
<th>Magnitude of PSY Effect1</th>
<th>Magnitude of Placebo Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson et al. (Ref. 12)</td>
<td>Base: 8 wk Step 1; Tx: 26 wk Step 1+supplement</td>
<td>PSY: 131; C: 28</td>
<td>10.2 g/d bulk laxative, cellulose PSY: -7 g SF</td>
<td>Sat fat: PSY: -5 (3.6%); C: 7.7% CHOL: PSY: -164 mg; C: -146 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: -5 mg/dL (2.1%)1</td>
<td>CHOL: +5 (2.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell et al. (Ref. 13)</td>
<td>Base: 12-wk Step 1; Tx: 8-wk Step 1+supplement</td>
<td>PSY: 40 (20 men); Pla: 35 (18 men)</td>
<td>10.2 g/d bulk laxative, cellulose PSY: -7 g SF</td>
<td>Sat fat: PSY: -8–10%; C: 7.7–8.6% CHOL: PSY: -168 mg; C: -206 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: -9 mg/dL (4.2%)1</td>
<td>CHOL: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson et al. (Ref. 14)</td>
<td>Base: 8-wk Step 1; Tx: 24-wk Step 1 + PSY or control food (3 servings/d)</td>
<td>PSY 1 56 (31 men); PSY 2 40 (24 men); PSY 3 48 (28 men); C 59</td>
<td>3.4 g, 6.8 g, 10.2 g/d; incorporated into foods: C foods: no PSY PSY 1: -2.3 g SF, PSY 2: -6 g SF, PSY 3: -7 g</td>
<td>Sat fat: PSY: -3% (PSY 3); LDL-C: -5% (PSY 3)</td>
<td>CHOL: +1.7%; LDL-C: +3%</td>
<td>CHOL: -5% (PSY 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Duration Treatment</td>
<td>Number of Subjects</td>
<td>Supplements (Psyllium, Placebo) Soluble Fiber g/d</td>
<td>Diet Intake of groups: Sat fat % E; CHOL mg/d</td>
<td>Magnitude of PSY Effect[^1^]</td>
<td>Magnitude of Placebo Effect</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Everson et al. (Ref. 15)</td>
<td>Regular diet; 5-d Base; 2 40-d periods; 11-d washout; crossover</td>
<td>20 men</td>
<td>15.3 g/d bulk laxative, cellulose PSY: −10 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 12%; C: 13.2 % CHOL: PSY: 296 mg; C: 274 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: −14 mg/dL (−5%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keane et al. (Ref. 17)</td>
<td>Base: 12 wk Step 1; Tx: 26 wk Step 1+supplement</td>
<td>23 (16m, 7f)</td>
<td>10.2 g/d bulk laxative, cellulose PSY: −7 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY- 5%; C- 5.3% CHOL: PSY- 145.2 mg; C- 151.1 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: −8.7 mg/dL (3%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −2 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levin et al. (Ref. 18)</td>
<td>Base: 8-wk Step 1; Tx: 16-wk Step 1+supplement</td>
<td>23 men</td>
<td>Estimated 11.6 g/d PSY from cereal: −8 g SF; Wheat cereal: −3 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 6.7%; C: 6.3% CHOL: PSY: 166 mg; C: 135 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: −11.5 mg/dL (5.9%)</td>
<td>CHOL: 0 (grps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoy et al. (Ref. 22)</td>
<td>Base: 12 wk Step 1; Step 1 + (8x5x5 wks): Grp 1: PSY-Pla-PSY; Grp 2: Pla-PSY-Pla</td>
<td>22 men</td>
<td>Estimated 11.6 g/d PSY from cereal: −8 g SF; Wheat cereal: −3 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 5.1% (Grp 1) and 5.1% (Grp 2)</td>
<td>CHOL: −10 mg/dL (4%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −2.2% (grps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoy et al. (Ref. 23)</td>
<td>4-wk Step 1; Step 1 + (8x5x5 wks): Grp 1: PSY-Pla-PSY; Grp 2: Pla-PSY-Pla</td>
<td>23 men</td>
<td>Estimated 11.6 g/d PSY from cereal: −8 g SF; Wheat cereal: −3 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 4.8 (Grp 1) and 5.2% (Grp 2)</td>
<td>CHOL: −10 mg/dL (4%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −6% (sig from PSY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weinga-nd et al. (Ref. 25)</td>
<td>Base: 12 wk Step 1; Tx: 8 wk Step 1+supplement, crossover</td>
<td>23 (16m, 7l)</td>
<td>10.2 g/d bulk laxative, cellulose PSY: −7 g SF</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 8.7%; C: 9% CHOL: PSY: 162 mg; C: 203–261 mg</td>
<td>CHOL: −9 mg/dL (3.8%)</td>
<td>CHOL: No sig dif (grps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins et al. (Ref. 28)</td>
<td>Base: 2 mo controlled Step 2 diets; Tx: 2-1 mo Step 2 diets+ cereal, crossover</td>
<td>32 (15m, 17l)</td>
<td>Study 1: 11.4 g/d PSY in cereal (−7.8 g SF), wheat bran</td>
<td>SAT fat: PSY: 4.6%; C: 4.6% CHOL: PSY: 31 mg; C: 29 mg MUFA: PSY: 6%; C: 8%</td>
<td>CHOL: −27 mg/dL (9.8%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −13.6 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 1: 32 (15m, 17l)</td>
<td>Study 2: 27 (12m, 15l)</td>
<td>Study 1: 11.4 g/d PSY in cereal (−7.8 g SF), wheat bran</td>
<td>Study 2: SAT fat: PSY- 6%; C: 8% CHOL: PSY- 22 mg; C: 22 mg MUFA: PSY- 12%; C: 12%</td>
<td>CHOL: −24 mg/dL (12.6%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −10 (5.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Study 2: 27 (12m, 15l)</td>
<td>Study 2: 27 (12m, 15l)</td>
<td>Study 2: SAT fat: PSY- 6%; C: 8% CHOL: PSY- 22 mg; C: 22 mg MUFA: PSY- 12%; C: 12%</td>
<td>Study 2: SAT fat: PSY- 6%; C: 8% CHOL: PSY- 22 mg; C: 22 mg MUFA: PSY- 12%; C: 12%</td>
<td>CHOL: −27.9 mg/dL (14.9%)</td>
<td>CHOL: −2.9 (10.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^1^] Significant differences between treatment and placebo groups unless otherwise indicated.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Neomycin Sulfate Soluble Powder

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of an abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Med-Pharmex, Inc. The ANADA provides for use of neomycin sulfate soluble powder in water or milk as a drench or in drinking water for the treatment and control of colibacillosis in cattle (excluding veal calves), swine, sheep, and goats.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William K. Hubbard, Associate Commissioner for Policy Coordination, [FR Doc. 98–9427 Filed 4–8–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 121

Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) by removing from the U.S. Munitions List (USML), for transfer to the Department of Commerce's Commerce Control List (CCL), certain items when they are included in a commercial communications satellite licensed by the Department of Commerce. In all other cases, these items will continue to be controlled on the USML, subject to State Department licensing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Lowell, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State (703) 812–2564 or FAX (703) 875–6647.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 26, 1996, the Department published an amendment to the ITAR to remove commercial communications satellites from the USML for transfer to licensing jurisdiction by the Department of Commerce. That amendment also covered certain USML items specified in Category XV(f) when they were included in a commercial comsat launch. In all other cases, however, these items remained on the USML.

Recently, the Department, in consultation with the Departments of Commerce and Defense, has decided to elaborate the earlier amendment to include satellite fuel and certain additional USML items that may be included with a commercial communications satellite licensed by the Department of Commerce.

In carrying out this decision, the Note following Category XV(f)(9), describing those USML items that may be included in a Commerce licensed commercial communications satellite, is amended.

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and, thus, is excluded from the procedures of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735) and 9 U.S.C. 533 and 554, but has been reviewed internally by the Department to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 808, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (the “Act”), the Department of State has found for foreign policy reasons that notice and public procedure under section 251 of the Act is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. However, interested parties are invited to submit written comments to the Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, ATTN: Regulatory