results will not vary from one lab or manufacturer to another. Such variation would be likely if labs or manufacturers were able to use different ignition sources that have similar physical properties but different burning characteristics.

The amendment to the Standard is reasonable, technologically practicable, and appropriate. The revision to the ignition source provision is based on technical research conducted by NIST, which established that the SRM cigarette is capable of providing reliable and reproducible results in flammability testing of mattresses and mattress pads. SRM 1196 represents an equivalent, safety-neutral ignition source for use in testing to establish compliance with the Standard.

The amendment to the Standard is limited to fabrics, related materials, and products that present an unreasonable risk. The revision of the ignition source provision will not make any changes to the Standard. The amendment is limited to the fabrics, related materials, and products that present such unreasonable risks.

L. References

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 1632
Consumer protection, Flammable materials, Labeling, Mattresses and mattress pads, Records, Textiles, Warranties.

For the reasons given above, the Commission amends 16 CFR part 1632 as follows:

PART 1632—STANDARD FOR THE FLAMMABILITY OF MATTRESSES AND MATTRESS PADS (FF 4–72, AMENDED)

1. The authority citation for part 1632 continues to read as follows:

2. Section 1632.4(a)(2) is revised to read as follows:
§ 1632.4 Mattress test procedure.
(a) * * * * * *
(2) Ignition source. The ignition source shall be a Standard Reference Material cigarette (SRM 1196), available for purchase from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.
* * * * * * *

Dated: September 20, 2011.

Todd A. Stevenson,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration
21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Tylosin

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 original abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Cross Vetpharm Group, Ltd. The ANADA provides for use of tylosin tartrate soluble powder in chickens, turkeys, swine, and honey bees.

DATES: This rule is effective September 23, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John K. Harshman, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–170), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–276–8197, e-mail: john.harshman@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Cross Vetpharm Group, Ltd., Broomhill Rd., Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland, filed ANADA 200–455 for use of TYLOMED–WS (tylosin tartrate), a water soluble powder, in chickens, turkeys, swine, and honey bees. The abbreviated application is approved as of July 5, 2011, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 520.2640 to reflect the approval and to make minor revisions that will improve accuracy of the regulations.

A summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33 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.

This rule does not meet the definition of “rule” in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of “particular applicability.” Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801–808.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

31 CFR Part 210

RIN 1510–AB24

Federal Government Participation in the Automated Clearing House


ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service (FMS) is issuing this final rule which amends our regulation governing the use of the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network by Federal agencies. The rule adopts, with some exceptions, the 2009 ACH Rules published by NACHA—The Electronic Payments Association (NACHA) as the rules governing the use of the ACH Network by Federal agencies. Among other things, the final rule includes new requirements to identify all international payment transactions using a new Standard Entry Class Code and to include certain information in the ACH record sufficient to allow the receiving financial institution to identify the parties to the transaction and to allow screening to comply with requirements administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). In addition, the rule requires financial institutions to provide limited account-related customer information related to the reclamation of post-death benefit payments as permitted under the Payment Transactions Integrity Act of 2008. It also allows Federal payments to be delivered to pooled or master accounts established by nursing facilities for residents of those facilities or held by religious orders whose members have taken vows of poverty.

DATES: October 24, 2011. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of October 24, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bill Brushwood, Director of the Settlement Services Division, at (202) 874–1251 or bill.brushwood@fms.treasury.gov; Natalie H. Diana, Senior Counsel, at (202) 874–6680 or natalie.diana@fms.treasury.gov; or Frank Supik, Senior Counsel, at (202) 874–6638 or frank.supik@fms.treasury.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Proposed Rulemaking

We issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on May 14, 2010, requesting comment on a number of proposed amendments to title 31 CFR part 210 (Part 210). 75 FR 27239. Part 210 governs the use of the ACH Network by Federal agencies. The ACH Network is a nationwide electronic fund transfer (EFT) system that provides for the inter-bank clearing of electronic credit and debit transactions and for the exchange of payment-related information among participating financial institutions. Part 210 incorporates the ACH Rules adopted by NACHA, with certain exceptions. From time to time we amend Part 210 in order to address changes that NACHA periodically makes to the ACH Rules or to revise the regulation as otherwise appropriate.

International ACH Transactions

In the NPRM, we proposed to incorporate in Part 210 some, but not all, of the changes that NACHA adopted in 2007 and 2008, as reflected in the 2009 ACH Rules book. Those changes include requirements to identify all international payment transactions using a new Standard Entry Class Code and to include in the ACH record certain information sufficient to allow the receiving financial institution to identify the parties to the transaction and the path of the transaction. Effective September 18, 2009, the ACH Rules required Originating Depository Financial Institutions (ODFIs) and Gateway Operators to identify all international payment transactions transmitted via the ACH Network for any portion of the money trail with a new Standard Entry Class Code for International ACH Transactions (IAT). IAT transactions must include the specific data elements defined within the Bank Secrecy Act’s (BSA) “Travel Rule” so that all parties to the transaction have the information necessary to comply with U.S. law, including the laws administered by OFAC.

Previously, many payments that are international in nature were being introduced as domestic transactions into the U.S. ACH Network through correspondent banking relationships, making it difficult for processing depository financial institutions to identify them for purposes of complying with U.S. law. NACHA’s IAT Standard Entry Class Code identifies international payments based on the geographical location of the financial institutions or...