Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 6: The subject of this AD is addressed in French airworthiness directive 98–153–088(B), dated April 8, 1998.

(f) This amendment becomes effective on September 30, 1999.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 2, 1999.

Dorenda D. Baker,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 99–23470 Filed 9–14–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99–ASO–16]

Removal of Class E Airspace; Arlington, TN

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects an error in the geographic coordinates of a final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on August 24, 1999, (64 FR 46116), Airspace Docket No. 99–ASO–16.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, November 4, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy B. Shelton, Manager, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305–5627.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

Federal Regiser Docket DOCID: fr24au99–4, Airspace Docket NO. 99–ASO–16, published on August 24, 1999, (64 FR46116), revoked Class E airspace at Arlington Municipal Airport, Arlington, TN. Errors were discovered in the geographic coordinates of the Memphis NAS/Millington Municipal Airport, Millington, TN. This action corrects those errors.

Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the geographic coordinates for the Memphis NAS/Millington Municipal Airport for the Class E airspace at, Millington, TN, as published in the **Federal Register** on August 24, 1999, (64 FR46116), (**Federal Register** Document DOCID: fr24au99–4; page 46116), are corrected as follows:

§ 71.71 [Corrected]

* * * * *

ASO TN E Memphis NAS/Millington, TN [Corrected]

By removing ''Lat. 35°21′20″ N, long. 89°40′22″ W and substituting ''Lat. 35°21′24″, long. 89°52′13″ W''.

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on September 1, 1999.

Nancy B. Shelton,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 99–23939 Filed 9–14–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 121

Operating Requirements: Domestic, Flag, and Supplemental Operations

CFR Correction

In Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 60 to 139, revised as of Jan. 1, 1999, page 433, § 121.339 is corrected by inserting the words ''beyond the rated capacity'' between the words ''capacity'' and ''of'' in the last sentence in paragraph (a)(2).

[FR Doc. 99–55531 Filed 9–14–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 173

[Docket No. 99F–0299]

Secondary Direct Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of acidified sodium chlorite solutions as an antimicrobial agent on raw agricultural commodities (RAC's). This action is in response to a petition filed by Alcide Corp.

DATES: This regulation is effective September 15, 1999; written objections and requests for a hearing by October 15, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Martin, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204–0001, 202–418–3074.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of March 3, 1999 (64 FR 10302), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 9A4648) had been filed by Alcide Corp., 8561 154th Ave. NE., Redmond, WA 98052. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulation in § 173.325 to provide for the safe use of aqueous solutions of acidified sodium chlorite as an antimicrobial agent on RAC's.

The petitioner is proposing to limit the use of this additive to RAC's in preparing, packing, or holding of such commodities for commercial purposes, consistent with section 201(q)(1)(B)(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 321(q)(1)(B)(i)), as amended by the Antimicrobial Regulation Technical Corrections Act of 1998 (ARTCA) (Public Law 105–324). The petitioner is not proposing that the additive be intended for use for any application under section 201(q)(1)(B)(i)(I), (q)(1)(B)(i)(II), or (q)(1)(B)(i)(III) of the act, which use would be subject to regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a pesticide chemical. The proposed use of the additive is to reduce the microbial contamination on RAC's. Under ARTCA, the use of acidified sodium chlorite solutions as an antimicrobial agent on RAC's in preparing, packing, or holding of such RAC's for commercial purposes, consistent with section 201(q)(1)(B)(i) of the act, and not otherwise included within the definition of ''pesticide chemical'' under section 201(q)(1)(B)(i)(I), (q)(1)(B)(i)(II), or (q)(1)(B)(i)(III), is subject to regulation by FDA as a food additive.

Although this use of acidified sodium chloride solutions as an antimicrobial agent on raw agricultural commodities is regulated under section 409 of the act (21 U.S.C. 348) as a food additive, the intended use may nevertheless be subject to regulation as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Therefore, manufacturers intending to market acidified sodium chlorite solutions for such use should contact the EPA to determine whether this use requires a pesticide registration under FIFRA.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. Based on this information, the agency concludes that the proposed use of the additive is safe, that the additive will achieve its intended technical effect, and, therefore, that the regulation in § 173.325 should be amended as set forth below.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the contact person listed above. As provided in § 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

In the notice of filing, FDA gave interested parties an opportunity to submit comments on the petitioner's environmental assessment. FDA received no comments in response to that notice.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

This final rule contains no collection of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 is not required.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before October 15, 1999, file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 173

Food additives.

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, 21 CFR part 173 is amended as follows:

PART 173—SECONDARY DIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES PERMITTED IN FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 173 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348.

2. Section 173.325 is amended by redesignating paragraph (e) as paragraph (f) and by adding new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 173.325 Acidified sodium chlorite solutions.

* * * * *

(e) The additive is used as an antimicrobial agent on raw agricultural commodities in the preparing, packing, or holding of the food for commercial purposes, consistent with section 201(q)(1)(B)(i) of the act, and not applied for use under section 201(q)(1)(B)(i)(I), (q)(1)(B)(i)(II), or (q)(1)(B)(i)(III) of the act, in accordance with current industry standards of good manufacturing practice. Applied as a dip or a spray, the additive is used at levels that result in chlorite concentrations of 500 to 1200 parts per million (ppm), in combination with any GRAS acid at levels sufficient to achieve a pH of 2.3 to 2.9. Treatment of the raw agricultural commodities with acidified sodium chlorite solutions shall be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking, or canning.

* * * * *

Dated: September 8, 1999.

L. Robert Lake,

Director, Office of Policy, Planning and Strategic Initiatives, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 99–23969 Filed 9–14–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 CFR Part 1308

[DEA–182F]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Zaleplon Into Schedule IV

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: With the issuance of this final rule, the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) places the substance, zaleplon, including its salts, into Schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). As a result of this rule, the regulatory controls and criminal sanctions of Schedule IV will be applicable to the manufacture, distribution, importation and exportation of zaleplon and products containing zaleplon.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 15, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Zaleplon is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant that will be marketed under the trade name SONATA™ for the short-term treatment of insomnia.

On March 31, 1999, the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), sent the Deputy Administrator of DEA letter recommending that zaleplon, and its salts, be placed into Schedule IV of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*). Enclosed with the March 31, 1999, letter was a document prepared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) entitled ''Basis for the Recommendation for Control of Zaleplon in Schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).'' The document contained a review of the factors which the CSA requires the Secretary to consider [21 U.S.C. 811 (b)].

The correspondence from the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General to the DEA dated March 31, 1999, confirmed that FDA had determined that the New Drug Application (NDA) for zaleplon was ''approvable'' and had issued an approvable letter to the NDA sponsor on January 6, 1999. According to the March 31, 1999, letter from DHHS, ''upon full approval of the NDA, zaleplon will have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.''

After a review of the available data, including the DHHS recommendation,