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.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 14 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 incorporated 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 6002 The Class E airspace areas designated as a surface area for an airport.

* * * * *

AGL MI E2 Escanaba, MI [Revised]

Escanaba, Delta County Airport, MI
(Lat. 45°43′18″N., long. 87°05′40″W.)
Escanaba VORTAC
(Lat. 45°43′21″N., long. 87°05′23″W.)

Within a 4.2-mile radius of the Escanaba VORTAC, and within 2.6 miles each side of the Escanaba VORTAC 007 radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7.4 miles northeast, and within 2.6 miles each side of the Escanaba VORTAC 101 radial, extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7.4 miles east, and within 2.6 miles each side of the Escanaba VORTAC 266 radial extending from the 4.2-mile radius to 7 miles west of the VORTAC.

* * * * *

Issued in Des Plaines, Illinois on August 26, 1996.

Peter H. Salmon,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division.

[FR Doc. 96–22945 Filed 9–6–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1615 and 1616

Standards for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 Through 6X and 7 Through 14; Stay of Enforcement

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Extension of stay of enforcement.

SUMMARY: The Commission announces that it is extending the stay of enforcement of the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 Through 6X and the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 Through 14 in all cases involving garments currently used or likely to be used as sleepwear if those garments are skin-tight or nearly skin-tight, similar in design, material, and fit to underwear, and labeled as ''underwear.''

EFFECTIVE DATE: This stay of enforcement first published at 58 FR 4078, January 13, 1993, which became effective January 13, 1993, and was extended at 59 FR 53584, October 25, 1994, and will continue until March 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia A. Fairall, Office of Compliance, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington D.C. 20207; telephone: (301) 504–0400, extension 1369.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of January 13, 1993 (4078), the Commission published a notice to announce a stay of enforcement of the flammability standards for children's sleepwear. In that notice, the Commission announced that it would not enforce the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 0 Through 6X (16 CFR Part 1615) or the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 Through 14 (16 CFR Parts 1616) in cases involving garments used by children for sleeping which are: (1) skin-tight or nearly skin-tight; (2) manufactured from fabrics such as rib knit, interlock knit, or waffle knit; (3) relatively free of ornamentation; and (4) labeled and marketed as ''underwear.'' On the same date, the Commission published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to begin a proceeding to consider whether the children's sleepwear standards should be amended to exempt tight-fitting sleepwear garments, and garments in infant sizes. See 58 FR 4111.

In the Federal Register of October 25, 1994 (59 FR 53584), the Commission announced that it was extending the stay of enforcement of the children's sleepwear flammability standards until further notice. On the same date, the Commission published proposed amendments of the sleepwear flammability standards to exempt tight-fitting sleepwear garments and some infant garments from the requirements of those standards. See 59 FR 53616.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register, the Commission has issued final amendments to exempt certain tight-fitting garments and garments sized for children nine months of age or younger from the requirements of the children's sleepwear flammability standards. These amendments become effective January 1, 1997.

By publication of this notice, the Commission is also extending until March 9, 1998 the stay of enforcement issued on January 13, 1993, and continued on October 25, 1994. Garments covered by this stay must meet applicable requirements of the Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles (16 CFR part 1610) and the Standard for the Flammability of Vinyl Plastic Film (16 CFR part 1611).

Dated: August 29, 1996.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Deputy Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 96–22713 Filed 9–6–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 249

[Release No. 34–37632; File No. S7–2–95]

RIN 3235–AG25

Form BD Amendments

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Final rule: Suspension of compliance date for Form BD amendments.

SUMMARY: The Securities and Exchange Commission is suspending the compliance date for recent amendments to Form BD, the uniform broker-dealer registration form under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as it applies to filings made by all registered broker-dealers and broker-dealer applicants.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date for amendments to Form BD adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12, 1996 and published on July 18,

1996 (61 FR 37357) remains August 19, 1996. Effective September 9, 1996, the compliance date with respect to these amendments to Form BD is suspended. The Commission will publish in the Federal Register a document notifying the public of a new compliance date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Glenn J. Jessee, Special Counsel, (202) 942–0073, Office of Chief Counsel, Division of Market Regulation, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Mail Stop 5–10, Washington, D.C. 20549.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 12, 1996, the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') adopted amendments to Form BD,[1] the uniform application form for broker-dealer registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.[2] As discussed in the Adopting Release, the use of Form BD, as amended on July 12, 1996, is intended to coincide with the implementation of the redesigned Central Registration Depository (''CRD''), a computer system operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (''NASD'') that maintains registration information regarding broker-dealers and their registered personnel. Among other things, the redesigned CRD system will allow broker-dealers to file Form BD electronically.

The implementation of the redesigned CRD is being accomplished in phases. On May 20, 1996, the NASD began a two-month test of the system with the voluntary participation of several NASD member firms and one service bureau. Following completion of the test, it was expected that on July 29, 1996, broker-dealers participating in the test would begin filing all of their registration and licensing information electronically with the redesigned CRD on a pilot basis. Then, on September 9, 1996, it was expected that the NASD would begin Phase I of the implementation of the redesigned CRD system, at which time registered broker-dealers and broker-dealer applicants would be required to begin using Form BD, as amended on July 12, 1996. The test of the redesigned CRD system that began on May 20, however, revealed that additional changes are needed in the software that will be used by broker-dealers to make electronic filings and that broker-dealers need more time to prepare their internal operations and infrastructure to support electronic filing. As a result, the NASD has determined to delay further implementation of the redesigned CRD system until early in 1997.

Because of this delay, the Commission is suspending the compliance date for Form BD, as amended on July 12, 1996, for all registered broker-dealers and broker-dealer applicants. Accordingly, broker-dealers and broker-dealer applicants should continue to use Form BD, as revised November 16, 1992. At such time as another date for the start of Phase I is determined, the Commission expects that it will set appropriate compliance dates for the amendments to Form BD and publish a document in the Federal Register notifying the public of such compliance dates.

Dated: September 4, 1996.

By the Commission.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–22939 Filed 9–6–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010–01–P

[1] 17 CFR 240.15b1–1; 17 CFR 249.501.

[2] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 37431 (Jul. 12, 1996), 61 FR 37357 (Jul. 18, 1996) (''Adopting Release'').

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 606 and 610

[Docket No. 91N–0152]

RIN 0910–AA05

Current Good Manufacturing Practices for Blood and Blood Components: Notification of Consignees Receiving Blood and Blood Components at Increased Risk for Transmitting HIV Infection

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the biologics regulations to require that blood establishments (including plasma establishments) prepare and follow written procedures for appropriate action when it is determined that Whole Blood, blood components (including recovered plasma), Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes at increased risk for transmitting human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection have been collected. This final rule requires that when a donor who previously donated blood is tested on a later donation in accordance with the regulations, and tests repeatedly reactive for antibody to HIV, the blood establishment shall perform more specific testing using a licensed test, if available, and notify consignees who received Whole Blood, blood components, Source Plasma or Source Leukocytes from prior collections so that appropriate action is taken. Blood establishments and consignees are required to quarantine previously collected Whole Blood, blood components, Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes from such donors, and if appropriate, notify transfusion recipients.

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) is also issuing a final rule, published elsewhere in this Federal Register, which requires all transfusion services subject to HCFA's conditions of Medicare participation for hospitals to notify transfusion recipients who have received Whole Blood or blood components from a donor whose subsequent donation test results are positive for antibody to HIV (hereinafter referred to as HCFA's final rule). FDA is requiring transfusion services that do not participate in Medicare and are, therefore, not subject to HCFA's final rule, to take steps to notify transfusion recipients.

FDA is taking this action to help ensure the continued safety of the blood supply, and to help ensure that information is provided to consignees of Whole Blood, blood components, Source Plasma and Source Leukocytes and to recipients of Whole Blood and blood components from a donor whose subsequent donation tests positive for antibody to HIV.

DATES: This regulation is effective November 8, 1996. Written comments on the information colelction requirements should be submitted by February 7, 1997.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sharon Carayiannis, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–630), Food and Drug Administration, 1401 Rockville Pike, suite 200N, Rockville, MD 20852–1448, 301–594–3074.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

FDA has implemented an extensive system of donor screening and testing procedures performed by blood establishments before, during, and after donation, to help prevent the transfusion of blood products that are at increased risk for transmitting HIV. HIV is the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a