

NDB, as published in the **Federal Register** on February 22, 1999 (64 FR 8508), **Federal Register** Document 99-4175; page 8509, column three) are corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Corrected]

ACE MO E5 Boonville, MO [Corrected]

On page 8509, in the third column, under Viertel NDB, by correction (lat. 38°57'03" N., long. 92°41'22" W.) to read (lat. 38°56'58" N., long. 92°41'03" W.)

Issued in Kansas City, MO on April 2, 1999.

Christopher R. Blum,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 99-10278 Filed 4-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-5]

Amendment to Class E Airspace; El Dorado, KS; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date and correction.

SUMMARY: This document confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises the Class E airspace at El Dorado, KS, and corrects an error in the airspace designation for Captain Jack Thomas/El Dorado Airport as published in the **Federal Register** February 22, 1999 (64 FR 8507), Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-5.

DATES: The direct final rule published at 64 FR 8507 is effective on 0910 UTC, May 20, 1999.

This correction is effective on May 20, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathy Randolph, Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, ACE-520C, Federal Aviation Administration, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone: (816) 426-3408.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On February 22, 1999, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a direct final rule; request for comments which revises the Class E airspace at El Dorado, KS (FR Docket 99-4176, 64 FR 8507, Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-5). An error was subsequently discovered in the airspace designation for Captain Jack Thomas/El Dorado Airport. This action corrects that error. After careful review of all available information related to the subject presented above,

the FAA has determined that air safety and the public interest require adoption of the rule. The FAA has determined that this correction will not change the meaning of the action nor add any additional burden on the public beyond that already published. This action corrects the airspace designation for the Captain Jack Thomas/El Dorado Airport and confirms the effective date of the direct final rule.

The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking for a non-controversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received with the comment period, the regulation would become effective on May 20, 1999. No adverse comments were received, and thus this notice confirms that this direct final rule will become effective on that date.

Correction to the Direct final rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the airspace designation for Captain Jack Thomas/El Dorado Airport, as published in the **Federal Register** on February 22, 1999 (64 FR 8507), **Federal Register** Document 99-4176; page 8508, column three) is corrected as follows:

§ 71.1 [Corrected]

ACE KS E5 El Dorado, KS [Corrected]

On page 8508, in the third column, line seven, correct the airspace designation by removing the word "south" and adding "southwest."

Issued in Kansas City, MO on April 2, 1999.

Christopher R. Blum,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 99-10277 Filed 4-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1214

Use of Small Self-Contained Payloads

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: NASA is removing its rule on use of small self-contained payloads. This rule, in effect since August 31, 1992, revised the prices for standard launch support of Small Self-Contained Payloads (SSCP), as well as clarified and amended other features of the SSCP policy. It addressed conditions of use of the space shuttle, reimbursement policy,

flight schedule and reflight, patent and data rights, among other things. NASA plans to issue a new policy whereby domestic educational institutions will have priority ranking in the manifest process.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lynda Cywanowicz, 202-358-1673.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rule removed in this document was originally published at 45 FR 73023, November 4, 1980, and was codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 14 CFR part 1214, subpart 1214.9. The proposed new policy will be separately published in the **Federal Register**, for notice and comment, before becoming a final rule.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1214

Government employees, Government procurement, Security measures, Space transportation, and exploration.

Daniel S. Goldin,

Administrator.

Accordingly, NASA amends 14 CFR chapter V as follows:

PART 1214—SPACE SHUTTLE

1. The authority citation for part 1214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 203, Public Law 85-568, 72 Stat. 429, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2473).

Subpart 1214.9—[Removed and Reserved]

2. Subpart 1214.9, consisting of §§ 1214.900 through 1214.912, is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 99-9896 Filed 4-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1214

Special Policy on Small Self-Contained Payloads (SSCP's) By Domestic Educational Institutions

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: NASA is removing its rule on special policy on small, self-contained payloads (SSCP's) by domestic educational institutions. This rule, in effect since December 21, 1992, offered lower prices, relative to other users, for standard launch services for SSCP's sponsored by domestic educational institutions that agreed to certain provisions and could meet certain criteria. NASA plans to issue a new policy to reduce further the price for SSCP standard launch services for

qualifying domestic educational institutions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lynda Cywanowicz, 202-358-1673.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rule removed in this document was originally published at 57 FR 61794, December 29, 1992, and was codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 14 CFR part 1214, subpart 1214.10. The proposed new policy will be published separately in the **Federal Register**, for notice and comment, before becoming a final rule.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 1214

Government employees, Government procurement, Security measures, space transportation, and exploration.

Daniel S. Goldin,
Administrator.

Accordingly, NASA amends 14 CFR chapter V as follows:

PART 1214—SPACE SHUTTLE

1. The authority citation for part 1214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 203, Public Law 85-568, 72 Stat. 429, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2473).

Subpart 1214.10—[Removed and Reserved]

2. Subpart 1214.10, consisting of §§ 1214.1000 through 1214.1004, is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 99-9895 Filed 4-22-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 184

[Docket No. 84G-0257]

Carbohydrase and Protease Enzyme Preparations Derived From *Bacillus Subtilis* or *Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens*; Affirmation of GRAS Status as Direct Food Ingredients

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is affirming that carbohydrase enzyme preparations derived from either *Bacillus subtilis* or *B. amyloliquefaciens* and protease enzyme preparations derived from either *B. subtilis* or *B. amyloliquefaciens* are generally recognized as safe (GRAS)

for use as direct food ingredients. This action is a partial response to a petition filed by the Ad Hoc Enzyme Technical Committee (now the Enzyme Technical Association).

DATES: The regulation is effective April 23, 1999. The Director of the Office of the **Federal Register** approves the incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 of certain publications listed in 21 CFR 184.1148 and 184.1150, effective April 23, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda S. Kahl, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-206), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-418-3101.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

In accordance with the procedures described in § 170.35 (21 CFR 170.35), the Ad Hoc Enzyme Technical Committee (now the Enzyme Technical Association), c/o Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1127 Myrtle St., Elkhart, IN 46514, submitted a petition (GRASP 3G0016) requesting that the following enzyme preparations be affirmed as GRAS for use in food: (1) Animal-derived enzyme preparations: Catalase (bovine liver); lipase, animal; pepsin; rennet; rennet, bovine; and trypsin; (2) plant-derived enzyme preparations: Bromelain; malt; and papain; (3) microbially-derived enzyme preparations: Lipase, catalase, glucose oxidase, and carbohydrase from *Aspergillus niger*, var.; mixed carbohydrase and protease from *Bacillus subtilis*, var.; carbohydrase from *Rhizopus oryzae*; and carbohydrase from *Saccharomyces* species.

FDA published a notice of filing of this petition in the **Federal Register** of April 12, 1973 (38 FR 9256), and gave interested persons an opportunity to

submit comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. The petition was amended by notices published in the **Federal Register** of June 12, 1973 (38 FR 15471), proposing affirmation that microbially-derived enzyme preparations (carbohydrase, lipase, and protease) from *A. oryzae* are GRAS for use in food; in the **Federal Register** of August 29, 1984 (49 FR 34305), proposing affirmation that the enzyme preparations ficin, obtained from species of the genus *Ficus* (fig tree), and pancreatin, obtained from bovine and porcine pancreas, are GRAS for use in food; in the **Federal Register** of June 23, 1987 (52 FR 23607), proposing affirmation that the protease enzyme preparation from *A. niger* is GRAS for use in food; and in the **Federal Register** of August 5, 1996 (61 FR 40648), proposing affirmation that carbohydrase and protease enzyme preparations from *B. amyloliquefaciens* are GRAS for use in food. In the June 23, 1987, notice, FDA also noted the petitioner's assertion that pectinase enzyme preparation from *A. niger* and lactase enzyme preparation from *A. niger* are included under carbohydrase enzyme preparation from *A. niger*, and that invertase enzyme preparation from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and lactase enzyme preparation from *Kluyveromyces marxianus* are both included under carbohydrase enzyme preparation from species of the genus *Saccharomyces*. The agency further noted that, therefore, pectinase enzyme preparation from *A. niger*, lactase enzyme preparation from *A. niger*, invertase enzyme preparation from *S. cerevisiae*, and lactase enzyme preparation from *K. marxianus* were to be considered part of the petition. Interested persons were given an opportunity to submit comments to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) on each amendment.

After the petition was filed, the agency published, as part of its comprehensive safety review of GRAS substances, two GRAS affirmation regulations that covered three of the enzyme preparations from animal and plant sources included in the petition. These two regulations are: (1) § 184.1685 *Rennet* (animal derived) (21 CFR 184.1685), which was published in the **Federal Register** of November 7, 1983 (48 FR 51151) and includes the petitioned enzyme preparations rennet and bovine rennet; and (2) § 184.1585 *Papain* (21 CFR 184.1585), which was published in the **Federal Register** of October 21, 1983 (48 FR 48805). Thus,