

“Keep out of eyes,” which may be omitted), and (f)(1)(vi) apply.

(d) *Directions.* The labeling of the product states, under the heading “directions,” directions that conform to the directions established for each ingredient in the directions sections of the applicable OTC drug monographs, unless otherwise stated in this paragraph. When the time intervals or age limitations for administration of the individual ingredients differ, the directions for the combination product may not contain any dosage that exceeds those established for any individual ingredient in the applicable OTC drug monograph(s), and may not provide for use by any age group lower than the highest minimum age limit established for any individual ingredient. For permitted combinations containing a sunscreen and a skin protectant identified in § 352.20(b), the directions for sunscreens in § 352.52(d) should be used. For products marketed as a lip protectant or lipstick, § 352.52(d)(4) applies.

■ 14. Part 352 is stayed until further notice.

Dated: May 16, 2003.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 03–13751 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 510 and 524

New Animal Drugs; Change of Sponsor

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect a change of sponsor for an approved new animal drug application (NADA) from Combe, Inc., to Farnham Companies, Inc.

DATES: This rule is effective June 4, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David R. Newkirk, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–100), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–6967; e-mail: dnewkirk@cvm.fda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Combe, Inc., 1101 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604, has informed FDA that it has transferred ownership of, and

all rights and interest in, NADA 5–236 for SULFODENE Medication for Dogs to Farnam Companies, Inc., 301 West Osborn, Phoenix, AZ 85013–3928. Accordingly, the agency is amending the regulations in 21 CFR 524.1376 to reflect the transfer of ownership.

Following this change of sponsorship, Combe, Inc., is no longer the sponsor of any approved application. Accordingly, § 510.600(c) is being amended to remove the entries for Combe, Inc.

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.

List of Subjects

21 CFR Part 510

Administrative practice and procedure, Animal drugs, Labeling, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

21 CFR Part 524

Animal drugs.

■ Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR parts 510 and 524 are amended as follows:

PART 510—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

■ 1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 510 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 353, 360b, 371, 379e.

§ 510.600 [Amended].

■ 2. Section 510.600 *Names, addresses, and drug labeler codes of sponsors of approved applications* is amended in the table in paragraph (c)(1) by removing the entry for “Combe, Inc.” and in the table in paragraph (c)(2) by removing the entry for “011509”.

PART 524—OPHTHALMIC AND TOPICAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

■ 3. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 524 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

§ 524.1580b [Amended]

■ 4. Section 524.1376 2–*Mercaptobenzothiazole solution* is amended in paragraph (b) by removing “011509” and by adding in its place “No. 017135”.

Dated: May 19, 2003.

Steven D. Vaughn,

Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.
[FR Doc. 03–14107 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9048]

Guidance Under Section 1502; Suspension of Losses on Certain Stock Dispositions; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document corrects temporary regulations (TD 9048), which was published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, March 14, 2003 (68 FR 12287). The temporary regulations redetermine the basis of stock of a subsidiary member of a consolidated group immediately prior to certain transfers of such stock and certain deconsolidations of a subsidiary member and also suspend certain losses recognized on the disposition of stock of a subsidiary member.

DATES: This correction is effective on March 14, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aimee K. Meacham at (202) 622–7530 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The temporary regulations that are the subject of this correction are under section 1502 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Need for Correction

As published, TD 9048 contains an error which may prove to be misleading and is in need of clarification.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Correction of Publication

■ Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 1 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *

■ **Par. 2.** Section 1.1502–35T is amended by:

- 1. Removing the word “or” at the end of paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(B).
- 2. Removing the word “or” at the end of paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C).
- 3. Adding the word “or” at the end of paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D).
- 4. Adding new paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(E) to read as follows:

§ 1.1502–35T Transfers of subsidiary member stock and deconsolidations of subsidiary members (temporary).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) * * *

(ii) * * *

(E) The deconsolidation of the subsidiary member results from a termination of the group.

* * * * *

Cynthia E. Grigsby,

Chief, Regulations Unit, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 03–14062 Filed 6–3–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP San Francisco Bay 03–010]

RIN 1625–AA00

Security Zone; Suisun Bay, Concord, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone in the navigable waters of the United States adjacent to the Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO), California (formerly United States Naval Weapons Center Concord, California). The need for this security zone is based on recent terrorist actions against the United States and for national security reasons to protect the public and areas surrounding MOTCO from potential terrorist attacks. The security zone will prohibit all persons and vessels from entering, transiting through or anchoring within a portion of the Suisun Bay surrounding MOTCO unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP), or his designated representative.

DATES: This regulation is effective from 7 a.m. PDT on May 29, 2003 to 11:59 p.m. PDT on June 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [COTP San Francisco Bay 03–010] and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, Coast Guard Island, Alameda, California 94501, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Doug Ebberts, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, at (510) 437–3073.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. This action was taken at the request of the United States Army and is a joint military operation with the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard. This temporary security zone is necessary to safeguard the MOTCO terminal and the surrounding property from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, criminal actions, or other causes of similar nature. This zone is also necessary to protect military operations from compromise and interference. Additionally, the threat of maritime attacks is real as evidenced by the October 2002 attack of a tank vessel off the coast of Yemen and the continuing threat to U.S. assets as described in the President's finding in Executive Order 13273 of August 21, 2002 (67 FR 56215, September 3, 2002) that the security of the U.S. is endangered by the September 11, 2001 attacks and that such disturbances continue to endanger the international relations of the United States. *See also Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks* (67 FR 58317, September 13, 2002); *Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect To Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, Or Support Terrorism* (67 FR 59447, September 20, 2002).

Additionally, a Maritime Advisory was issued to: *Operators of U.S. Flag and Effective U.S. controlled Vessels and other Maritime Interests*, detailing the current threat of attack, MARAD 02–07 (October 10, 2002). As a result, this security zone is needed for national security reasons to protect the United States and more specifically the people, ports, waterways, and properties of the Port Chicago and Suisun Bay areas. Any delay in implementing this rule would be contrary to the public interest since immediate action is necessary to ensure

the protection of all cargo vessels, their crews, the public and national security.

Furthermore, in order to protect the interests of national security, the Coast Guard is promulgating this temporary regulation to provide for the safety and security of operations in the navigable waters of the United States. As a result, the establishment and enforcement of this security zone is a function directly involved in, and necessary to military operations. Also, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** for the same reasons outlined above.

Background and Purpose

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and Flight 93, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has issued several warnings concerning the potential for additional terrorist attacks within the United States. In addition, the ongoing hostilities in Afghanistan and the conflict in Iraq have made it prudent for U.S. ports to be on a higher state of alert because Al-Qaeda and other organizations have declared an ongoing intention to conduct armed attacks on U.S. interests worldwide.

In its effort to thwart terrorist activity, the Coast Guard has increased safety and security measures on U.S. ports and waterways. As part of the Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99–399), Congress amended section 7 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA), 33 U.S.C. 1226, to allow the Coast Guard to take actions, including the establishment of security and safety zones, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism against individuals, vessels, or public or commercial structures. The Coast Guard also has authority to establish security zones pursuant to the Act of June 15, 1917, as amended by the Magnuson Act of August 9, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*) and implementing regulations promulgated by the President in subparts 6.01 and 6.04 of part 6 of title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

In this particular rulemaking, to address the aforementioned security concerns, United States Army officials have requested that the Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay, California establish a temporary security zone in the navigable waters of the United States surrounding the Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO), California, to safeguard vessels, cargo and crew engaged in military operations.