Revision level page number	Shown on page	Date shown on page
1, 3	1	June 18, 1996.
2, 4, 5	Original	May 23, 1996.

This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from AI(R) American Support, Inc., 13850 Mclearen Road, Herndon, Virginia 20171. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 5: The subject of this AD is addressed in British airworthiness directive 002–05–96.

(f) This amendment becomes effective on April 23, 1998.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 10, 1998.

Darrell M. Pederson,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 98–6759 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 556

Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs In Food; Carbadox

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 a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Pfizer, Inc. The supplemental NADA provides for a revised tolerance for residues of carbadox used in Type A medicated articles to make Type C medicated swine feeds.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 19, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lynn G. Friedlander, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–151), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–0675.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pfizer, Inc., 235 East 42d St., New York, NY 10017, is sponsor of NADA 41–061 that provides for the use of Mecadox® 10 (carbadox) Type A medicated articles used to make Type C medicated swine feeds used for control of swine dysentery, control of bacterial swine enteritis, increased rate of weight gain, and improved feed efficiency. The sponsor filed a supplemental NADA that provides for a revised finite tolerance for residues of carbadox and its metabolites in edible swine tissues. The supplement is approved as of January 30, 1998, and the regulations are revised in § 556.100 (21 CFR 556.100) to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

A tolerance for no residues of carbadox or its metabolites and the method to determine said residues in the edible swine tissues had been previously established. Because better and more accurate regulatory procedures are found in general use, the analytical procedure is no longer codified. At this time, the method of analysis is removed and a finite tolerance for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) is established by amending § 556.100.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(iii)), approval of this supplement qualifies for 3 years of marketing exclusivity beginning January 30, 1998, because the supplement contains substantial evidence of effectiveness of the drug involved, studies of animal safety or, in the case of food producing animals, human food safety studies (other than bioequivalence or residue studies) required for approval of the supplement and conducted or sponsored by the applicant. Exclusivity applies only to the new tolerance as established by human food safety studies (total residue depletion and metabolism) which are summarized in the freedom of information summary.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(1) 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.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 556

Animal drugs, Foods.

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 part 556 is amended as follows:

PART 556—TOLERANCES FOR RESIDUES OF NEW ANIMAL DRUGS IN FOOD

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 556 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 342, 360b, 371.

2. Section 556.100 is revised to read as follows:

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

Dated: February 26, 1998.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 98–7057 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

22 CFR Part 514

Exchange Visitor Program, Insurance Coverage

AGENCY: United States Information Agency.

ACTION: Notice to sponsors of exchange visitor programs.

SUMMARY: In March 1993, the United States Information Agency (''Agency'') published a comprehensive set of final rules governing the exchange visitor program established under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 CFR Part 514.) Section 514.14 establishes requirements regarding health insurance coverage on exchange visitors who come to the United States on the J visa. Those requirements merely establish criteria for insurance coverage on exchange

visitors, and they in no way purport to invalidate, impair or supersede State laws regulating the insurance industry.

DATES: This Notice to Sponsors is effective March 19, 1998.

ADDRESSES: United States Information Agency, Office of the General Counsel, Rulemaking 115, 301 Fourth Street, SW, Room 700, Washington, DC 20547–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William G. Ohlhausen, Assistant General Counsel, United States Information Agency, 301 Fourth Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20547; telephone (202) 619–6972.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The final rules adopted by the Agency in March 1993 include a rule requiring that exchange visitors entering the United States on the J visa be covered by health insurance providing certain minimum coverage levels and that the insurance be underwritten by insurance corporations meeting certain nationally or internationally recognized financial ratings. 22 CFR 514.14. Federal, State or local government agencies, State colleges and universities, public community colleges, and, with Agency permission, non-governmental sponsors, may self-insure. 22 CFR 514.14 (c) and (d).

It has long been established by statute that the business of insurance, and every person engaged therein, is subject to the laws of the State or States in which such business is conducted. Federal law makes it clear that no Act of Congress shall be construed to invalidate, impair or supersede any State law regulating or taxing the business of insurance. [15 U.S.C. 1012 (known as the ''McCarran-Ferguson Act of 1948'') That law allows an exception only with respect to the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts and the Federal Trade Commission Act, and then only to the extent that the insurance business is not regulated by State law.

The Agency's regulation set forth at 22 CFR 514.14 does not purport to regulate the business of insurance, either in the United States or in foreign countries. It merely establishes mandatory minimum levels of coverage on health insurance policies issued to exchange visitors and requires that insurance companies underwriting such policies meet certain minimum financial ratings set by recognized insurance company rating services.

It has come to the Agency's attention that there have been instances where foreign insurance companies and their agents have been conducting business *in* a State or States where they are ''unauthorized,'' i.e., unlicensed or otherwise not meeting the requirements of State law. Merely complying with the Agency's insurance regulation does not permit foreign insurance companies to do business in a State if the conduct of the business is a violation of that State's laws.

Nothing in the foregoing is meant to suggest that exchange visitors are prohibited from obtaining the required insurance coverage in their home country, as long as the policy of insurance and the company from which it is purchased meets USIA's requirements. However, foreign insurance companies and their agents conducting exchange visitor program health insurance business *in* the United States are required to be in compliance with the laws governing the business of insurance in the State or States where such business is being conducted.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 514

Cultural Exchange Programs.

Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J), 1182, 1184, 1258; 22 U.S.C. 1431–1442, 2451–2460; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1997, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 200; E.O. 12048 of 3/27/78, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 168.

Dated: March 13, 1998.

Les Jin,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 98–7065 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8230–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, and 1926

Office of Management and Budget Control Numbers Under Paperwork Reduction Act for Miscellaneous General Industry, Shipyard Employment and Construction Industry Rules and Regulations

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Final rule; amendments and announcements of OMB approval of information collection requirements.

SUMMARY: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is announcing that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently extended the approval for a number of information collection requirements in OSHA's rules and regulations. OSHA sought approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA–95) and, as required by that Act, is announcing the approval numbers and expiration dates for 19 approved requirements. Seventeen of the approvals apply to certification records, records which provide information to verify that certain tests, inspections, or training activities required in parts 1910, 1915, and 1926 have been performed. The other two approvals announce the extension of approval for the collection of information requirements associated with the Safety Testing and Certification requirements and the Construction Industry Fall Protection Plans and Records. OSHA is also correcting the approval number for the certification record associated with Resistance Welding and removing the OMB approval numbers for four provisions no longer subject to approval by OMB under PRA–95.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These amendments are effective March 19, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Bielaski, Office of Regulatory Analysis, Directorate of Policy, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N–3627, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210, telephone (202) 219–8076, ext. 142.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1995, OSHA sought and obtained approval from OMB for 30 provisions in its general industry, shipyard employment and construction industry safety standards (parts 1910, 1915, and 1926) that require employers to prepare, maintain, and sign and date a certification record to verify that certain tests, inspections, maintenance checks or training activities had been performed. These provisions were all combined under one submission to OMB and received approval under one OMB Control Number, 1218–0210. Prior to the expiration of the approvals in late 1997, OSHA sought public comment on its burden hour and cost estimates through a series of **Federal Register** notices requesting public comment. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Agency sought an extension of OMB's approval on 26 of the certification records. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA–95) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), OMB has renewed its approval for these information collection requirements and issued separate OMB approval numbers, some approvals covering more than one provision. Below is a listing of the certification records, the citations they cover, the approval numbers, and the expiration dates for those records. OSHA is amending the tables in 1910.8, 1915.8 and 1926.5, as necessary, to display the new OMB Approval Numbers. The listing also contains the