Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, ILS RWY 9L, Amdt 1
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, VOR/DME RNAV OR GPS RWY 9L, Orig, CANCELLED
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, GPS RWY 27R, Orig, CANCELLED
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, NDB RWY 9L, Amdt 1
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, NDB RWY 27R, Amdt 1
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, RNAV RWY 9L, Orig
Orlando, FL, Orlando Sanford, RNAV RWY 27R, Orig
St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, St. Petersburg-Clearwater Intl, LOC BC RWY 35R, Amdt 5
Belleville, IL, Scott AFB/Midamerica, RNAV RWY 14R, Orig
Belleville, IL, Scott AFB/Midamerica, RNAV RWY 32L, Orig
Nantucket, MA, Nantucket Memorial, LOC BC RWY 6, Amdt 10
Westfield, MA, Barnes Muni, GPS RWY 2, Orig
Westfield, MA, Barnes Muni, GPS RWY 20, Orig
Coldwater, MI, Branch County Memorial, RNAV RWY 6, Orig
Bemidji, MN, Bemidji-Beltrami County, RNAV RWY 31, Orig
Sidney, NY, Sidney Muni, RNAV RWY 25, Orig
Gastonia, NC, Gastonia Muni, GPS RWY 3, Orig, CANCELLED
Gastonia, NC, Gastonia Muni, RNAV RWY 3, Orig
Gastonia, NC, Gastonia Muni, VOR/DME OR GPS–A, Amdt 4
Gastonia, NC, Gastonia Muni, NDB RWY 3, Amdt 9
Bismarck, ND, Bismarck Muni, RNAV RWY 3, Orig
Bismarck, ND, Bismarck Muni, RNAV RWY 21, Orig
North Bend, OR, North Bend Muni, ILS RWY 4, Amdt 6
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, VOR RWY 5, Amdt 10
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, NDB RWY 28, Amdt 23
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, ILS RWY 10, Amdt 4
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, ILS RWY 28, Amdt 28
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, RNAV RWY 5, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, RNAV RWY 10, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, RNAV RWY 28, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Allegheny County, VOR/DME RNAV OR GPS RWY 10, Amdt 6, CANCELLED
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, ILS RWY 10R, Amdt 9
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, ILS RWY 10L, Amdt 24
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, ILS RWY 28R, Amdt 7
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, Converging ILS RWY 28R, Amdt 2
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, ILS RWY 28L, Amdt 7–
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, ILS RWY 32, Amdt 10
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, Converging ILS RWY 32 Amdt 3
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, VOR/DME RWY 14, Amdt 2
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, VOR OR GPS RWY 28L/C, Amdt 5, CANCELLED
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 10R, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 10L, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 10C, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 14, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 28R, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 28L, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 28C, Orig
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh Intl, RNAV RWY 32, Orig
Green Bay, WI, Austin Straubel Intl, ILS RWY 6, Amdt 21

. . . Effective June 15, 2000

Destin, FL, Destin-Fort Walton Beach, NDB RWY 32, Amdt 1

The FAA published an Amendment in Docket No. 29926, Amdt. No. 1975 to Part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (Vol 65 FR No. 38 Page 10006; dated February 25, 2000) under section 97.33 effective April 20, 2000, which is hereby amended as follows:

Saipan Island, MO, Saipan Intl, GPS RWY 25, Amdt 1, should read Saipan Island, MP, Saipan Intl, GPS RWY 25, Amdt 1

The FAA published an amendment in Docket No. 29928, Amdt. No. 1977 to Part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (Vol 65 FR No. 38 Page 10001; dated Friday, February 25, 2000) under sections 97.27 and 97.33 effective April 20, 2000, which is hereby rescinded:

Concord, CA, Buchanan Field, NDB RWY 19R, Amdt 1
Concord, CA, Buchanan Field, GPS RWY 19R, Orig

The FAA published an amendment in Docket No. 29927, Amdt. 1976 to Part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (Vol 65 FR No. 38 Page 10005; dated Friday, February 25, 2000) under section 97.33 effective April 20, 2000, which is hereby rescinded:

Payson, AZ, Payson, GPS–A, Orig.

[FR Doc. 00–6128 Filed 3– 13–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 176

[Docket No. 95F–0065]

Indirect Food Additives: Paper and Paperboard Components

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 polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin for use as a retention aid in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with aqueous and fatty food. This action is in response to a petition filed by BASF Corp.

DATES: This rule is effective March 14, 2000. Submit written objections and requests for a hearing by April 13, 2000.

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: Vivian M. Gilliam, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of April 13, 1995 (60 FR 18845), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 5B4452) had been filed by BASF Corp., 1609 Biddle Ave., Wyandotte, MI 48192. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 176.170 *Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods* (21 CFR 176.170) to provide for the safe use of a polyamide-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin as a component of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty food.

Subsequent to the filing of the petition, the petitioner obtained a new Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number for the additive under the following name: Polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin prepared by reacting hexanedioic acid, *N*-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, (chloromethyl)oxirane, ethyleneimine (aziridine), and polyethylene glycol, partly neutralized with sulfuric acid, CAS Reg. No. 167678–45–7. In this document, polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin will be referred to as the additive.

In its evaluation of the safety of this additive, FDA has reviewed the safety of the additive itself and the chemical impurities that may be present in the additive resulting from its manufacturing process. Although the additive itself has not been shown to cause cancer, it has been found to contain minute amounts of unreacted ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane,

epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine, which are carcinogenic impurities resulting from the manufacture of the additive. Residual amounts of reactants and manufacturing aids, such as ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine are commonly found as contaminants in chemical products, including food additives.

II. Determination of Safety

Under the general safety standard of section 409(c)(3)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 348(c)(3)(A)), a food additive cannot be approved for a particular use unless a fair evaluation of the data available to FDA establishes that the additive is safe for that use. FDA's food additive regulations (21 CFR 170.3(i)) define safe as ''a reasonable certainty in the minds of competent scientists that the substance is not harmful under the intended conditions of use.''

The food additives anticancer, or Delaney, clause of section (409(c)(3)(A)) of the act provides that no food additive shall be deemed safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal. Importantly, however, the Delaney clause applies to the additive itself and not to impurities in the additive. That is, where an additive itself has not been shown to cause cancer, but contains a carcinogenic impurity, the additive is properly evaluated under the general safety standard using risk assessment procedures to determine whether there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the intended use of the additive. (*Scott* v. *FDA*, 728 F.2d 322 (6th Cir. 1984).)

III. Safety of Petitioned Use of the Additive

FDA estimates that the petitioned use of the additive, polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin, will result in exposure to no greater than 650 parts per billion (ppb) of the additive in the daily diet (3 kilograms (kg)) or an estimated daily intake (EDI) of 2.0 milligrams per person per day (mg/p/d) (Ref. 1).

FDA does not ordinarily consider chronic toxicological studies to be necessary to determine the safety of an additive whose use will result in such low exposure levels (Ref. 2), and the agency has not required such testing here. However, the agency has reviewed the available toxicological data on the additive and concludes that the estimated small dietary exposure resulting from the petitioned use of the additive is safe.

FDA has evaluated the safety of this additive under the general safety standard, considering all available data and using risk assessment procedures to estimate the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk presented by ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine, the carcinogenic chemicals that may be present as impurities in the additive. The risk evaluation of ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine has two aspects: (1) Assessment of the exposure to the impurities from the petitioned use of the additive; and (2) extrapolation of the risk observed in the animal bioassay to the conditions of exposure to humans.

A. Ethylene oxide

FDA has estimated the exposure to ethylene oxide from the petitioned use of the additive as a component of paper and paperboard to be no more than 0.7 parts per trillion (pptr) of the daily diet (3 kg), or 2 nanograms (ng)/p/d (Ref. 1). The agency used data from a carcinogenesis bioassay, in female rats, on ethylene oxide conducted by the Institute of Hygiene, University of Mainz, Germany (Ref. 3), to estimate the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from exposure to this chemical resulting from the petitioned use of the additive. The authors reported that the test material caused significantly increased incidence of squamous cell carcinomas of the forestomach and carcinomas in situ of the glandular stomach.

Based on the agency's estimate that exposure to ethylene oxide will not exceed 2 ng/p/d, FDA estimates that the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from the petitioned use of the subject additive is 3.7×10^{-9}, or 3.7 in a billion (Ref. 4). Because of the numerous conservative assumptions used in calculating the exposure estimate, the actual lifetime-averaged individual exposure to ethylene oxide is likely to be substantially less than the estimated exposure, and therefore, the probable lifetime human risk would be less than the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk. Thus, the agency concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm from exposure to ethylene oxide would result from the petitioned use of the additive.

B. 1,4-Dioxane

FDA has estimated the exposure to 1,4-dioxane from the petitioned use of the additive as a component of paper and paperboard to be no more than 31 pptr of the daily diet (3 kg), or 94 ng/p/d (Ref. 1). The agency used data from a carcinogenesis bioassay, in mice and rats, on 1,4-dioxane, conducted by the National Cancer Institute (Ref. 5), to estimate the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from exposure to this chemical resulting from the petitioned use of the additive. The authors reported that the test material induced squamous cell carcinomas of the nasal turbinates in male and female rats, hepatocellular adenomas in female rats, and hepatocellular carcinomas in male and female mice.

Based on the agency's estimate that exposure to 1,4-dioxane will not exceed 94 ng/p/d, FDA estimates that the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from the petitioned use of the subject additive is 3.4×10^{-9}, or 3.4 in a billion (Ref. 4). Because of the numerous conservative assumptions used in calculating the exposure estimate, the actual lifetime-averaged individual exposure to 1,4-dioxane is likely to be substantially less than the estimated exposure, and therefore, the probable lifetime human risk would be less than the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk. Thus, the agency concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm from exposure to 1,4-dioxane would result from the petitioned use of the additive.

C. Epichlorohydrin

FDA has estimated the exposure to epichlorohydrin from the petitioned use of the additive as a component of paper and paperboard to be no more than 1.3 pptr of the daily diet (3 kg), or 4 ng/p/d (Ref. 1). The agency used data from a carcinogenesis bioassay, in male rats, on epichlorohydrin conducted by Konishi et al. (Ref. 6), to estimate the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from exposure to this chemical resulting from the petitioned use of the additive. The authors reported that the test material caused increased incidences of forestomach hyperplasia, papillomas, and carcinomas in the rats.

Based on the agency's estimate that exposure to epichlorohydrin will not exceed 4 ng/p/d, FDA estimates that the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from the petitioned use of the subject additive is 1.9×10^{-10}, or 1.9 in 10 billion (Ref. 4). Because of the numerous conservative assumptions used in calculating the exposure estimate, the actual lifetime-averaged individual exposure to epichlorohydrin is likely to be substantially less than the estimated exposure, and therefore, the probable lifetime human risk would be less than the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk. Thus, the agency concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm from exposure to

epichlorohydrin would result from the petitioned use of the additive.

D. Ethyleneimine

FDA has estimated the exposure to ethyleneimine from the petitioned use of the additive as a component of paper and paperboard to be no more than 0.03 pptr of the daily diet (3 kg), or 0.1 ng/p/d (Ref. 1). The agency used data from a carcinogenesis bioassay, in mice, on ethyleneimine conducted by Innes et al. (Ref. 7), to estimate the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from exposure to ethyleneimine resulting from the petitioned use of the additive. The authors reported that the test material caused significantly increased incidence of lung and liver tumors in both male and female mice.

Based on the agency's estimate that exposure to ethyleneimine will not exceed 0.1 ng/p/d, FDA estimates that the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk from the petitioned use of the subject additive is 3.2×10^{-8}, or 32 in a billion (Ref. 4). Because of the numerous conservative assumptions used in calculating the exposure estimate, the actual lifetime-averaged individual exposure to ethyleneimine is likely to be substantially less than the estimated exposure, and therefore, the probable lifetime human risk would be less than the upper-bound limit of lifetime human risk. Thus, the agency concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm from exposure to ethyleneimine would result from the petitioned use of the additive.

E. Need for Specifications

The agency also has considered whether specifications are necessary to control the amount of ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine as impurities in the polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin. The agency finds that specifications are not necessary for the following reasons: (1) Because of the low level at which ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine may be expected to remain as impurities following production of the additive, the agency would not expect the impurities to become components of food at other than extremely low levels; and (2) the upper-bound limits of lifetime human risk from exposure to ethylene oxide, 1,4-dioxane, epichlorohydrin, and ethyleneimine are very low, 3.7 in a billion, 3.4 in a billion, 1.9 in 10 billion, and 32 in a billion, respectively.

IV. Conclusion

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. Based on this information, the agency concludes that the petitioned use of the additive as a retention aid in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with aqueous and fatty food is safe, and that the additive will achieve its intended technical effect. Therefore, the agency concludes that the regulations in § 176.170 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 information 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.

V. Environmental Impact

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.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

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.

VII. Objections

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections by April 13, 2000. 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 are to be submitted and are to 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.

VIII. References

The following references have been placed on display in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

1. Memorandum from the Chemistry Review Team (HFS–246) to the Division of Petition Control (HFS–215) entitled ''FAP 5B4452, BASF Corp. Polyamide-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin, Polymin SKA, as a retention agent in the production of paper. Memorandum of correction,'' dated October 22, 1997.

2. Kokoski, C. J., ''Regulatory Food Additive Toxicology,'' in *Chemical Safety Regulation and Compliance*, edited by F. Homburger, J. K. Marquis, and published by S. Karger, New York, NY, pp. 24–33, 1985.

3. Dunkelberg, H., ''Carcinogenicity of Ethylene Oxide and 1,2-Propylene Oxide Upon Intragastric Administration to Rats,'' *British Journal of Cancer*, 46: pp. 924–933, 1982.

4. Memorandum from the Division of Petition Control (HFS–215) to the Executive Secretary, Quantitative Risk Assessment Committee (QRAC) (HFS–308) entitled ''Estimation of upper-bound limit of lifetime risk from ethyleneimine (EI), epichlorohydrin (ECH), ethylene oxide (EO), and 1,4-dioxane (DX), FAP 5B4452 (BASF Corp.),'' dated October 5, 1999.

5. ''Bioassay of 1,4-Dioxane for Possible Carcinogenicity,'' National Cancer Institute, NCI–CG–TR–80, 1978.

6. Konishi, Y. et al., ''Forestomach Tumors Induced by Orally Administered Epichlorohydrin in Male Wistar Rats,'' *Gann* 71:922–923, 1980.

7. Innes, J. R. M. et al., ''Bioassay of Pesticide and Industrial Chemicals for Tumorigenicity in Mice: A Preliminary Note,'' *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 42, No. 6, 1101–14, 1969.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 176

Food additives, Food packaging.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 176 is amended as follows:

PART 176—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: PAPER AND PAPERBOARD COMPONENTS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 176 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 346, 348, 379e.

2. Section 176.170 is amended in the table in paragraph (a)(5) by alphabetically adding an entry under the headings ''List of Substances'' and ''Limitations'' to read as follows:

§ 176.170 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(5) * * *

List of Substances	Limitations
* * *	* * * *
Polyamidoamine-ethyleneimine-epichlorohydrin resin prepared by reacting hexanedioic acid, *N*-(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, (chloromethyl)oxirane, ethyleneimine (aziridine), and polyethylene glycol, partly neutralized with sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No. 167678–45–7).	For use only as a retention aid employed prior to the sheet-forming operation in the manufacture of paper and paperboard at a level not to exceed 0.12 percent resin by weight of the finished dry paper or paperboard.
* * *	* * * *

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Dated: March 3, 2000.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 00–6116 Filed 3–13–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 640

[Docket No. 98N–0608]

Revision of Requirements Applicable to Albumin (Human), Plasma Protein Fraction (Human), and Immune Globulin (Human); Confirmation in Part and Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation in part and technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming in part the direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of May 14, 1999 (64 FR 26282). The direct final rule amends the biologics regulations by removing, revising, or updating specific regulations applicable to blood derivative products to be more consistent with current practices and to remove unnecessary or outdated requirements. FDA is confirming the provisions for which no significant adverse comments were received. The agency received significant adverse comments on certain provisions and is hereby amending Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations to reinstate the former provisions. In addition, FDA is correcting the precision of the value for protein concentration that was inadvertently omitted from the codified section of the direct final rule.

DATES: The effective date for the amendments to the sections published in the **Federal Register** of May 14, 1999 (64 FR 26282), and listed in table 1 of this document, is confirmed as September 27, 1999. The amendments to §§ 640.81(e) and (f), 640.92(a), and 640.102(e) are effective March 14, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nathaniel L. Geary, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–17), Food and Drug Administration, 1401 Rockville Pike, suite 200N, Rockville, MD 20852–1448, 301–827–6210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA solicited comments concerning the direct final rule for a 75-day period ending July 28, 1999. FDA stated that the effective date of the direct final rule would be September 27, 1999, 60 days after the end of the comment period, unless any significant adverse comment was submitted to FDA during the comment period. FDA also stated that if a significant adverse comment applies to an amendment, paragraph, or section of the rule and that provision can be severed from the remainder of the rule, FDA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not subjects of significant adverse comments.

Thus, FDA is confirming in part the direct final rule (sections listed in table 1 of this document) effective September 27, 1999.

TABLE 1

21 CFR	Action
640.80(a) and (b)	Revised
640.81(c)	Revised
640.82(a) and (c)	Revised heading
640.82(d) and (e)	Revised
640.84	Revised introductory paragraph
640.84(a)	Removed introductory text
640.84(b)	Removed
640.84(a)(1) through (a)(4)	Redesignated as paragraphs (a) through (d)
640.84 new paragraphs (a) and (d)	Revised
640.90(a) and (b)	Revised
640.91(b)(2), (c), (e), and (f)	Revised
640.92(a)	Revised
640.92(c)	Revised heading
640.92(d) and (e)	Revised