

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION****13 CFR Part 122****Business Loans—Export Loans**

**AGENCY:** Small Business Administration (SBA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Under this final rule, SBA is implementing certain provisions of the "Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994", enacted on October 22, 1994, which are relevant to its guaranteed lending programs with respect to export revolving line of credit loans (ERLC) and international trade loans. With respect to ERLC loans, the rule deletes the present regulatory provision limiting such loans to a maturity of three years. In addition, the regulation also provides that SBA may guarantee standby letters of credit issued in connection with ERLC lending. With respect to international trade loans, the rule increases the percentage of the loan which SBA may guarantee from 85 percent to 90 percent. Under the rule, up to \$750,000 (instead of \$250,000) of an international trade loan could be used for working capital, supplies or ERLC financing.

**EFFECTIVE DATES:** This rule is effective January 23, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** John R. Cox, 202/205-6490.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pub. L. 103-403 was enacted on October 22, 1994 (1994 legislation). Because this final rule is amending the regulations to reflect literal statutory changes made by the 1994 legislation, SBA is publishing this final rule without opportunity for prior public comment pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A). However, SBA solicits and will consider any comments it receives with respect to this final rule in making adjustments to the ERLC program.

Consistent with section 209 of the 1994 legislation, section 122.54-1 of SBA's regulations (13 CFR § 122.54-1), which sets forth the policy concerning ERLC loans, is amended to eliminate the limitation on the term of those loans to three years. This means that, because of the 1994 legislation, ERLC loans may now be made with maturity periods in excess of three years. Section 209 of the 1994 legislation also authorizes SBA to guarantee standby letters of credit issued in connection with export revolving lines of credit, and § 122.54-1 is amended to reflect this statutory change.

With respect to international trade loans, consistent with § 211 of the 1994

legislation, section 122.57-3 of SBA's regulations (13 CFR § 122.57-3) is amended by substituting a 90 percent SBA guaranty in lieu of the former 85 percent guaranty. In addition, to reflect section 210 of the 1994 legislation, section 122.57-3 is further amended to allow up to \$750,000 (increased from the present \$250,000) of an international trade loan to be used for working capital, supplies or ERLC financing. Thus, under this final rule, SBA is authorized to provide greater assistance to borrowers engaged in international trade by providing an increased guaranty, and the small business concern may obtain additional benefits because it may apply a larger portion of its loan for working capital, supplies and ERLC financing.

**Compliance With Executive Orders 12612, 12778 and 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, et seq. and the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35**

For purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, SBA certifies that this final rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

SBA certifies that this final rule does not constitute a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866, since the change is not likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.

SBA certifies that the final rule does not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements which would be subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

This final rule does not have federalism implications warranting the preparation of a Federalism Assessment in accordance with Executive Order 12612.

For purposes of Executive Order 12778, SBA certifies that this final rule is drafted, to the extent practicable, in accordance with the standards set forth in section 2 of that Order.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs, No. 59.012)

**List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 122**

Exports, Loan programs—business, Small businesses.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5(b)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6)), SBA amends part 122, chapter I, title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

**PART 122—BUSINESS LOANS**

1. The authority citation for part 122 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 15 U.S.C. 634(b)(6), 636(a), 636(m).

2. Section 122.54-1 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 122.54-1 Policy.**

The Act authorizes a revolving line of credit for export purposes generally including, but not limited to, the development of foreign markets. SBA may guarantee standby letters of credit issued in connection with revolving lines of credit for export purposes.

3. Section 122.57-3 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 122.57-3 Amount and percentage of loan guaranty.**

A guaranty commitment made by SBA pursuant to section 7(a)(16) of the Act shall not exceed 90 percent of the amount of the loan. Such guaranty commitment by SBA shall not exceed \$1,250,000, of which not more than \$750,000 may be used for working capital, supplies, or financings for export revolving lines of credit under § 122.54. The aggregate amount of \$1,250,000 available from the business loan and investment fund under this section shall be reduced by any other financing from SBA pursuant to section 7(a) of the Act.

Dated: December 21, 1994.

**Philip Lader,**  
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95-1503 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**14 CFR Part 95**

[Docket No. 28028; Amdt. No. 386]

**IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This amendment adopts miscellaneous amendments to the required IFR (instrument flight rules) altitudes and changeover points for certain Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes for which a minimum or maximum en route authorized IFR altitude is prescribed. This regulatory action is needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace under instrument conditions in the affected areas.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 0901 UTC, February 2, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul J. Best, Flight Procedures Standards Branch (AFS-420), Technical Programs Division, Flight Standards Service Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20591; telephone: (202) 267-8277.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This amendment to part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) amends, suspends, or revokes IFR altitudes governing the operation of all aircraft in flight over a specified route or any portion of that route, as well as the changeover points (COPs) for Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes as prescribed in part 95. The specified IFR altitudes, when used in conjunction with the prescribed changeover points for those routes, ensure navigation aid coverage that is adequate for safe flight operations and free of frequency interference. The reasons and circumstances that create the need for this amendment involve matters of flight safety and operational efficiency in the National Airspace

System, are related to published aeronautical charts that are essential to the user, and provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. In addition, those various reasons or circumstances require making this amendment effective before the next scheduled charting and publication date of the flight information to assure its timely availability to the user. The effective date of this amendment reflects those considerations. In view of the close and immediate relationship between these regulatory changes and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting this amendment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days. The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current.

It, therefore—(1) 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. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment 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 95**

Airspace, Navigation (Air).

Issued in Washington, D.C. on January 6, 1995.

**Thomas C. Accardi,**  
Director, Flight Standards Service.

**Adoption of the Amendment**

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 95 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. app. 1348, 1354, and 1510; 49 U.S.C. 106(g); and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 95 is amended to read as follows:

REVISIONS TO MINIMUM ENROUTE IFR ALTITUDES AND CHANGEOVER POINTS

[Amendment 387 Effective Date, February 2, 1995]

From	To	MEA
<b>§ 95.6006 VOR Federal Airway 6 Continued is amended to read in part</b>		
Selinsgrove, PA Vortac ..... *5500—MRA	*Snowy, PA Fix .....	500
<b>§ 95.6023 VOR Federal Airway 23 is amended to read in part</b>		
Red Bluff, CA Vortac .....	Beira, CA Fix	
	NW BND .....	8000
	SE BND .....	3000
Beira, CA Fix .....	*Shata, CA Fix	
	NW BND .....	**8000
	SE BND .....	**6500
*8000—MCA Shata Fix, NW BND		
**5500—MOCA		
<b>§ 95.6046 VOR Federal Airway 46 is amended to read in part</b>		
Hampton, NY Vortac .....	Libbe, NY Fix .....	*2500
*1800—MOCA		
Libbe, NY Fix .....	Clamy, MA Fix .....	*3000
*2000—MOCA		
Clamy, MA Fix .....	Nantucket, MA Vortac .....	2000
<b>§ 95.6093 VOR Federal Airway 93 is amended to read in part</b>		
Patuxent, MD Vortac .....	Graco, MD Fix .....	1800
<b>§ 95.6214 VOR Federal Airway 214 is amended to read in part</b>		
Somto, PA Fix .....	Yardley, PA Vortac .....	*2400
*1600—MOCA		
<b>§ 95.6433 VOR Federal Airway 433 is amended to read in part</b>		
Somto, PA Fix .....	Yardley, PA Vortac .....	*2400

REVISIONS TO MINIMUM ENROUTE IFR ALTITUDES AND CHANGEOVER POINTS—Continued  
 [Amendment 387 Effective Date, February 2, 1995]

From	To	MEA	MAA
*1600—MOCA			
<b>§ 95.6445 VOR Federal Airway 445 is amended to read in part</b>			
Somto, PA Fix ..... *1600—MOCA	Yardley, PA Vortac .....		*2400
<b>§ 95.7002 Jet Route No. 2 is amended to read in part</b>			
Lake Charles, LA Vortac .....	Semmes, AL Vortac .....	18000	45000
<b>§ 95.7031 Jet Route No. 31 is amended by adding</b>			
Leeville, LA Vortac .....	Harvey, LA Vortac .....	18000	45000
Harvey, LA Vortac .....	Meridian, MS Vortac .....	18000	45000
<b>is amended to delete</b>			
New Orleans, LA Vortac .....	Meridian, MS Vortac .....	18000	45000
<b>§ 95.7035 Jet Route No. 35 is amended by adding</b>			
Leville, LA Vortac .....	McComb, MS Vortac .....	1800	45000
<b>is amended to delete</b>			
New Orleans, LA Vortac .....	McComb, MS Vortac .....	18000	45000
<b>§ 95.7037 Jet Route No. 37 is amended to read in part</b>			
Hobby, TX VOR/DME .....	Harvey, LA Vortac .....	18000	45000
Harvey, LA Vortac .....	Semmes, AL Vortac .....	18000	45000
<b>§ 95.7058 Jet Route No. 58 is amended to read in part</b>			
Alexandria, LA Vortac .....	Harvey, LA Vortac .....	18000	45000
Harvey, LA Vortac .....	*NEPTA, FL Fix .....	18000	45000

[FR Doc. 95-1613 Filed 1-20-95; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Food and Drug Administration**

**21 CFR Part 522**

**Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol**

**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 new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Roussel-Uclaf. The NADA provides for use of an ear implant containing trenbolone acetate and estradiol for heifers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased

rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 23, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jack Caldwell, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-126), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301-594-1638.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Roussel-Uclaf, Division Agro-Veterinaire, 163 Avenue Gambetta, 75020, Paris, France, represented in the United States by Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Co., Rt. 202-206, P.O. Box 2500, Somerville, NJ 08876-1258, filed NADA 140-992 which provides for use of an ear implant containing 7 pellets, each pellet containing 20 milligrams (mg) of trenbolone acetate and 2 mg of estradiol. The implant is used in heifers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency. The NADA is approved as of December 13, 1994, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 522.2477 to reflect the approval. The basis for

approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of part 20 (21 CFR part 20) and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) (21 CFR 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, rm. 1-23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(ii)), this approval qualifies for a 3-year period of marketing exclusivity beginning on December 13, 1994, because new clinical or field investigations (other than bioequivalence or residue studies), or human food safety studies (other than bioequivalence or residue studies) essential to the approval were