R–6714B Yakima, WA [Amended]

By removing the present boundaries and altitudes and substituting the following:

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°42′28″N., long. 119°58′19″W.;
thence south along the west edge of the Columbia River
to lat. 46°38′59″N., long. 119°56′09″W.;
to lat. 46°38′08″N., long. 119°56′13″W.;
to lat. 46°38′08″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°33′55″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°35′04″N., long. 120°02′50″W.;
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 29,000 feet MSL.

R–6714C Yakima, WA [Amended]

By removing the present boundaries and altitudes and substituting the following:

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°33′55″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°32′50″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°32′50″N., long. 120°04′25″W.;
to lat. 46°37′03″N., long. 120°20′26″W.;
to lat. 46°37′50″N., long. 120°20′26″W.;
to lat. 46°35′04″N., long. 120°02′50″W.;
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 29,000 feet MSL.

R–6714D Yakima, WA [Amended]

By removing the present boundaries and altitudes and substituting the following:

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46o38'59''N., long. 120o22'13''W.;
to lat. 46°38′59″N., long. 120°23′45″W.;
to lat. 46°40′34″N., long. 120°26′39″W.;
to lat. 46°42′19″N., long. 120°26′12″W.;
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 29,000 feet MSL.

R–6714E Yakima, WA [Amended]

By removing the present boundaries and altitudes and substituting the following:

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°51′15″N., long. 119°57′57″W.;
thence south along the west side of the Columbia River
to lat. 46°42′28″N., long. 119°58′19″W.;
thence south along the west side of the Columbia River
to lat. 46°38′59″N., long. 119°56′09″W.;
to lat. 46°38′08″N., long. 119°56′13″W.;
to lat. 46°38′08″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°33′55″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°33′19″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°32′50″N., long. 119°55′04″W.;
to lat. 46°32′50″N., long. 120°04′25″W.;
to lat. 46°37′03″N., long. 120°20′26″W.;
to lat. 46°37′50″N., long. 120°20′26″W.;
to lat. 46°38′29″N., long. 120°20′25″W.;
to lat. 46°38′59″N., long. 120°22′13″W.;
to lat. 46°38′59″N., long. 120°23′45″W.;
to lat. 46°40′34″N., long. 120°26′39″W.;
to lat. 46°42′19″N., long. 120°26′12″W.;
thence north along the east side of Interstate Highway 82
to lat. 46°47′49″N., long. 120°21′19″W.;
thence north along the east side of Interstate Highway 82
to lat. 46°49′35″N., long. 120°21′38″W.;
to lat. 46°51′09″N., long. 120°21′38″W.;
to lat. 46°51′09″N., long. 120°16′34″W.;
to lat. 46°54′29″N., long. 120°15′04″W.;
to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. 29,000 feet MSL to and not including 55,000 feet MSL.

R–6714F Yakima, WA [New]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°47′49P″W., long. 120°21′19″W.;
thence north along the east side of Interstate Highway 82
to lat. 46°49′35″N., long. 120°21′38″W.;
to lat. 46°51′09″N., long. 120°21′38″W.;
to lat. 46°51′09″N., long. 120°09′02″W.;
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 29,000 feet MSL.
Time of designation. Intermittent by NOTAM.
Controlling agency. FAA, Seattle ARTCC.
Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding General, Fort Lewis, WA.

R–6714G Yakima, WA [New]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°51′09″W., long. 120°16′34″W.;
to lat. 46°54′29″N., long. 120°15′04″W.;
to lat. 46°51′15″N., long. 119°57′57″W.;
to lat. 46°51′09″N., long. 120°08′54″W.;
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 29,000 feet MSL.
Time of designation. Intermittent by NOTAM.
Controlling agency. FAA, Seattle ARTCC.
Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding General, Fort Lewis, WA.

R–6714H Yakima, WA [New]

Boundaries. Beginning at lat. 46°54′58″W., long. 120°00′33″W.;
excluding that airspace within a 1.5-mile radius of the Vantage Airport
to lat. 46°54′39″N., long. 119°59′31″W.;
thence south along the west side of the Wanapum Road
to lat. 46°51′15″N., long. 119°57′57″W.;
to lat. 46°54′29″N., long. 120°15′04″W.;
to lat. 46°55′20″N., long. 120°15′04″W.,
thence to point of beginning.
Designated altitudes. Surface to but not including 5,500 feet MSL.
Time of designation. Intermittent by NOTAM.
Controlling agency. FAA, Seattle ARTCC.
Using agency. U.S. Army, Commanding General, Fort Lewis, WA.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 23, 1995.

Harold W. Becker,

Manager, Airspace-Rules and Aeronautical Information Division.

[FR Doc. 95–13401 Filed 5–31–95; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 409

Extension of Time; Rule Concerning Incandescent Lamp (Light Bulb) Industry

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Extension of time for filing public comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (the ''Commission''), as part of a systematic review of all its current regulations and guides, requested public comments on April 6, 1995 about the Rule Concerning the Incandescent Lamp (Light Bulb) Industry (''Light Bulb Rule''), 60 FR 17491. The Commission solicited comments until June 6, 1995. In response to a petition from an industry group, the Commission grants an extension of the comment period.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted until August 7, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent C. Howerton, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Sixth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20580, (202) 326–3013 (voice), (202) 326–3259 (fax).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: As part of its periodic review of the overall costs and benefits, as well as the overall regulatory and economic impact, of all of its rules and guides, the Commission published a notice on April 6, 1995 requesting comments until June 6, 1995 concerning the Light Bulb Rule, 16 CFR Part 409. The Commission received a petition on May 9, 1995, from the Lamp Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (''NEMA''), a trade association that represents light bulb manufacturers, requesting that the Commission extend the comment period for at least 60 days.[1]

NEMA requests the additional time to develop consensus industry recommendations among its members regarding various differences between the Light Bulb Rule and the new lamp labeling requirements of the Rule Concerning Disclosures Regarding Energy Consumption and Water Use of Certain Home Appliances and Other Products Required under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (''Appliance Labeling Rule''), 16 CFR Part 305. See Final rule, 59 FR 25176 (1994). NEMA believes that an extension of the comment period is justified in light of further amendments to the lamp labeling requirements of the Appliance Labeling Rule that the Commission proposed on March 22,

[1] Petition for Extension of the Public Comment Period Filed by the Lamp Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, May 9, 1995, submitted by Mark L. Perlis, Counsel to NEMA Lamp Section, Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin, L.L.P., 2101 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037–1526. The petition and Mr. Perlis' cover letter dated May 9, 1995 to Donald S. Clark, Secretary of the Commission, have been placed on the Commission's public record of this proceeding.

1995, 60 FR 15200 (1995), in response to a separate petition from NEMA.[2]

In light of overlapping labeling requirements of the Light Bulb Rule and the Appliance Labeling Rule for incandescent light bulbs (other than incandescent reflector bulbs) and the pending proposed amendments to the labeling requirements for incandescent light bulbs (including incandescent reflector bulbs) under the Appliance Labeling Rule, the Commission has determined that an extension of the comment period is appropriate. Therefore, to allow all interested persons the opportunity to supply the Commission with written data, views and arguments concerning the Commission's review of the Light Bulb Rule, the Commission grants an extension of the comment period to August 7, 1995.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 409

Advertising, Consumer protection, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Labeling, Lamp products, Trade practices.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 41–58.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–13361 Filed 5–31–95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 182 and 186

[Docket No. 80N–0196]

Japan Wax; Affirmation of GRAS Status as an Indirect Human Food Ingredient; Reproposed Rule

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Reproposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is proposing to affirm Japan wax as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as an indirect human food ingredient for use as a constituent of cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging. In light of this action, the agency is withdrawing its July 9, 1982 (47 FR 29965), proposal to delete this use of Japan wax from GRAS status as an indirect human food ingredient (hereinafter referred to as the July 1982 proposal). This action results from FDA's review of all available information on Japan wax, including documents located in food additive extension file no. 393 (FAX 393) supporting its history of common use in food contact cotton bags and an acute oral toxicity study on mice that has been obtained since the publication of the July 1982 proposal to delete this use from the GRAS list.

DATES: Written comments by August 15, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, rm. 1–23, 12420 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha D. Peiperl, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–217), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3077.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA has been conducting a comprehensive review of human food ingredients classified as GRAS or subject to a prior sanction. Under this review, the agency has evaluated the safety of Japan wax, and FDA has reconsidered its July 1982 proposal to remove Japan wax from the GRAS list.

Japan wax (CAS Reg. No. 8001–39–6), also known as Japan tallow or sumac wax, is a pale yellow vegetable tallow, containing glycerides of the C_{19}–C_{23} dibasic acids and a high content of tripalmitin. It is prepared from the mesocarp by hot pressing of immature fruits of the oriental sumac, *Rhus succedanea* (Japan, Taiwan and Indo-China), *R. vernicifera* (Japan), and *R. trichocarpa* (China, Indo-China, India, and Japan).

Japan wax is listed in § 182.70 (21 CFR 182.70) as GRAS for use as a substance migrating to food from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging based upon a final rule published in the **Federal Register** of June 10, 1961 (26 FR 5224). This final rule was the original GRAS listing for substances migrating to food from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging and included only substances in common use prior to that time. Japan wax was one of the substances identified to FDA, in response to the 1958 Food Additives Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act), by the National Cotton Council of America as being in use prior to 1958 in food contact articles (cotton bags) (Ref. 1). One member of the Council, Seydel-Woolley & Co., had reported using Japan wax for the sizing of cloth used for food bags or similar uses (Ref. 2). Japan wax had been in use in textile finishing for many years (Refs. 3 and 4). Japan wax is also listed in § 73.1(b)(2) (21 CFR 73.1(b)(2)) for use in diluents in color additive mixtures for coloring shell eggs, in § 175.105 (21 CFR 175.105) for use as a component of adhesives, in § 175.350 (d)(3) (21 CFR 175.350 (d)(3)) for use as an optional substance in vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer, and in § 176.170 (a)(5) (21 CFR 176.170 (a)(5)) for use as a component of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods. This action does not affect these regulated food additive or color additive uses of Japan wax.

The July 1982 proposal stated that insufficient safety data existed to affirm the GRAS status of the ingredient for indirect human food use. The July 1982 proposal also stated that the proposed action would not affect the regulated uses of Japan wax as a food additive and as a color additive diluent. The July 1982 proposal was published in accordance with the announced FDA review of the safety of GRAS and prior-sanctioned food ingredients.

The basis for the July 1982 proposal was the evaluation of the 1975 final report of the Select Committee on GRAS Substances (the Select Committee), composed of qualified scientists chosen by the Life Sciences Research Office of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (LSRO/FASEB). This report was one of a series concerning the health aspects of using GRAS and prior-sanctioned food substances as food ingredients, done by LSRO/FASEB under contract with FDA. FDA requested these reviews of the safety of substances that were listed as GRAS only on the basis of their common use in food prior to 1958. The Select Committee's report, entitled ''Evaluation of the Health Aspects of Japan Wax as a Substance Migrating to Food from Cotton and Cotton Fabrics Used in Dry Food Packaging'' (Ref. 5), included the results of an in vitro mutagenic evaluation of Japan wax

[2] NEMA also notes that the U.S. Department of Energy (''DOE'') has published ''interim final rules'' regarding test procedures for incandescent light bulbs (and for other lamp products covered by the Appliance Labeling Rule). See Interim final rule, 59 FR 49468 (1994). NEMA states that, given the interim final status of the DOE testing rules, an extension of the comment period in the review of the Light Bulb Rule ''would more likely enable the commentators to base their comments and recommendations upon final Department of Energy test procedure regulations.'' The Commission stated in the Statement of Basis and Purpose for the lamp labeling amendments to the Appliance Labeling Rule that it would consider testing performed according to the test procedures mandated by DOE in its final testing rules as meeting the reasonable basis standard required by the Appliance Labeling Rule, 59 FR 25176, 25200 (1994). Therefore, final action by DOE on its testing rules is not necessary for the Commission to conduct the current review of the Light Bulb Rule.