the allocation of at least some GSR costs to interruptible service.

However, on remand, the Commission has determined not to require that the percentage of GSR costs so allocated must be 10 percent for all pipelines. As the Court recognized, different pipelines perform different levels of interruptible service. Among the pipelines that potentially could be affected by a departure from the generic 10 percent allocation, interruptible transportation comprises a widely varying percentage of the pipelines' total throughput for the first nine months of 1996—from 2.87 percent (Panhandle) to 21.68 percent (ANR).[170] Given this fact, it is not appropriate to require all pipelines to allocate the same percentage of their GSR costs to interruptible service. If the same percentage of GSR costs were allocated to interruptible service no matter how much interruptible service a pipeline performs, interruptible customers on pipelines performing little interruptible service could bear a disproportionate share of the pipeline's GSR costs (absent discounts).

Therefore, the Commission will, instead, require each individual pipeline, whose GSR proceedings have not been resolved, to propose the percentage of its GSR costs its interruptible customers should bear in light of the circumstances on its system. Pipelines which have filed to recover GSR costs before the date of this order, and whose GSR recovery proceedings have not been resolved by settlement or final and non-appealable Commission order, must file such proposals in their individual GSR proceedings within 180 days of the date of this order. Interested parties will be given an opportunity to comment on each pipeline's proposal. If the pipeline's proposal is protested, the Commission will set the proposal for hearing in the GSR cost recovery proceeding in which the proposal is made. Those hearings will permit the interested parties to develop a record on which the Commission can base its ultimate decision in each case.

This approach will allow the Commission and the parties to develop an allocation of GSR costs to interruptible service that is tailored to the specific circumstances of the few pipelines where the issue is still alive. The Commission also expects that such hearings will provide the parties a forum to discuss settlement of this issue. The Commission encourages the parties to seek to settle this and all other outstanding issues related to GSR recovery.

The Commission Orders

(A) Order No. 636 is reaffirmed, in part, and reversed, in part, as discussed in the body of this order.

(B) Within 180 days of the issuance of this order, any pipeline with a right-of-first-refusal tariff provision containing a contract term cap longer than five years must revise its tariff consistent with the new cap adopted herein.

(C) Within 180 days of the issuance of this order, pipelines which have filed to recover GSR costs before the date of this order, and whose GSR recovery proceedings have not been resolved by settlement or final and non-appealable Commission order, must file, in their individual GSR proceedings, a proposed allocation of GSR costs to its interruptible customers as discussed in the body of this order.

By the Commission.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97–5363 Filed 3–5–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[170] Interruptible transportation comprises less than ten percent of total throughput on Panhandle, NorAm (5.89 percent), and Tennessee (9.81 percent). Pipelines for which interruptible transportation comprises greater than 10 percent of total throughput are Williams (17.72 percent), Natural (13.11 percent), Southern (11.17 percent), and ANR. The weighted average percentage of interruptible transportation throughput among all pipelines that report such data is approximately 18 percent. The Commission has determined all of the above percentages based on the pipelines' reports, pursuant to FERC Form No. 11, of the total volumes they transported during the first nine months of 1996 and their interruptible volumes during the same period.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 522

Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Sarafloxacin Hydrochloride

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 Abbott Laboratories. The supplement provides for use of sarafloxacin hydrochloride solution for injection in 18-day embryonated broiler eggs for control of early chick mortality associated with *Escherichia coli* organisms susceptible to sarafloxacin.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George K. Haibel, Center For Veterinary Medicine (HFV–133), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–1644.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Abbott Laboratories, 1401 Sheridan Rd., North Chicago, IL 60064–4000, filed a supplement to NADA 141–018 that provides for use of sarafloxacin hydrochloride solution for injection (SaraFlox® Injection) in 18-day embryonated broiler eggs in addition to approved use in day-old broiler chickens for control of early chick mortality associated with *E. coli* organisms susceptible to sarafloxacin. The supplement is approved as of January 21, 1997, and the regulations are amended by revising 21 CFR 522.2095(d) to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

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)), this approval qualifies for 3 years of marketing exclusivity beginning January 21, 1997, because this supplement contains substantial evidence of the effectiveness of the drug involved, studies of animal safety, or human food safety studies (other than bioequivalence or residue studies), required for approval and conducted or sponsored by the applicant. Marketing exclusivity applies only to use in 18-day embryonated broiler eggs.

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.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 522

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 part 522 is amended as follows:

PART 522—IMPLANTATION OR INJECTABLE DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 522 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b).

2. Section 522.2095 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 522.2095 Sarafloxacin solution for injection.

* * * * *

(d) *Conditions of use.* 18-day embryonated broiler eggs and day-old broiler chickens:

(1) *Amount*—(i) 18-day embryonated broiler eggs: 0.05 milligram sarafloxacin in 0.1 milliliter dose in single in ovo injection.

(ii) Day-old broiler chickens: 0.1 milligrams sarafloxacin per 0.2 milliliter dose in single subcutaneous injection in the neck.

(2) *Indications for use.* For control of early chick mortality associated with *Escherichia coli* organisms susceptible to sarafloxacin.

(3) *Limitations.* Dilute 1 milliliter with 99 milliliters of sterile water or physiologic saline for use. Use entire contents of diluted solution within 24 hours. No preslaughter drug withdrawal period is required when the product is used as directed. Use in a manner other than that indicated or with dosages in excess of that recommended may result in illegal drug residues in edible tissues. Do not use in laying hens producing eggs for human consumption. Do not use in eggs intended for human consumption. The effects of sarafloxacin on the reproductive function of treated fowl have not been determined. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Dated: February 7, 1997.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 97–5452 Filed 3–5–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

21 CFR Part 524

Ophthalmic and Topical Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Gentamicin Topical Spray

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 an abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Med-Pharmex, Inc. The ANADA provides for use of gentamicin topical spray in dogs for the treatment of infected superficial lesions caused by bacteria susceptible to gentamicin.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Reese, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–114), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–1617.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Med-Pharmex, Inc., 2727 Thompson Creek Rd., Pomona, CA 91767–1861, filed ANADA 200–188, which provides for Gentaspray™ Topical Spray (each milliliter contains gentamicin sulfate equivalent to 0.57 milligram (mg) gentamicin, betamethasone valerate equivalent to 0.284 mg betamethasone) to be used topically for the treatment of infected superficial lesions in dogs caused by bacteria susceptible to gentamicin.

Approval of ANADA 200–188 for Med-Pharmex, Inc. 's, Gentaspray™ Topical Spray (gentamicin sulfate with betamethasone valerate) is as a generic copy of Schering Plough's NADA 132–338 Gentocin® Topical Spray (gentamicin sulfate with betamethasone valerate). The ANADA is approved as of January 29, 1997, and the regulations in 21 CFR 524.1044f(b) are amended 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 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.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.24(d)(1)(i) 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 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 part 524 is amended as follows:

PART 524—OPHTHALMIC AND TOPICAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

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

Authority: Sec. 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b).

2. Section 524.1044f is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 524.1044f Gentamicin sulfate, betamethasone valerate topical spray.

* * * * *

(b) *Sponsor.* See Nos. 000061 and 051259 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

* * * * *

Dated: February 11, 1997.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 97–5453 Filed 3–5–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 32 and 53

[CC Docket No. 96–150: FCC 96–490]

Accounting Safeguards Under the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; Correction.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to the effective date of the Final Rules, which were published Tuesday, January 21, 1997, (62 FR 2918). The rules related to accounting safeguards that are necessary to satisfy the requirements of Sections 260 and 271 through 276 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (''1996 Act''). Specifically, this Order prescribed the way incumbent local exchange carriers, including the Bell Operating Companies (''BOCs''), must account for transactions with affiliates involving, and allocate costs incurred in the provision of, both regulated telecommunications services and nonregulated services, including telemessaging, interLATA telecommunications, information, manufacturing, electronic publishing, alarm monitoring and payphone services, to ensure compliance with the 1996 Act.