Sickness Insurance'' and adding in its place ''Director of Programs''.

(e) Paragraph (c) is removed.

8. Section 375.8 is revised to read as follows:

§ 375.8 Regulations for employers.

(a) In a national emergency, as described in § 375.2, employers shall continue to follow, to the greatest extent possible, the requirements pertaining to employers in subchapters A, B, and C of this chapter.

(b) Where a national emergency, as described in § 375.2, prevents an employer from following any requirement imposed by paragraph (a) of this section, the employer shall comply with such requirement as soon as possible after the cessation of the national emergency.

(c) In a national emergency, as defined in § 375.2, all communications by employers shall be directed as set forth in § 375.4.

Dated: November 18, 1999.

By Authority of the Board.

Beatrice Ezerski,

Secretary to the Board.

[FR Doc. 99–30792 Filed 11–24–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7905–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Lincomycin Soluble Powder

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 Alpharma Inc. The ANADA provides for use of lincomycin hydrochloride soluble powder to make medicated drinking water for swine for the treatment of dysentery (bloody scours) and for broiler chickens for the control of necrotic enteritis.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lonnie W. Luther, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–102), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–0209.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Alpharma Inc., One Executive Dr., P.O. Box 1399, Fort Lee, NJ 07024, filed ANADA 200–233 that provides for use of Linco Soluble (lincomycin hydrochloride soluble powder) to make medicated drinking water for swine for the treatment of dysentery (bloody scours) and for broiler chickens for the control of necrotic enteritis caused by *Clostridium perfringens* susceptible to lincomycin.

The ANADA is approved as a generic copy of Pharmacia & Upjohn's NADA 111–636 Lincomix® Soluble Powder. ANADA 200–233 is approved as of September 22, 1999, and 21 CFR 520.1263c(b) is amended 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, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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.

This rule does not meet the definition of ''rule'' in 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(A) because it is a rule of ''particular applicability.'' Therefore, it is not subject to the congressional review requirements in 5 U.S.C. 801–808.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 520

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 520 is amended as follows:

PART 520—ORAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 520 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

§ 520.1263c [Amended]

2. Section 520.1263c *Lincomycin hydrochloride soluble powder* is amended in paragraph (b) by adding at the end the sentence ''Approval for use of 40-gram packet to No. 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter''.

Dated: November 10, 1999.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 99–30701 Filed 11–24–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Sulfamethazine Tablets

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 Lloyd, Inc. The NADA provides for oral use of sulfamethazine tablets for beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cattle to treat diseases caused by sulfamethazine sensitive organisms.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dianne T. McRae, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–102), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–0212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Lloyd, Inc., P.O. Box 86, 604 West Thomas Ave., Shenandoah, IA 51601, filed NADA 140–908 that provides for oral use of Veta–Meth (sulfamethazine) tablets for beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cattle to treat diseases caused by sulfamethazine sensitive organisms such as bacterial pneumonia and bovine respiratory disease complex (shipping fever complex) (*Pasteurella* spp.), colibacillosis (bacterial scours) (*Escherichia coli*), necrotic pododermatitis (foot rot) (*Fusobacterium necrophorum*), calf diphtheria (*F. necrophorum*), acute mastitis (*Streptococcus* spp.), acute metritis (*Streptococcus* spp.), coccidiosis (*Eimeria bovis*, *E. zurnii*).

The NADA is approved as of September 16, 1999, and the regulations are amended in § 520.2260a(a)(1) (21 CFR 520.2260a(a)(1)) to reflect the approval. The basis for approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In addition, the regulation currently contains a paragraph reflecting that approval of NADA's were based on National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS/NRC) Drug Efficacy Study Implementation