Docket at the location provided under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2001–18–08 Boeing: Amendment 39–12434. Docket 2000–NM–2309–AD.

Applicability: Model 767–300 series airplanes modified by supplemental type certificate (STC) SA7019NM–D, dated July 14, 1995; certificated in any category.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been otherwise modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (c) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To ensure that the flight crew and cabin crew are able to remove electrical power from the in-flight entertainment (IFE) system when necessary and are advised of appropriate procedures for such action, accomplish the following:

Modification and Manual Revisions

(a) Within 18 months after the effective date of this AD, accomplish paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this AD.

(1) Install a master power control switch for the video system and associated wiring, in accordance with BFGoodrich Engineering Order 23–32–767–031, dated August 16, 2000.

(2) Following installation of the master power control switch in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this AD, prior to further flight, insert BFGoodrich 767 Flight Attendant Manual Supplement D2000–160, dated August 16, 2000, into the Flight Attendant Manual, and insert BFGoodrich B767 Airplane Flight Manual (AFM) Supplement D2001–025, dated February 26, 2001, into the Emergency Procedures section of the AFM.

Spares

(b) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install an IFE system in accordance with STC SA7019NM–D, dated July 14, 1995, on any airplane, unless it is modified, and the Flight Attendant Manual and AFM are revised, in accordance with this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(c) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Seattle ACO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Seattle ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(d) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Incorporation by Reference

(e) The actions shall be done in accordance with BFGoodrich Engineering Order 23–32–767–031, including Parts List Attachment and Wire List Attachment, dated August 16, 2000; BFGoodrich 767 Flight Attendant Manual Supplement D2000–160, dated August 16, 2000; and BFGoodrich B767 Airplane Flight Manual Supplement D2001–025, dated February 26, 2001. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from BFGoodrich Aerospace, 3100 112th Street SW., Everett, Washington 98204–3500. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Effective Date

(f) This amendment becomes effective on October 11, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on August 28, 2001.

Vi L. Lipski,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01–22110 Filed 9–5–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–U

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 510 and 558

Animal Drugs, Feeds, and Related Products; Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is updating the animal drug regulations to reflect changes to previously approved new animal drug applications (NADAs). Several sponsors currently listed as sponsors of approved applications and specified in the animal drug approval regulations are incorrect. This action is being taken to improve the accuracy of the regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective September 6, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George K. Haibel, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–6), Food and Drug Administration, 7519 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–4567.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA has found several errors in the agency's regulations concerning sponsors of approved applications of medicated animal feeds. To correct those errors, FDA is amending 21 CFR 510.600(c)(1) and (c)(2) to remove names and corresponding drug labeler codes for Carnation Co., Illini Feeds, and Tevcon Ind., Inc., because these firms are no longer the holders of any approved NADAs. The agency is also amending the animal drug approval regulations by removing the entry associated with Carnation Co.'s NADA 104–424 in 21 CFR 558.58, which is no longer an approved NADA.

Publication of this document constitutes final action on these changes under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553). Notice and public procedure are unnecessary because FDA is merely correcting nonsubstantive errors.

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

21 CFR Part 510

Administrative practice and procedure, Animal drugs, Labeling,

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

21 CFR Part 558

Animal drugs, Animal feeds.

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 parts 510 and 558 are amended as follows:

PART 510—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 510 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 331, 351, 352, 353, 360b, 371, 379e.

§ 510.600 [Amended]

2. Section 510.600 *Names, addresses, and drug labeler codes of sponsors of approved applications* is amended in the table in paragraph (c)(1) by removing the entries for ''Carnation Co.'', ''Illini Feeds'', and ''Tevcon Ind., Inc.'' and in the table in paragraph (c)(2) by removing the entries for ''047019 and 037310''.

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

3. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 558 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 360b, 371.

§ 558.58 [Amended]

4. Section 558.58 *Amprolium and ethopabate* is amended in the table in paragraph (d)(1) by removing paragraph (d)(1)(v).

Dated: August 29, 2001.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 01–22381 Filed 9–5–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1313

[DEA–197F]

RIN 1117–AA53

Waiver of Advance Notification Requirement To Import Acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and Toluene

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule finalizes, without change, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2000, (65 FR 63822; as corrected at 65 FR 67796, November 13, 2000) to amend DEA regulations to waive the advance notification requirement to import the solvents acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and toluene, which are regulated as List II chemicals. DEA determined that the advance notification requirement is not necessary for these chemicals for effective chemical diversion control. No comments to the NPRM were received. This change to the regulations will ease regulatory burdens for the regulated industry and administrative burdens for DEA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 9, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia M. Good, Chief, Liaison and Policy Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, telephone (202) 307–7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Does This Final Rule Accomplish?

This final rule finalizes, without change, the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2000 (65 FR 63822; as corrected at 65 FR 67796), to amend Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1313.12 to waive the advance notification requirement for imports of the solvents acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and toluene, which are regulated as List II chemicals. This rule also finalizes a number of technical corrections to the regulations.

By What Authority Is DEA Waiving the Advance Notification Requirement?

The intent of the chemical control provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) is to curb the diversion of regulated chemicals to the illicit manufacture of controlled substances. This diversion can occur through distribution, importation and exportation of these chemicals. One of the principal components of chemical control with respect to imports and exports is the requirement that advance notification be provided to DEA prior to an importation or exportation of a listed chemical (21 U.S.C. 971). This advance notification allows DEA an opportunity to review the transaction and determine whether it might result in diversion of the chemical to the illicit manufacture of a controlled substance. The advance notification requirement is conditioned by the provision that DEA can waive the requirement for imports or exports of listed chemicals for which the Administrator determines that such advance notification is not necessary for effective chemical diversion control (21 U.S.C. 971(e)(3), 21 CFR 1313.12(c)(2) and 21 CFR 1313.21(c)(2)).

Why Is DEA Waiving the Advance Notification Requirement for Importation of Acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and Toluene?

DEA has determined that the advance notification requirement for acetone, 2-Butanone, and toluene is not necessary for effective chemical diversion control and, therefore, is waiving this requirement for these three List II chemicals.

Acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK) and toluene are widely used as industrial chemicals in the United States. The principal concern for DEA in regard to these solvents is their use in the illicit manufacture of cocaine. Cocaine is manufactured overseas; at this time, it is not manufactured in the United States. Diversion of these solvents for illegal manufacture of controlled substances has not been identified as a significant problem in the United States.

What Comments Did DEA Receive Regarding the Proposed Rule?

DEA received no comments to the NPRM.

What Will Be Required for Imports of Acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and Toluene?

With waiver of the advance notification requirement, importers of acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK) and toluene will not be required to submit individual DEA Form 486s in advance of each importation. Instead, importers will submit summary quarterly reports of all import transactions as described in 21 CFR 1313.12(e) pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 971(e)(3).

What Is the Impact of This Rulemaking on the Regulatory Burden for the Regulated Industry?

This final rule reduces the paperwork burden for the regulated industry. Approximately two thirds of all 15-day advance notifications of importation (on average 2000 advance notifications annually) are for the solvents acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK), and toluene, equating to an initial paperwork burden reduction of 420 hours. In lieu of this paperwork requirement, DEA is requiring that importers of acetone, 2-Butanone (MEK) and toluene complete a quarterly summary report of all transactions. This quarterly summary report is estimated to impose a regulatory burden of 200 hours per year. Therefore, this change creates a net reduction of 220 annual paperwork burden hours for the regulated industry.