

the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, 15 U.S.C. 1261n.

F. Effective Date

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires that a substantive rule must be published not less than 30 days before its effective date, unless it grants an exemption. 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1). Because this interim final rule grants exemptions from the existing requirements, the effective date is February 10, 2009.

G. Request for Comments

The interim final rule will become effective without prior notice and comment. Notice and comment procedures are not required under the APA when the agency for good cause finds that notice and comment is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). The Commission finds that the public notice and comment before the issuance of this interim final rule would have been impracticable given the statutory requirement imposed in the CPSIA that the lead limits go into effect on February 10, 2009, six months after the enactment of the CPSIA, and the inapplicability of the Commission's stay of certain testing certification requirements to lead content limits imposed on these products.

Interested persons are invited to submit comment on the interim final rule. The Commission will consider these comments before issuing final regulations. In addition, comments previously submitted in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking will be considered along with the comments to the interim final rule in this proceeding. Comments should be submitted by March 16, 2009. Comments should be e-mailed to

Sec101ElectronicDevices@cpsc.gov.

Comments should be captioned "Section 101 Electronic Devices Interim Rule." Comments may also be mailed, preferably in five copies, to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 502, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814, or delivered to the same address (telephone (301) 504-7923). Comments also may be filed by facsimile to (301) 504-0127.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 1500

Consumer protection, Hazardous materials, Hazardous substances, Imports, Infants and children, Labeling, Law enforcement, and Toys.

■ For the reasons stated above, the Commission amends 16 CFR part 1500 as follows:

PART 1500—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND ARTICLES: ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1500 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 1261–1278, 122 Stat. 3016.

■ 2. Add a new § 1500.88 to read as follows:

§ 1500.88 Exemptions from lead limits under section 101 of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act for Certain Electronic Devices.

(a) The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) provides for specific lead limits in children's products. Section 101(a) of the CPSIA provides that by February 10, 2009, products designed or intended primarily for children 12 and younger may not contain more than 600 ppm of lead. After August 14, 2009, products designed or intended primarily for children 12 and younger cannot contain more than 300 ppm of lead. On August 14, 2011, the limit may be further reduced to 100 ppm, unless the Commission determines that it is not technologically feasible to have this lower limit. Paint, coatings or electroplating may not be considered a barrier that would make the lead content of a product inaccessible to a child.

(b) Section 101(b)(4) of the CPSIA provides that if the Commission determines that it is not technologically feasible for certain electronic devices to comply with the lead limits, the Commission must issue requirements by regulation to eliminate or minimize the potential for exposure to and accessibility of lead in such electronic devices and establish a compliance schedule unless the Commission determines that full compliance is not technologically feasible.

(c) Certain lead-containing component parts in children's electronic devices unable to meet the lead limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section due to technological infeasibility are granted the exemptions that follow in paragraph (d) of this section, provided that use of lead is necessary for the proper functioning of the component part and it is not technologically feasible for the component part to meet the lead content limits set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Exemptions for lead as used in certain component parts in children's electronic devices include:

(1) Lead blended into the glass of cathode ray tubes, electronic components and fluorescent tubes.

(2) Lead used as an alloying element in steel. The maximum amount of lead shall be less than 0.35% by weight (3500 ppm).

(3) Lead used in the manufacture of aluminum. The maximum amount of lead shall be less than 0.4% by weight (4,000 ppm).

(4) Lead used in copper-based alloys. The maximum amount of lead shall be less than 4% by weight (40,000 ppm).

(5) Lead used in lead-bronze bearing shells and bushings.

(6) Lead used in compliant pin connector systems.

(7) Lead used in optical and filter glass.

(8) Lead oxide in plasma display panels (PDP) and surface conduction electron emitter displays (SED) used in structural elements; notably in the front and rear glass dielectric layer, the bus electrode, the black stripe, the address electrode, the barrier ribs, the seal frit and frit ring as well as in print pastes.

(9) Lead oxide in the glass envelope of Black Light Blue (BLB) lamps.

(e) Components of electronic devices that are removable or replaceable such as battery packs and light bulbs that are inaccessible when the product is assembled in functional form or are otherwise granted an exemption are not subject to the lead limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Commission staff is directed to reevaluate and report to the Commission on the technological feasibility of compliance with the lead limits in paragraph (a) of this section for children's electronic devices, including the technological feasibility of making accessible component parts inaccessible, and the status of the exemptions, no less than every five years after publication of a final rule in the **Federal Register** on children's electronic devices.

Dated: February 9, 2009.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. E9-3025 Filed 2-11-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 522

[Docket No. FDA-2008-N-0039]

Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Flunixin

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 abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Cross Vetpharm Group Ltd. The supplemental ANADA provides for the veterinary prescription use of flunixin meglumine solution by intravenous injection in dairy cattle for control of pyrexia associated with acute bovine mastitis.

DATES: This rule is effective February 12, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John K. Harshman, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-104), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240-276-8197, e-mail: john.harshman@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Cross Vetpharm Group Ltd., Broomhill Rd., Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland, filed supplemental ANADA 200-387 that provides for veterinary prescription use of FLUNAZINE (flunixin meglumine) Injectable Solution intravenously in dairy cattle for control of pyrexia associated with acute bovine mastitis. The supplemental ANADA is approved as of December 18, 2008, and the regulations are amended in 21 CFR 522.970 to reflect the approval.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 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 Division of Dockets Management (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.

FDA 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 Subject 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: 21 U.S.C. 360b.

■ 2. In § 522.970, revise paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4) to read as follows:

§ 522.970 Flunixin.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) See No. 057561 for use as in paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2)(i)(A), (e)(2)(ii)(A), and (e)(2)(iii) of this section.

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(4) See Nos. 055529, 059130, and 061623 for use as in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section.

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Dated: February 3, 2009.

Steven D. Vaughn,

Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. E9-2941 Filed 2-11-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 105

[Docket Nos. TSA-2006-24191; USCG-2006-24196]

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Implementation in the Maritime Sector; Hazardous Materials Endorsement for a Commercial Driver's License

AGENCY: United States Coast Guard; DHS.

ACTION: Notice of extension of compliance date, American Samoa, Captain of the Port Zone Honolulu.

SUMMARY: This document informs owners and operators of facilities located on the island of American Samoa within Captain of the Port Zone Honolulu that the date by which they must implement access control procedures utilizing TWIC has been extended to no later than April 14, 2009. This extension is due to the fact that a large percentage of the maritime workforce in American Samoa is not native to the island, and do not need to comply with United States immigration laws.

DATES: The new compliance date for the TWIC regulations found in 33 CFR part 105 for the island of American Samoa in Captain of the Port Zone Honolulu is April 14, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this document as being available in the docket, are part of dockets TSA-2006-24191 and USCG-2006-24196, and are available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this document, call LCDR Jonathan Maiorine, telephone 1-877-687-2243. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-493-0402.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Regulatory History

On May 22, 2006, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), published a joint notice of proposed rulemaking entitled "Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Implementation in the Maritime Sector; Hazardous Materials Endorsement for a Commercial Driver's License" in the **Federal Register** (71 FR 29396). This was followed by a 45-day comment period and four public meetings. The Coast Guard and TSA issued a joint final rule, under the same title, on January 25, 2007 (72 FR 3492) (hereinafter referred to as the original TWIC final rule). The preamble to that final rule contains a discussion of all the comments received on the NPRM, as well as a discussion of the provisions found in the original TWIC final rule, which became effective on March 26, 2007.

On May 7, 2008, the Coast Guard and TSA issued a final rule to realign the compliance date for implementation of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (73 FR 25562). The date by which mariners need to obtain a TWIC, and by which owners and operators of vessels and outer continental shelf facilities must implement access control procedures utilizing TWIC, is April 15, 2009. Owners and operators of facilities that