business and corporate aircraft, the Shenandoah Valley Regional Airport Commission is requesting their Class E2 airspace become continuous. The FAA is amending Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 to modify Class E2 airspace at Staunton by removing language in its legal description to accommodate for this change thereby making the Class E Surface Airspace in effect 24 hours a day.

Designations for Class E Airspace Designated as Surface Areas are published in FAA Order 7400.9R, signed August 15, 2007 effective September 15, 2007, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR part 71.1. The Class E designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Agency Findings

The regulations adopted herein will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among various levels of government. Therefore, it is determined that this final rule does not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a Regulatory Evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority.

This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it modifies controlled airspace at Staunton, VA.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (Air).

Adoption of the Amendment

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9R, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, signed August 15, 2007, effective September 15, 2007, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6002 Class E Airspace Designated as Surface Areas.

* * * * *

AEA VA E2 Staunton, VA [REVISED]

Shenandoah Valley Regional Airport, Staunton/Waynesboro/Harrisonburg, VA
(Lat. 38°15′50″ N., long 78°53′47″ W.)
STAUT NDB (LOM)
(Lat. 38°12′06″ N., long 78°57′26″ W.)

Within a 4.1-mile radius of Shenandoah Valley Regional Airport and within 2.5 miles each side of the Shenandoah Valley Regional Airport southwest localizer course extending from the 4.1-mile radius to 7 miles southwest of the STAUT NDB (LOM).

* * * * *

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on March 7, 2008.

Lynda G. Otting,

Acting Manager, System Support Group, Eastern Service Center.

[FR Doc. E8–6330 Filed 3–28–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Parts 10, 163, and 178

[Docket Number USCBP–2007–0001; CBP Dec. 08–03]

RIN 1505–AB75

United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement

AGENCIES: Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document adopts as a final rule, without change, interim amendments to title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations which were published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 2007, as CBP Dec. 07–50 to implement the preferential tariff treatment and other customs-related provisions of the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement signed by the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

DATES: Final rule effective April 30, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *Operational Aspects:* Heather Sykes, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of International Trade (202–863–6099).

Legal Aspects: Karen Greene, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade (202–572–8838).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 24, 2000, the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (the ''Parties'') signed the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (''US–JFTA''), which is designed to eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers between the two countries. The provisions of the US–JFTA were adopted by the United States with the enactment on September 28, 2001, of the United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Implementation Act (the ''Act''), Public Law 107–43, 115 Stat. 243 (19 U.S.C. 2112 note). On December 7, 2001, the President signed Proclamation 7512 to implement the provisions of the US–JFTA. The Proclamation, which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 13, 2001 (66 FR 64497), modified the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') as set forth in Annexes I and II of the Proclamation. The modifications to the HTSUS included the addition of new General Note 18, the incorporation of the

relevant US–JFTA rules of origin as set forth in the Act, and the insertion throughout the HTSUS of the preferential duty rates applicable to individual products under the US–JFTA where the special program indicator ''JO'' appears in parenthesis in the ''Special'' rate of duty subcolumn.

Article 2 and Annex 2.2 of the US–JFTA set forth the rules of origin and documentary requirements that apply for purposes of obtaining preferential treatment under the US–JFTA. Annex 2.1 of the US–JFTA sets forth the terms for the immediate elimination or staged reduction of duties on products of Jordan, with all products to become duty free within a ten-year period (by the year 2010).

Under Annex 2.2 of the US–JFTA and § 102 of the Act, to be eligible for reduced or duty-free treatment under the US–JFTA, a good imported into the United States from Jordan must meet three basic requirements: (1) It must be imported directly from Jordan into the customs territory of the United States; (2) it must be a product of Jordan, *i.e.*, it must be either wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Jordan or a new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in Jordan; and (3) if it is a new or different article of commerce, it must have a minimum domestic content, *i.e.*, at least 35 percent of its appraised value must be attributed to the cost or value of materials produced in Jordan plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in Jordan. Annex 2.2 of the US–JFTA further provides that: (1) The cost or value of U.S.-produced materials may be counted toward the Jordanian domestic content requirement to a maximum of 15 percent of the appraised value of the imported good; and (2) simple combining or packaging operations or mere dilution with water or another substance will confer neither Jordanian origin on an imported good nor Jordanian or U.S. origin on a constituent material of an imported good.

In addition, for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the origin criteria, Annex 2.2 of the US–JFTA establishes the requirements for submitting a declaration, when requested by Customs and Border Protection (''CBP''), that provides all pertinent information concerning the production or manufacture of an imported good.

CBP is responsible for administering the provisions of the US–JFTA and the Act that relate to the importation of goods into the United States from Jordan. On June 27, 2007, CBP published CBP Dec. 07–50 in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 35154), setting forth interim amendments to implement the preferential tariff treatment and customs-related provisions of the US–JFTA. In order to provide transparency and facilitate their use, the majority of the US–JFTA implementing regulations set forth in CBP Dec. 07–50 were included within new Subpart K in Part 10 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR Subpart K, Part 10). However, in those cases in which US–JFTA implementation was more appropriate in the context of an existing regulatory provision, the US–JFTA regulatory text was incorporated in an existing part within the CBP regulations.

The U.S.–JFTA implementing regulations set forth in CBP Dec. 07–50 pertain specifically to US–JFTA customs-related provisions, such as the rules of origin, that govern the duty-free or reduced-duty treatment of products imported into the United States from Jordan. These rules do not confer origin or establish a criterion for determining the origin of imported goods for any other purpose. For example, origin determinations for country of origin marking purposes under 19 U.S.C. 1304 are not affected.

Although the interim regulatory amendments were promulgated without prior public notice and comment procedures and took effect on June 27, 2007, CBP Dec. 07–50 provided for the submission of public comments that would be considered before adopting the interim regulations as a final rule. The prescribed public comment period closed on August 27, 2007. No comments were received in response to the solicitation of public comments in CBP Dec. 07–50.

Conclusion

Accordingly, CBP has decided to adopt the interim rule published on June 27, 2007, without change.

Executive Order 12866

CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993 (58 FR 51735, October 1993), because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States and implements an international agreement and, therefore, is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The regulations to implement the preferential tariff treatment and other customs-related provisions of the US–JFTA were previously published in CBP Dec. 07–50 as interim regulations. CBP issued the regulations as an interim rule because, as noted above, they pertained to a foreign affairs function of the United States and implemented an international agreement. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking was required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply. Accordingly, this final rule is not subject to the regulatory analysis requirements or other requirements of 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The collection of information in this final rule has previously been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507) under control number 1651–0128.

The collections of information in these regulations are in §§ 10.703 and 10.704. This information is required in connection with claims for preferential tariff treatment and for the purpose of the exercise of other rights under the US–JFTA and the Act and will be used by CBP to determine eligibility for a tariff preference or other rights or benefits under the US–JFTA and the Act. The likely respondents are business organizations including importers, exporters, and manufacturers.

The estimated average annual burden associated with the collection of information in this final rule is 0.2 hours per respondent or record keeper. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing that burden, should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for the Department of the Treasury, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Washington, DC 20503. A copy should also be sent to the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. (Mint Annex), Washington, DC 20229.

Signing Authority

This document is being issued in accordance with section 0.1(a)(1) of the CBP Regulations (19 CFR 0.1(a)(1)) pertaining to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury (or his/her delegate) to approve regulations related to certain customs revenue functions.

List of Subjects

19 CFR Part 10

Customs duties and inspection, Exports, Imports, Preference programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade agreements (United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement).

19 CFR Part 163

Administrative practice and procedure, Customs duties and inspection, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade agreements.

19 CFR Part 178

Administrative practice and procedure, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the CBP Regulations

■ Accordingly, the interim rule amending Parts 10, 163, and 178 of the CBP regulations (19 CFR parts 10, 163, and 178), which was published at 72 FR 35154 on June 27, 2007, is adopted as a final rule without change.

W. Ralph Basham,

Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Approved: March 25, 2008.

Timothy E. Skud,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. E8–6511 Filed 3–28–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 522

Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Penicillin G Benzathine and Penicillin G Procaine Suspension

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 IVX Animal Health, Inc. The supplemental NADA provides for changing scientific nomenclature for a bovine pathogen on labeling for penicillin G benzathine and penicillin G procaine injectable suspension.

DATES: This rule is effective March 31, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cindy L. Burnsteel, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–130), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–276–8341, e-mail: *cindy.burnsteel@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: IVX Animal Health, Inc., 3915 South 48th Street Ter., St. Joseph, MO 64503, filed a supplement to NADA 65–498 for PEN BP–48 (penicillin G benzathine and penicillin G procaine) injectable suspension used for the treatment of animal diseases associated with several bacterial pathogens. The supplemental NADA provides for changing a bovine pathogen name from *Corynebacterium pyogenes* to *Actinomyces pyogenes* on product labeling. The supplemental NADA is approved as of February 22, 2008, and the regulations in 21 CFR 522.1696a are amended to reflect the approval.

Approval of this supplemental NADA did not require review of additional safety or effectiveness data or information. Therefore, a freedom of information summary is not required.

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 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.

§ 522.1696a [Amended]

■ 2. In § 522.1696a, in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(A), remove ''*Corynebacterium pyogenes*'' and ''(*C. pyogenes*)'' and in their places add ''*Actinomyces pyogenes*'' and ''(*A. pyogenes*)''.

Dated: March 21, 2008.

Bernadette Dunham,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. E8–6603 Filed 3–28–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs For Use in Animal Feed; Zilpaterol

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 Intervet Inc. The NADA provides for use of approved, single-ingredient Type A medicated articles containing zilpaterol hydrochloride and melengestrol acetate in two-way combination Type B and Type C medicated feeds for heifers fed in confinement for slaughter.

DATES: This rule is effective March 31, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gerald L. Rushin, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–126), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–276–8103, e-mail: *gerald.rushin@cvm.fda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Intervet Inc., P.O. Box 318, 29160 Intervet Lane, Millsboro, DE 19966, filed NADA 141–284 that provides for use of ZILMAX (zilpaterol hydrochloride) and MGA (melengestrol acetate) Type A medicated articles to make dry and liquid two-way combination Type B and Type C medicated feeds used for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness; and for suppression of estrus (heat) in heifers fed in confinement for slaughter during the last 20 to 40 days on feed. The NADA is approved as of February 29, 2008, and the regulations in 21 CFR 558.665 are amended 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.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a)(2) that this action is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore,