

Boeing commented that the load conditions in special condition no. 4, in Notice no. 25–16–03–SC, which corresponds to special condition no. 3 in this document, should include all flight and landing loads, rather than only emergency landing. These special conditions are in addition to the load requirements in the certification basis for the glass installation, rather than in lieu of the load requirements. Thus, is it not necessary to repeat that all of these loads apply to this installation. The emergency-landing load condition is not normally applied to installations of this type, but for the use of large glass in the cabin, we determined that this additional safety standard is necessary. We made no changes to special condition number 3 in response to the Boeing comments.

These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

Applicability

As discussed above, these special conditions are applicable to Boeing Model 737–700 airplanes modified by Lufthansa. Should Lufthansa apply at a later date for a supplemental type certificate to modify any other model included on Type Certificate No. A16WE to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would apply to that model as well.

Conclusion

This action affects only certain novel or unusual design features on one model series of airplane. It is not a rule of general applicability and affects only the applicant who applied to the FAA for approval of these features on the airplane.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 25

Aircraft, Aviation safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ The authority citation for these special conditions is as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701, 44702, 44704.

The Special Conditions

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the following special conditions are issued as part of the type certification basis for Boeing Model 737–700 airplanes modified by Lufthansa.

1. *Material Fragmentation*—The applicant must use tempered or otherwise treated glass to ensure that,

when fractured, the glass breaks into small pieces with relatively dull edges. The glass component installation must retain all glass fragments to minimize the danger from flying glass shards or pieces. The applicant must demonstrate this characteristic by impact and puncture testing, and testing to failure. The applicant may conduct this test with or without any glass coating that may be utilized in the design.

2. *Strength*—In addition to meeting the load requirements for all flight and landing loads, including any of the applicable emergency-landing conditions in subparts C & D of 14 CFR part 25, the glass components that are located such that they are not protected from contact with cabin occupants must not fail due to abusive loading, such as impact from occupants stumbling into, leaning against, sitting on, or performing other intentional or unintentional forceful contact with the glass component. The applicant must assess the effect of design details such as geometric discontinuities or surface finish, including but not limited to embossing and etching.

3. *Retention*—The glass component, as installed in the airplane, must not come free of its restraint or mounting system in the event of an emergency landing, considering both the directional loading and resulting rebound conditions. The applicant must assess the effect of design details such as geometric discontinuities or surface finish, including but not limited to embossing and etching.

4. *Instruction for Continued Airworthiness*—The instructions for continued airworthiness must reflect the glass-panel fastening method used, and must ensure the reliability of the methods used (*e.g.*, life limit of adhesives, or clamp connection). Inspection methods and intervals must be defined based upon adhesion data from the manufacturer of the adhesive, or actual adhesion test data, if necessary.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 7, 2016.

Michael Kaszycki,

Assistant Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 558

[Docket No. FDA–2016–N–0002]

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Chlortetracycline and Sulfamethazine; Chlortetracycline, Procaine Penicillin, and Sulfamethazine

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect the withdrawal of approval of those parts of a new animal drug application (NADA) for a 3-way, fixed-ratio, combination drug Type A medicated article that pertain to use of the procaine penicillin component for production indications in swine and to reflect the reformulation of the Type A medicated article as a 2-way, fixed-ratio, combination drug product without penicillin.

DATES: This rule is effective September 14, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cindy L. Burnsteel, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–130), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–402–0817, email: cindy.burnsteel@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pharmgate LLC (Pharmgate), 1015 Ashes Dr., Suite 102, Wilmington, NC 28405 has requested that FDA withdraw approval of those parts of NADA 138–934 for PENNCHLOR SP 500 (chlortetracycline, procaine penicillin, and sulfamethazine) Type A medicated article that pertain to use of the procaine penicillin component for the production indications of growth promotion and increased feed efficiency in swine. Pharmgate requested voluntary withdrawal of approval of these indications for use because PENNCHLOR SP 500 Type A medicated article is no longer manufactured.

With the withdrawal of approval of the production indications for procaine penicillin, the product approved under NADA 138–934 was reformulated as PENNCHLOR S 40/40 (chlortetracycline and sulfamethazine) Type A Medicated Article, a 2-way, fixed-ratio, combination drug Type A medicated article that does not contain penicillin procaine and is not labeled for production indications.

The Agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.33(a) that this action is categorically excluded from the requirement to submit an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement because it is of a type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment.

Elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, FDA gave notice that the approval of those parts of NADA 138–934 pertaining to the procaine penicillin component indications for growth promotion and increased feed efficiency in swine is withdrawn, effective September 14, 2016. As provided for in the regulatory text of this document, the animal drug regulations are amended to reflect this partial withdrawal of approval and subsequent product reformulation.

NADA 138–934 was identified as being affected by guidance for industry (GFI) #213 “New Animal Drugs and New Animal Drug Combination Products Administered in or on Medicated Feed or Drinking Water of Food-Producing Animals: Recommendations for Drug Sponsors for Voluntarily Aligning Product Use Conditions with GFI #209,” December 2013.

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 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 Director of the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 558 is amended as follows:

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 558 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 354, 360b, 360ccc, 360ccc–1, 371.

§ 558.140 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 558.140, in paragraph (b)(2), remove “No. 054771” and in its place add “Nos. 054771 and 069254”.

§ 558.145 [Amended]

■ 3. In § 558.145, remove and reserve paragraph (a)(2).

Dated: September 6, 2016.

William T. Flynn,

Acting Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 2016–21985 Filed 9–13–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

24 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. FR–5248–F–02]

RIN 2529–AA94

Quid Pro Quo and Hostile Environment Harassment and Liability for Discriminatory Housing Practices Under the Fair Housing Act

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, HUD.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends HUD’s fair housing regulations to formalize standards for use in investigations and adjudications involving allegations of harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability. The rule specifies how HUD will evaluate complaints of quid pro quo (“this for that”) harassment and hostile environment harassment under the Fair Housing Act. It will also provide for uniform treatment of Fair Housing Act claims raising allegations of quid pro quo and hostile environment harassment in judicial and administrative forums. This rule defines “quid pro quo” and “hostile environment harassment,” as prohibited under the Fair Housing Act, and provides illustrations of discriminatory housing practices that constitute such harassment. In addition, this rule clarifies the operation of traditional principles of direct and vicarious liability in the Fair Housing Act context.

DATES: *Effective date:* October 14, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lynn Grosso, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Programs, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Room 5204, Washington DC 20410–2000; telephone number 202–402–5361 (this is not a toll-free number). Persons with hearing or speech impairments may contact this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Purpose of the Regulatory Action

Both HUD and the courts have long recognized that Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*) (Fair Housing Act or Act) prohibits harassment in housing and housing-related transactions because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability,¹ and familial status, just as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*) (Title VII) prohibits such harassment in employment. But no standards had been formalized for assessing claims of harassment under the Fair Housing Act. Courts have often applied standards first adopted under Title VII to evaluate claims of harassment under the Fair Housing Act, but there are differences between the Fair Housing Act and Title VII, and between harassment in the workplace and harassment in or around one’s home, that warrant this rulemaking.

This rule formalizes standards for evaluating claims of quid pro quo and hostile environment harassment in the housing context. The rule does so by defining “quid pro quo harassment” and “hostile environment harassment” as conduct prohibited under the Fair Housing Act, and by specifying the standards to be used to evaluate whether particular conduct creates a quid pro quo or hostile environment in violation of the Act. Such standards will apply both in administrative adjudications and in cases brought in federal and state courts under the Fair Housing Act. This rule also adds to HUD’s existing Fair Housing Act regulations illustrations of discriminatory housing practices that may constitute illegal quid pro quo and hostile environment harassment.

By establishing consistent standards for evaluating claims of quid pro quo and hostile environment harassment, this rule provides guidance to providers of housing or housing-related services seeking to ensure that their properties or businesses are free of unlawful harassment. The rule also provides clarity to victims of harassment and their representatives regarding how to assess potential claims of illegal harassment under the Fair Housing Act.

In addition, this final rule clarifies when housing providers and other entities or individuals covered by the Fair Housing Act may be held directly or vicariously liable under the Act for

¹ This rule uses the term “disability” to refer to what the Fair Housing Act and its implementing regulations refer to as “handicap.” Both terms have the same legal meaning. See *Bragdon v. Abbott*, 524 U.S. 624, 631 (1998).