Worldway Postal Center, Los Angeles, California 90009-2007.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposal to amend Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to include an airworthiness directive to require replacement of certain inadequate safety belt assemblies with other FAA-approved assemblies, was published in the **Federal Register** on August 28, 1986 (51 FR 30672).

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this amendment. Due consideration has been given to the two comments received.

The first commenter suggested that the AD include provisions for disposal or marking of the affected safety belts to eliminate their future use in aircraft. The FAA concurs with this suggestion. The final rule has been revised to require removing or obliterating the TSO markings on the safety belts required to be removed by this AD. The FAA has determined that this change will impose no additional financial burden on any operator.

The second commenter expressed no objection to the proposal.

After careful review of the available data, including the comments noted above, the FAA has determined that air safety and public interest require the adoption of the rule, with the change previously mentioned.

Because of the wide range of aircraft which may be equipped with these safety belt assemblies, and because parts of these assemblies may be interchanged with other assemblies, the FAA is unable to estimate the number of assemblies that must be replaced in order to comply with the requirements of this AD. The FAA has determined, however, that the cost for each safety belt assembly replacement would be less than $100, including labor costs.

For the reasons discussed above, the FAA has determined that this regulation is not considered to be major under Executive Order 12291 or significant under Department of Transportation Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and it is further certified under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because of the minimum cost of compliance per aircraft (replacement of each safety belt assembly has been determined to be less than $100). A final regulatory evaluation prepared for this action is contained in the regulatory docket.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Aviation safety, Aircraft.

Adoption of the Amendment

PART 39—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the Federal Aviation Administration amends § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 39.13) as follows:

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421 and 1423; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised Pub. L. 97-449, January 12, 1983); and 14 CFR 11.89.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. By adding the following new airworthiness directive:

EON Corporation

Applies to EON Corporation TSO C22 safety belt assemblies incorporating E6000 buckle assemblies.

Compliance is required within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, unless previously accomplished.

To prevent inadvertent opening of safety belt assemblies, accomplish the following:

A. Inspect all EON Corporation TSO C22 safety belt assemblies to determines if they use E6000 buckle assemblies. If a safety belt assembly with E6000 buckles is installed, remove and replace it with another FAA-approved safety belt assembly. The removed belts, if not destroyed, must have the TSO approval markings either permanently obliterated or removed.

Note.—This type of buckle assembly has a front cover plate which is pivoted at one end and is pulled at the other end through an arc to release the latch from the buckle. The E6000 buckle assemblies can be identified by the type of catch they use. Figure 1 (following) shows the configuration of the catch and how it is located within the buckle assembly.

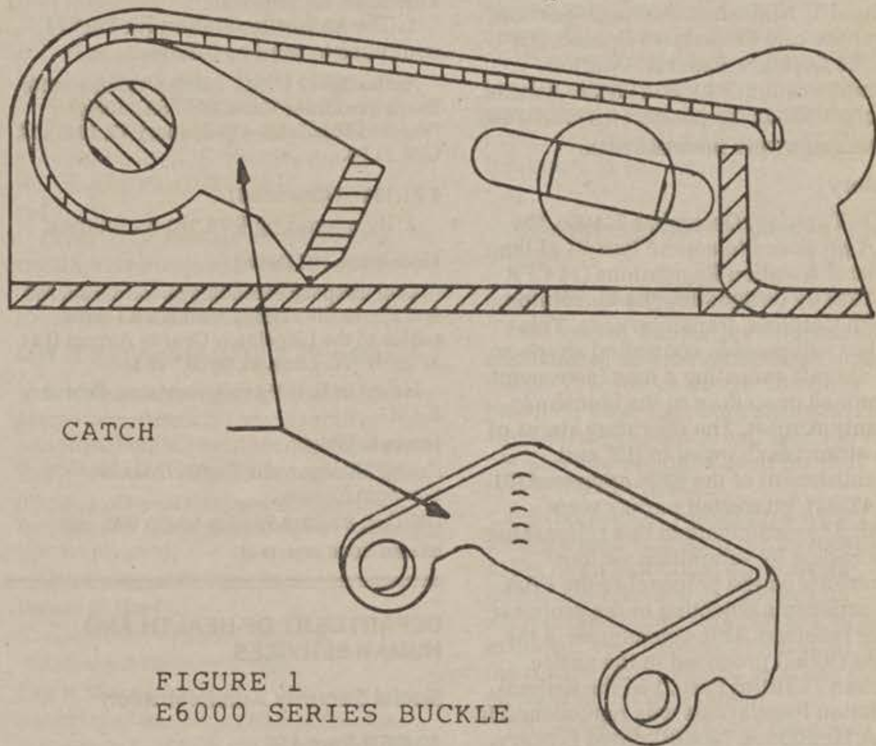

FIGURE 1
E6000 SERIES BUCKLE

B. Alternate means of compliance which provide an acceptable level of safety may be used when approved by the Manager, Western Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Northwest Mountain Region.

This amendment becomes effective March 18, 1987.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on February 4, 1987.

Wayne J. Barlow,

Director, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 87-2809 Filed 2-10-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 86-ASO-27]

Designation of Transition Area, Lincolnton, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment designates the Lincolnton, North Carolina, transition area to accommodate Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the Lincolnton County Airport. This action will lower the base of controlled airspace from 1,200 to 700 feet above the surface in the vicinity of the airport. An instrument approach procedure, based on the proposed Lincolnton Nondirectional Radio Beacon (RBN), is being developed to serve the airport and the controlled airspace is required for protection of IFR aeronautical activities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, April 9, 1987.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ronald T. Niklasson, Airspace Section, Airspace and Procedures Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone: (404) 763–7646.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

On Tuesday, December 2, 1986, the FAA proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) by designating the Lincolnton, North Carolina, transition area. This action will provide controlled airspace for aircraft executing a new instrument approach procedure to the Lincolnton County Airport. The operating status of the airport is changed to IFR and establishment of the RBN approved (51 FR 43384). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. This amendment is the same as that proposed in the notice. Section 71.181 of Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations was republished in FAA Handbook 7400.6C dated January 2, 1987.

The Rule

This amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations designates the Lincolnton, North Carolina, transition area to accommodate Instrument Flight Rules operations at the Lincolnton County Airport.

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. It, therefore, (1) is not a "major rule" under Executive Order 12291; (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.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Aviation safety, Transition area.

Adoption of the Amendment

PART 71—[AMENDED]

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 71) is amended, as follows:

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), 1510; Executive Order 10854; 49 U.S.C. 106(g) (Revised Pub. L. 97–449, January 12, 1983); 14 CFR 11.69.

§ 71.181 [Amended]

2. By amending § 71.181 as follows:

Lincolnton, NC [New]

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.5-mile radius of the Lincolnton County Airport (Lat. 35°29′01″ N., Long. 81°09′39″ W.).

Issued in East Point, Georgia, on February 2, 1987.

James L. Wright,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southern Region.

[FR Doc. 87-2812 Filed 2-10-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration

20 CFR Part 416

[Regulations No. 16]

Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled; Liquid and Nonliquid Resources and Resources Determinations

AGENCY: Social Security Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending our regulations to include a 20-day rule for distinguishing between liquid and nonliquid resources and a first-of-the-month rule which applies to the determination and valuation of resources and to the point at which income becomes subject to resource counting rules.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These regulations are effective February 11, 1987.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry D. Lerner, Legal Assistant, Office of Regulations, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235, telephone (301) 594–7463.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) covering all the rules on the resources provisions on November 8, 1982 (47 FR 50511). The rules distinguishing liquid resources from nonliquid resources and establishing when resources determinations are made are being finalized at this time, separately from other provisions of the NPRM, because they are current operating policies already detailed in manual instructions and they are needed for accurate and consistent adjudication. Some portions of the NPRM have already been published as final rules, 50 FR 42683 (October 22, 1985) and other portions are still under consideration. Only one comment was received regarding these two policies and our response is discussed later in the preamble.

Section 416.1201 (which was § 416.1202 in the NPRM) explains that, as a general rule, resources are any cash or other liquid assets or any real or personal property a person can use to meet his or her needs for food, clothing, or shelter. We have included a rule distinguishing between liquid and nonliquid resources. Liquid resources are those items such as cash on hand, bank savings and checking accounts and similar items which can be converted to cash within 20 days, excluding certain nonwork days as explained in § 416.120(d). All other resources are nonliquid. It is necessary to distinguish between liquid and nonliquid resources because under our regulations, liquid resources cannot be excluded as property essential to self-support unless they are part of a trade or business (§ 416.1220). In addition, a person cannot receive conditional payments if liquid resources exceed a certain limit (§ 416.1240).

Section 416.1207 (which was § 416.1204(b), (c), and (d) in the NPRM) is being added to clarify that changes during a month in the existence, value, or excludability of resources are not taken into account until the first moment of the next month. We also make explicit in the regulations that items received during a month are evaluated first under the income counting rules and, if retained until the first moment of the following month, will be subject to the rules for counting resources at that time. The statement in the NPRM as to when income "becomes" a resource has been changed to clarify that the focus of these regulations is on how and when the Secretary counts an item as income or resources and not on a transformation in the nature of the item. In addition, the final rule breaks out as a separate subsection (e) the rule related to changing the form of a resource and shows the relationship between this provision and the transfer of assets provisions of § 416.1246.

Comment Received Following Publication of the NPRM on Liquid and Nonliquid Resources (Published November 8, 1982 (47 FR 50511))

Comment: A State clearinghouse questioned the rationale for including in the difinition of liquid resources "other property which you can convert to cash within 20 work days." The commenter recommended that, because the property cannot be used until it has been converted, it should be considered *nonliquid* unless conversion actually occurs within the 20-day period.

Response: In a program such as SSI, it is necessary to have some point in time at which resources are evaluated. For SSI purposes, that point is the first moment of the month. It would be inconsistent with the first-of-the-month rule to wait 20 days before making a decision about eligibility based on resources. A nonexcluded resource, whether liquid or nonliquid, is counted as of the first of the month against the statutory resources limitation. However, if an individual does not have countable resources in excess of the statutory limit, then a distinction between liquid and nonliquid resources is not material to eligibililty. If the individual meets all other eligibility criteria, SSI payments can be made for the month. If, however, countable resources exceed the statutory limit, a decision as to liquidity/nonliquidity must be made to determine whether the individual meets the requirements for conditional payment (see § 416.1240). One of the requirements for conditional payment is a dollar limitation on the amount of liquid resources. Because liquid resources generally are readily convertible to cash, and thus available for meeting basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, we expect an individual to use such resources toward his or her own support before qualifying for SSI. The 20-day rule encourages people to convert such assets quickly, and thus reinforces the basic purpose of the SSI program. Of course, if evidence shows that there is some obstacle which precludes disposition in 20 days (e.g., a life insurance policy may not be payable on demand but rather must be presented to the home office and such processing will take more than 20 days), then the resource is considered nonliquid and, if appropriate, a previous decision can be revised. Given the purpose of the SSI program to make payments to individuals who have limited income and resources available for meeting current needs, we do not believe that the commenter's recommended change of policy is appropriate.

Executive Order 12291: The Secretary has determined that this is not a major rule under Executive Order 12291. Therefore, a regulatory impact analysis is not required.

Regulatory Flexibility Act: We certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because these rules affect only individuals and States. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis as provided in Pub. L. 96–354, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act: These regulations impose no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements requiring OMB clearance.

List of Subjects in 20 CFR Part 416

Administrative practice and procedure, Aged, Blind, Disability benefits, Public assistance programs, Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.807, Supplemental Security Income program)

Dated: August 8, 1986.

Dorcas R. Hardy,

Commissioner of Social Security.

Approved: October 2, 1986.

Otis R. Bowen,

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Subpart L of Part 416 of Chapter III of Title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 416—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Subpart L of Part 416 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1102, 1611, 1613, 1614 and 1631 of the Social Security Act, as amended; Sec. 211 of Pub. L. 93–66; 49 Stat. 647, as amended; 86 Stat. 1466, 1470, 1471 and 1475, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 1302, 1382, 1382b, 1382c and 1383.

2. In § 416.1201, paragraphs (b) and (c)(1) are revised to read as follows:

§ 416.1201 Resources; general.

* * * * *

(b) *Liquid resources.* Liquid resources are cash or other property which can be converted to cash within 20 days, excluding certain nonwork days as explained in § 416.120(d). Examples of resources that are ordinarily liquid are stocks, bonds, mutual fund shares, promissory notes, mortgages, life insurance policies, bank accounts (savings and checking), certificates of deposit and similar items. Liquid resources, other than cash, are evaluated according to the individual's equity in the resources.

(c) *Nonliquid resources.* (1) Nonliquid resources are property which is not cash and which cannot be converted to cash within 20 days excluding nonwork certain days as explained in § 416.120(d). Examples of resources that are ordinarily nonliquid are loan agreements, household goods, automobiles, trucks, tractors, boats, machinery, livestock, buildings and land. Nonliquid resources are evaluated according to their equity value except as otherwise provided. (See § 416.1218 for treatment of automobiles.)

* * * * *

3. Section 416.1207 is added to read as follows:

§ 416.1207 Resources determinations.

(a) *General.* Resources determinations are made as of the first moment of the month. A resource determination is based on what assets an individual has, what their values are, and whether or not they are excluded as of the first moment of the month.

(b) *Increase in value of resources.* If, during a month, a resource increases in value or an individual acquires an additional resource or replaces an excluded resource with one that is not excluded, the increase in the value of the resources is counted as of the first moment of the next month

(c) *Decrease in value of resources.* If, during a month, a resource decreases in value or an individual spends a resource or replaces a resource that is not excluded with one that is excluded, the decrease in the value of the resources is counted as of the first moment of the next month.

(d) *Treatment of items under income and resource counting rules.* Items received in cash or in kind during a month are evaluated first under the income counting rules and, if retained until the first moment of the following month, are subject to the rules for counting resources at that time.

(e) *Receipts from the sale, exchange, or replacement of a resource.* If an individual sells, exchanges or replaces a resource, the receipts are not income. They are still considered to be a resource. This rule includes resources that have never been counted as such because they were sold, exchanged or replaced in the month in which they were received. See § 416.1246 for the rule on resources disposed of for less than fair market value (including those disposed of during the month of receipt).

Example: Miss L., a disabled individual, receives a $350 unemployment insurance benefit on January 10, 1986. The benefit is unearned income to Miss L. when she receives it. On January 14, Miss L. uses the $350 payment to purchase shares of stock. Miss L. has exchanged one item (cash) for another item (stock). The $350 payment is never counted as a resource to Miss L. because she exchanged it in the same month she received it. The stock is not income; it is a different form of a resource exchanged for the cash. Since a resource is not countable until the first moment of the month following its receipt, the stock is not a countable resource to Miss L. until February 1.

[FR Doc. 87-2874 Filed 2-10-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4190-11-M

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 558

New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds; Narasin

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

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 Elanco Products Co. providing for revised assay specification for narasin Type C feeds. The feed is used for broilers for prevention of certain forms of coccidiosis.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 11, 1987.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry E. Schmaus, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV-140), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-6971.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Elanco Products Co., A Division of Eli Lilly & Co., 740 South Alabama St., Indianapolis, IN 46285, is sponsor of NADA 118-980 which provides for use of Monteban® (narasin) Type A article to make Type C broiler feeds containing 54 to 72 grams narasin per ton used to prevent certain forms of *Eimeria* coccidiosis. The NADA was originally approved August 14, 1986 (51 FR 29097). Elanco filed a supplement which provides for Type C feed assay limits of 75 to 125 percent instead of the currently approved 85 to 115 percent limits. The NADA supplement is approved and the regulation in 21 CFR 558.4(d) is amended to reflect this approval.

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 Center for Veterinary Medicine, Part 558 is amended as follows:

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR Part 558 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 512, 82 Stat. 343-351 (21 U.S.C. 360b); 21 CFR 5.10 and 5.83.

§ 558.4 [Amended]

2. Section 558.4 *Medicated feed applications* is amended in paragraph (d) in the table entitled "Category I" in the entry for "Narasin" in the 4th column by changing the assay from 85-115 to "85-115/75-125."

Dated: February 4, 1987.

Marvin A. Norcross,

Associate Director for New Animal Drug Evaluation.

[FR Doc. 87-2821 Filed 2-10-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

24 CFR Parts 905 and 968

[Docket No. N-87-1636; FR-2263]

Cost Containment Policy Statement—Indian Housing Program and Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, HUD.

ACTION: Policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986 (Pub. L. 99-160, approved November 25, 1985) repealed section 6(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937. Section 6(b) required the Secretary to establish prototype costs for the development of public and Indian housing. These prototype costs were used to limit costs associated with public and Indian housing development, and also for modernization. The purpose of this statement is to announce interim cost containment policies for the Indian Housing development program and the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP). These policies are to be applied by the Department pending the issuance of rules amending existing regulations. This policy notice is applicable to the Indian housing development program and to CIAP only. A related notice has been published to explain interim cost containment policies for public housing development projects.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Chisholm, Director, Policy Staff, Office of Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20410, telephone (202) 755-6713. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Until recently, section 6(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 required the Secretary of HUD to establish prototype costs for the development of public and Indian housing projects. These prototype costs were established for different areas of the country and were based on construction costs of new dwelling units of various sizes and types that were suitable for occupancy by persons assisted under the Act. Section 6(b) required every contract for loans (other than preliminary loans) or annual contributions to provide that the cost of construction and equipment of the project (excluding land, demolition, and nondwelling facilities) on which the computation of annual contributions under the Act was based, not exceed by more than 10 percent the appropriate prototype cost for the area. These statutory requirements were incorporated in HUD's Indian housing development regulations. In addition, HUD promulgated other regulations that limited total development costs based on the published Indian prototype costs limits; e.g., for new construction projects, total development costs were limited to 160 percent of project prototype costs for detached, semi-detached, row or walk-up projects, and to 145 percent of project prototype costs for elevator projects. Additionally, under the Comprehensive Improvement