labeling requirement under the CPSA, FHSA, or FFA, in accordance with provisions of 16 CFR 1009.9. (These products remain subject to the notification requirements of subpart A of this part 1019.)

(6) Products which fail to comply with an applicable standard of flammability issued under provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191 *et seq.*). The Commission's policy regarding export of such products is set forth in the Commission's Memorandum Decision and Order *In the Matter of Imperial Carpet Mills, Inc.*, CPSC Docket No. 80–2, July 7, 1983, and allows export without regard to whether the products have been distributed in domestic commerce. (See section 15 of the Flammable Fabrics Act, 15 U.S.C. 1202, and subpart A of this part 1019 for requirements governing export of such products.)

§ 1019.32 Statutory provisions.

(a) Section 18(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2057(a)) states:

This Act [the Consumer Product Safety Act] shall not apply to any consumer product if: (1) It can be shown that such product is manufactured, sold, or held for sale for export from the United States (or that such product was imported for export), unless (A) such consumer product is in fact distributed in commerce for use in the United States, or (B) the Commission determines that exportation of such product presents an unreasonable risk of injury to consumers within the United States, and (2) such consumer product when distributed in commerce, or any container in which it is enclosed when so distributed, bears a stamp or label stating that such consumer product is intended for export; except that this Act shall apply to any consumer product manufactured for sale, offered for sale, or sold for shipment to any installation of the United States located outside of the United States.

(b) Section 4 of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1263) states in part:

The following acts and the causing thereof are hereby prohibited: (a) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any misbranded hazardous substance or banned hazardous substance. * * * (c) The receipt in interstate commerce of any misbranded hazardous substance or banned hazardous substance and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise.

(c) Section 5(b) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1264(b)) provides in part:

No person shall be subject to the penalties of this section * * * (3) for having violated subsection (a) or (c) of section 4 with respect to any hazardous substance shipped or delivered for shipment for export to any foreign country, in a package marked for export on the outside of the shipping container and labeled in accordance with the specifications of the foreign purchaser and in accordance with the laws of the foreign country, but if such hazardous substance is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, or if the Consumer Product Safety Commission determines that exportation of such substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to persons residing within the United States, this clause shall not apply.

§ 1019.33 Statement of policy and interpretation.

(a) In its enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission interprets the provisions of that Act to prohibit the export of products which fail to comply with an applicable consumer product safety standard or banning rule issued under that Act if those products have at any time been distributed in commerce for use in the United States.

(b) In its enforcement of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, the Commission interprets the provisions of the Act to prohibit the export of products which are misbranded substances or banned hazardous substances as those terms are used in that Act if those products have at any time been sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce.

Dated: June 6, 1996.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 96–14760 Filed 6–11–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 189

[Docket No. 91N–0326]

RIN 0910–AA06

Tin-Coated Lead Foil Capsules for Wine Bottles; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the Federal Register of February 8, 1996 (61 FR 4816). The document announced that FDA was amending its regulations to prohibit the use of tin-coated lead foil capsules on wine bottles. The document was published with some inadvertent errors. This document corrects those errors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 8, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cristina R. Ford, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–726), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–205–5268.

In FR Doc. 96–2665, appearing on page 4816 in the Federal Register of Thursday, February 8, 1996, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 4819, in the second column, in the seventh line, ''$4.6 million'' is corrected to read ''$0.4 million'' and in the same column, in the first full paragraph, in the fourth line, ''$5.7 million'' is corrected to read ''$0.8 million.''

2. On page 4819, in the text at the bottom of the page, below Table 2, in the third column, beginning in the second line, ''$97,000 to $8.7 million'' is corrected to read ''$111,000 to $3.8 million.''

Dated: June 5, 1996.

William K. Hubbard,

Associate Commisssioner for Policy Coordination.

[FR Doc. 96–14891 Filed 6–11–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

21 CFR Part 520

Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Praziquantel, Pyrantel Pamoate, and Febantel Tablets

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 Bayer Corp., Agriculture Div., Animal Health Products. The supplement provides for oral prescription use of Drontal Plus™ for removal and control of the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis* in dogs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 12, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandra K. Woods, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–114), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–594–0614.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Bayer Corp., Agriculture Div., Animal Health Products, P.O. Box 390, Shawnee Mission, KS 66201, filed supplemental NADA 141–007, which provides for oral prescription use of Drontal Plus™ tablet for small dogs containing 22.7 milligrams (mg) praziquantel, 22.7 mg pyrantel base (as pyrantel pamoate), and

113.4 mg febantel, and Drontal Plus™ tablet for medium and large dogs containing 68 mg praziquantel, 68 mg pyrantel base (as pyrantel pamoate), and 340.2 mg febantel. The supplement provides for use of the tablet for removal and control of the cestode *E. multilocularis* in dogs in addition to the previously approved use for removal of other tapeworms (cestodes), hookworms, ascarids, and whipworms. Approval is based on data and information in previously approved NADA's 111–607 (Droncit injectable solution) and 111–798 (Droncit tablets). The supplement is approved as of March 28, 1996, and the regulations are amended in § 520.1872(c)(1)(ii) to reflect the approval. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of part 20 (21 CFR part 20) and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) (21 CFR 514.11(e)(2)(ii)), a summary of data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(iii)), this supplemental approval does not qualify for marketing exclusivity because no new clinical or field investigations (other than bioequivalence studies), essential to the approval, were conducted or sponsored by the applicant.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.24(d)(1)(i) 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.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 520

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 520 is amended as follows:

PART 520—ORAL DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 520 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b).

§ 520.1872 [Amended]

2. Section 520.1872 *Praziquantel, pyrantel pamoate, and febantel tablets* is amended in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) by adding the phrase ''and for the removal and control of tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis*'' before the words ''in dogs''.

Dated: May 17, 1996.

Stephen F. Sundlof,

Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 96–14893 Filed 6–11–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Consular Affairs

22 CFR Part 50

[Public Notice 2383]

Nationality Procedures

AGENCY: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Consular Affairs is amending its regulations concerning Nationality Procedures. Obsolete sections containing references to statutes which have been repealed, or contain inaccurate information, will be deleted. Several sections are being added which address recently enacted laws. Current State Department policies regarding loss of citizenship/nationality are added. These amendments, as general statements of longstanding State Department policy, are published as final rules.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 22, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit any questions to the Director of Policy Review and Interagency Liaison, Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Room 4811, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520; Fax: (202) 647–6201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carmen A. DiPlacido, or Michael Meszaros, Overseas Citizens Services, Department of State, 202–647–3666 or 202–647–4994.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule implements changes which have occurred in State Department policy regarding nationality procedures and as a result of recent amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). (Pub. L. 103–416, 108 Stat. 4308, 10/25/94). It also removes obsolete provisions from subpart B and subpart C of part 50 Nationality Procedures.

Loss of Nationality/Citizenship

Section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1481) states that U.S. nationals are subject to loss of nationality if they perform certain acts voluntarily and with the intention of relinquishing U.S. nationality. (Note that for purposes of determining loss of nationality the words citizenship and nationality are synonymous.) These potentially expatriating acts include: (1) Obtaining naturalization in a foreign state; (2) taking an oath, affirmation or other formal declaration to a foreign state or its political subdivisions; (3) entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state engaged in hostilities against the United States or serving as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in the armed forces of a foreign state; (4) accepting employment with a foreign government if (a) one has the nationality of that foreign state or (b) a declaration of allegiance is required in accepting the position; (5) formally renouncing U.S. citizenship before a U.S. consular officer outside the United States; (6) formally renouncing U.S. citizenship within the United States (but only ''in time of war''); and (7) conviction for an act of treason.

In 1990, the Bureau of Consular Affairs adopted an administrative presumption in determining whether or not a U.S. citizen has performed a potentially expatriating act with the intention of relinquishing U.S. nationality in three classes of loss of citizenship cases. Specifically, when a U.S. citizen obtains naturalization in a foreign state, subscribes to routine declarations of allegiance to a foreign state, or accepts non-policy level employment with a foreign state, the intent to retain U.S. nationality will be presumed. U.S. citizens who naturalize in a foreign country; take a routine oath of allegiance; or accept non-policy level employment with a foreign government need not, therefore, submit evidence of their intent to retain U.S. nationality. A person who affirmatively asserts to a consular officer after he or she has committed a potentially expatriating act that it was his or her intention to relinquish U.S. citizenship will, however, lose his or her U.S. citizenship. In all other loss of nationality cases, the consular officer will ascertain whether or not there is evidence of intent to relinquish U.S. nationality.

Retroactive Application of the Administrative Presumption in Certain Loss of Nationality/Citizenship Cases

Persons who previously were held to have lost citizenship are provided the