include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 579

Animal feeds, Animal foods, Radiation protection.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 579 is amended as follows:

PART 579—IRRADIATION IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND HANDLING OF ANIMAL FEED AND PET FOOD

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 579 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 403, 409, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 343, 348, 371).

2. New § 579.40 is added to read as follows:

§ 579.40 Ionizing radiation for the treatment of poultry feed and poultry feed ingredients.

Ionizing radiation for the treatment of complete poultry diets and poultry feed ingredients may be safely used as follows:

- (a) Energy sources. Ionizing radiation is limited to gamma rays from sealed units of cobalt-60.
- (b) *Limitation.* The ionizing radiation is used for feed or feed ingredients that do not contain drugs.
- (c) Use. Ionizing radiation is used as a single treatment for rendering complete poultry diets or poultry feed ingredients salmonella negative as follows:
- (1) Minimum dose 2.0 kiloGrays (kGy) (0.2 megarad (Mrad)); maximum dose 25 kGy (2.5 megarads Mrad). The absorbed dose of irradiation is to be based on initial concentration of salmonella using the relationship that 1.0 kGy (0.1 Mrad) reduces salmonella concentration by one log cycle (one decimal reduction).
- (2) Feeds treated by irradiation should be formulated to account for nutritional loss.

(3) If an irradiated feed ingredient is less than 5 percent of the final product, the final product can be irradiated without being considered to be reirradiated.

Dated: September 21, 1995. Stephen F. Sundlof, Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine. [FR Doc. 95–24154 Filed 9–27–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4160–01–U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Parts 192 and 1212

[Docket No. 91-17; Notice 4]

RIN 2127-AF93

Drug Offender's Driver's License Suspension

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The Drug Offender's Driver's License Suspension Law, 23 U.S.C. 159, requires the withholding of certain Federal-aid highway funds from States that do not enact either legislation requiring the revocation or suspension of an individual's driver's license upon conviction for any violation of the Controlled Substances Act or any drug offense, or a resolution opposing such legislation. The NHTSA and the FHWA had joint responsibility for administering the law. The statute's implementing regulation appeared in Chapter II of 23 CFR, which contains regulations jointly administered by the two agencies.

Responsibility for administering the law has since been redelegated to FHWA alone. This final rule removes the implementing regulation from Chapter II of 23 CFR, and places it in Chapter I of 23 CFR, which contains regulations administered only by FHWA.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 28, 1995. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: In FHWA: Ms. Mila Plosky, Office of Highway Safety, Room 3407, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, telephone (202) 366–6902; or Mr. Paul L. Brennan, Office of Chief Counsel, Room 4217, Federal Highway

Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, telephone (202) 366–0834.

In NHTSA: Mr. Gary Butler, Office of State and Community Services, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 7th Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, telephone (202) 366–2121; or Ms. Sharon Y. Vaughn, Office of Chief Counsel, Room 5219, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590, telephone (202) 366–1834.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 1992, Pub. L. 102–143, added section 159 to title 23 of the United States Code. The new section required the withholding of certain Federal-aid highway funds from States that did not enact either legislation requiring the revocation or suspension of an individual's driver's license upon conviction for any violation of the Controlled Substances Act or any drug offense, or a resolution opposing such legislation.

On August 12, 1992 (57 FR 35989), NHTSA and FHWA published a final rule, promulgating a regulation to implement this requirement, 23 CFR 1212. The regulation appeared in Chapter II, Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which contains regulations administered jointly by NHTSA and FHWA.

The regulation required that each State certify by April 1, 1993, and by January 1 of each subsequent year, that it meets the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 159 and the implementing regulation.

NHTSA and FHWA had joint responsibility for administration of this program. NHTSA reviewed State laws and resolutions to determine compliance with the statutory provisions. FHWA administered the Act's penalty provisions.

All States have now submitted laws and resolutions that comply with 23 U.S.C. 159. Responsibility for administering this program has been redelegated to FHWA alone. This final rule removes the implementing regulation from Chapter II of 23 CFR, which contains regulations that are administered jointly by NHTSA and FHWA, and places it instead in Chapter I of 23 CFR, which contains regulations administered only by the FHWA.

Redelegating the entire responsibility for 23 U.S.C. 159 to FHWA will help in streamlining the certification process and eliminate the duplication of government efforts. This redelegation is also consistent with President Clinton's memorandum of March 4, 1995, titled