

Authority: Secs. 512, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b, 371).

2. Section 558.355 is amended by adding new paragraph (f)(3)(x) to read as follows:

§ 558.355 Monensin.

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(f) * * *

(3) * * *

(x) *Amount per ton.* Monensin, 1,620 grams as monensin sodium (810 milligrams per pound).

(a) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain.

(b) *Specifications.* Use as free-choice Type C medicated feed formulated as mineral granules as follows:

Ingredient	Percent	International feed no.
Monocalcium phosphate (21% phosphorus, 15% calcium)	29.49	6-01-080
Sodium chloride (salt)	24.25	6-04-152
Dried cane molasses	20.0	4-04-152
Ground limestone (33% calcium)	13.75	6-02-632
Cane molasses	3.0	4-04-696
Processed grain by-products (as approved by AAFCO)	5.0	
Vitamin/trace mineral premix ¹	2.5	
Monensin Type A article, 80 grams per pound	1.01	
Antidusting oil	1.0	

¹Content of the vitamin/trace mineral premix may be varied. However, they should be comparable to those used for other free-choice feeds. Formulation modifications require FDA approval prior to marketing. The amount of selenium and ethylenediamine dihydroiodide (EDDI) must comply with the published requirements. (For selenium see 21 CFR 573.920; for EDDI see 51 FR 11483 (April 3, 1986).)

(c) *Limitations.* Medicated mineral granules to be fed free-choice to pasture cattle (slaughter, stocker, feeder, and dairy and beef replacement heifers) weighing more than 400 pounds. Feed continuously on a free-choice basis at the rate of 50 to 200 milligrams per head per day. During the first 5 days of feeding, cattle should receive no more than 100 milligrams per day. Do not feed additional salt or minerals. Do not mix with grain or other feeds. Monensin is toxic to cattle when consumed at higher than approved levels. Stressed and/or water deprived cattle should be adapted to the pasture and to unmedicated mineral supplement before using this product. Do not feed to lactating dairy cattle. Do not allow horses, other equines, mature turkeys, or guinea fowl access to feed containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by horses and guinea fowl has been fatal. The product's effectiveness in cull cows and bulls has not been established. Each use of this free-choice Type C feed must be the subject of an approved medicated feed application (MFA or Form FDA 1900) or supplemental MFA as required by § 510.455 of this chapter.

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Dated: November 22, 1995.

Nicholas E. Weber,
Director, Division of Chemistry, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 162

[CGD-94-026]

RIN 2115-AE78

Inland Waterways Navigation Regulations; Wrangell Narrows, AK

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is increasing the maximum width allowable for single barge tows transiting Wrangell Narrows, Alaska. In accordance with the goals of the Presidential Regulatory Reinvention Initiative, this action is being taken to better meet maritime industry needs in Southeast Alaska. The current size restriction for single barge tows in Wrangell Narrows is 80 feet in width overall. An increase in the maximum barge width to 100 feet in width overall will allow barge operators to carry more cargo on each barge to meet the increasing needs of their Alaskan consumers. Increasing the restriction to 100 feet in width overall will have no adverse effects on navigation and marine safety in Wrangell Narrows.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 11, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise indicated, documents referred to in this preamble are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G-LRA/3406) (CGD 94-026), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001, or may be delivered to room 3406 at the above address between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.,

Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267-1477.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory History

On September 15, 1995, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking entitled Inland Waterways Navigation Regulations; Wrangell Narrows, Alaska in the Federal Register (60 FR 179). The Coast Guard received four comments on the proposal. No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

Background and Purpose

Wrangell Narrows is a navigable waterway of the United States located in Southeast Alaska. It connects Frederick Sound on the north end to Sumner Strait on the south. It is approximately 24 miles long and narrows to 300 feet in five places. The longest of the 300 foot wide sections is approximately 5.5 nautical miles in length. The other four sections vary from approximately 600 yards to approximately 1.3 nautical miles in length.

The primary users of Wrangell Narrows are passenger ferries, log carriers, pleasure craft and container barges. Container barges are used to transport consumer goods throughout South East Alaska which is vital to the every day life of Alaskan citizens.

The increased demand for consumer goods in Southeast Alaska has created a greater demand on providers of these goods. The current regulations limit the width of single barge tows allowed to