

F. Comments Received on Proposed Rule AMS–NOP–15–0015; NOP–15–07

AMS received two comments on proposed rule AMS–NOP–15–0015. Only one comment from a consumer addressed the 2015 Sunset review amendments to remove marsala and sherry wines from the National List. The second comment was from a California apple producer and it addressed removing the expired listings, streptomycin and tetracycline, from the National List.

The consumer who commented on removing marsala and sherry wines from the National List agreed with the proposed amendment to prohibit the use of these nonorganic ingredients in foods labeled as organic. During their sunset review of marsala and sherry, the NOSB did not receive comments supporting the continued use of these wines as nonorganic ingredients in organic products. Additionally, since no comments were received opposing the removal of marsala and sherry wines from the National List, AMS is finalizing these amendments as proposed through this final rule.

Additionally, the consumer who supported the removal of marsala and sherry wines also added that nonorganic ingredients should not be used in organic foods. AMS has considered this comment. The USDA organic regulations, in § 205.301(b), requires that a raw or processed agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “organic” must contain not less than 95 percent organically produced raw or processed agricultural products. Any remaining product ingredients must be organically produced, unless not commercially available in organic form, or must be nonagricultural substances as listed in § 205.605, or nonorganic agricultural products as listed in § 205.606 on the National List. In essence, the USDA organic regulations requires organic producers or organic handlers to maximize organic ingredients before using nonorganic nonagricultural or nonorganic agricultural that are included on the National List.

Changes Requested But Not Made

The commenter on the proposed removal of expired listings for streptomycin and tetracycline did not agree with this action and did not agree with the prohibition against the use of these antibiotics to control fire blight infestation in apple production. This commenter stated that the prohibition of streptomycin and tetracycline for use in apple production has had a significant impact on organic apple growers in

California’s central valley. According to this commenter, the alternatives to the use of streptomycin and tetracycline researched in the Pacific Northwest are ineffective in controlling fire blight in California’s central valley. The commenter claims the amendment to prohibit the use of these antibiotics to control fire blight created a significant economic advantage for apple growers in the Pacific Northwest. The removal of the expired listings for streptomycin and tetracycline in the proposed rule is essentially a notice of a technical correction since the prohibition on the use of these two substances in organic crop production is already in effect.

The final rule that established the effective date of streptomycin’s expiration date as listed in § 205.601(i)(11) was published in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 33290) on June 6, 2012. This final rule addressed comments received on the proposed rule to list streptomycin with an expiration date, including comments in support of or in opposition to the expiration date. AMS also addressed comments on commercially viable alternatives, including the efficacy of these alternatives, and addressed additional factors considered by the NOSB during their determination. Since the prohibition against the use of streptomycin has been in effect since October 22, 2014, AMS is finalizing this correction as noted in the proposed rule. Organic producers who have determined that there are no commercially available alternatives to streptomycin in controlling fire blight in apples or pear production for their region can submit a petition (<http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/organic/national-list/filing-petition>) to add streptomycin back onto the National List.

The final rule that established the effective date of tetracycline’s expiration date as listed in § 205.601(i)(12) was published in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 45903) on August 2, 2012. This final rule addressed comments received on the proposed rule to list tetracycline with an expiration date, including comments in support of or in opposition to the expiration date. AMS also addressed comments on commercially viable alternatives, including the efficacy of these alternatives, and addressed additional factors considered by the NOSB during their determination. Since the prohibition against the use of tetracycline has been in effect since October 22, 2014, AMS is finalizing this correction as noted in the proposed rule. Organic producers who have determined that there are no commercially available alternatives to

tetracycline in controlling fire blight in apples or pear production for their region can submit a petition (<http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/organic/national-list/filing-petition>) to add tetracycline back onto the National List.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 205

Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Imports, Labeling, Livestock, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Soil conservation.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 205 is amended as follows:

PART 205—NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 205 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6501–6522.

§ 205.601 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 205.601 is amended by removing paragraphs (i)(11) and (12).

§ 205.606 [Amended]

■ 3. Section 205.606 is amended by removing paragraph (g) and redesignating paragraphs (h) through (z) as (g) through (y).

Dated: December 8, 2015.

Rex A. Barnes,
Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2015–3321; Airspace Docket No. 15–ANM–17]

Establishment of Class E Airspace, Neah Bay, WA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes Class E airspace at U. S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, Neah Bay, WA, to accommodate a new Standard Instrument Approach Procedure developed at the heliport. Controlled airspace is necessary for the safety and management of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) operations at the heliport.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, February 4, 2016. The Director of the Federal

Register approves this incorporation by reference action under Title 1, Code of Federal Regulations, part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order 7400.9 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: FAA Order 7400.9Z, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy and ATC Regulations Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 29591; telephone: 202-267-8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.9Z at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

FAA Order 7400.9, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Haga, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA, 98057; telephone (425) 203-4563.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes controlled airspace at Neah Bay, WA.

History

On September 29, 2015, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to establish Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, Neah Bay, WA (80 FR 58364). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the

proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005, of FAA Order 7400.9Z, dated August 6, 2015, and effective September 15, 2015, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document amends FAA Order 7400.9Z, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 6, 2015, and effective September 15, 2015. FAA Order 7400.9Z is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.9Z lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Rule

This amendment to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 establishes Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, Neah Bay, WA. Establishment of a GPS approach has made this action necessary for the safety and management of IFR operations at the heliport. Class E airspace is established within a 1-mile radius of the U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, with a segment extending from the 1-mile radius to 2.5 miles northeast of the heliport.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

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, is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (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 only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 311a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.9Z, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 6, 2015, and effective September 15, 2015, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

ANM WA E5 U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, Neah Bay, WA [New]

U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, WA

(Lat. 48°22'14" N., long. 124°35'53" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 1-mile radius of U.S. Coast Guard Station Neah Bay Heliport, and within 1 mile each side of the 055° bearing from the heliport extending from the 1-mile radius to 2.5 miles northeast of the heliport.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on December 7, 2015.

Tracey Johnson,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

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