

Adoption of the correction

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, **Federal Register Document 82-12900** as published in the **Federal Register** on May 13, 1982 (47 FR 20569) is corrected by adding the following:

J888R AMOTT-RHODE [Amended]

By deleting the word "RHODE" from the title and substituting for it the word "OZZIE" and by deleting "KULIK" and "RHODE" waypoint names, location and reference facility and substituting for them the following: "OZZIE 59°27'00"N. 163°00'00"W. Bethel, AK" (Secs. 307(a), 313(a), and 1110, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348(a), 1354(a), and 1510), Executive Order 10854 (24 FR 9565); sec. 6(c) Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)); and 14 CFR 11.69)

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 will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 15, 1982.

John W. Baier,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 82-16633 Filed 6-18-82; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

inadvertently deleted Pipradrol and SPA from Schedule IV.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 27, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Telephone: (202) 633-1366.I

Accordingly, in the rule published October 27, 1981, the amendatory language appearing on p. 52334, column one, paragraph "2" and the text following it are corrected to read as follows:

"2. By revising paragraph (e) of 21 CFR 1308.14 by redesignating subparagraphs (2) through (5) as (3) through (6) and by adding a new subparagraph (2) for mazindol as set forth below:

"§ 1308.14 Schedule IV.

* * * * *

"(e) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers:

- "(1) Diethylpropion..... 1610
- "(2) Mazindol..... 1605
- "(3) Pemoline (including organometallic complexes and chelates thereof)..... 1530
- "(4) Phentermine..... 1640
- "(5) Pipradrol..... 1750
- "(6) SPA ((-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane)..... 1635

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Dated: June 11, 1982.
Francis M. Mullen, Jr.,
Acting Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 82-16588 Filed 6-18-82; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

Schedules of Controlled Substances; Rescheduling of Mazindol Into Schedule IV; Correction

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the final order published on October 27, 1981, (46 FR 52333), which transferred mazindol from Schedule III to Schedule IV of the Controlled Substances Act and

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

32 CFR Part 536

Claims Against the United States

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DOD.

ACTION: Rule.

SUMMARY: Changes are required by Pub. L. 97-124, 29 December 1981 which extends the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2671-2680) to claims arising on and after this date resulting from negligent and/or wrongful acts or omissions of members of the National Guard while they are

performing certain federally funded duty or training.

DATE: Effective July 21, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Germain P. Boyle, Chief, Claims Operations, U.S. Army Claims Service, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755, (301) 677-7960.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 32 CFR Part 536 is amended to read as follows: (28 U.S.C. 2671-2680)

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 536

Claims, Government employees, Military law, Vessels.

PART 536—CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

1. In § 536.29 paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 536.29 Claims based on negligence of military personnel or civilian employees under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

(a) *Authority.* The statutory authority for this chapter is the Federal Tort Claims Act (60 Stat. 842, 28 U.S.C. 2671-2680), as amended by the Act of 18 July 1966 (Pub. L. 89-506; 80 Stat. 306), the Act of 16 March 1974 (Pub. L. 93-253; 88 Stat. 50), and the Act of 29 December 1981 (Pub. L. 97-124), and as implemented by the Attorney General's Regulations (28 CFR 14.1-14.11).

* * * * *

2. In § 536.29 paragraph (d) is revised to read as follows:

* * * * *

(d) *Claims payable.* Unless otherwise prescribed, claims for death, personal injury, or damage to or loss of property (real or personal) are payable under this section when the injury or damage is caused by negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of military personnel or civilian employees of the Department of the Army or civilian employees of the Department of Defense, or members of the Army National Guard while engaged in training or duty under sections 316, 502, 503, 504 or 505 of Title 32, U.S.C. for claims arising on or after 29 December 1981, while acting within the scope of their employment under circumstances in which the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred. The Federal Tort Claims Act, pursuant to which this regulation is promulgated is a limited consent to liability without which the United States is immune. See *Bigby v. United States*, 188 U.S. 400 (1903). Similarly, there is no Federal cause of action created by the Constitution which would permit a