company revenues on page 700, it argued that only jurisdictional operating revenues should be reported on this page. In the Final Rule, the Commission stated that it agreed with AOPL's comment and revised Line No. 10 of page 700 to require pipelines to report ''Total Interstate Operating Revenues.''

On rehearing, SPOPS argues that by requiring pipelines to report only jurisdictional cost of service and revenues on page 700, it will give pipelines an enhanced opportunity to mis-allocate jurisdictional costs and revenues in favor of the pipelines.

The Commission never intended in the Final Rule to have a pipeline report its non-jurisdictional costs on page 700. Rather, page 700 was to be a preliminary screening tool that would permit a shipper to compare proposed changes in rates against the pipeline's jurisdictional cost of service.[4] Page 700, as revised by Order No. 620, results in the proper matching of FERC jurisdictional costs and revenues for shippers to use in assessing rate proposals. Accordingly, we take this opportunity to clarify Order No. 620 that the cost-of-service and revenue data reported on page 700 will be the cost of service and revenues related to FERC jurisdictional services.

In response to SPOPS's concern that the Final Rule will enable pipelines to improperly allocate costs and revenues in determining data to be reported on page 700, we have adopted measures to ensure consistency in how a pipeline computes the information it reports on page 700. If a pipeline makes major changes in its application of the Opinion No. 154–B methodology, it must disclose on page 700 that it has done so and recalculate the prior year's cost of service data to reflect the change so that valid comparisons of data can be made from one year to the next.[5]

Moreover, in Order No. 620, we required pipelines to maintain workpapers that fully support the data reported on page 700 including but not limited to the total cost-of-service calculations and all of its associated components. This includes allocations of costs and revenues between carrier and non-carrier, jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional facilities/services, and between interstate and intrastate services, assumptions made for the Opinion No. 154–B calculations and cross-references to underlying source documents. In addition, Order No. 620 provides that the Commission or its staff may request that a pipeline make its workpapers available.[6] Given these safeguards, SPOPS's claim of possible manipulation of data reported on page 700 is speculative at best.

The Commission Orders

SPOPS's request for rehearing of Order No. 620 is denied.

By the Commission.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–3965 Filed 2–15–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

[4] Order No. 571, 59 FR 59137 (Nov. 16, 1994); FERC Stats. & Regs. [Regulation Preambles January 1991–June 1996] ¶ 31,006 at 31,168 (Oct. 28, 1994).

[5] *See* Instruction No. 6 of revised FERC Form No. 6 page 700.

[6] 65 FR 81335 (Dec. 26, 2000); III FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,115 at 31,960–31,961 (Dec. 13, 2000). Also, *see* Instruction No. 7 of FERC Form No. 6 page 700.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 179

[Docket No. 00F–0789]

Irradiation in the Production, Processing, and Handling of Food

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to expand the conditions of safe use of X-radiation and electron beam energy sources for the treatment of prepackaged foods by irradiation. This action is in response to a petition filed by the National Center for Food Safety and Technology, Illinois Institute of Technology.

DATES: This rule is effective February 16, 2001. Submit written objections and requests for a hearing by March 19, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark A. Hepp, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3098.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of March 2, 2000 (65 FR 11320), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 0M4711) had been filed by the National Center for Food Safety and Technology, Illinois Institute of Technology, 6502 South Archer Rd., Summit-Argo, IL 60501–1933. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 179.45 *Packaging materials for use during the irradiation of prepackaged foods* (21 CFR 179.45) to expand the conditions of safe use of X-radiation and electron beam energy sources for the treatment of prepackaged foods by irradiation.

FDA has evaluated the data in the petition and other relevant material. Based on this information, the agency concludes that: (1) The proposed use of the additives as sources of radiation for irradiating of prepackaged foods is safe, (2) the additives will achieve their intended technical effect, and therefore, (3) the regulations in § 179.45 should be amended as set forth below.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in § 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

The agency has previously considered the environmental effects of this rule as announced in the notice of filing for FAP 0M4711. No new information or comments have been received that would affect the agency's previous determination that there is no significant impact on the human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required.

This final rule contains no collection of information. Therefore, clearance by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 is not required.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections by March 19, 2001. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall 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 are to be submitted and are to 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 179

Food additives, Food labeling, Food packaging, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Signs and symbols.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 179 is amended as follows:

PART 179—IRRADIATION IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND HANDLING OF FOOD

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 179 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 343, 348, 373, 374.

§ 179.45 [Amended]

2. Section 179.45 *Packaging materials for use during the irradiation of prepackaged foods* is amended in the introductory text of paragraph (b) by adding the phrase '', electron beam, or X-'' after the word ''gamma'' and in the introductory text of paragraph (d) by adding the phrase '', electron beam,'' after the word ''gamma''.

Dated: January 31, 2001.

Ann M. Witt,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 01–3885 Filed 2–15–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 126

[Public Notice 3575]

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; Amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulation: Canadian Exemption

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the Canadian Exemption of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to change the authorized end-users to Canadian Federal or Provincial government authority acting in an official capacity or a Canadian-registered person. The amendment also adds a new defense service exemption. Further, it amends the list of defense articles requiring a license.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 30, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Lowell, Director, Office of Defense Trade Controls, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, ATTN: Regulatory Change Canadian Exemption (202) 663–2862 or (202) 261–8264.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The United States Government (USG) and the Government of Canada (GOC) have completed bilateral discussions on export controls that have resulted in each Government making changes to their respective regulations. The Government of Canada has made numerous changes to its export control system by law and regulation, including providing coverage for all items of the type controlled on the United States Munitions List (USML) on its control lists. Their changes also involve establishing a system that identifies and permits registration of persons who will be eligible on the basis of Canadian citizenship or permanent residence and of risk assessment to have access to USML articles exported from the United States or re-transferred within Canada without a U.S. license. Furthermore, the GOC promulgated regulations requiring USG approval prior to any re-export or retransfer of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (''ITAR'')-controlled items either within Canada or to a third country. In response, the USG is amending Section 126.5 of ITAR to expand significantly the scope of the Canadian exemption, specifically by reflecting the Canadian registration system. The amendment makes corresponding changes to permit specified end users eligible to receive defense articles exported under this exemption. Those end users are Canadian Federal or Provincial government authorities acting in an official capacity and Canadian-registered persons. For purposes of this section only, a Canadian-registered person is any Canadian national (including Canadian business entities organized under the laws of Canada), dual national, and permanent resident registered in Canada in accordance with the Canadian Defence Production Act. Even where a Canadian business entity is so registered, this does not qualify any employee to receive items subject to this exemption unless the employee is also a national, dual national or permanent resident of Canada.

The Government of Canada published a regulatory change effective April 30, 2001, establishing a registration system that will permit Canadian firms to be registered as eligible to receive exports from the United States on May 30, 2001, the effective date of this regulatory change.

Section 126.5 is also amended to add a new defense service exemption that provides registered United States and Canadian-registered persons the ability to, without obtaining a license, work together to respond to U.S. and Canadian Government requests for a quote or a bid proposal. This amendment also permits exchanges necessary to respond to a registered U.S. company's request to produce, design, assemble, maintain or service a defense article. To utilize this amendment, U.S. exporters are advised to ensure that they can meet all the criteria prior to export and that adequate records of disclosure are maintained to verify that only the information exempt is exported.

Also, the list of items requiring a license prior to export is being amended to change the coverage. The changes include a requirement to obtain a license prior to export to Canada for all technical data and defense services for gas turbine engine hot sections covered by Categories VI(f) and VIII(b)—not to include hardware; developmental aircraft, engines and components identified in Category VIII(f); all category XII(c), except 1st- and 2nd-generation image intensification tubes and 1st- and 2nd-generation image intensification night sighting equipment and end items in Category XII(c) and related technical data limited to basic operations, maintenance and training information as authorized under exemption in Section 125.4(b)(5) when exported directly to a Canadian Government; chemical agents listed in Category XIV(a), biological agents in Category XIV(b), and equipment listed in Category XIV(c) for dissemination of the chemical agents and biological agents in (a) and (b); nuclear radiation-measuring devices manufactured to military specifications listed in XIV(d); all spacecraft in Category XV(a), except commercial communications satellites; XV(c), except end items when for use by the Federal Government of Canada; Category XV(d); certain systems, components and parts included within the coverage of XV(e); and, miscellaneous articles covered by Category XXI.

It remains the responsibility of the U.S. exporter of record to determine, in writing, the Canadian end-user, end-use,