

Note 4: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the New York ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(e) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Incorporation by Reference

(f) The actions shall be done in accordance with Bombardier Alert Service Bulletin A8-32-145, Revision 'A', dated December 3, 1999. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Bombardier, Inc., Bombardier Regional Aircraft Division, 123 Garratt Boulevard, Downsview, Ontario M3K 1Y5, Canada. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, New York Aircraft Certification Office, 10 Fifth Street, Third Floor, Valley Stream, New York; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 5: The subject of this AD is addressed in Canadian airworthiness directive CF-99-22, dated August 30, 1999.

Effective Date

(g) This amendment becomes effective on May 7, 2001.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on March 22, 2001.

Donald L. Riggins,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01-7700 Filed 3-30-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 99-NE-43-AD; Amendment 39-12143; AD 99-18-18 R1]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives: Dowty Aerospace Propellers Model R381/6-123-F/5 Propellers, Correction

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document makes a correction to Airworthiness Directive (AD) 99-18-18 R1 applicable to Dowty Aerospace Propellers model R381/6-123-F/5 propellers that was published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2001 (66 FR 15022). Under PART 39—

AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES, in paragraph 2, a part of that sentence was inadvertently repeated. Also, the amendment number was inadvertently omitted from one of the two locations where it appears in the regulatory section. This document corrects these typographical errors. In all other respects, the original document remains the same.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirk Gustafson, Aerospace Engineer, Boston Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, Engine and Propeller Directorate, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803; telephone (781) 238-7190, fax (781) 238-7199.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A final rule airworthiness directive (FR Doc. 01-5735) applicable to Dowty Aerospace Propellers model R381/6-123-F/5 propellers was published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2001 (66 FR 15022). The following correction is needed:

§ 39.13 [Corrected]

On page 15023, in the third column, under PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES, amendatory instruction 2 and the heading of AD 99-18-18 R1 are corrected to read as follows:

2. Section 39.13 is amended by removing Amendment 39-11284 (64 FR 47661, September 1, 1999), and by adding a new airworthiness directive (AD), Amendment 39-12143 to read as follows:

99-18-18 R1, Dowty Aerospace Propellers:
Amendment 39-12143. Docket 99-NE-43-AD. Revises AD 99-18-18, Amendment 39-11284.

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Issued in Burlington, MA, on March 23, 2001.

David A. Downey,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 01-7962 Filed 3-30-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 172

[Docket No. 99F-2082]

Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Food Starch-Modified by Amylolytic Enzymes

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of food starch-modified by amylolytic enzymes. This action is in response to a petition filed by the National Starch and Chemical Co.

DATES: This rule is effective April 2, 2001. Submit written objections and requests for a hearing by May 2, 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: Mary E. LaVecchia, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-418-3072.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** on July 2, 1999 (64 FR 36021), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 9A4674) had been filed by the National Starch and Chemical Co., 10 Finderne Ave., Bridgewater, NJ 08807-0500. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 172.892(i) *Food starch-modified* (21 CFR 172.892(i)) to provide for the safe use of food starch-modified by amylolytic enzymes. These amylolytic enzymes include beta-amylase, glucoamylase, isoamylase, and pullulanase. This petitioner proposes to use these amylolytic enzymes as a method of starch hydrolysis in addition to the use of alpha-amylase which is currently approved under § 172.892(i). The petitioner also requested that the limitation on dextrose equivalent (DE) as a measure of starch hydrolysis not be applied to starches hydrolyzed with beta-amylase, glucoamylase, isoamylase, or pullulanase. The petitioner states that standard practice is to measure starch hydrolysis by viscosity and other physiochemical properties rather than by dextrose equivalence which measures the ratio of reducing sugars to total sugars.

II. Conclusion

FDA has evaluated the data in the petition and other relevant material. Based on this information, the agency concludes that the proposed use of beta-amylase, glucoamylase, isoamylase, and pullulanase enzymes to modify food starch is safe and that the enzymes will achieve their intended technical effect. Additionally, the agency is not