CATTLE AND CALVES [1]—Continued

State/unit	(1,000 head)	Directors
14. Michigan	1,013	1
15. Minnesota	2,533	3
16. Mississippi	1,100	1
17. Missouri	4,333	4
18. Montana	2,583	3
19. Nebraska	6,650	7
20. Nevada	517	1
21. New Mexico	1,617	2
22. New York	1,433	1
23. North Carolina	957	1
24. North Dakota	1,927	2
25. Ohio	1,237	1
26. Oklahoma	5,183	5
27. Oregon	1,447	1
28. Pennsylvania	1,653	2
29. South Dakota	3,950	4
30. Tennessee	2,167	2
31. Texas	13,900	14
32. Utah	903	1
33. Virginia	1,650	2
34. Wisconsin	3,383	3
35. Wyoming	1,563	2
36. Northwest	.....	1
Alaska	11	.....
Hawaii	162	.....
Washington	1,187	.....
Total	1,408	
37. Northeast	.....	1
Connecticut	65	.....
Delaware	28	.....
Maine	99	.....
Massachusetts	55	.....
New Hampshire	45	.....
New Jersey	50	.....
Rhode Island	6	.....
Vermont	300	.....
Total	647	
38. Mid-Atlantic	.....	1
District of Columbia	0	.....
Maryland	243	.....
West Virginia	420	.....
Total	663	
39. Southeast	.....	2
Georgia	1,293	.....
South Carolina	463	.....
Total	1,756	
40. Importer [2]	7,654	8

[1] 1999, 2000, and 2001 average of January 1 cattle inventory data.

[2] 1998, 1999, and 2000 average of annual import data.

* * * * *

Dated: March 11, 2002.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 02–6141 Filed 3–13–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 317, 319, and 381

[Docket No.01–016N]

Use of Transglutaminase Enzyme and Pork Collagen as Binders in Certain Meat and Poultry Products

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Affirmation of effective date for direct final rule.

SUMMARY: On October 31, 2001, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) published a direct final rule ''Use of Transglutaminase Enzyme and Pork Collagen as Binders in Certain Meat and Poultry Products'' in the **Federal Register**. This direct final rule notified the public of FSIS's intention to amend the Federal meat and poultry products inspection regulations to permit the use of one or both of these substances, in limited amounts, as binders in certain standardized meat and poultry products. This direct final rule also announced the Agency's intention to prescribe labeling requirements when tranglutaminase enzyme (TG enzyme) is used to fabricate or reform cuts of meat or poultry. FSIS received one comment in response to the direct final rule. However, the comment was not an adverse comment or notice of intent to submit an adverse comment. Therefore, FSIS is affirming the December 31, 2001, effective date for this direct final rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 31, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert C. Post, Ph.D., Director, Labeling and Consumer Protection Staff, Office of Policy, Program Development and Evaluation, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250–3700; (202) 205–0279

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 31, 2001, FSIS published a direct final rule ''Use of Transglutaminase Enzyme and Pork Collagen as Binders in Certain Meat and Poultry Products'' (66 FR 54912). This direct final amended the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of pork collagen and TG enzyme, in limited amounts, as binders in certain standardized meat food products and amended the poultry products inspection regulations to permit the use of TG enzyme, in limited amounts, in certain standardized poultry products. This direct final rule also amended the meat and poultry products inspection regulations to require that, when TG enzyme is used to fabricate or reform cuts of meat or poultry, the resulting product bear labeling to indicate that it has been formed from pieces of whole muscle meat, or that it has been reformed from a single cut. This direct final was in response to petitions submitted to the Agency by Ajinomoto, U.S.A., Inc. and AMPC, Corp.

On December 3, 2001, FSIS received a comment from Hogan & Hartson, L.L.P. on behalf of Ajinomoto USA, Inc., in response to the rulemaking. The commenter, also one of the petitioners, requested that FSIS provide clarification on the scope of the direct final rule. Specifically, Ajinomoto requested that FSIS clarify that the Agency intended to allow the use of TG enzyme in cured pork products under 9 CFR 319.104 when it published the direct final rule. The commenter noted that in its petition it had specifically requested that the standard of identity for cured pork products under 9 CFR 319.104 be amended to provide for the use of TG enzyme as a binder and provided data in support of this request. The commenter also expressed full support for the rule and stated that the comment was not intended to be an adverse comment but rather a clarification on the scope of the final rule.

When it began development of the direct final rule, FSIS had determined that, based on the data submitted by Ajinomoto, TG enzyme was suitable for use as a binder in sausages as provided under part 319 of title 9. While the rule was under development, Ajinomoto submitted additional data to support the use of TG enzyme in other standardized products, including cured pork products under 9 CFR 319.140. Upon review of the additional data, FSIS determined that, in addition to sausages as provided under part 319, TG enzyme was suitable for use in restructured meats (9 CFR 319.15(d)), roast beef parboiled and steam roasted (9 CFR 319.104) cooked sausages (9 CFR 319.180) and poultry rolls (9 CFR 381.159), and incorporated these findings into the direct final rule. However, when it incorporated these products in the direct final rule, the Agency was still reviewing the data submitted on the use of TG enzyme in cured pork products defined under 9 CFR 319.104. Thus, the direct final rule does not provide for the use of TG enzyme in these products. FSIS ultimately determined that TG enzyme is suitable for use as a binder in cured pork products under 9 CFR 319.104. In response to the commenter's request to clarify the scope of the direct final rule,

the rule, as published, is not intended to provide for the use of TG enzyme in cured pork products under 9 CFR 319.104. However, because FSIS ultimately found that TG enzyme is suitable for use as a binder in these standardized products, the Agency intends to publish another direct final rule to permit such a use.

Because FSIS did not receive any adverse comments or notice of intent to submit adverse comments in response to the direct final rule, the effective date remains as December 31, 2001.

Additional Public Notification

Public awareness of all segments of rulemaking and policy development is important. Consequently, in an effort to better ensure that minorities, women, and persons with disabilities are aware of this notice, FSIS will announce the meeting and provide copies of this **Federal Register** publication in the FSIS Constituent Update. FSIS provides a weekly FSIS Constituent Update, which is communicated via fax to over 300 organizations and individuals. In addition, the update is available on-line through the FSIS web page located at *http://www.fsis.usda.gov.* The update is used to provide information regarding FSIS policies, procedures, regulations, **Federal Register** notices, FSIS public meetings, recalls, and any other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents/stakeholders. The constituent fax list consists of industry, trade, and farm groups, consumer interest groups, allied health professionals, scientific professionals, and other individuals that have requested to be included. Through these various channels, FSIS is able to provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience. For more information and to be added to the constituent fax list, fax your request to the Congressional and Public Affairs Office, at (202) 720–5704.

Done at Washington, DC, on: March 11, 2002.

Margaret O'K Glavin,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–6124 Filed 3–13–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 95

[Docket No. 30299; Amdt. No. 434]

IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment adopts miscellaneous amendments to the required IFR (instrument flight rules) altitudes and changeover points for certain Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes for which a minimum or maximum en route authorized IFR altitude is prescribed. This regulatory action is needed because of changes occurring in the National Airspace System. These changes are designed to provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace under instrument conditions in the affected areas.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, April 18, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald P. Pate, Flight Procedure Standards Branch (AMCAFS–420), Flight Technologies and Programs Division, Flight Standards Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, 6500 South MacArthur Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73169 (Mail Address: P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, OK 73125) telephone: (405) 954–4164.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This amendment to part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) amends, suspends, or revokes IFR altitudes governing the operation of all aircraft in flight over a specified route or any portion of that route, as well as the changeover points (COPs) for Federal airways, jet routes, or direct routes as prescribed in part 95.

The Rule

The specified IFR altitudes, when used in conjunction with the prescribed changeover points for those routes, ensure navigation aid coverage that is adequate for safe flight operations and free of frequency interference. The reasons and circumstances that create the need for this amendment involve matters of flight safety and operational efficiency in the National Airspace System, are related to published aeronautical charts that are essential to the user, and provide for the safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace. In addition, those various reasons or circumstances require making this amendment effective before the next scheduled charting and publication date of the flight information to assure its timely availability to the user. The effective date of this amendment reflects those considerations. In view of the close and immediate relationship between these regulatory changes and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting this amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making the amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

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 ''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. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 95

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, D.C. on March 8, 2002.

James J. Ballough,

Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, part 95 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 95) is amended as follows effective at 0901 UTC, April 18, 2002.

PART 95—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 95 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44719, 44721.

2. Part 95 is amended to read as follows: