

71.1. The jet routes listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of Amendment

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

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

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 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 the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 30, 2002, and effective September 16, 2002, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2004 Jet Routes

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J-211 [Revised]

From Youngstown, OH; Johnstown, PA; INT Johnstown 130° and Westminster, MD, 292° radials; to Westminster.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on November 22, 2002.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Manager, Airspace and Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 02–30326 Filed 11–29–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 5 and 16

[Docket No. 02N–0251]

Presiding Officers at Regulatory Hearings; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is confirming the

effective date of January 2, 2003, for the direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of August 15, 2002 (67 FR 53305). The direct final rule amends the administrative regulations governing who may act as a presiding officer at a regulatory hearing. This document confirms the effective date of the final rule.

DATES: Effective date confirmed: January 2, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Peter C. Beckerman, Office of the Chief Counsel (GCF–1), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–7144.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of August 15, 2002 (67 FR 53305), FDA solicited comments concerning the direct final rule for a 75-day period ending October 29, 2002. FDA stated that the effective date of the direct final rule would be 30 days after the publication of this confirmation document in the **Federal Register**, unless any significant adverse comment was submitted to FDA during the comment period. FDA did not receive any significant adverse comments.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321 et al.), and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the amendments issued thereby will go into effect on January 2, 2003.

Dated: November 26, 2002.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 02–30483 Filed 11–29–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 101

[Docket No. 02P–0177]

Food Labeling: Health Claims; D-tagatose and Dental Caries

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the regulation authorizing a health claim on sugar alcohols and dental caries, i.e., tooth decay, to include the sugar D-tagatose, a novel food ingredient. Similar to the sugar alcohols currently listed in § 101.80 (21 CFR 101.80), D-tagatose is a carbohydrate sweetener that is slowly fermented by oral

microorganisms, thus producing less acid than more fermentable carbohydrates. We (FDA) are taking this action in response to a petition filed by Arla Foods Ingredients amb. We previously concluded that there was significant scientific agreement for the relationship between slowly fermented carbohydrate sugar substitutes, specifically certain sugar alcohols, and the nonpromotion of dental caries. Based on the totality of publicly available scientific evidence, we now have determined that the sugar D-tagatose, like the sugar alcohols, is not fermented by oral bacteria to an extent sufficient to lower dental plaque pH to levels that would cause the erosion of dental enamel. Therefore, we have concluded that D-tagatose does not promote dental caries, and we are amending the regulation authorizing a health claim relating certain sugar alcohols and nonpromotion of dental caries to include D-tagatose as a substance eligible for the claim. Moreover, because D-tagatose is a sugar, we are denying the petitioner's request to exclude D-tagatose from the definition of "sugars," and instead are exempting foods containing D-tagatose from the requirement that foods bearing a health claim about nonpromotion of dental caries be sugar-free. Accordingly, although products containing D-tagatose will not be permitted to be labeled as "sugar-free," they will be authorized to say that D-tagatose sugar does not promote, or may reduce the risk of, tooth decay.

DATES: This rule is effective December 2, 2002. Submit written or electronic comments by February 18, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James Hoadley, Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–832), Harvey W. Wiley Federal Bldg., 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD, 20740–3835, 301–436–1450.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 (the 1990 amendments) (Public Law 101–535) amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) in a number of important ways. One aspect of the 1990 amendments was that they confirmed FDA's authority to