

activities at least match the amount of assistance provided under the MAP. Since current regulations do not permit direct assistance to foreign firms and require that participants at least match the amount of CCC funds received for brand promotion activities, CCC need not change the regulations to implement these statutory changes. It is, however, necessary to change the regulations to reflect the new requirement regarding small business concerns.

This rule revises § 1485.12(b), referring to the eligibility for EIP/MAP agreements, to add a requirement that any for-profit firm seeking to participate must be a small-sized entity. For-profit firms only participate directly in the EIP/MAP and a revision of § 1485.12(a) regarding MAP agreements is, therefore, not necessary. Currently, the regulations require that an entity participating in the EIP/MAP must be a "U.S. commercial entity" which is defined as an agricultural cooperative or for-profit firm. This rule revises that definition to specifically include "producer associations authorized by 7 U.S.C. 291" in addition to cooperatives and for-profit firms. This is not a substantive change and is only intended to eliminate any doubts concerning the characterization of these producer associations under the EIP/MAP. Section 1485.12(b) is revised to specify that "for-profit firms, other than cooperatives and producer associations authorized by 7 U.S.C. 291" must be small-sized entities. It is not necessary to specifically exempt nonprofit trade associations from the size limitations, because the size limitation is only applicable to for-profit firms. The regulations continue to use the term "small-sized entity" which is defined as "a U.S. commercial entity which meets the small business size standard published at 13 CFR part 121" and is compatible with the new legislation.

Effective Date

The 1996 Act's changes to the MPP were effective on the date of enactment of that act, April 4, 1996. This rule is published as a final rule and effective on the date of publication because the program name change is matter of agency management and the regulatory change regarding eligibility requirements merely incorporates the new statutory requirements. Therefore, public comments regarding these changes are unnecessary.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 1485

Agricultural commodities, Exports.

Accordingly, 7 CFR part 1485 is amended as follows:

PART 1485—AGREEMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

1. The authority citation for Part 1485 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 5623, 5662–5664 and sec. 1302, Pub. L. 103–66, 107 Stat. 330.

2. In part 1485, all references to "Market Promotion Program" are revised to read "Market Access Program."

3. In part 1485, all references to "MPP" are revised to read "MAP."

4. In part 1485, all references to "EIP/MPP" are revised to read "EIP/MAP".

5. Section 1485.11(ff) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1485.11 Definitions

* * * * *

(ff) *U.S. commercial entity*—an agricultural cooperative, producer association authorized by 7 U.S.C. 291, or for-profit firm located and doing business in the United States, and engaged in the export or sale of an agricultural commodity.

* * * * *

6. Section 1485.12(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1485.12 Participation Eligibility

* * * * *

(b) To participate in the EIP/MAP, an entity:

(1) Shall be a U.S. commercial entity that either owns the brand(s) of the agricultural commodity to be promoted or has the exclusive rights to use such brand(s);

(2) Shall contribute at least 50 percent of the total cost of the brand promotion; and

(3) That is a for-profit firm, other than a cooperative or producer association authorized by 7 U.S.C. 291, shall be a small sized entity.

* * * * *

Signed at Washington, DC, on this 11th day of November 1996.

August Schumacher, Jr.,

Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service and Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 96–29419 Filed 11–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–10–M

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 318

[Docket No. 96–009DF]

RIN 0583–AC10

Use of Corn Syrup, Corn Syrup Solids, and Glucose Syrup as Flavoring Agents in Meat Products

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is amending the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in meat products at an amount sufficient for that purpose. Corn syrup is listed in the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations as a substance generally recognized as safe with no limitation on its use other than good manufacturing practice. This direct final rule is in response to a petition.

DATES: This rule will be effective on January 21, 1997 unless the Agency receives written adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking or written notice of intent to submit adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking on or before December 19, 1996. If adverse comments within the scope of this rulemaking are received, FSIS will publish timely notification of withdrawal of this rule in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking or notice of intent to submit such adverse comments should be sent to: FSIS Docket Clerk, DOCKET #96–009DF, Room 3806, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250–3700. Comments will be available for public inspection in the FSIS Docket Room from 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles R. Edwards, Director, Facilities, Equipment, Labeling & Compounds Review Division, Office of Policy, Program Development, and Evaluation, (202) 418–8900.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

FSIS was petitioned to amend the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in red meat sausage products in an amount sufficient for that purpose.

Corn syrup, commonly called "glucose syrup," is obtained by partial hydrolysis of corn starch with safe and suitable acids or enzymes. It may also occur in the dehydrated form (dried glucose syrup). Depending on the degree of hydrolysis, corn syrup may contain, in addition to glucose, maltose and higher saccharides.

The petitioner stated that the use of corn syrup at varying levels has little effect on the nutritional levels of the product. According to data submitted by the petitioner, the use of corn syrup solids does not adversely affect the protein values of the product when as much as 11.9 pounds per 100 pounds of meat is used. The only significant effect on the nutrition data of the product is in the carbohydrate/sugar content of the product. The petitioner contends that since the amount of protein and the presence of all ingredients appear in descending order of predominance on the label, it will accurately reflect the presence and content of corn syrup in the product. Therefore, the consumer is provided with sufficient information to make the purchasing decision.

Section 318.7(c)(4) of the Federal meat inspection regulations permits the use of corn syrup solids, corn syrup, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in sausage, hamburger, meat loaf, luncheon meat, chopped or pressed ham at a level of 2.0 percent individually or collectively, calculated on a dry basis. Section 381.147(f)(4) of the Federal poultry products inspection regulations permits the use of corn syrup solids, corn syrup, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in various products sufficient for that purpose. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) permits the use of corn syrup in food with no limitation other than current good manufacturing practice.

FSIS reviewed the petition, the safety evaluation of corn syrup solids by FDA, and the regulatory history of the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup in meat and poultry food products. In light of its review, the Agency is eliminating the 2.0 percent limit on the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents not only for red meat sausages but for all meat products currently listed. Therefore, FSIS is amending § 318.7(c)(4) of the Federal meat inspection regulations to permit the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in sausage, hamburger, meat loaf, luncheon meat, and chopped or pressed ham, sufficient for that purpose according to good manufacturing practice. The Agency believes that amendment of the Federal meat inspection regulations to

use corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup would provide more consistency with the current poultry products inspection regulations. It would further promote and encourage the development of the products by food manufacturers.

Manufacturers opting to use corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup in meat sausages and similar products are required to list the ingredients in the ingredients statement by their common or usual names in descending order of predominance (9 CFR 317.2(f)(1)).

FSIS expects no adverse public reaction resulting from this change in regulatory language. Therefore, unless the Agency receives adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking, or a notice of intent to submit adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking within 30 days, the action will become final 60 days after publication in the Federal Register. If adverse comments within the scope of the rulemaking are received, the direct final rulemaking notice will be withdrawn and a proposed rulemaking notice will establish a comment period.

Executive Order 12988

This direct final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. States and local jurisdictions are preempted by the FMIA from imposing any marking or packaging requirements on federally inspected meat products that are in addition to, or different than, those imposed under the FMIA. States and local jurisdictions may, however, exercise concurrent jurisdiction over meat products that are outside official establishments for the purpose of preventing the distribution of meat products that are misbranded or adulterated under the FMIA, or, in the case of imported articles, which are not at such an establishment, after their entry into the United States.

This direct final rule is not intended to have retroactive effect.

There are no applicable administrative procedures that must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of this direct rule. However, the administrative procedures specified in 9 CFR §§ 306.5 and 381.35 must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge of the application of the provisions of this direct final rule, if the challenge involves any decision of an FSIS employee relating to inspection services provided under the FMIA.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This direct final rule has been determined to be not significant under Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

The Administrator has made an initial determination that this direct final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601). The direct final rule will permit the use of corn syrup, corn syrup solids, and glucose syrup as flavoring agents in meat products at a level sufficient for purpose. This direct final rule will impose no new requirements on small entities.

Paperwork Requirements

Abstract: FSIS has reviewed the paperwork and recordkeeping requirements in this direct final rule. This rule requires manufacturers that opt to use corn syrup, corn syrup solids, glucose syrup as flavoring agents to revise their product labels and submit such labeling to FSIS for approval.

Estimate of Burden: FSIS estimates that it takes 60 minutes to design and modify labels in accordance with these regulations. For label submissions, FSIS estimates a 15 minute response time to prepare the label application form and to submit it, along with the label, to FSIS or to a label expeditor who will deliver the form and label to FSIS.

Respondents: Meat establishments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 750.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 3.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 2,813 hours.

Copies of this information collection assessment can be obtained from Lee Puricelli, Paperwork Specialist, Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA, South Agriculture Building, Room 3812, Washington, DC 20250-3700.

Comments are invited on: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FSIS's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of FSIS's estimate of the burden of the collection of information including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other

technological collection techniques, or other forms of information technology. Comments may be sent to both Lee Puricelli, Paperwork Specialist, at his address provided above, and the Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20253.

Comments are requested by January 21, 1997. To be most effective, comments should be sent to OMB within 30 days of the publication date of this direct final rule.

List of Subjects in 9 CFR Part 318

Food additives, Meat inspection.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, FSIS is amending 9 CFR part 318 of the Federal meat inspection regulations as follows:

PART 318—ENTRY INTO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS; REINSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS

1. The authority citation for part 318 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 450, 1901–1906; 21 U.S.C. 601–695; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.

2. Section 318.7(c)(4) is amended by revising in the chart of substances, under the Class of Substance “Flavoring agents; protectors and developers”, the entry for the substance “Corn syrup solids, corn syrup, glucose syrup” to read as follows:

§ 318.7 Approval of substances for use in the preparation of products.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) * * *

Class of substance	Substance	Purpose	Products	Amount
*	*	*	*	*
	Corn syrup solids, corn syrup, glucose, syrup.	To flavor	Sausage, hamburger, meat loaf, meat, chopped or pressed ham.	Sufficient for purpose.
*	*	*	*	*

Done at Washington, DC, on: November 12, 1996.

Thomas J. Billy,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96–29561 Filed 11–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 215

[Regulation O; Docket No. R–0939]

Loans to Executive Officers, Directors, and Principal Shareholders of Member Banks; Loans to Holding Companies and Affiliates; Correction

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects the announced effective date of recent amendments to Regulation O, which limits how much and on what terms a bank may lend to its own insiders and insiders of its affiliates. These amendments were effective under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, on November 8, 1996, the date they appeared in the Federal Register. The final rule as published, however, incorrectly stated that they were effective November 4, 1996, the date the Board adopted them.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective November 4, 1996, the effective date for the final rule published at 61 FR 57769 is corrected to be November 8, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gregory Baer, Managing Senior Counsel (202/452–3236), or Gordon Miller, Attorney (202/452–2534), Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. For the hearing impaired *only*, Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD), Dorothea Thompson (202/452–3544).

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 13, 1996.
William W. Wiles,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 96–29505 Filed 11–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. 96–ACE–13]

Amendment to Class D Airspace, Knob Noster, MO

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the Class D airspace area at Whiteman AFB, Knob Noster, MO, to provide additional controlled airspace for aircraft executing the new Standard Instrument Approach Procedure (SIAP) at Whiteman AFB. The effect of this rule is to provide additional controlled airspace for aircraft executing Standard Instrument

Approach Procedures (SIAP) and for departing aircraft to transition into controlled airspace.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 0901 UTC, January 30, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathy Randolph, Air Traffic Division, Operations Branch, ACE–530C, Federal Aviation Administration, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; telephone (816) 426–3408.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the Federal Register on September 17, 1996, (181 FR 48824). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a non-controversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on January 30, 1997. No adverse comments were received, and thus this notice confirms that this final rule will become effective on that date.

Issued in Kansas City, MO, on October 31, 1996.

Herman J. Lyons, Jr.,

Manager, Air Traffic Division, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 96–29593 Filed 11–18–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M