From	To	MEA	MAA
Lee County, FL VORTAC	Dolphin, FL VORTAC	18000	45000
§ 95.7616 Jet Route No. 616 Is Amended To Read in Part			
Sarasota, FL VORTAC	LaBelle, FL VORTAC	18000	45000
LaBelle, FL VORTAC	Dolphin, FL VORTAC	18000	45000

From	To	Changeover points	
		Distance	From
§ 95.8005 Jet Routes Changeover Points Airway Segment J–56 Is Amended To Modify Changeover Point			
Wasatch, UT VORTAC	Hayden. CO VOR/DME	66	Wasatch
J–180 Is Amended To Modify Changeover Point			
Sawmill, LA VOR/DME	Little Rock, AR VORTAC	105	Sawmill

[FR Doc. 02–16894 Filed 7–8–02; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 140

Delegations of Authority

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission is adopting a rule to re-delegate authority formerly delegated to the Directors of the Division of Trading and Markets and the Division of Economic Analysis, and their respective designees, to the respective Directors and their designees of two newly established operating divisions of the Commission: The Division of Market Oversight and the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight. The reorganized divisions will more effectively implement the provisions of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 9, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harold L. Hardman, Assistant General Counsel or Julian E. Hammar, Attorney, Office of General Counsel, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581. Telephone: 202–418–5120. E-mail: (*hhardman@cftc.gov*) or (*jhammar@cftc.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Delegations

Congress passed and the President signed into law the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (''CFMA''), amending the Commodity Exchange Act.[1] In order to more effectively implement its provisions, the Commission has reorganized its operating divisions. Under the reorganization plan, the Division of Trading and Markets and the Division of Economic Analysis have been reconfigured into two new divisions: The Division of Market Oversight and the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight.

The Commission's rules in Chapter I of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations contain numerous specific delegations of authority from the Commission to the Directors of the Division of Trading and Markets and/or the Division of Economic Analysis, and their respective designees. The Commission effective immediately is adopting new rule 140.100, which provides that all delegations of authority from the Commission to the Directors of the Division of Trading and Markets and/or the Division of Economic Analysis, and their respective designees, as currently set forth in Chapter I of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations, are delegated jointly to the respective Directors of the Division of Market Oversight and the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, and their respective designees.[2] The conditions of, and limitations upon, the original delegations of authority remain unchanged.

II. Related Matters

Administrative Procedure Act

The Commission has determined that this delegation of authority relates solely to agency organization, procedure and practice. Therefore, the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act that generally require notice of proposed rulemaking and that provide other opportunities for public participation are not applicable.[3] The Commission further finds that, because the rules have no adverse effect upon a member of the public, there is good cause to make them effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 140

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Organization and functions (Government agencies).

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority contained in the Commodity Exchange Act and in particular, sections 2(a) and 8a,[4] as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, appendix E of Public Law 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000), the Commission amends part 140 of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 140—ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION

1. The authority citation for part 140 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2 and 12a.

2. Part 140 of 17 CFR is amended by adding new § 140.100 to subpart B to read as follows:

[1] The Commodity Exchange Act may be found at 7 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.* (2000) as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, Appendix E of Pub. L. 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000).

[2] Section 15 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, provides that before promulgating a regulation under this Act or issuing an order, the Commission shall consider the costs and benefits of the action of the Commission. This rule governs internal agency organization, procedure, and practice, and therefore the Commission finds that none of the considerations enumerated in Section 15(a)(2) of the Act, as amended, are applicable to this rule.

[3] 5 U.S.C. 553 (1994).

[4] 7 U.S.C. 2(a) and 12a (2000).

§ 140.100 Delegations of authority.

The Commission hereby re-delegates the delegations of authority made to the Directors of the Division of Trading and Markets and/or to the Division of Economic Analysis, and their respective designees, in all instances as they occur throughout this chapter, jointly to the respective Directors of the Division of Market Oversight and the Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, and their respective designees.

Issued in Washington, DC, on July 2, 2002, by the Commission.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–17179 Filed 7–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 172

[Docket Nos. 98F–0052 and 99F–0187]

Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Neotame

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 neotame as a nonnutritive sweetener in food. This action is in response to two petitions filed by Monsanto Co., which subsequently sold the rights to the petitions to the NutraSweet Co.

DATES: This rule is effective July 9, 2002. Submit objections and requests for a hearing by August 8, 2002. The Director of the Office of the Federal Register approves the incorporation by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 of a certain publication in 21 CFR 172.829, as of July 9, 2002.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Blondell Anderson, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–265), Food and Drug Administration, 5100 Paint Branch Pkwy., College Park, MD 20740–3835, 202–418–3106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

FDA published notices in the **Federal Register** on February 10, 1998, and February 8, 1999 (63 FR 6762 and 64 FR 6100, respectively), announcing that food additive petitions, FAP 8A4580 and FAP 9A4643, had been filed by Monsanto Co., Skokie, IL 60077. The petitions propose amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of neotame as a nonnutritive sweetener for tabletop use (FAP 8A4580) and for general-purpose use in food (FAP 9A4643) where standards of identity do not preclude such use. Subsequently, the rights to the petitions were sold to the NutraSweet Co., 699 North Wheeling Rd., suite 103, Mount Prospect, IL 60056. This document grants the petitions via a regulation approving the general-purpose food use of neotame.

II. Safety Evaluation

A. Chemistry and Intake Considerations of Neotame

Neotame is the common or usual name for the chemical *N*-[*N*-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanine-1-methyl ester (CAS Reg. No.165450–17–9). It is synthesized by reductive *N*-alkylation of L-phenylalanine-L-α-aspartyl methyl ester with 3,3-dimethylbutyraldehyde. According to the petitioner, neotame has a sweetening potency that is approximately 7,000 to 13,000 times that of sucrose, depending on its food application (Refs. 1 and 2).

The peptidyl linkage in neotame is stabilized by the *N*-alkyl substituent and is resistant to hydrolysis under typical use and storage conditions. Additionally, the *N*-alkyl substituent effectively prevents the common dipeptide cyclization reaction that results in the formation of a diketopiperazine derivative. The data from stability studies submitted by the petitioner show that the degradation of neotame in aqueous solutions is pH-, time-, and temperature-dependent. Based upon data from these stability studies on neotame, the agency concludes that minor decomposition of neotame could occur in neotame-containing foods only when stored under conditions that are not considered typical for a commercial product (Refs. 1 and 2).

The agency has determined the estimated daily intake (EDI) at the 90th percentile for neotame as a general-purpose sweetener to be 0.10 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) body weight per day (bw/d) for consumers of all ages (eaters only) and 0.17 mg/kg bw/d for 2 to 5 year olds (eaters only). The corresponding mean intakes are 0.04 mg/kg bw/d and 0.05 mg/kg bw/d, respectively (Refs. 2 and 3).

B. Nature and Extent of Neotame Safety Studies Database

In support of the safety of neotame, the petitioner submitted, within the two petitions, a combined total of 113 preclinical, clinical, and special studies, plus an additional 32 exploratory and screening studies in Food Master File No. 575. All pivotal preclinical studies were conducted in compliance with FDA's ''good laboratory practice'' regulations in 21 CFR part 58.

The preclinical (animal) studies include short-term, subchronic, and chronic dietary toxicity tests in the rat, mouse, and dog; multi-generation