procedures to ascertain that a substance is lawful for the use intended in or on products containing meat or poultry.

When petitioning for approval for the use of substances in meat and poultry products, the applicants must provide four copies of the petition to FDA, rather than the three copies as currently specified in §§ 71.1 and 171.1 (21 CFR 71.1 and 171.1). FDA will then forward a copy of the petition or relevant portions of the petition to FSIS so that both agencies can perform the necessary reviews simultaneously, thus reducing the time it takes to authorize an ingredient for use in meat and poultry products. The petitioners are not required to submit any new information to either FDA or FSIS.

This regulation results from a coordinated effort by the two agencies to ease the paperwork burden on regulated industries through streamlining the Federal Government's food ingredient approval process for substances used in meat and poultry products.

Description of Respondents: Businesses or other for profit.

In the **Federal Register** of August 25, 2000 (65 FR 51758), the agency requested comments on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCREASE IN REPORTING HOUR BURDEN[1]

21 CFR Section	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Increase in Hours per Response	Total Increase in Hours
71.1 and 171.1	10	1	10	2	20

[1]There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Based on FDA's past experience with food and color additive petitions and on discussions with FSIS about its past experience, it will receive 10 petitions annually that request approval for use of a substance in meat and poultry products. Submission of a petition for the use of a substance in meat and poultry products is a one-time event. FDA estimates that the respondent would expend 2 hours to make a fourth photocopy of the petition, necessary for FDA to send to FSIS to conduct a simultaneous review. FDA, therefore, estimates that the total burden of data collection under §§ 71.1 and 171.1 will increase by 20 hours per year because of the requirement to submit a fourth copy of petitions when a substance is to be used in meat or poultry products.

Dated: November 20, 2000.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 00–30330 Filed 11–27–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. 82F–0349, 90F–0188, 91F–0169, 93F–0157, 93F–0199, 95F–0011, 96F–0032, 96F–0223, 98F–0226, 98F–0288, 98F–0289, 99F–0052, 99F–0460, 99F–1074, 99F–2244, 99F–2245, 99F–5012, and 00F–0089]

Withdrawal of Food Additive Petitions Subsequently Converted to Food Contact Notifications

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the withdrawal, without prejudice to a future filing, of 18 food additive petitions proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of certain new food additives. The petitioners subsequently requested that their petitions be converted to food-contact notifications for review under the agency's new premarket notification (PMN) program for food-contact substances. The requested uses are now the subjects of effective notifications.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sylvia D. Dodson, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3087.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In notices published in the **Federal Register** on the dates indicated in the table below, FDA announced the filing of 18 food additive petitions. These petitions proposed to amend the food additive regulations in the sections listed in the table to provide for the safe use of the listed substances intended for use in food-contact articles. Since publication of these filing notices, the petitioners have requested that their respective petitions be converted to food-contact notifications for review under the agency's new PMN process for food-contact substances and that their petitions be withdrawn when the corresponding notifications become effective. These petitions were converted to notifications and subsequently reviewed under the PMN process. The requested uses are now the subjects of effective notifications. The corresponding food additive petitions are now withdrawn without prejudice to a future filing (21 CFR 171.7).

TABLE 1.

FAP No.[1] and Docket No.	FNC No.[2]	FR Citation and Date	Company	Section/Part	Additive	Use
3B4354, 93F–0199	28	59 FR 59410, Nov. 17, 1994	Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., c/o Regulatory Assistance Corp.	175.105 and 177.1810	Maleic anhydride modified hydrogenated styrene butadiene block polymer.	Not Specified.
7A4539, 98F–0226	31	63 FR 18921, Apr. 16, 1998	Nalco Chemical Co.	173.310	Disodium or dipotassium fluorescein.	In boilers where steam may contact food.

TABLE 1.—Continued

FAP No.[1] and Docket No.	FNC No.[2]	FR Citation and Date	Company	Section/Part	Additive	Use
8B4569, 98F–0289	34	63 FR 25864, May 11, 1998	UBE Industries, Ltd., c/o Center for Regulatory Services.	177.1500	Nylon 6/12 copolymer resins manufactured using at least 80 weight percent epsilon-caprolactam and no more than 20 weight percent omega-aminododecanoic acid.	In contact with food.
0B4204, 90F–0188	44	55 FR 26264, June 27, 1990	Toyobo Co., Ltd.	177.1630	Hexanedioic acid polymer with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine.	Modifier for polyethylene phthalate (PET) polymers.
9A4659, 99F–1074	45	64 FR 23337, Apr. 30, 1999	Life Technologies, Inc.	173.25	Quaternary amine cellulose ion exchange resins.	Isolation and purification of protein concentrates and isolates from aqueous process streams for food processing.
6B4488, 96F–0032	47	61 FR 5001, Feb. 2, 1996	Shinagawa Fuel Co., Ltd., c/o Keller and Heckman.	Proposed new section in part 178.	Silver-zinc zeolite.	Agent to control the growth of microorganisms in plastic resins used in food-contact applications.
0B4702, 00F–0089	51	65 FR 1908, Jan. 12, 2000	Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp.	178.2010	Phosphorous acid, bis[2,4-bis(1,1-dimethyl)-6-methylphenyl]ethyl ester.	Stabilizer in olefin polymers intended to contact food.
0B4700, 99F–5012	53	64 FR 66480, Nov. 26, 1999	Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp.	178.2010	Oxidized bis (hydrogenated tallow alkyl) amines.	Process stabilizer for certain olefin polymers intended for use in contact with food.
6B4506, 96F–0223	54	61 FR 35770, July 8, 1996	Henkel Corp.	Proposed new section in part 176.	α-Sulfo--(dodecyloxy)poly(oxyethylene), sodium salt.	An emulsifier in the production of acrylic and vinyl acetate polymers coatings for paper and paperboard.
9A4677, 99F–2244	55	64 FR 37984, July 14, 1999	Bayer Corp., c/o ENVIRON International Corp.	173.25	Terpolymer of styrene, divinyl benzene, and ethylvinyl benzene, aminomethylated, then quarternized with methyl chloride.	As an ion exchange resin for use in treating aqueous solutions of sugar and hydrolyzed starch.
5B4448, 95F–0011	63	60 FR 7060, Feb. 6, 1995	Kuraray International Co.	177.1810	Styrene block copolymer with 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene and 1,3-butadiene, hydrogenated.	As a component of articles that contact food.
3B3677, 82F–0349	64	47 FR 56556, Dec. 17, 1982	Calgon Corp.	176.170	Diallyldimethylammonium chloride and acrylamide.	As a retention and/or drainage aid employed in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended to contact food.
9B4646, 99F–0460	67	64 FR 13430, Mar. 18, 1999	Akzo Nobel Chemicals, Inc., c/o Keller and Heckman.	177.1520 and 177.2600	3,6,9-Triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxynonane.	As a modifier in the production of olefin polymers used as components of food-contact articles.
8B4590, 98F–0288	68	63 FR 25213, May 7, 1998	Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., c/o Keller and Heckman	177.1520	Propylene/butene-1 copolymers containing greater than 15 but no more than 35 weight percent of polymer units derived from butene-1.	In contact with food.

TABLE 1.—Continued

FAP No.[1] and Docket No.	FNC No.[2]	FR Citation and Date	Company	Section/Part	Additive	Use
1B4256, 91F–0169	69	56 FR 32435, July 16, 1991	W. R. Grace, Ltd.	175.300	Styrene-butadiene-methacrylic acid terpolymer, 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one, and sulfosuccinic acid 4-ester with polyethylene glycol dodecyl ether, disodium salt.	Components in can end cements in contact with food.
3B4373, 93F–0157	70	58 FR 29231, May 19, 1993	Shell Oil Co.	Proposed new section.	Two carbon monoxide-olefin polymers, carbon monoxide-ethylene, and carbon monoxide-ethylene-propylene.	As articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food.
9A4640, 99F–0052	74	64 FR 3703, Jan. 25, 1999	Bayer Corp., c/o ENVIRON Corp.	173.25	Completely hydrolyzed tetrapolymer of divinyl benzene, ethyl vinyl benzene, acrylonitrile, and 1, 7-octadiene.	In treating aqueous sugar solutions and beverage water.
9B4672, 99F–2245	83	64 FR 37984, July 14, 1999	BP Amoco Chemicals, Inc.	Proposed new section in part 177.	Poly(oxy[1,1′-biphenyl]-4,4′-diyloxy-1,4-phenylenesulfonyl-1,4-phenylene) prepared by reaction of biphenol and 4,4′-dichlorodiphenylsulfone.	As articles or components of articles intended for contact with food.

[1] Food additive petition number.
[2] Food contact notification number.

October 25, 2000.

Alan M. Rulis,

Director, Office of Premarket Approval, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 00–30326 Filed 11–27–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE: 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 00N–1620]

2001 National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) Scientific Meeting; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the following meeting entitled ''2001 NARMS Scientific Meeting.'' The topic to be discussed is the results from NARMS and related antimicrobial resistance research.

DATES: The public meeting and poster session will be held on March 15 and 16, 2001, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. An early evening poster session and social hour will be held on March 15, 2001, from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Submit written comments by January 29, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The public meeting will be held at the DoubleTree Hotel, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathy S. Hemming, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–250), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–0184, 301–827–7625.

For information about the poster session contact: Charlotte A. Spires, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–250), Food and Drug Administration, 7500 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 301–827–6853, e-mail: cspires@cvm.fda.gov.

Registration: Registration is required. There is no registration fee for the meeting. Limited space is available, and early registration is encouraged. Logistics for the meeting and the registration form are available on the Internet at http://www.fda.gov/cvm/fda/mappgs/registration.html. Please send the registration form to Kathy Hemming (address above). Additional information about the meeting and the agenda will be available on the Internet (Internet site above) before the meeting. If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact the DoubleTree Hotel at least 7 days in advance, 800–222–8733.

Poster abstracts: Abstract preparation and submission information are available on the Internet at http://www.fda.gov/cvm/fda/mappgs/registration.html. Instructions and submission forms may be downloaded in MSWord or WordPerfect. Please send submission of poster abstract to Charlotte Spires (address above) by January 15, 2001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) was established in 1996 as a collaborative effort among FDA, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The NARMS was established in response to recommendations of several groups, including a 1995 task force of the American Society of Microbiology, to establish a national system in the United States to monitor levels of antimicrobial resistance in both animals and humans. The NARMS program prospectively monitors changes in susceptibilities of human and animal enteric bacteria to 17 antimicrobial drugs. Bacterial isolates are collected from human and animal clinical specimens, from healthy farm animals, and raw product from food animals. The objectives of the system include: (1) To provide descriptive data on the extent and temporal trends of antimicrobial susceptibility in *Salmonella* and other enteric organisms from human and animal populations, (2) to facilitate the identification of resistance in humans and animals as it arises, and (3) to provide timely information to veterinarians and physicians. The ultimate goal of these activities is to prolong the lifespan of approved drugs by promoting prudent and judicious use