

shall not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

- (i) Calcium hypochlorite.
- (ii) Chlorine dioxide.
- (iii) Sodium hypochlorite.

- (6) Electrolytes-without antibiotics.
- (7) Glucose.

(8) Glycerine—Allowed as a livestock teat dip, must be produced through the hydrolysis of fats or oils.

- (9) Hydrogen peroxide.
- (10) Iodine.

- (11) Magnesium sulfate.

(12) Oxytocin—use in postparturition therapeutic applications.

(13) Parasitocides. Ivermectin—prohibited in slaughter stock, allowed in emergency treatment for dairy and breeder stock when organic system plan-approved preventive management does not prevent infestation. Milk or milk products from a treated animal cannot be labeled as provided for in subpart D of this part for 90 days following treatment. In breeder stock, treatment cannot occur during the last third of gestation if the progeny will be sold as organic and must not be used during the lactation period of breeding stock.

(14) Phosphoric acid—allowed as an equipment cleaner, *Provided*, That, no direct contact with organically managed livestock or land occurs.

* * * * *

- (d) * * *

(1) DL—Methionine, DL—Methionine—hydroxy analog, and DL—Methionine—hydroxy analog calcium—for use only in organic poultry production until October 21, 2005.

(2) Trace minerals, used for enrichment or fortification when FDA approved.

* * * * *

5. Section 205.605 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.605 Nonagricultural (nonorganic) substances allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).”

The following nonagricultural substances may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s))” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section.

- (a) *Nonsynthetics allowed:*

Acids (Alginic; Citric—produced by microbial fermentation of carbohydrate substances; and Lactic).

Agar-agar.

Bentonite.

Calcium carbonate.

Calcium chloride.

Carageenan.

Colors, nonsynthetic sources only.

Dairy cultures.

Diatomaceous earth—food filtering aid only.

Enzymes—must be derived from edible, nontoxic plants, nonpathogenic fungi, or nonpathogenic bacteria.

Flavors, nonsynthetic sources only and must not be produced using synthetic solvents and carrier systems or any artificial preservative.

Kaolin.

Magnesium sulfate, nonsynthetic sources only.

Nitrogen—oil-free grades.

Oxygen—oil-free grades.

Perlite—for use only as a filter aid in food processing.

Potassium chloride.

Potassium iodide.

Sodium bicarbonate.

Sodium carbonate.

Tartaric acid.

Waxes—nonsynthetic (Carnauba wax; and Wood resin).

Yeast—nonsynthetic, growth on petrochemical substrate and sulfite waste liquor is prohibited (Autolysate; Bakers; Brewers; Nutritional; and Smoked—nonsynthetic smoke flavoring process must be documented).

- (a) *Synthetics allowed:*

Alginates.

Ammonium bicarbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.

Ammonium carbonate—for use only as a leavening agent.

Ascorbic acid.

Calcium citrate.

Calcium hydroxide.

Calcium phosphates (monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic).

Carbon dioxide.

Chlorine materials—disinfecting and sanitizing food contact surfaces, *Except*, That, residual chlorine levels in the water shall not exceed the maximum residual disinfectant limit under the Safe Drinking Water Act (Calcium hypochlorite; Chlorine dioxide; and Sodium hypochlorite).

Ethylene—allowed for postharvest ripening of tropical fruit and degreening of citrus.

Ferrous sulfate—for iron enrichment or fortification of foods when required by regulation or recommended (independent organization).

Glycerides (mono and di)—for use only in drum drying of food.

Glycerin—produced by hydrolysis of fats and oils.

Hydrogen peroxide.

Lecithin—bleached.

Magnesium carbonate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.

Magnesium chloride—derived from sea water.

Magnesium stearate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.

Nutrient vitamins and minerals, in accordance with 21 CFR 104.20,

Nutritional Quality Guidelines For Foods.

Ozone.

Pectin (low-methoxy).

Phosphoric acid—cleaning of food-contact surfaces and equipment only.

Potassium acid tartrate.

Potassium tartrate made from tartaric acid.

Potassium carbonate.

Potassium citrate.

Potassium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.

Potassium iodide—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.

Potassium phosphate—for use only in agricultural products labeled “made with organic (specific ingredients or food group(s)),” prohibited in agricultural products labeled “organic”.

Silicon dioxide.

Sodium citrate.

Sodium hydroxide—prohibited for use in lye peeling of fruits and vegetables.

Sodium phosphates—for use only in dairy foods.

Sulfur dioxide—for use only in wine labeled “made with organic grapes,” *Provided*, That, total sulfite concentration does not exceed 100 ppm.

Tocopherols—derived from vegetable oil when rosemary extracts are not a suitable alternative.

Xanthan gum.

- (c)–(z) [Reserved]

6. In § 205.607, paragraph (c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.607 Amending the National List.

* * * * *

(c) A petition to amend the National List must be submitted to: Program Manager, USDA/AMS/TMP/NOP, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Room 4008–So., Ag Stop 0268, Washington, DC 20250.

* * * * *

Dated: April 11, 2003.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Services.

[FR Doc. 03–9412 Filed 4–15–03; 10:52 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Parts 317 and 381

[Docket No. 00–046P]

Nutrition Labeling: Nutrient Content Claims on Multi-Serve, Meal-Type Meat and Poultry Products

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is proposing to amend its nutrition labeling regulations to change the definition of “meal-type” products to allow for nutrient content claims on multiple-serve food containers, to adopt the definition of “main dish” used by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and to define how meal-type products and main dishes should be nutritionally labeled. The change in the definition of meal-type products would allow nutrient content claims to be based on 100 grams of product rather than on the serving size, which is based on the Reference Amounts Customarily Consumed (RACC) for the food components. These actions are being proposed in response to a petition filed by ConAgra, Inc. (the petitioner). The proposed changes will help to ensure that FSIS’ nutrition labeling regulations are parallel, to the maximum extent possible, to the nutrition labeling regulations of FDA, which were promulgated under the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act (NLEA) of 1990.

DATES: Interested persons are requested to submit written comments by June 16, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submit an original and two copies of comments to the FSIS Docket Clerk, Room 102, Cotton Annex Building, 300 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20250–3700.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert C. Post, Ph.D., Director, Labeling and Consumer Protection Staff, Office of Policy, Program and Employee Development, FSIS, at (202) 205–0279 or by fax at (202) 205–3625.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 *et seq.*) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain inspection programs designed to ensure that meat and poultry products distributed in commerce are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged. FSIS regulates the labeling of meat and poultry products, and FDA has responsibility for the labeling of all other foods.

In January of 1993, FSIS and FDA published their final rules on nutrition labeling. Both agencies amended their respective regulations to (1) require either mandatory or voluntary nutrition labeling on most of the food products they regulate; (2) revise the list of required nutrients and food

components; (3) specify a new format for declaring the nutrients and food components in nutrition labeling; (4) permit specific products to be exempt from nutrition labeling; (5) establish RACC specific for food categories; and (6) prescribe a simplified form of nutrition labeling and the conditions under which such labeling may be used.

If people are to use the nutrition information to construct healthy diets that include products from across the food supply, the two agencies recognized that the regulations need to be as consistent as possible. There was overwhelming support in response to the proposal on claims for FSIS to proceed with the adoption of FDA-defined nutrient content claims, including adopting a constant value of 100 grams for comparison of nutrient content claims on meal-type products. As a result, both agencies issued regulations establishing, as nearly uniform as possible, definitions for nutrient content claims to allow consumers to make valid comparisons among food product categories.

In addition, the agencies participated in the Interagency Committee on Serving Sizes to jointly establish the RACC for food and the criteria for converting RACC to serving sizes in common household measures. The final FSIS rule, among other things, established RACC for 23 meat (9 CFR 317.12(b)) and 22 poultry product categories (9 CFR 381.412(b)). These amounts were calculated to reflect the amount of food, including snacks, dinners, and condiments, that persons four years of age and older customarily consume. These calculations were based on consumption survey data and on data used by food manufacturers and grocers. RACC are designed to be used by food companies as the basis for determining the serving sizes for nutrition labeling of their products.

Nutrient content claims for both FDA and FSIS are composed of two defined parts: The amount (weight) of the nutrient and the amount (generally a serving) of food in which the nutrient is found. If the food is considered to be an individual food, the amount of food (a serving) is represented as the RACC for the food category. If the food is a meal-type product, the amount of food is measured by weight, *i.e.*, 100 grams. If a “low-fat” or “healthy” claim is used, the amount of fat is limited to a maximum of 3 grams per RACC for individual foods and 3 grams per 100 grams of product for single-serve meal-type products.

However, FSIS and FDA have established different criteria for what constitutes a meal. FSIS defined a

“meal-type” product (9 CFR 317.313(l) and 381.413(l)) as a product for consumption by one person on one eating occasion that constitutes the major portion of a meal. For purposes of making a nutrition claim, a meal-type product must (1) make a significant contribution to the diet by weighing at least 6 ounces, but no more than 12 ounces per serving (container); (2) contain ingredients from two or more food groups, depending on the weight of the product; and (3) represent, or be in a form commonly understood to be, a meal (breakfast, dinner, etc). In addition, the serving size for meal-type products is defined as the entire content (edible portion only) of the package

FDA defined a “meal-type” product (21 CFR 101.13(l)) for the purpose of making a claim as a product that makes a major contribution to the total diet by (1) weighing at least 10 ounces per labeled serving; (2) containing not less than three 40-gram portions of food or combinations of foods from two or more of the four food groups; and (3) representing, or being in a form commonly understood to be, a meal (breakfast, dinner, etc). FDA’s regulations do not restrict the use of the meal-type product claims to single-serve containers.

FDA also defined a “main-dish” product (21 CFR 101.13(m)) for the purpose of making a claim as a food that makes a major contribution to the meal by (1) weighing at least 6 ounces per labeled serving; (2) containing not less than 40 grams of food, or combinations of foods from at least two of four food groups; and (3) representing, or being in the form commonly understood to be, a main dish (*i.e.*, not a beverage or dessert). FSIS regulations do not define a “main-dish” product.

FSIS’ and FDA’s rationale for allowing different criteria to serve as the basis for evaluating nutrient content claims on meal-type products versus other types of foods is that meal-type products have potentially large variations in amounts customarily consumed, and the average serving size would not be an appropriate basis for comparison of nutrients. Rather, a constant value of 100 grams was determined to be an appropriate basis. It was further reasoned that restricting this category to a single-serving criterion and requiring that products within the category be represented as a meal would adequately distinguish these products from other similarly formulated products.

ConAgra’s Petition

In September 1998, ConAgra petitioned FSIS to amend the definition

of "meal-type" products in its regulations to allow nutrient content claims on multi-serve food containers based on the same criteria as for meals that are sold in single-serving containers. Specifically, the petitioner sought an amendment of the definition of "meat" (9 CFR 317.313(l)) to include product in multiple-serving containers in the general principles (9 CFR 317.313) and the "healthy" regulations (9 CFR 317.363). FSIS' initial response was that the few changes requested by the petitioner would not be sufficient to address all of the issues and amend the regulations so that manufacturers can make consistent nutrition content claims on multi-serve containers. FSIS requested that the petitioner provide additional data to justify the changes it is seeking and clearly state the need for consistent definitions for main dish and meal-type products that do not compromise the established RACC for food products and that are consistent with the intent of the NLEA.

After several follow-up discussions with FSIS, ConAgra provided the Agency with marketing and consumption data that FSIS termed insufficient to justify granting the change in the regulations. FSIS said that it was concerned that to allow such claims could confuse and mislead consumers, create market inequities between sellers of individual food products and sellers of meal-type products, and discourage the development of products eligible for such claims. The Agency said that the data submitted by the petitioner did not alleviate those concerns.

In 2001, FSIS concluded that more conclusive data submitted by the petitioner indicated that there was a market for multi-serve meals that did not exist in 1993 when the nutrition labeling regulations were issued. Because of the increasing popularity of multi-serve meals and evidence that a significant number of consumers were purchasing such meals, FSIS said it was prepared to consider changing the regulatory definition of "meal-type" products and allowing nutrient content claims based on a 100 gram criterion as long as there are no established RACC for the food product category in question. It also said that consistency in nutrient content claims and RACC criteria for all meat and poultry products must be maintained in accordance with the regulations. The Agency noted that if Federal regulations regarding the basis for which nutrient content claims are made are modified for consistency, FSIS and FDA need identical definitions for what constitutes a meal and a main-dish

product. FSIS granted the petition in November 2001. The petition and the supporting documentation are available in the FSIS Docket Room (*see ADDRESSES*) and on the FSIS Web site at <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>.

Costs and Benefits Associated With the Proposal

No significant cost impact is seen as a result of this proposed rule. All costs would be borne by industry, which petitioned for the change. The only labels that would be affected would be those of multi-serve, meal-type products above 6 ounces that would be able to bear nutrient content claims. The Agency believes that no more than 300 products currently on the market will be affected by the change. Lean and extra-lean products that have the same definition for meal-type products as main-dish products would not be affected. Therefore, the expected additional labeling costs would be nominal for the industry.

A more consistent format across similar food products would be of benefit to consumers, who would be able to make more informed choices in their food purchases. There is evidence that consumers are experiencing some confusion about how some food products are labeled.

The Proposed Rule

The proposed rule would provide consumers of meat and poultry products with additional consistency in nutrition labeling with FDA's requirements by amending § 317.309 and the parallel poultry regulations at § 381.409 to provide for the nutrition labeling of multi-serve meal-type products and of main-dish products. The proposal also would amend § 317.313(l) and § 317.313(m) and the parallel poultry regulations at § 381.413(l) and § 381.413(m) by revising the definitions of a "meal-type" product and a "main-dish" product for the purpose of making a claim on the packaging of the food products. In addition, the proposal would amend the individual nutrient content claim regulations for both meat and poultry products.

FSIS' paramount objectives in considering modification to its nutrition labeling regulations were that such changes not undermine the basic principles or intent of the misbranding provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and that such modifications result in labels that would not mislead consumers or create unfair marketing advantages for any segment of the food industry. The Agency also was concerned about extending the use of

the 100-gram criterion for nutrient content claims to include products not in single-serve containers. Although useful, the 100-gram criterion does not provide nutrient information to consumers that is as definitive as the amount of nutrient per RACC.

However, in the interests of maintaining consistency between FSIS and FDA and of providing incentives to industry to develop meals and main dishes in multi-serve containers that are able to bear nutrient content claims, FSIS is proposing changes in its nutrition labeling regulations. The Agency believes that consumers will benefit from the information on the containers of products that were formulated to qualify to bear such claims.

Executive Order 12866 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act

This proposed rule has been determined to be not economically significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. FSIS is responding to an industry petition for a labeling change affecting approximately 300 food products.

Executive Order 12778

This proposal has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. When this rule becomes final:

(1) All State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with this rule will be preempted; (2) no retroactive effect will be given to this rule; and (3) administrative proceedings will not be required before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Effect on Small Entities

The Administrator, FSIS, has made a determination that this proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This proposal would change the definition of "meal-type" products to allow for nutrient content claims on multi-serve food containers and adopt FDA's definition of "main-dish" products. In addition, small entities are exempt from nutrition labeling regulations if their products do not make nutrition claims or bear nutrition information.

Additional Public Notification

Public involvement in 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 proposed rule and are informed

about the mechanism for providing their comments, FSIS will announce it and make copies of this Federal Register publication through the FSIS Constituent Update, which is communicated via Listserv, a free e-mail subscription service. 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**, FSIS public meetings, recalls, and any other types of information that could affect or would be of interest to our constituents and stakeholders. The constituent Listserv consists of industry, trade, and farm groups, consumer interest groups, allied health professionals, scientific professionals, and other persons who have requested to be included. Through the Listserv and Web page, FSIS is able to provide information to a much broader, more diverse audience.

For more information, contact the Congressional and Public Affairs Office, at (202) 720-9113. To be added to the free e-mail subscription service (Listserv), go to the "Constituent Update" page on the FSIS Web site at <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/oa/update.htm>. Click on the "Subscribe to the Constituent Update Listserv" link, then fill out and submit the form.

Paperwork Requirements

This proposed rule has been reviewed under the Paperwork Reduction Act and imposes no new paperwork or recordkeeping requirements.

List of Subjects

9 CFR Part 317

Food labeling, Food packaging, Meat inspection, Nutrition.

9 CFR Part 381

Food labeling, Food packaging, Nutrition, Poultry and poultry products.

Proposed Rule

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, FSIS is proposing to amend 9 CFR, Parts 317 and 381, as follows:

PART 317—LABELING, MARKING DEVICES AND CONTAINERS

1. The authority citation for 9 CFR part 317 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.

2. Section 317.309 would be amended by revising paragraph (b)(12) to read as follows:

§ 317.309 Nutrition label content.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(12) The serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(l) and § 317.313(m) in single-serving containers will be the entire edible content of the package. Serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products in multi-serve containers will be based on the reference amount applicable to the product in § 317.312(b) if the product is listed in § 317.312(b). Serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products in multi-serve containers that are not listed in § 317.312(b) will be based on the reference amount according to § 317.312(c), (d), and (e).

* * * * *

3. Section 317.313 would be amended by revising paragraph (l) and by adding paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 317.313 Nutrient content claims; general principles

* * * * *

(l) For purposes of making a claim, a "meal-type" product will be defined as a product that:

(1) Makes a major contribution to the diet by

(i) Weighing at least 10 ounces per labeled serving, and

(ii) Containing not less than three 40 gram portions of food, or combinations of foods, from two or more of the following four food groups, except as noted in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(E) of this section:

(A) Bread, cereal, rice, and pasta;

(B) Fruits and vegetables;

(C) Milk, yogurt, and cheese;

(D) Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans,

eggs, nuts; except that:

(E) These foods will not be sauces (except for foods in the four food groups in paragraphs (l)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section, that are in the sauces), gravies, condiments, relishes, pickles, olives, jams, jellies, syrups, breadings, or garnishes; and

(2) Is represented as, or is in the form commonly understood to be, a breakfast, lunch, dinner, meal, or entree. Such representations may be made either by statements, photographs, or vignettes.

* * * * *

§ 317.354 [Amended]

4. Section 317.354 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(m)," after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(1).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in

§ 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2).

c. By adding the phrase "or a main-dish product" after the phrase "meal-type product" in paragraphs (d)(1) and (e)(2)(ii)(B).

§ 317.356 [Amended]

5. Section 317.356 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in paragraphs (b) introductory text and paragraph (c)(3).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in paragraphs (d)(1) introductory text and paragraph (d)(2)(i).

§ 317.360 [Amended]

6. Section 317.360 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), and (c)(4).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(5), and (c)(5).

c. By adding the phrase "or a main-dish product" after the phrase "a meal-type product" in paragraph (c)(1)(i).

§ 317.361 [Amended]

7. Section 317.361 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(m)," after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(6).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(5), and (b)(7).

c. By adding the phrase "or a main-dish product" after the phrase "a meal-type product" in paragraph (b)(1)(i).

§ 317.362 [Amended]

8. Section 317.362 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), (c)(2), (d)(2), (d)(4), and paragraph (e)(1) and (e)(2).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 317.313(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraph (b)(3), (b)(5), (c)(3), (c)(5), and (d)(5).

c. By adding the phrase "or a main-dish product" after the phrase "a meal-type product," in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(i).

§ 317.363 [Amended]

9. Section 317.363 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "main-dish product, as defined in § 317.313(m) and a," before the phrase "meal-type product, as defined in § 317.313(l)" in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(3)(i).

b. By adding the phrase "main dish and" before the phrase "meal-type products" in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(3)(i).

c. By adding the phrase "main-dish product, as defined in § 317.313(m)," in place of the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 317.313(l)" in paragraph (b)(4)(i) and by adding the phrase "main-dish products" in place of the phrase "meal-type products" in paragraph (b)(4)(i).

PART 381—POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION REGULATIONS

10. The authority citation for Part 381 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 138f, 450; 21 U.S.C. 451-470; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.

11. Section 381.409 would be amended by revising paragraph (b)(12) to read as follows:

§ 381.409 Nutrient label content.

* * * * *

(b) * * * (12) The serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products as defined in § 381.413(l) and § 381.413(m) in single-serve containers will be the entire edible content of the package. Serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products in multi-serve containers will be based on the reference amount applicable to the product in § 381.412(b) if the product is

listed in § 381.412(b). Serving size for meal-type products and main-dish products in multi-serve containers that are not listed in § 381.412(b) will be based on the reference amount according to § 381.412(c), (d), and (e).

* * * * *

12. Section 381.413 would be amended by revising paragraph (1) and by adding paragraph (m) to read as follows:

§ 381.413 Nutrient content claims; general principles.

* * * * *

(l) For purposes of making a claim, a "meal-type" product will be defined as a product that:

(1) Makes a major contribution to the diet by:

(i) Weighing at least 10 ounces per labeled serving, and

(ii) Containing not less than three 40 gram portions of food, or combinations of foods, from two or more of the following four food groups, except as noted in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(E) of this section:

- (A) Bread, cereal, rice, and pasta;
(B) Fruits and vegetables;
(C) Milk, yogurt, and cheese;
(D) Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts; except that:

(E) These foods will not be sauces (except for foods in the four food groups in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section that are in the sauces), gravies, condiments, relishes, pickles, olives, jams, jellies, syrups, breadings, or garnishes; and

(2) Is represented as, or is in the form commonly understood to be, a breakfast, lunch, dinner, meal, or entree. Such representations may be either by statements, photographs, or vignettes.

(m) For purposes of making a claim, a "main-dish" product will be defined as a food that:

(1) Makes a major contribution to a meal by:

(i) Weighing at least 6 ounces per labeled serving, and

(ii) Containing not less than 40 grams of food, or combinations of foods, from two or more of the following four food groups, except as noted in paragraph (m)(1)(ii)(E) of this section.

- (A) Bread, cereal, rice, and pasta;
(B) Fruits and vegetables;
(C) Milk, yogurt, and cheese;
(D) Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts; except that:

(E) These foods will not be sauces (except for foods in the four food groups in paragraph (m)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section that are in the sauces), gravies, condiments, relishes, pickles, olives, jams, jellies, syrups, breadings, or garnishes; and

(2) Is represented as, or is in a form commonly understood to be, a main dish (e.g., not a beverage or a dessert). Such representations may be made either by statements, photographs, or vignettes.

* * * * *

§ 381.454 [Amended]

13. Section 381.454 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 381.413(m)," after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 381.413(l)" wherever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(1).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 381.413(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 381.413(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2) and (c)(2).

c. By adding the phrase "or in a main-dish product" after the phrase "meal-type product" in paragraphs (d)(1) and (e)(2)(ii)(B).

§ 381.456 [Amended]

14. Section 381.456 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 381.413(m)" after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 318.413(l)," whenever it occurs in paragraph (b) introductory text and paragraph (c)(3).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 381.413(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 381.413(m)" whenever it occurs in paragraphs (d)(1) introductory text and paragraph (d)(2)(i).

§ 381.460 [Amended]

15. Section 381.460 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase "and main-dish products as defined in § 318.413(m)" after the phrase "meal-type products as defined in § 381.413(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), and (c)(4).

b. By adding the phrase "and main-dish product as defined in § 381.413(m)" after the phrase "meal-type product as defined in § 381.413(l)," whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(5), and (c)(5).

c. By adding "or a main-dish product" after the phrase "a meal-type product" in paragraph (c)(1)(i).

§ 381.461 [Amended]

16. Section 381.461 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase “and main-dish products as defined in § 381.413(m),” after the phrase “meal-type products as defined in § 381.413(l),” whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(6).

b. By adding the phrase “and main-dish product as defined in § 381.413(m)” after the phrase “meal-type product as defined in § 381.413(l),” whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(5), and (b)(7).

c. By adding the phrase “or a main-dish product” after the phrase “of a meal-type product” in paragraph (b)(1)(i).

§ 381.462 [Amended]

17. Section 381.462 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase “and main-dish products as defined in § 381.413(m)” after the phrase “meal-type products as defined in § 381.413(l),” whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(4), (c)(2), (d)(4) and paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2).

b. By adding the phrase “and main-dish product as defined in § 381.413(m)” after the phrase “meal-type product as defined in § 381.413(l),” whenever it occurs in the introductory text of paragraph (b)(3), (b)(5), (c)(3), (c)(5), (d)(3), and (d)(5).

c. By adding the phrase “or a main-dish product” after the phrase “a meal-type product,” in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(i).

§ 381.463 [Amended]

18. Section 381.463 would be amended as follows:

a. By adding the phrase “main-dish product, as defined in § 381.413(m) and a,” before the phrase “meal-type product, as defined in § 381.413(l)” in the introductory text of paragraph (b)(2)(i) and (b)(3)(i).

b. By adding the phrase “main-dish and” before the phrase “meal-type products” in the introductory text of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(3)(i).

c. By adding the phrase “main-dish product, as defined in § 381.413(m),” in place of the phrase “meal-type product, as defined in § 381.413(l)” in paragraph (b)(4)(i) and by adding the phrase “main-dish products” in place of the phrase “meal-type products” in paragraph (b)(4)(i).

Done at Washington, DC, on April 9, 2003.

Garry L. McKee,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03-9258 Filed 4-15-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-DM-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 39**

[Docket No. 2003-NM-05-AD]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This document proposes the adoption of a new airworthiness directive (AD) that is applicable to certain Boeing Model 747 series airplanes. This proposal would require identification of the valves installed on the engine struts as hydraulic supply (fire) shutoff valves for the engine-driven pump, corrective action if necessary, and eventual replacement of discrepant valves with serviceable parts. This action is necessary to prevent leakage of hydraulic (flammable) fluid into an engine fire, which could result in an uncontrolled fire. This action is intended to address the identified unsafe condition.

DATES: Comments must be received by June 2, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in triplicate to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2003-NM-05-AD, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056. Comments may be inspected at this location between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Comments may be submitted via fax to (425) 227-1232. Comments may also be sent via the Internet using the following address: 9-anm-nprmcomment@faa.gov. Comments sent via fax or the Internet must contain “Docket No. 2003-NM-05-AD” in the subject line and need not be submitted in triplicate. Comments sent via the Internet as attached electronic files must be formatted in Microsoft Word 97 for Windows or ASCII text.

The service information referenced in the proposed rule may be obtained from Boeing Commercial Airplane Group,

P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124-2207. This information may be examined at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kenneth W. Frey, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Branch, ANM-130S, FAA, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98055-4056; telephone (425) 917-6468; fax (425) 917-6590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Comments Invited**

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications shall identify the Rules Docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the address specified above. All communications received on or before the closing date for comments, specified above, will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this action may be changed in light of the comments received.

Submit comments using the following format:

- Organize comments issue-by-issue. For example, discuss a request to change the compliance time and a request to change the service bulletin reference as two separate issues.
- For each issue, state what specific change to the proposed AD is being requested.
- Include justification (e.g., reasons or data) for each request.

Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of the proposed rule. All comments submitted will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons. A report summarizing each FAA-public contact concerned with the substance of this proposal will be filed in the Rules Docket.

Commenters wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments submitted in response to this action must submit a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: “Comments to Docket Number 2003-NM-05-AD.” The postcard will be date stamped and returned to the commenter.

Availability of NPRMs

Any person may obtain a copy of this NPRM by submitting a request to the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, ANM-114, Attention: Rules Docket No.