

List of substances

Limitations

Dated: December 30, 1985.

Sanford A. Miller,

Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 86-413 Filed 1-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

21 CFR Part 177

[Docket No. 84F-0165]

Indirect Food Additives; Polymers

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of polysulfone resins as articles or components of articles intended for single-service food-contact use. This action responds to a petition filed by Union Carbide Corp.

DATES: Effective January 9, 1986; objections by February 10, 1986.

ADDRESS: Written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marvin D. Mack, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFF-335), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-472-5690.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the Federal Register of July 12, 1984 (49 FR 28457), FDA announced that a petition (FAP 4B3792) had been filed by Union Carbide Corp., P.O. Box 670, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of polysulfone resins as articles or components of articles for single-service use in contact with ready-prepared foods kept in frozen or refrigerated storage intended to be reheated in the container at time of use.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. The agency concludes that the proposed use of the additive for single-service food-contact use is safe, and that Part 177 should be amended as set forth below.

FDA currently lists polysulfone resins only for repeated food contact use under § 177.2500 (21 CFR 177.2500). To avoid redundancy and to simplify the regulations pertaining to this food additive, the agency is removing § 177.2500 and incorporating the provisions of that section into new

§ 177.1655 (21 CFR 177.1655). The new regulation will permit the use of the additive in repeated use food-contact articles and for the use requested in this petition. The new regulation is not, however, incorporating the good manufacturing practice provisions in § 177.2500(d), which require cleansing of repeated use articles containing polysulfone resins before they are used. The agency finds from its review of migration studies contained in the petition, that the estimated exposure to polysulfone resins from repeated use and single-service use food-contact articles will be extremely small, and that the level of exposure will not be significantly reduced by cleansing the articles prior to their use. The agency also finds that the extraction tests for polysulfone resins included in the regulation will provide adequate assurance that the additive is safely used in these food-contact articles. Therefore, the agency concludes that the prewash is no longer necessary.

In accordance with § 171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petition and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petition are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (address above) by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in 21 CFR 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action and has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. FDA's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (21 CFR Part 25) have been replaced by a rule published in the Federal Register of April 26, 1985 (50 FR 16636, effective July 25, 1985). Under the new rule, an action of this type would require an abbreviated environmental assessment under 21 CFR 25.31a(b)(1).

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before February 10, 1986 file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with

particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 177

Food additives, Polymeric food packaging.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Part 177 is amended as follows:

PART 177—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: POLYMERS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR Part 177 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201(s), 409, 72 Stat. 1784-1788 as amended (21 U.S.C. 321(s), 348); 21 CFR 5.10 and 5.61.

2. By adding new § 177.1655 to read as follows:

§ 177.1655 Polysulfone resins.

Polysulfone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used as articles or components of articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polysulfone resins (poly(oxy-*p*-phenylenesulfonyl-*p*-phenyleneoxy-*p*-phenyleneisopropylidene-*p*-phenylene)resins) (CAS Reg. No. 25154-01-2) consist of basic resins produced when the disodium salt of 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol is made to react with 4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl sulfone in such a way that the finished resins have a minimum number average molecular

weight of 15,000, as determined by osmotic pressure in monochlorobenzene.

(b) The basic polysulfone resins identified in paragraph (a) of this section may contain optional adjuvant substances required in the production of such basic resins. The optional adjuvant substances required in the production of the basic polysulfone resins may include substances described in § 174.5(d) of this chapter and the following:

List of substances	Limitations
Dimethyl sulfoxide.	Not to exceed 50 parts per million as residual solvent in finished basic resin.
Monochlorobenzene.	Not to exceed 50 parts per million as residual solvent in finished basic resin.

(c) Polysulfone resins, when extracted at reflux temperatures for 8 hours with the solvents—distilled water, 50 percent (by volume) ethyl alcohol in distilled water, 3 percent acetic acid in distilled water, and *n*-heptane, yield total extractives in each extracting solvent not to exceed 0.0078 milligram per square centimeter (0.05 milligram per square inch) of resin surface. Note: In testing the finished polysulfone resins, use a separate resin test sample for each required extracting solvent.

(d) Polysulfone resins intended for repeated use in contact with food may be used under conditions of use A through H in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter. The resins intended for single-service food-contact use may be used only under condition of use H described in Table 2 of § 176.170(c) of this chapter.

§ 177.2500 [Removed]

3. By removing § 177.2500 Polysulfone resins.

Dated: December 18, 1985.

Richard J. Ronk,

Acting Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 86-410 Filed 1-9-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

Percentage To Be Used by Foreign Life Insurance Companies in Computing Income Tax for the Taxable Year 1984 and Estimated Tax for the Taxable Year 1985

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Proclamation.

SUMMARY: This proclamation announces the percentage to be used to compute the income tax liability of foreign corporations carrying on life insurance business in the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 15, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Mr. Hudson Milner, Office of Tax Analysis, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220 (202-566-2705), not a toll free call.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: This proclamation, issued each year by the Secretary of the Treasury, announces the percentage to be used to compute the income tax liability of foreign corporations carrying on life insurance business in the United States.

Proclamation

For purposes of computing the 1984 income tax of foreign corporations carrying on a life insurance business, a percentage of 15.7 shall be used in determining the "minimum figure" under Section 819. The same percentage shall be used for purposes of computing the estimated tax and the installment payments of estimated tax for the taxable year 1985. No additions to tax shall be made because of any underpayment of estimated tax for the taxable year 1985 which results solely from the use of this percentage.

This proclamation is issued without notice and public procedure because the public cannot effectively participate in the determination of the percentage. It is computed from information contained in income tax returns that are not open to the public. The proclamation was not published prior to its effective date because the percentage is computed on the basis of data which was not then available.

Ronald A. Pearlman,
Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy).

December 17, 1985.

[FR Doc. 86-490 Filed 1-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

28 CFR Part 16

[AAG/A Order No. 2-86]

Exemption of Records Systems Under the Privacy Act

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On August 7, 1985, the Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, issued proposed regulations to amend Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 16.88, to (1) exempt a

system of records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act, (2) remove systems which are not operational, and (3) make editorial changes.

Specifically, the Antitrust Division proposed to exempt a system of records entitled "Freedom of Information/Privacy—Requester/Subject Index File (JUSTICE/ATR-008)" from subsections (c)(3), (d), (e)(4) (G) and (H), and (f) of the Privacy Act. This system is exempted to the extent that the records reflect Antitrust Division law enforcement and investigative information. The exemption is needed to protect the integrity of law enforcement prosecutions and investigations, the privacy of third parties, and the identity of confidential sources. In addition, the division proposed to remove from 28 CFR 16.88 notice of the exemption of two systems entitled, "Computerized Document Retrieval System—United States v. International Business Machines (CDRS—IBM) (JUSTICE/ATR-002)," and "Computerized Document Retrieval System—Tire Cases (CDRS—Tire Cases) (JUSTICE/ATR-003)." Although these record systems have not been operational for many years, through administrative error they were never removed from 28 CFR 16.88. Thus, the removal of these systems is an editorial/administrative correction and has no effect on the public. Finally, and also for administrative reasons having no effect on the public, the Division proposed to change the identifying number of a system of records entitled "Antitrust Caseload Evaluation System (ACES)—Monthly Report (JUSTICE/ATR-009)" to "006."

DATE: This rule will be effective January 9, 1986.

ADDRESS: J. Michael Clark, Acting Assistant Director, General Services Staff, Justice Management Division, United States Department of Justice, Room 9002, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, DC 20530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Michael Clark, (202) 272-6474.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The notice of the proposed rule with invitation to comment was published in the Federal Register on August 7, 1985 (50 FR 31887). The public was given 30 days to comment; however, no comments were received.

This order relates to individuals rather than small business entities. Nevertheless, pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, it is hereby stated that the order will not have "a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities."

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 16

Administrative Practice and Procedure, Courts, Freedom of Information, Privacy, and Sunshine Act.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in the Attorney General by 5 U.S.C. 552a and delegated to me by Attorney General Order 793-78, 28 CFR 16.88 is revised as set forth below.

Dated: December 10, 1985.

W. Lawrence Wallace,
Assistant Attorney General for
Administration.

1. The authority for Part 16 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 509, 510; 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a; 31 U.S.C. 483a unless otherwise noted.

2. 28 CFR is amended by revising § 16.88 as follows:

§ 16.88 Exemption of Antitrust Division Systems—Limited Access.

(a) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(4) (G) and (H), and (f):

(1) Antitrust Caseload Evaluation System (ACES)—Monthly Report (JUSTICE/ATR-006).

These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in this system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (k)(2).

(b) Exemption from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because information in this system is maintained in aid of ongoing antitrust enforcement investigations and proceedings. The release of the accounting of disclosures made under subsection (b) of the Act would permit the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal or civil violation to determine whether he is the subject of an investigation. Disclosure of the accounting would therefore present a serious impediment to antitrust law enforcement efforts.

(2) From subsection (d) because access to the information retrievable from this system and compiled for law enforcement purposes could result in the premature disclosure of the identity of the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal or civil violation and information concerning the nature of that investigation. This information could enable the subject to avoid detection or apprehension. This would present a serious impediment to effective law enforcement since the subject could hinder or prevent the successful completion of the investigation. Further, confidential business and financial information, the

identities of confidential sources of information, third party privacy information, and statutorily confidential information such as grand jury information must be protected from disclosure.

(3) From subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H), and (f) because this system is exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d).

(c) The following system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (d), (e)(4)(G) and (H), and (f):

(1) Freedom of Information/Privacy—Requester/Subject Index File (JUSTICE/ATR-008).

These exemptions apply to the extent that information in this system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (k)(2).

(d) Because this system contains Department of Justice civil and criminal law enforcement, investigatory records, exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because the release of the accounting of disclosures made under subsection (b) of the Act would permit the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal or civil violation to determine whether he is the subject of an investigation. Disclosure of accounting would therefore present a serious impediment to antitrust law enforcement efforts.

(2) From subsection (d) because access to information in this system could result in the premature disclosure of the identity of the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal or civil violation and information concerning the nature of the investigation. This information could enable the subject to avoid detection or apprehension. This would present a serious impediment to effective law enforcement since the subject could hinder or prevent the successful completion of the investigation. Further, confidential business and financial information, the identities of confidential sources of information, third party privacy information, and statutorily confidential information such as grand jury information must be protected from disclosure.

(3) From subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H), and (f) because this system is exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d).

[FR Doc. 86-430 Filed 1-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement****30 CFR Part 906****Colorado Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan Amendment**

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing the approval of a program amendment to the Colorado Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AML) Plan. Colorado's AML reclamation plan was initially published and approved on June 11, 1982 (47 CFR 25332). The amendment allows the State to include noncoal reclamation projects in AML grant applications.

Colorado submitted the proposed amendment April 29, 1985. After opportunity for public comment and review of the amendment, OSM has determined that the Colorado AML plan amendment meets the requirements for SMCRA and the Secretary's regulations (30 CFR Chapter VII, Subchapter R, 47 FR 28574-28604, June 30, 1982). Accordingly, OSM has approved the Amendment.

This rule is being made effective upon publication to allow the State of Colorado to expeditiously utilize the AML fund to abate AML hazards.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 9, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Hagen, Director, Albuquerque Field Office, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 219 Central Avenue, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 97102 telephone (505) 766-1492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

Title IV the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), Pub. L. 95-87, 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*, establishes an abandoned mine land reclamation program for the purposes of reclaiming and restoring land and water resources adversely affected by past mining. This program is funded by a reclamation fee imposed upon the production of coal. Lands and water eligible for reclamation are those that were mined or affected by mining and abandoned or left in an inadequate reclamation status prior to August 30, 1977, and for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility under State or Federal law. Title IV provides that a State with an approved AML program has the responsibility

and primary authority to implement an abandoned mine land reclamation program.

The Colorado AMLR Plan was initially approved by the Director on June 11, 1982 47 FR 25332-25334, and a proposed amendment was submitted on April 29, 1985.

A State AMLR Plan can be amended under the provisions of 30 CFR 884.15. Under the provisions of 30 CFR 884.15, if the amendment or revision changes the objectives, scope, or major policies followed by the State in the conduct of its reclamation program, the Director of the Office of Surface Mining should follow the procedures set out in 30 CFR 884.14 in approving an amendment or revision of a State reclamation plan.

OSM published a notice of proposed rulemaking on the Colorado amendment and requested public comment on August 7, 1985 (50 FR 31998). The public comment period ended September 7, 1985.

II. Description of the Amendment

On April 29, 1985 Colorado amended Chapter VI of its AMLR Plan entitled "Policies and Administrative Procedures" to include 9,000 noncoal reclamation sites in addition to 900 coal sites previously identified. This amendment specifically sets out the State's intent to undertake the reclamation of sites adversely impacted by noncoal mining as part of its reclamation program approved under Title IV of SMCRA.

Under the State's AML Plan, it will consider reclaiming noncoal AML sites when they constitute a hazard to public health and safety or degrade the environment. Ordinarily, noncoal reclamation will occur only after the State has accomplished all coal related reclamation. The one exception for considering noncoal reclamation when coal related reclamation still exists is that the site poses a direct threat to the public health or safety, and the Governor specifically requests funds for such purposes.

III. OSM'S Findings

In accordance with Section 405 of SMCRA, OSM finds that Colorado has submitted an amendment to its Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan and has determined, pursuant to 30 CFR 884.15, that:

1. The public has been given adequate notice and opportunity to comment, and the record does not reflect major unresolved controversies.
2. Comments of other Federal agencies have been solicited, but none were received.

3. The State has the legal authority, policies and administrative structure to carry out the amendment.

4. The amendment meets all requirements of the OSM AMLR Program provisions.

5. The State has an approved Surface Mining Regulatory Program.

6. The amendment is in compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

IV. Disposition of Comments

The Colorado Mining Association (CMA) commented that it was opposed to the State using abandoned mine land (AML) funds for the reclamation of sites adversely impacted by noncoal mining activities until all coal related reclamation has been accomplished. CMA cited 30 U.S.C. 1231(C), 1233, and 1237 to substantiate its opposition to Colorado reclaiming noncoal sites and requests that the application for amendment of Colorado's AMLR plan be denied. Authority for States to conduct noncoal reclamation is provided in section 409(c) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. Furthermore the subject AML plan amendment (chapter VI, paragraph I) contains language which governs the circumstances under which Colorado will conduct noncoal reclamation. The amendment gives Colorado authority to undertake noncoal reclamation; it does not approve any such projects under the Colorado AMLR Plan. The public is invited to review and comment on all proposed projects prior to their submittal to OSM as AML grant proposals.

There is no justification contained in CMA's comments to deny Colorado's AMLR plan amendment.

No other comments were received.

V. Additional Findings

The Office of Surface Mining has examined this rulemaking under Section 1(b) of Executive Order No. 12291 (February 17, 1981) and has determined that, based on available quantitative data, it does not constitute a major rule. The reasons underlying this determination are as follows:

1. Approval will not have an effect on costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies or geographic regions; and
 2. Approval will not have adverse effects on competition, employment, productivity, innovation or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.
- This rulemaking has been examined pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility

Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, and the Office of Surface Mining has determined that the rule will not have significant economic effects on a substantial number of small entities. The reason for this determination is that approval will not have demographic effects, direct costs, information collection and recordkeeping requirements, indirect costs, nonquantifiable costs, competitive effects, enforcement costs or aggregate effects on small entities.

Further, the Office of Surface Mining has determined that the Colorado AML Plan amendment does not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment because the decision relates only to the policies, procedures and organization of the State's Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program. Therefore, under the Department of the Interior Manual DM 5162.3(A)(1), the decision on the Colorado AML Plan amendment is categorically excluded from the National Environmental Policy Act requirements.

As a result, no environmental assessment (EA) nor environmental impact statement (EIS) has been prepared on this action. It should be noted that a programmatic EIS was prepared by OSM in conjunction with the implementation of Title IV. Moreover, an EA or an EIS will be prepared for the approval of grants for the abandoned mine land reclamation projects under 30 CFR Part 886.

Lists of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 906

Abandoned mine land reclamation, Coal mining, Intergovernmental regulations, Noncoal Reclamation, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Dated: January 2, 1986.

James W. Workman,
Deputy Director, Office of Surface Mining.

PART 906—COLORADO

30 CFR Part 906 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 906 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 95-87, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*).

2. 30 CFR 906.20 is revised to read as follows:

§ 906.20 Approval of Colorado Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Plan Amendment.

The Colorado Abandoned Mine Plan, as approved on June 11, 1982, is amended on January 9, 1986. Copies of the approved program, as amended, are available at: State of Colorado, Department of Natural Resources, 423

Centennial Building, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado 80203; Office of Surface Mining, Albuquerque Field Office, 219 Central Avenue, NW., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 and Office of Surface Mining, Administrative Record, Room 5315, 1100 "L" Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240

[FR Doc. 86-465 Filed 1-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD7 85-46]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: At the request of the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation the Coast Guard is changing the regulations governing the Wappoo Creek bridge, mile 470.8 at Charleston, by permitting the number of openings to be limited during certain periods. This change is being made because vehicular traffic yet still provide for the reasonable needs of navigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: These regulations become effective on February 10, 1986.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Walt Paskowsky, (305) 536-4103.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 10, 1985 the Coast Guard published (50 FR 41366) a proposal to revise these regulations. The proposed regulations were also published in a public notice issued by Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District on October 22, 1985. In each notice interested persons were given until November 25, 1985 to submit comments.

Drafting Information

The drafters of these regulations are Mr. Walt Paskowsky, Bridge Administration Specialist, project officer, and Lieutenant Commander Ken Gray, project attorney.

Discussion of Comments

Four letters were received in response to the proposal. The City of Charleston supplied three separate comments. One comment supported the proposal but misinterpreted it as proposing already existing weekday "rush hour" restrictions. The other two comments advocated more restrictive regulations not justified by the data. The fourth

comment, from the local chamber of commerce, supported the proposal.

Economic Assessment and Certification

These regulations are considered to be non-major under Executive Order 12291 on Federal Regulation and nonsignificant under the Department of Transportation regulatory policies and procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979).

The economic impact of these regulations is expected to be so minimal that a full regulatory evaluation is unnecessary. We conclude this because the regulations exempt tugs with tows. Since the economic impact of these regulations is expected to be minimal, the Coast Guard certifies that they will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

Regulations

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 117 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 49 CFR 1.46 and 33 CFR 1.05-1(g).

2. Section 117.911(d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 117.911 Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Little River to Savannah River.

(d) SR 171/700 bridge across Wappoo Creek, Mile 470.8 at Charleston. The draw shall open on signal except that the draw need not open from 6:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday except federal holidays. On Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. the draw need open only on the hour and half-hour. In April, May, October, and November, Monday through Friday except federal holidays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. the draw need open only on the hour, 20 minutes past the hour, and 40 minutes past the hour.

Dated: December 24, 1985.

R.P. Cuernoni,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 86-470 Filed 1-8-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-14-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[A-1-FRL-2933-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Hampshire

Correction

In FR Doc. 85-29659 beginning on page 51250 in the issue of Monday, December 16, 1985, on page 51250, second column, in the summary, sixteenth line, the FR citation is corrected to read "(49 FR 38104)".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

40 CFR Part 81

[A-4-FRL-2951-6; MS-010]

Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Mississippi: Redefinition of TSP and SO₂ Attainment Areas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA today is changing the description of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide attainment areas in Mississippi at the request of the Mississippi Bureau of Pollution Control. This change, according to the State, will make it easier to track increment consumption in connection with the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

DATES: This action will be effective on March 10, 1986 unless notice is received within 30 days that adverse or critical comments will be submitted.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the materials submitted by Mississippi may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Bureau of Pollution Control, Mississippi Department of Natural Resources, Post Office Box 10385, Jackson, Mississippi 39209

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Yeast, EPA Region IV Air Programs Branch, at the Atlanta Address above, telephone (404) 881-2864 or FTS 257-2864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 2, 1985, the Mississippi Bureau of Pollution Control asked that the designation of particulate and sulfur