for Corpus Christi, Freeport, and Port Lavaca-Point Comfort to read as follows:

§ 101.3 Customs service ports and ports of entry.

* * * * *

(b) *List of Ports of Entry and Service Ports.* * * *

(1) *Customs ports of entry.* * * *

Ports of entry	Limits of port
* *	* * *
Texas	
* *	* * *
Corpus Christi	E.O. 8288, Nov. 22, 1939 (4 FR 4691), and territory described in T.D. 78–130.
* *	* * *
Freeport	E.O. 7632, June 15, 1937 (2 FR 1245).
* *	* * *
+ Houston-Galveston.	Consolidated port includes territory lying within corporate limits of both Houston and Galveston, and remaining territory in Harris and Galveston Counties, T.D.s 81–160 and 82–15.
* *	* * *
Port Lavaca-Point Comfort.	T.D. 56115.
* *	* * *

+ Indicates Drawback unit/office.

George J. Weise,

Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: September 4, 1996.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 96–25151 Filed 10–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820–02–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 177

[Docket No. 91F–0289]

Indirect Food Additives: Polymers

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 methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene copolymer containing methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene, methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer, methyl methacrylate homopolymer, and polypropylene, resulting from the reaction of a mixture of methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate with polypropylene, as a component of food-contact materials. This action is in response to a food additive petition filed by Rohm and Haas Co.

DATES: Effective October 2, 1996; written objections and requests for a hearing by November 1, 1996. 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 listed in 21 CFR 177.1520(b), effective October 2, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hortense S. Macon, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–216), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3086.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice published in the Federal Register of August 23, 1991 (56 FR 41850), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 1B4272) had been filed by Rohm and Haas Co., c/o 1150 17th St. NW., Washington, DC 20036 (currently c/o Keller and Heckman, 1001 G St. NW., suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20001). The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 177.1520 *Olefin polymers* (21 CFR 177.1520) to provide for the safe use of methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene as a component of propylene homopolymer and copolymer food-contact materials.

FDA has evaluated data in the petition and other relevant material. The agency concludes that the proposed use of the food additive is safe and that § 177.1520 should be amended as set forth below. The agency further concludes that methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene copolymer containing methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene, methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer, methyl methacrylate homopolymer, and polypropylene, resulting from the reaction of a mixture of methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate with polypropylene, is a more accurate and descriptive name for the food additive than the name given in the petition. Therefore, FDA is using this name to identify the additive in the final rule.

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 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. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the 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, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before November 1, 1996, 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 regulation. 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, Food packaging, Incorporation by reference.

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, 21 CFR 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, 402, 409, 721 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 348, 379e).

2. Section 177.1520 is amended in the table in paragraph (b) by alphabetically adding a new entry under the headings ''Substance'' and ''Limitations'' to read as follow:

§ 177.1520 Olefin polymers.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Substance	Limitations
* * *	* * * *
Methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene copolymer containing methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate-grafted polypropylene (CAS Reg. No. 121510–09–6), methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer (CAS Reg. No. 25852–37–3), methyl methacrylate homopolymer (CAS Reg. No. 9011–14–7), and polypropylene (CAS Reg. No. 9003–07–0), resulting from the reaction of a mixture of methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate with polypropylene. The finished product contains no more than 55 percent by weight of polymer units derived from methyl methacrylate and butyl acrylate as determined by a method entitled, ''Determination of the Total Acrylic in PP–MMA/BA Polymers,'' which is incorporated by reference in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies are available from the Office of Premarket Approval, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–200), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, or may be examined at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition's Library, 200 C. St. SW., rm. 3321, Washington, DC, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol St. NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.	For use only at levels not to exceed 6 percent by weight of olefin polymers complying with paragraph (c) of this section, items 1.1, 3.1a, 3.2a, and 3.2b, where the copolymers complying with items 3.1a, 3.2a, and 3.2b contain not less than 85 weight-percent of polymer units derived from propylene.
* * *	* * * *

* * * * *

Dated: September 23, 1996.

Fred R. Shank,

Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 96–25122 Filed 10–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 9 and 86

[FRL–5618–2]

Control of Air Pollution From New and In-Use Motor Vehicles and New and In-Use Motor Vehicle Engines: Certification and Test Procedures

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains technical amendments to regulations controlling air pollution from new and in-use motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines. This final rule removes regulations that are obsolete.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 2, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dick Nash, Office of Mobile Sources, Vehicle Programs and Compliance Division, 2565 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, 313–668–4412.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Agency has reviewed the regulations currently contained in Title 40, Part 86 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and has determined that a number of sections have become obsolete or redundant. By this action the agency is removing them from the CFR.

By issuing these technical amendments directly as a final rule, EPA is foregoing the issuance of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) and the opportunity for public comment. Such a curtailed procedure is permitted by 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and § 307(d) of the Clean Air Act when issuance of a proposal and public comments would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. The Agency is publishing this action without prior proposal because these are non-controversial changes that delete sections of the regulations that are obsolete because they do not regulate future conduct concerning existing motor vehicles or any motor vehicles which may be certified in the future. The Agency finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) for a determination that the issuance of an NPRM is unnecessary.

Today's action does not create any new regulatory requirements. For this reason, EPA finds that good cause exists to provide for an immediate effective date.

The Agency has determined that this action does not meet any of the criteria for classification as a significant rule under Executive Order 12866. Therefore, no Regulatory Impact Analysis is required.

This action does not include any new information collection requirements. The Paperwork Reduction Act is not applicable to this action as these changes to the regulations at 40 part CFR part 86 will not impose any information collection requirements on affected parties.

The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that it is not necessary to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in connection with this final rule. The Agency has determined that the action adopted today will not have a significant impact on small entities;