

failures, what do we see as major challenges in the next five and ten years, what is the state of our relations with the public, industry, Congress, the press?"

Preliminary, exploratory discussions that generate ideas might include, for example, "Is there more that we could be doing through the Internet to inform the public and receive public input? How does our use of the Internet compare with what other agencies are doing?" Such ideas, if followed up with specific proposals, would become the subject of later "meetings" within the meaning of the Sunshine Act.

Spontaneous, casual discussions of matters of mutual interest could include discussions of a recent news story relating to NRC-licensed activities, or a Commissioner's insights and personal impressions from a visit to a licensed facility or other travel. Under this heading, three Commissioners would be permitted to have a cup of coffee together and to talk informally about matters that include business-related topics. Under the Commission's pre-1985 rule, such informal get-togethers were precluded.

Briefings in which Commissioners are provided information but do not themselves deliberate on any proposal for action could include routine status updates from the staff.

Discussions of business-related matters not linked to any particular proposal for Commission action might include an upcoming Congressional oversight hearing or a planned all-hands meeting for employees.

11. Apart from the issue of the definition of "meeting," are there other changes that the interested public should be aware of?

Answer: Yes, one minor procedural point. The 1985 rule includes a provision stating that transcripts of closed Commission meetings will be reviewed for releasability only when there is a request from a member of the public for the transcript. Reviewing transcripts for releasability when no one is interested in reading them would be a waste of agency resources and thus of the public's money.

12. Will the Commission adopt any particular internal procedures for its non-Sunshine Act discussions?

Answer: For an initial 6-month period of non-Sunshine Act discussions, the Commission will maintain a record of the date and subject of, and participants in, any scheduled non-Sunshine Act discussions that three or more Commissioners attend. After the six-month period, the Commission will revisit the usefulness of the record-keeping practice.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 9

Criminal penalties, Freedom of information, Privacy, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sunshine Act.

The May 21, 1985 (50 FR 20863), rule is currently effective but has never been implemented. For the convenience of the reader, the Commission is republishing the text of that rule.

PART 9—PUBLIC RECORDS

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

Authority: Sec. 161, 68 Stat. 948, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2201); sec. 201, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5841).

Subpart A is also issued 5 U.S.C. ; 31 U.S.C. 9701; Pub. L. 99-570. Subpart B is also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a. Subpart C is also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552b.

2. In § 9.101, paragraph (c) is republished for the convenience of the reader as follows:

§ 9.101 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) Meeting means the deliberations of at least a quorum of Commissioners where such deliberations determine or result in the joint conduct or disposition of official Commission business, that is, where discussions are sufficiently focused on discrete proposals or issues as to cause or to be likely to cause the individual participating members to form reasonably firm positions regarding matters pending or likely to arise before the agency. Deliberations required or permitted by §§ 9.105, 9.106, or 9.108(c), do not constitute "meetings" within this definition.

* * * * *

3. In § 9.108, paragraph (c) is republished for the convenience of the reader as follows:

§ 9.108 Certification, transcripts, recordings and minutes

* * * * *

(c) In the case of any meeting closed pursuant to § 9.104, the Secretary of the Commission, upon the advice of the General Counsel and after consultation with the Commission, shall determine which, if any, portions of the electronic recording, transcript or minutes and which, if any, items of information withheld pursuant to § 9.105(c) contain information which should be withheld pursuant to § 9.104, in the event that a request for the recording, transcript, or minutes is received within the period during which the recording, transcript, or minutes must be retained, under paragraph (b) of this section.

* * * * *

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 4th day of May, 1999.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99-11669 Filed 5-7-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

15 CFR Part 30

[Docket No. 990416099-9099-01]

RIN 0607-AA32

New Canadian Province Import Code for Territory of Nunavut

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of the Census is amending the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (FTSR), to add a new Canadian Province/Territory code for the Territory of Nunavut. This Canadian Territory code is being added to the existing Canadian Province/Territory codes used for reporting Canadian Province of Origin information on Customs Entry Records.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The provisions of this rule are effective April 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: C. Harvey Monk, Jr., Chief, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, Room 2104, Federal Building 3, Washington, DC 20233-6700, by telephone on (301) 457-2255, by fax on (301) 457-2645, or by e-mail at c.h.monk.jr@ccmail.census.gov. For information on the specific Customs reporting requirements contact: Dave Kahne, U.S. Customs Service, Room 5.2C, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20229, by telephone on (202) 927-0159 or by fax on (202) 927-1096.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background Information

On November 29, 1996, the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau), Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Customs Service (Customs), Department of the Treasury, announced the implementation of the requirements for collecting Canadian Province of Origin information on Customs Entry Records in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 60531). The Supplementary Information contained in that notice fully recounts the development of the program for collecting Canadian Province of Origin information on Customs import

documents. Please refer to that notice for details on the implementation of that program.

The reporting provisions for collecting Canadian Province of Origin information are incorporated in FTSR, 15 CFR 30.80, "Imports from Canada." The Census Bureau is now amending 15 CFR 30.80(d) to add a new Canadian Province/Territory code (XV) for the Territory of Nunavut. The Canadian Province codes are used to report Canadian Province of Origin information on Customs Entry Records required for all U.S. imports that originate in Canada. The Census Bureau is coordinating the implementation of this rule with Customs. This action is taken to fulfill the requirements of the 1987 agreement between the United States and Canada under which the countries agreed to replace their requirements for reporting export data by substituting exchanged import information. The Department of Treasury concurs with the provisions contained in this final rule.

Program Requirements

In order to include the new Canadian Province/Territory code for the Territory of Nunavut, the Census Bureau is revising 15 CFR 30.80(d) to add the code XV for Nunavut to the list of valid Canadian Province/Territory codes.

Rulemaking Requirements

This rule is exempt from all requirements of Section 553 of the Administrative Procedures Act because it deals with a foreign affairs function (5 U.S.C. (A) (1)).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking is not required by 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required and has not been prepared (5 U.S.C. 603(a)).

Executive Orders

This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of the Federalism assessment under Executive Order 12612.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Pub. L. 104-13, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number.

This rule covers collection of information subject to PRA provisions, which OMB cleared under Control Number 1515-0065. For further information on the OMB submission, contact Dave Kahne, U.S. Customs Service, Room 5.2C, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20229, by telephone on 202-927-0159 or by fax on 202-927-1096.

This rulemaking will have no impact on the current reporting-hour burden requirements as approved under OMB control number 1515-0065.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 30

Economic statistics, Exports, Foreign trade, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to 15 CFR Part 30

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Census Bureau is amending 15 CFR Chapter I, Part 30, as follows:

PART 30—FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR Part 30 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 13 U.S.C. 301-307; Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950 (3 CFR 1949-1953 Comp., 1004); Department of Commerce Organization Order No. 35-2A, August 4, 1975, 40 FR 42765.

Subpart F—Special Provisions for Particular Types of Import Transactions

2. Section 30.80 (d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 30.80 Imports from Canada.

* * * * *

(d) The Province of Origin code replaces the Country of Origin code only for imports that have been determined, under applicable Customs rules, to originate in Canada. Valid Canadian Province/Territory codes are:

XA—Alberta
XB—New Brunswick
XC—British Columbia
XM—Manitoba
XN—Nova Scotia
XO—Ontario
XP—Prince Edward Island
XQ—Quebec
XS—Saskatchewan
XT—Northwest Territories
XV—Nunavut
XW—Newfoundland
XY—Yukon

Approved: New Canadian Province Import Code for Nunavut Docket Number 990416099-9099-01.

Dated: April 13, 1999.

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 99-11677 Filed 5-7-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 178

[Docket No. 98F-0130]

Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers

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 bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate as a thermal/light stabilizer for polymeric adhesives and pressure-sensitive adhesives. This action responds to a petition filed by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp.

DATES: The regulation is effective May 10, 1999. Submit written objections and request for a hearing by June 9, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit written objections to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hortense S. Macon, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-206), 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 March 6, 1998 (63 FR 11263), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 8B4574) had been filed by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corp., 540 White Plains Rd., P.O. Box 2005, Tarrytown, NY 10591-9005. The petition proposed to amend the food additive regulations in § 178.2010 *Antioxidants and/or stabilizers for polymers* (21 CFR 178.2010) to provide for the safe use of bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) sebacate as a thermal/light stabilizer for polymeric adhesives and pressure-sensitive adhesives.

FDA has evaluated the data in the petition and other relevant material. Based on this information, the agency concludes that: (1) The proposed use of the additive is safe, (2) the additive will achieve its intended technical effect, and therefore, (3) the regulations in