

retain lacquer traces. Some yellow lacquer is also found.

a. *Human and hybrid (part-human, part-animal) figures.* Examples include a statue of the eight-armed god, four-armed god, representations of Buddha in various attitudes or stances, and female and male figures or deities, including parts (heads, hands, crowns or decorative elements) of statuary, and groups of figures.

b. *Animal figures.* Examples include bulls, elephants, lions, and small mammals such as squirrels.

c. *Votive objects.* A number of more abstract sculptures were also the object of religious representation from pre-Angkorian to post-Angkorian times. Examples include ritual phallic symbols and sculpted footprints of Buddha.

d. *Pedestals.* Pedestals for statues can be square, rectangular or round. They vary greatly in size, and can be decorated with graphic and floral decor, as well as animal or human figures. They are usually made of numerous components fitted together, including a base and a top section into which the statue is set.

e. *Foundation deposit stones.* Sacred deposits were placed under statues, as well as under temple foundations and in temple roof vaults, from pre-Angkorian to post-Angkorian times. Marks on these stones indicate sacred configurations, which could contain deposits such as gold or precious stones.

3. Stela

a. *Sculpted stela.* Free standing stela sculpted with shallow or deep reliefs served as objects of worship and sometimes as boundary stones from pre-Angkorian to post-Angkorian times.

Examples include stela with relief images of gods and goddesses, Buddhas, figures in niches, and other symbols.

b. *Inscriptions.* Texts recording temple foundations or other information were inscribed on stone stela from pre-Angkorian to post-Angkorian times. Such texts can also be found on temple doorjambs, pillars and walls. The stela are found in a number of different shapes and sizes, and can also bear decorative reliefs, for example a bull seated on a lotus flower.

Regulatory Amendment

This document amends § 12.104g(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 12.104g(b)) to incorporate by reference the above list of archaeological material from Cambodia for which emergency import restrictions are imposed.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment is being made without notice or public procedure, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), because the action being taken is of an emergency nature and such notice or public procedure would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. For the same reasons, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), a delayed effective date is not required.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

Executive Order 12866

This amendment does not meet the criteria of a "significant regulatory action" as described in E.O. 12866.

Drafting information. The principal author of this document was Keith B. Rudich, Esq., Regulations Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspections, Imports.

Amendment to the Regulations

Accordingly, Part 12 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR Part 12) is amended as set forth below:

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

1. The general authority and specific authority citation for Part 12, in part, continue to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624;

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

2. In § 12.104g(b) the list of emergency actions imposing import restrictions on described articles of cultural property of State Parties is amended by adding Cambodia in appropriate alphabetical order as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

State party	Cultural property	T.D. No.
* * *	* * *	*
Cambodia	Khmer stone archaeological material from Cambodia	T.D. 99—88
* * *	* * *	*

Raymond W. Kelly,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: November 9, 1999.

John P. Simpson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
[FR Doc. 99-31276 Filed 12-1-99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

19 CFR Parts 132 and 163

[T.D. 99-87]

RIN 1515-AC54

Export Certificates for Lamb Meat Subject to Tariff-Rate Quota

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service,
Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Interim rule; solicitation of comments.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations on an interim basis to set forth the form and manner by which an importer establishes that a valid export certificate is in effect for certain fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat that is the subject of a tariff-rate quota, and the product of a participating country, as defined in interim regulations of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). The export certificate is necessary in this regard in

order to enable the importer to claim the in-quota rate of duty on the lamb meat.

DATES: Interim rule effective December 2, 1999. This interim rule is applicable to all products entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after December 2, 1999. Comments must be received on or before January 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be addressed to and inspected at the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20229.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Porter, Office of Field Operations, (202-927-5399).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

By Presidential Proclamation No. 7208 dated July 7, 1999, as modified by Presidential Proclamation No. 7214 of July 30, 1999, the President, acting under the authority of section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2253), established a tariff-rate quota with respect to certain fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat exported to the United States on or after July 22, 1999.

Under a tariff-rate quota, the United States applies one tariff rate, known as the in-quota tariff rate, to imports of a product up to a particular amount, known as the in-quota quantity, and another, higher rate, known as the over-quota rate, to imports of a product in excess of the given amount. The preferential, in-quota tariff rate would be applicable only to the extent that the aggregate in-quota quantity of a product allocated to a country had not been exceeded.

It is noted that the tariff-rate quota on lamb meat was established in response to a determination by the U.S. International Trade Commission under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252) that lamb meat was being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to substantially threaten serious injury to the domestic lamb meat industry. The tariff-rate quota is temporary in duration, being established for a period of three years and one day. It is intended to help facilitate efforts during this period by the domestic lamb meat industry to adjust to the increased import competition.

Specifically, the lamb meat covered by the tariff-rate quota consists of fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat that is classified in subheading 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, or 0204.43.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In order to

implement the tariff-rate quota for the described lamb meat, Presidential Proclamation No. 7208 amended subchapter III of Chapter 99, HTSUS, so as to list the in-quota quantities of lamb meat allocated to those countries covered by the tariff-rate quota, together with the in-quota and over-quota rates of duty applicable to the lamb meat.

Under Presidential Proclamation No. 7214, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) was given authority to administer the tariff-rate quota on the imported lamb meat.

As part of the implementation of this tariff-rate quota, the USTR is offering exporting countries that have an allocation of the in-quota quantity the opportunity to use export certificates for their lamb meat exports to the United States. While a country does not need to participate in the export-certificate program in order to receive the in-quota tariff rate for its share of the in-quota quantity, using export certificates assures an exporting country that only those exports that it intends for the United States market are counted against its in-quota allocation, and it helps ensure that such imports do not disrupt the orderly marketing of lamb meat in the United States.

The USTR has issued an interim rule establishing regulations for this export-certificate program (15 CFR part 2014) (64 FR 56429; October 20, 1999). To this end, an exporting country wishing to participate in the export-certificate program must notify the USTR and provide the necessary supporting information. As defined in the USTR interim regulations (15 CFR 2014.2(c)), a participating country is a country that has received an allocation of the in-quota quantity of the tariff-rate quota, and that the USTR has determined, and has so informed Customs, is eligible to use export certificates for their lamb meat products exported to the United States. The USTR has stated that it intends to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** whenever a country becomes, or ceases to be, a participating country. In this connection, Australia and New Zealand have already requested, and have been approved by USTR, to use export certificates for their lamb meat that is exported to the United States, as noted in the USTR interim rule.

In accordance with the interim rulemaking of the USTR, Customs is issuing this interim rule in order to set forth a new § 132.16, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 132.16), that prescribes the form and manner by which an importer establishes that a valid export certificate exists, including a unique number for the certificate that

must be referenced on the entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption. This will ensure that no imports of the specified lamb meat products of a participating country are counted against the country's in-quota allocation unless the products are covered by a proper export certificate. The export certificate is necessary in this regard in order to enable the importer to claim the in-quota rate of duty on the lamb meat.

In addition, the Interim (a)(1)(A) List set forth as an Appendix to part 163, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 163, Appendix), that lists the records required for the entry of merchandise, is revised to make reference to the requirement in § 132.15, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 132.15) and in new § 132.16, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 132.16), that an importer possess a valid export certificate, respectively, for beef or lamb meat subject to a tariff-rate quota and that is a product of a participating country, in order for the importer to be able to claim the applicable in-quota rate of duty.

Comments

Before adopting this interim regulation as a final rule, consideration will be given to any written comments that are timely submitted to Customs. Customs specifically requests comments on the clarity of this interim rule and how it may be made easier to understand. Comments submitted will be available for public inspection in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), § 1.4, Treasury Department Regulations (31 CFR 1.4), and § 103.11(b), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 103.11(b)), on regular business days between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., 3rd Floor, Washington DC.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date Requirements, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and Executive Order 12866

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a), public notice is inapplicable to this interim rule because it is within the foreign affairs function of the United States. Also, for the above reason, there is no need for a delayed effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553(d). Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for interim regulations, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply; and because this document involves a foreign affairs function of the United States, it is not subject to the provisions of E.O. 12866.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The collections of information involved in this interim rule have already been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507) and assigned OMB Control Numbers 1515-0065 (Entry summary and continuation sheet) and 1515-0214 (General recordkeeping and record production requirements). This rule does not propose any substantive changes to the existing approved information collections.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

List of Subjects**19 CFR Part 132**

Agriculture and agricultural products, Customs duties and inspection, Quotas, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

19 CFR Part 163

Administrative practice and procedure, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendment to the Regulations

Accordingly, parts 132 and 163, Customs Regulations (19 CFR parts 132 and 163), are amended as set forth below.

PART 132—QUOTAS

1. The general authority citation for part 132 continues to read as follows, and the specific sectional authority under this part is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1623, 1624.

§§ 132.15 and 132.16 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1202 (additional U.S. Note 3 to Chapter 2, HTSUS; and subchapter III of Chapter 99, HTSUS, respectively), 1484, 1508.

§ 132.15 [Amended]

2. Section 132.15 is amended by removing from paragraph (c)(1) the parenthetical, “(see § 162.1c of this chapter)”, and by adding, in its place, the parenthetical, “(see § 163.4(a) of this chapter)”.

3. Part 132 is amended by adding a new § 132.16 to read as follows:

§ 132.16 Export certificate for lamb meat subject to tariff-rate quota.

(a) *Requirement.* For fresh, chilled or frozen lamb meat classified in HTSUS subheading 0204.10.00, 0204.22.20, 0204.23.20, 0204.30.00, 0204.42.20, or 0204.43.20, that is the subject of a tariff-rate quota as provided in subchapter III of Chapter 99, HTSUS, and that is the product of a participating country, as defined in 15 CFR 2014.2(c), the importer must possess a valid export certificate in order to claim the in-quota tariff rate of duty on the lamb meat at the time it is entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption. The importer must record the distinct and unique identifying number of the export certificate for the lamb meat on the entry summary or warehouse withdrawal for consumption (Customs Form 7501, column 34), or its electronic equivalent.

(b) *Validity of export certificate.* To be valid, the export certificate must meet the requirements of 15 CFR 2014.3(b), and with respect to the requirement of 15 CFR 2014.3(b)(3), the export certificate covering the lamb meat must have a distinctly and uniquely identifiable number.

(c) *Retention and production of certificate to Customs.* The export certificate is subject to the recordkeeping requirements of part 163 of this chapter (19 CFR part 163). Specifically, the certificate must be retained for a period of 5 years in accordance with § 163.4(a) of this chapter, and must be made available to Customs upon request in accordance with § 163.6(a) of this chapter.

PART 163—RECORDKEEPING

1. The authority citation for part 163 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1484, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1624.

Appendix to Part 163 [Amended]

2. In the Appendix to part 163, under heading “IV.”, the list of documents/records or information required for entry of special categories of merchandise is amended by adding the following in appropriate numerical order:

§§ 132.15, 132.16 Export certificates, respectively, for beef or lamb meat subject to tariff-rate quota.

Approved: November 18, 1999.

Raymond W. Kelly,
Commissioner of Customs.

John P. Simpson,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
[FR Doc. 99-31275 Filed 12-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Food and Drug Administration****21 CFR Part 178**

[Docket No. 95F-0150]

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 7-oxa-3,20-diazadispiro-[5.1.11.2]-heneicosan-21-one, 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-, hydrochloride, reaction products with epichlorohydrin, hydrolyzed, polymerized (CAS Reg. No. 202483-55-4) as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer for polyolefins intended for contact with food. This action is in response to a petition filed by Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.

DATES: The regulation is effective December 2, 1999. Submit written objections and requests for a hearing by January 3, 2000.

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: Vivian M. Gilliam, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-418-3094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** of July 12, 1995 (60 FR 35914), FDA announced that a food additive petition (FAP 5B4461) had been filed by Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, c/o 1001 G St. NW., suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20001. The petition proposed that the food additive regulations in § 178.2010 *Antioxidants and/or stabilizers for polymers* (21 CFR 178.2010) be amended to provide for the safe use of polymeric 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-7-oxa-3,20-diaza-20-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-dispiro-[5.1.11.2]-heneicosane-21-one (CAS Reg. No. 78301-43-6) as an antioxidant and/or stabilizer for polyolefins intended for contact with food.

Subsequent to the filing of the petition, Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft sold its speciality business, including food additive petition 5B4461, to