

**§ 39.13 [Amended]**

2. Section 39.13 is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

96-05-04 McDonnell Douglas: Amendment 39-9530. Docket 96-NM-37-AD.

*Applicability:* Model MD-11 series airplanes, having manufacturer's Fuselage Number 0458, 0459, 0460, 0463, 0464, 0465, 0472, 0473, 0477, 0484, 0487, 0494, 0498, 0502, 0509, 0533, 0570, and 0571; certificated in any category.

Note 1: This AD applies to each airplane identified in the preceding applicability provision, regardless of whether it has been otherwise modified, altered, or repaired in the area subject to the requirements of this AD. For airplanes that have been modified, altered, or repaired so that the performance of the requirements of this AD is affected, the owner/operator must request approval for an alternative method of compliance in accordance with paragraph (b) of this AD. The request should include an assessment of the effect of the modification, alteration, or repair on the unsafe condition addressed by this AD; and, if the unsafe condition has not been eliminated, the request should include specific proposed actions to address it.

*Compliance:* Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously.

To prevent chafing of the electrical wiring of the aft left cabin attendant console, which could lead to a potential fire hazard or damage to critical flight control cables, accomplish the following:

(a) Within 60 days after the effective date of this AD, install a control cable guard in accordance with McDonnell Douglas Service Bulletin MD11-27-051, dated December 19, 1995.

(b) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Los Angeles ACO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Los Angeles ACO.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The installation shall be done in accordance with McDonnell Douglas Service

Bulletin MD11-27-051, dated December 19, 1995. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from McDonnell Douglas Corporation, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90846, Attention: Technical Publications Business Administration, Department C1-L51 (2-60). Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, Transport Airplane Directorate, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on March 22, 1996.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on February 28, 1996.

Darrell M. Pederson,

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 96-5080 Filed 3-6-96; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Food and Drug Administration**

**21 CFR Parts 123 and 1240**

[Docket No. 93N-0195]

**Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Fish and Fishery Products; Notice of Public Meetings**

**AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meetings.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that it is sponsoring five public meetings that are intended to promote understanding and implementation of FDA's final rule, titled "Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Fish and Fishery Products," that published in the Federal Register on December 18, 1995. That final rule requires that domestic seafood processors and foreign processors who import seafood into the United States

establish hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) systems to ensure the safety of their products. U.S. importers must take steps to help verify that their foreign suppliers are operating such systems. FDA is arranging these meetings in response to significant public interest, both domestic and foreign, in the requirements of the regulations, as well as in implementation strategies before its effective date of December 18, 1997.

**DATES:** See Table 1 in the "Supplementary Information" section of this document.

**ADDRESSES:** See Table 1 in the "Supplementary Information" section of this document.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ellen D. Nesheim (or the local contact person listed in Table 2 in the "Supplementary Information" section of this document) Office of Seafood, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS-417), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202-418-3175.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On December 18, 1995, the Department of Health and Human Services published final regulations for the purpose of further ensuring the safety of seafood for United States consumers. The new regulations require that seafood processors use science-based, state-of-the-art preventive controls known as HACCP, to keep unsafe fish and fishery products from reaching consumers. The key components of the system are identification of potential problems that could make seafood hazardous; establishment and monitoring of targeted control points to minimize identified safety hazards and risks; and keeping a record of the results. HACCP recordkeeping will enable regulators to monitor product safety more effectively. FDA is arranging these meetings in response to significant public interest in the requirements of the regulations and FDA's implementation plans and expectations.

The meetings will be held at the addresses and on the dates listed below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Meeting Address	Date and Time
The Hynes Convention Center rm. 100, 900 Boylston St., Boston, MA	March 13, 1996 Wednesday 1 pm to 4:30 pm
Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, 300 South Charles St., Baltimore, MD	March 20, 1996 Wednesday 1 pm to 4:30 pm
Sheraton Grand Hotel—West Shore Ballroom East, 4860 Kennedy Blvd., Tampa, FL.	March 28, 1996 Thursday 1 pm to 4:30 pm
Canal Place Shopping Mall, 3d Floor in the Cinema, 100 Rue Iberville, New Orleans, LA.	June 10, 1996 Monday 1 pm to 4:30 pm
Jackson Federal Building Auditorium, 915 2d Ave., North Seattle, WA	June 13, 1996 Thursday 1 pm to 4:30 pm

There is no charge to attend these meetings. Advance registration is requested because seating is limited. The deadline for registering is 1 week

before each meeting. Late registration will be accepted on a space available basis. Persons interested in attending should FAX, mail, or telephone their

name, organization, address, and telephone number to the local contact person listed below in Table 2 for each meeting location.

TABLE 2

Meeting Location	Contact Person
Boston, MA .....	Sylvia Craven, New England District Office (FDA), One Montvale Ave., Stoneham, MA 02180, 617-279-1675 ext. 101; FAX: 617-279-1742.
Baltimore, MD .....	Alexander A. Ondis, Baltimore District Office (FDA), 900 Madison Ave., Baltimore, MD 21201, 410-962-4052; FAX: 410-962-2307.
Tampa, FL .....	Frank R. Goodwin, Florida District Office (FDA), 7200 Lake Ellenor Dr. Ste. 120, Orlando, FL 32809, 407-648-6997 ext. 221; FAX: 407-648-6221
New Orleans, LA .....	Leon L. Law, New Orleans District Office (FDA), 4298 Elysian Fields Ave., New Orleans, LA 70122, 504-589-7183/6344 ext. 114; FAX: 504-589-4365.
Seattle, WA .....	Christopher Rezendes, Seattle District Office (FDA), 1000 2d Ave., Suite 2400 Seattle, WA 98104, 206-553-7001 ext. 21; FAX: 206-553-7020.

Prior, less extensive, presentations by FDA of the seafood HACCP regulations have been made at Aquaculture '96 and Bangkok Seafood Show, Bangkok, Thailand, January 31, 1996; the 11th Indian Seafood Trade Fair, Bombay, India, February 10, 1996; Aquaculture America, Arlington, Texas, February 15, 1996; the Pacific Fisheries Technologists Annual Meeting, San Diego, California, February 19, 1996; and the 4th Annual Smoked Fish Conference, Seattle, WA, March 5, 1996.

Additional, less extensive, presentations by FDA are planned in conjunction with the International Conference on Fish Inspection and Quality Control, May 23, 1996, Arlington, VA. Other presentations may be scheduled as time and resources permit.

Dated: March 4, 1996.

William K. Hubbard,  
Associate Commissioner for Policy  
Coordination.

[FR Doc. 96-5441 Filed 3-4-96; 3:16 pm]

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

#### 23 CFR Part 1313

[Docket No. 89-02; Notice 8]

RIN 2127-AD01

#### Incentive Grant Criteria for Drunk Driving Prevention Programs

**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Interim final rule; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** This interim final rule amends the regulations on incentive grant criteria for drunk driving prevention programs to reflect changes that were made to the section 410 program by the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (NHS Act). As a result of this interim final rule, the Section 410 supplemental grant criterion that requires that States "deem persons under age 21 who operate a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.02 or greater to be driving while intoxicated" has been changed to a basic grant criterion. In addition, the regulation now provides for an alternative method for some States to demonstrate compliance with the basic grant criterion that requires that States have a "statewide program for stopping vehicles."

In today's Federal Register, NHTSA and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have published a separate notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), which contains a proposal for implementing a new "zero tolerance" sanction program enacted by the NHS Act, which is similar to the Section 410 "0.02 BAC" basic grant criterion cited above. NHTSA requests comments regarding the changes made by this interim final rule, and regarding whether additional changes should be made to the Section 410 "0.02 BAC" basic grant criterion, as a result of the new "zero tolerance" sanction program.

**DATES:** This interim final rule becomes effective March 7, 1996. Comments on this interim rule are due no later than April 22, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should refer to the docket number and the number of this notice and be submitted (preferably in ten copies) to: Docket Section, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Room 5109, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. (Docket hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Marlene Markison, Chief, Program Support Staff, NRO-10, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, DC 20590; telephone (202) 366-2121 or Ms. Heidi L. Coleman, Assistant Chief Counsel for General Law, Office of Chief Counsel, NCC-30, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, telephone (202) 366-1834.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 410, title 23, United States Code, as amended, established an incentive grant program under which States may qualify for basic and supplemental grant funds for adopting and implementing comprehensive drunk driving prevention programs that meet specified statutory criteria.

On November 28, 1995, the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (NHS Act) was enacted into law. Section 324 of the NHS Act contained amendments to 23 U.S.C. 410.

#### Statewide Program for Stopping Motor Vehicles

Before its amendment by the NHS Act, Section 410 contained a basic grant criterion requiring that States must provide for "a statewide program for stopping motor vehicles." To qualify for a basic grant under this criterion, States were required to provide: