

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is an intergovernmental (treaty) organization in which the United States and 53 other nations participate. Its principal purpose is to harmonize national laws and regulations pertaining to testing and verifying the performance of legal measuring instruments used for equity in commerce, for public and worker health and safety, and for monitoring and protection of the environment. The harmonized results are to promote international trade of measuring instruments and products affected by measurement.

Twenty-nine Recommendations will be presented for ratification by the Conference in these categories: (1) Those already approved by the International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML) between 1993 and 1995, and (2) those that are expected to be submitted directly to the Conference for approval. These Recommendations and the OIML-member nations holding the responsible secretariat for their development are as follows:

*Category 1:*

- R14 Polarizmetric saccharimeters (France)
- R31 Diaphragm gas meters (Netherlands)
- R50 Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (UK)
- R 51 Automatic catchweighing instruments (UK)
- R 61 Automatic gravimetric filling instruments (UK)
- R 63 Petroleum measurement tables (USA)
- R 102 Annex: Test procedures for sound calibrators Germany)
- R 106 Annex: Test procedures for automatic rail-weighbridges (UK)
- R 107 Annex: Test procedures for discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments (UK)
- R 110 Pressure balances (Bulgaria and Czech Republic)
- R 111 Weights of classes E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, (USA)
- R 112 High performance liquid chromatographs for measurement of pesticides and other toxic substances (USA)
- R 113 Portable gas chromatographs for field measurements of hazardous chemical pollutants (USA)
- R 114 Clinical electrical thermometers for continuous measurement (Germany)
- R 115 Clinical electrical thermometers with maximum device (Germany)
- R 116 Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometers for measurement of metal pollutants in water (USA)

- R 117 Measuring assemblies for liquids other than water (Germany)
- R 118 Testing procedures and test report format for pattern evaluation of fuel dispensers for motor vehicles (Germany)
- R 119 Pipe provers for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water (Japan)
- R 120 Standard capacity measures for testing measuring systems for liquids other than water (Germany/France)
- R 121 The scale of relative humidity of air certified against saturated salt solutions (People's Republic of China)
- R 122 Equipment for speech audiometers (Germany)
- R 123 Portable and transportable X-ray fluorescence spectrometers for field measurement of hazardous elemental pollutants (USA)

*Category 2:*

- Revision of R 49: Water meters (UK)
- Revision of R 54: pH-scale for aqueous solutions (Russia)
- Revision of R 58: Sound level meters including development of Annex: Test report format for the evaluation of sound level meters (Germany)
- Revision of R 79: Information on labels of prepackaged products (USA)
- Revision of R 88: Integrating-averaging sound level meters including development of Annex: Test report format for the evaluation of integrating-averaging sound level meters (Germany)
- Refractometers for measuring the sugar content of grape must (France)

Dated: August 21, 1996.

Samuel Kramer,  
Associate Director.

[FR Doc. 96-21863 Filed 8-27-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

[Docket No. 960308063-6214-02]

RIN 0693-XX15]

**Withdrawal of Voluntary Product Standard PS 73-89 Glass Bottles for Carbonated Soft Drinks**

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Announcement of withdrawal of Voluntary Product Standard PS 73-89 Glass Bottles for Carbonated Soft Drinks.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announces the withdrawal of Voluntary Product Standard PS 73-89 Glass Bottles for Carbonated Soft Drinks. This action is taken in accordance with 10.13 of the Department of Commerce (Department) Procedures for the

Development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10) and terminates the authority to refer to the standard as a Voluntary Product Standard developed under the Department procedures.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 28, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Barbara M. Meigs, Standards Management Program, Office of Standards Services, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Building 820, Room 164, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899, Tel.: 301-975-4025, Fax: 301-926-1559.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NIST announced in the Federal Register (61 FR 14555) on April 2, 1996, that it intended to withdraw Voluntary Product Standard PS 73-89 due to lack of a proponent organization or government agency to cover costs for administrative and technical support services provided by the Department, a requirement for Department sponsorship under section 10(b)(6) of the Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards (15 CFR Part 10). NIST received no oral or written objections to the withdrawal of PS 73-89 in response to the announcement and therefore determined that the standard be withdrawn.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 272.

Dated: August 21, 1996.

Samuel Kramer,  
Associate Director.

[FR Doc. 96-21864 Filed 8-27-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-M

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**Evaluation of State Coastal Management Programs and National Estuarine Research Reserves**

**AGENCY:** Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOC.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of evaluation final findings.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given of the availability of the final evaluation findings for the Guam and Wisconsin Coastal Management Programs, Hudson River (New York), Weeks Bay (Alabama), Tijuana River (California), North Inlet/Winyah Bay (South Carolina), Narragansett Bay (Rhode Island) and North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs). Sections 312 and 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA),

as amended, require a continuing review of the performance of coastal states with respect to approved coastal management programs and the operation and management of NERRs.

The State of Wisconsin and the Territory of Guam were found to be adhering to and implementing and enforcing their Federally approved coastal management programs, addressing the national coastal management objectives identified in CZMA Section 303(a)(A)–(K), and adhering to the programmatic terms of their financial assistance awards.

Hudson River, Tijuana River, North Inlet/Winyah Bay, Narragansett Bay and North Carolina NERRs were found to be adhering to programmatic requirements of the NERR system. Weeks Bay was found to be not fully adhering to the NERR System goals, the Federally approved NERR management plan, and to the terms of its financial assistance awards.

Copies of these final evaluation findings may be obtained upon written request from: Vickie Allin, Chief, Policy Coordination Division, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, NOS/NOAA, 1305 East-West Highway, 11th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 (301) 713-3087x126.

(Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog 11.419 Coastal Zone Management Program Administration)

Dated: August 21, 1996.

W. Stanley Wilson,

*Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.*

[FR Doc. 96-21871 Filed 8-27-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-08-M

[Docket No. 95106161159-6230-04; I.D. 0820961]

RIN 0648-ZA16

### **The Fishing Capacity Reduction Initiative (FCRI); Final Program Notice and Announcement of Availability of Federal Assistance**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final program notice.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS issues this notice to respond to comments on the proposed FCRI, describe the final program requirements, and announce the availability of Federal assistance. The Department of Commerce (Commerce) has made \$25 million available for a grant program for fishermen who hold Northeast multispecies limited access groundfish fishery permits, and who scrap or make their vessels permanently

ineligible to participate in any fishery and surrender all associated Federal fish harvesting permits. The FCRI's objectives are to provide grants to eligible fishermen adversely impacted by the groundfish fishery disaster, and to aid the long-term viability of the groundfish fishery resource through the reduction of active harvesting capacity at the lowest cost.

**DATES:** Applications must be postmarked by October 28, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Application forms may be obtained from, and completed applications sent to, the Northeast Financial Services Branch, National Marine Fisheries Service, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930-2298.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Leo Erwin, NMFS, (508) 281-9203.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

As a result of the August 2, 1995, declaration of a fishery resource disaster by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary), \$25 million in emergency disaster assistance has been made available to NOAA for the FCRI. The authority for this program is contained in section 308(d) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act (IFA) of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107(d)), as amended.

The IFA requires that before providing financial assistance under a fishing capacity reduction program, the Secretary determine that adequate conservation and management measures are in place in that fishery. On May 15, 1996, the Secretary approved Amendment 7 to the Northeast Multispecies Groundfish Management Plan, which implements several major measures designed to rebuild overfished groundfish resources. The Secretary hereby determines, therefore, that the measures contained in Amendment 7 are adequate conservation and management measures for purposes of implementing a fishing capacity reduction program.

On June 4, 1996, NMFS published a Federal Register notice (61 FR 28177) announcing the proposed FCRI and requesting comments on a number of issues including eligibility, scoring methods, vessel reuse, scrapping, and program mission. The background for this program is provided in the June 4, 1996, notice and is not repeated here.

##### **II. Comments and Responses**

Fifteen comments were received from the following entities: U.S. Coast Guard Station, Portland, ME; Atlantic Trawlers Fishing, Inc.; Associated Fisheries of Maine, The Groundfish Group; Athearn Marine Agency, Inc.; Endangered Seas

Campaign, World Wildlife Fund International; Atlantic Salmon of Maine; Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Cochise County, AZ; Environmental Defense Fund; Conservation Law Foundation; New England Fishery Management Council; and five individuals. Similar comments have been combined.

*Comment 1:* Two commenters suggested NMFS should not proceed with the \$25 million program until the agency had established appropriate means to evaluate whether the Fishing Capacity Reduction Demonstration Program (FCRDP) achieved its objective and was able to ensure that a larger program would not cause substantial damage to other fisheries.

*Response 1:* The objectives of the FCRDP were to demonstrate that such a program could be successfully designed and implemented, and that the fishing industry was interested in participating in the program. Under the \$2 million FCRDP, NMFS successfully removed 11 vessels and 26 permits from the fishery, and received bids from fishermen worth over \$52 million. Clearly the objectives of the program were met. With respect to harming other fisheries, NMFS relies on sound conservation and management plans to protect fishery resources. Many New England fisheries are under limited entry schemes, which means that anyone wishing to enter one of those fisheries must purchase an existing permitted vessel. A fisherman participating in the FCRI may only enter the groundfish fishery if he purchases a vessel that is already permitted for that fishery. However, the FCRI does not restrict a participant's privilege to fish. Participants are free to purchase a permitted groundfish vessel, or fish with a different vessel in an open access fishery. Finally, under the FCRDP, NMFS removed 15 limited access permits from other fisheries and anticipates that the larger program will provide substantial spillover benefits to the non-groundfish fisheries because vessel owners are required to surrender all Federal fishing permits.

*Comment 2:* Several commenters believed that the program's design to remove active fishing capacity has no long-term utility and should be changed to remove potential fishing capacity.

*Response 2:* NMFS believes that focusing the program on reducing active fishing capacity is an appropriate design to aid in the long-term viability of the groundfish fishery resource. The program gauges active fishing capacity in terms of a vessel's performance, as measured by its groundfish revenues. In this manner, the program should target those vessels associated with higher