

§§ 105-68.505, 105-68.510, Appendix A [Amended]

8. Sections 105-68.505(d), 105-68.510 (a) and (b), and appendix A, paragraph 8 are corrected by removing "(Tel. #)" and inserting in its place, "(202) 501-0688" in each paragraph where "(Tel. #)" appears.

Dated: June 12, 1991.

Ida M. Ustad,

Director, Office of GSA Acquisition Policy.

[FR Doc. 91-15300 Filed 6-26-91; 8:45 am]

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41 CFR Parts 301-1, 302-5, 302-6, and 302-12

[FTR Amendment 17]

RIN 3090-AE36

Federal Travel Regulation; Pre-Employment Interview Travel Expenses and Relocation Expenses of New Appointees

AGENCY: Federal Supply Service, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects errors in a document amending the Federal Travel Regulation which was published May 23, 1991 (56 FR 23653).

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 14, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert A. Clauson, Travel Management Division (FBT), Washington, DC 20406, telephone FTS 557-1253 or commercial (703) 557-1253.

Accordingly, the following corrections are made to FR Doc. 91-12252 in the issue of May 23, 1991.

1. On page 23655, in the third column, under amendatory instruction 18., in the fifth line, the reference "\$ 301-1.6(b)" should read "\$ 301-1.6(c)", and in the sixth line, the reference "\$ 301-1.103(b)" should read "\$ 301-1.103(c)".

2. On page 23658, in the first column, the section title "\$ 302-5.1 [Amended]" should read "\$ 302-6.1 [Amended]".

3. On page 23658, in the first column, under amendatory instruction 50., in the first line, the reference "302-5.1(b)" should read "302-6.1(b)".

4. On page 23658, in the second column, under amendatory instruction 56., in the first line, the reference "302-12.4(a)(1)" should read "302-12.4(a)(2)".

Dated: June 21, 1991.

Donna D. Bennett,

Director, Travel Management Division.

[FR Doc. 91-15339 Filed 6-26-91; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 160

[CGD 78-174b]

RIN 2115-AC16

Approval of Inflatable Lifejackets

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Adoption of interim final rule as final.

SUMMARY: On May 29, 1985 the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking in the *Federal Register* which proposed structural and performance standards and procedures for approval of inflatable lifejackets, as well as requirements for associated manuals, servicing programs, and shore-side service facilities. On December 5, 1989 the Coast Guard published an interim final rule based on these proposals. Because the interim final rule contained several provisions which were not in the NPRM, the Coast Guard extended an opportunity for comment on these sections. This final rule adopts the interim final rule with only minor changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule becomes effective on July 29, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Samuel Wehr, Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection, Attn: G-MVI-3/14, 2100 Second St. SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001, (202) 267-1444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Background

A notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) was published in the *Federal Register* on May 29, 1985 (50 FR 21862 and 21878). Corrections to the NPRM were published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 1985 (50 FR 25274). The comment period on the proposal ended on July 15, 1985.

An interim final rule was published in the December 5, 1989, issue of the *Federal Register* (54 FR 50316), with an effective date of January 4, 1990. The interim final rule changed the NPRM in several areas due to public comments, International Maritime Organization (IMO) clarifications of the 1983 Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74/83), and Coast Guard observations. These changes affected § 160.176-13(d)(3) and (4), Static Measurements and Average Requirements; § 160.176-13(g), Lanyard Pull Test; and § 160.176-19, Servicing.

Because these changes were not in the NPRM, the interim final rule invited comments on these sections. That

comment period ended on January 19, 1990. Comments were received from three sources, including a lifejacket/personal flotation device (PFD) manufacturer, an independent laboratory, and the developer of a new type of inflation mechanism. All these comments addressed matters in addition to those which were open to comment. These comments are addressed below.

Additionally, the Coast Guard has become aware of the fact that several minor provisions were not entirely consistent with the scope of the interim final rule. These provisions, also discussed below, have therefore been revised.

Hybrid Personal Flotation Devices (PFD's)

The NPRM proposed requirements for both hybrid PFD's and inflatable lifejackets. An interim final rule promulgating hybrid PFD requirements was published in the *Federal Register* on August 22, 1985 (50 FR 33923). Corrections to this rule were published on February 4, 1986 (51 FR 4349). Comments that addressed concerns relating to the hybrid requirements were analyzed and discussed in that publication. Some of those comments were also relevant to inflatable lifejackets and were discussed in the interim rule for inflatable lifejackets.

Carriage Requirements for Inflatable Lifejackets

Provisions relating to carriage of inflatable lifejackets as substitutes for other required lifejackets on board various types of vessels will be included in regulations being proposed in another rulemaking. That rulemaking is part of a project to update the lifesaving appliances and arrangements for all vessels to implement the 1983 Amendments to SOLAS 1974 (SOLAS 74/83) (Docket CGD 84-069) (new Subchapter W). Advance notice of that related rulemaking was published in the *Federal Register* of April 29, 1985 (50 FR 17530). A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published April 21, 1989 (54 FR 16198). Until that rulemaking is completed, inflatable lifejackets may be accepted for carriage under the equivalency provisions in the various vessel regulations by contacting the Commandant (G-MVI) (46 CFR 30.15, 46 CFR 70.15, 46 CFR 90.15, 46 CFR 108.105, 46 CFR 167.35-1, 46 CFR 169.109, and 46 CFR 175.15). The Coast Guard expects to follow the guidelines in the inflatable PFD NPRM published on May 29, 1985 (50 FR 21878) when granting an acceptance.

Drafting Information

The principal persons involved in drafting this rule are Mr. Samuel Wehr, Office of Marine Safety, Security, and Environmental Protection, and Lieutenant Ralph Hetzel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Discussion of Comments and Revisions Made

General

Two organizations commented on the interim final rule within the comment period. One was an independent laboratory which had commented previously and the other was a manufacturer of PFDs who had commented on the rules for hybrid PFDs. The laboratory primarily sought clarifications of the approval testing procedures. The PFD manufacturer questioned the reliability of inflation mechanisms.

A late comment from the developer of a new type of inflation mechanism suggested that new technology may become available shortly which could improve reliability of automatic inflation systems. This comment is discussed under the heading Reliability of Inflation Mechanisms.

None of the comments addressed §§ 160.176-13(d)(3) and (4); 160.176-13(g); or 160.176-19 which were the sections of the rule for which comments were requested. The comments did, however, point out typographical errors which have been corrected in this rulemaking. They also suggested clarifying language for a number of sections. Clarifications were adopted in §§ 160.176-5(a)(3)(iii); 160.176-13(b)(1), (c)(4), (d)(2)(ii), and (j)(1)(ii); and 160.176-15(g)(3)(iii). None of these comments resulted in substantive changes to the rule.

The following comment discussion is divided into three areas:

- Changes made for clarification.
- Correction of errors.
- Additional matters.

Changes Made for Clarification

Section 160.176-5(a)(3)(iii). One comment recommended that some guidelines be established for the range of tolerances that should be allowed for buoyancy and torque as required to be set by this section. Present Coast Guard policy letters and approval practices allow ± 10 percent tolerances for such values unless adequate justification is provided for wider tolerances. The Coast Guard also requires the prototype devices tested to tend toward the center of the specified tolerance range, or that the proposed tolerances be adjusted so that the production devices will be

similar to the prototypes tested. Since similar types of guidelines are specified for the materials used to make the lifejacket, the Coast Guard agrees that the requested guidelines, reflecting present policy, should be added to this section.

Section 160.176-8(k) and (m). In keeping with the scope covered in § 160.176-1(c)(2) of the interim final rule, the PFD light requirement has been revised to ensure that a light meeting SOLAS 74/83 is provided with the lifejacket. Also, in keeping with this scope and the SOLAS 74/83 Convention, a requirement has been added to require that a whistle be provided with the lifejacket. These items are required in order for the Coast Guard to issue a "SOLAS 74/83 certificate" for a vessel. The language of this change is essentially the same as the requirements published in the NPRM of April 21, 1989, previously discussed in this preamble.

Section 160.176-13(b)(1). A comment asked whether the donning instructions could be reviewed prior to the donning test. Since the vessel regulations require a briefing/demonstration of the use of the lifesaving equipment on board, the donning instructions may be reviewed prior to the donning attempt. Text has been added to the regulation to make it clear that the instructions may be reviewed.

Section 160.176-13(b)(2). A comment stated that the requirement to inflate the device in the donning time is significant because another inflation test has a 30 second time limit, and the devices have an automatic inflation mechanism. It should be noted that one of the standards referenced (UL 1517) does include inflation in the required 1 minute donning requirement. However, since the time for the device to fully inflate was not intended to be counted and the time limit is shorter, the wording of the preceding paragraph § 160.176-13(b)(1) (which sets the test conditions) has been changed to require the subject to "activate the inflation mechanism" instead of "inflate" the device.

Since the device need not actually inflate for this test, § 160.176-13(b)(1) has also been changed to allow the manual inflation mechanism to be disabled during the test.

Section 160.176-13(c)(4). A comment questioned the need for the oral inflation test of the packed device. This comment indicates that there is some misunderstanding of "packed" and "packaged". The test is intended to determine whether someone, who cannot forcefully exhale, can inflate a device that has "break-away" closures around the inflation chamber while it is worn or in the ready-to-use but

uninflated condition. If the device could not comply with this test, the device may be unusable by such people in an emergency. The test is not intended to apply when the device is restricted by some kind of disposable packaging or closure that would be opened before donning or by the action of accessing the oral inflator. Since the text of the interim final rule caused confusion, it has been changed for clarity by explaining, in the introductory text of paragraph (c), that any non-reusable cover is to be removed prior to this test.

Section 160.176-13(d)(2)(ii). One comment suggested that the next to last sentence of this section be changed to clarify that a total of three righting evaluations is all that is required. The text of the regulation stated that "each subject repeats these steps three times". The comment suggested that "three" be changed to "two additional" times. The change has been made.

Correction of Errors

Spelling and Typographical Errors.

One comment pointed out several spelling and typographical errors, which have been corrected. The affected sections are: 160.176-8(k), 160.176-13(a)(1), and 160.176-23 (c) and (e).

Rounding Error. One comment suggested that the accuracy of the scales be revised from ± 13 grams to ± 14 grams to be consistent with other related standards. The Coast Guard agrees. The value published in the Interim Final Rule was rounded off incorrectly and therefore has been revised to correct the error. The affected sections are: 160.176-13(j)(1)(ii) and 160.176-15(g)(3)(iii).

Additional Matters

General. As mentioned previously, none of the comments addressed the specific sections of the rule for which comments were requested. The remaining comments have been analyzed and found not to provide clarification or benefit. The analysis of all but two of these comments has been placed in the docket rather than in this publication because they are not of general interest. The other two comments are discussed under the following heading.

Reliability of Inflation Mechanisms.

Two comments questioned the reliability of the automatic inflation mechanisms which will meet the requirements of the subpart, and § 160.176-9(b)(5) in particular. The testing required for approval will demonstrate whether a limited number of automatic inflation mechanisms will work under a variety of environmental

conditions. The subpart does not require enough samples to be tested to determine a statistically significant reliability value for the devices. Note, however, that no failures are permitted during the testing. The Coast Guard's position is that this regulation and the SOLAS 74/83 inflatable lifejacket requirements concerning back-up systems and annual servicing provide sufficient reliability that the overall lifesaving potential of the system is not compromised. When more comprehensive reliability information is available, the Coast Guard will consider requiring a demonstrated high reliability in place of, or in addition to, some of the current back-up inflators and servicing requirements. No change has been made at present.

Regulatory Evaluation

These regulations are considered to be non-major under Executive Order 12291 and non-significant under Department of Transportation regulatory policies and procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979). A regulatory evaluation has been prepared and placed in the rulemaking docket. It may be inspected and copied at the address listed above under **ADDRESSES**. Copies may also be obtained by contacting the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

The evaluation provides a detailed explanation of the estimated costs of these proposed regulations. The total approval costs per design are expected to be approximately \$4,000 for inflatable lifejackets. Costs to approve other types of PFD's are approximately \$2,000. The additional cost to approve inflatable lifejackets could easily be absorbed in the cost of the units produced. The cost increase per lifejacket would be small considering the number of lifejackets to be produced under authorization of each approval certificate. The Coast Guard anticipates that, within the first year after issuing the final rules, one or two inflatable lifejacket designs would be approved.

Production inspection costs imposed by these regulations will be approximately \$1,000 for the largest size lot of inflatable lifejackets permitted. This cost is similar to that incurred for other types of approved PFD's.

The retail cost, per device, is expected to be \$100-\$200 for inflatable lifejackets. These costs would be optional since carriage is optional. Currently approved PFD's range in price from \$7 to \$200. Type I devices that could be replaced by inflatable lifejackets have an average cost of about \$40.

These regulations provide an alternative to users for whom limited

stowage space or other operational considerations make the carriage of conventional inherently buoyant PFD's impractical or inadvisable. For these users, the optional carriage of inflatable lifejackets will meet their specific operational needs and will therefore justify the higher cost relative to inherently buoyant PFD's.

These regulations will have little or no effect on federal, state, or local governments except in their capacities as consumers of PFD's. Coast Guard steps to implement these rules will be done within the scope of ongoing marine safety activities, and there will be no need for additional federal budget commitments.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Based upon the information in the evaluation, as discussed above, the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Federalism

This action has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that the rulemaking does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Environment

The Coast Guard considered the environmental impact of this proposal and concluded that, under section 2.B.2 of Commandant Instruction M16475.1B, this proposal is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. The reasons for categorical exclusion are (1) the action is to carry out statutory authority in the area of maritime safety and (2) it is an administrative action which clearly has no environmental impact. A Categorical Exclusion Determination is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 160

Incorporation by reference, Marine safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, the interim final rule amending chapter I of title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations which was published at 54 FR 50316 on December 5, 1989, is adopted as a final rule with the following changes.

PART 160—LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT

1. The authority citation for part 160 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703, 4104, and 4302; E.O. 12234, 45 FR 58801, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 277; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Section 160.176-5 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(3)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 160.176-5 Approval procedures.

(a) *Modifications to general procedures.* * * *

(3) * * *

(iii) Buoyancy and torque values along with tolerances to be allowed in production. The Coast Guard normally will approve tolerances of up to $\pm 10\%$ unless prototypes are tested at greater extremes or greater tolerances are otherwise justified.

* * * * *

3. Section 160.176-8 is amended by revising paragraph (k) and adding paragraph (l) and (m) to read as follows:

§ 160.176-8 Materials.

* * * * *

(k) *PFD light.* Each lifejacket must have a PFD light that is approved under subpart 161.012 of this chapter and that meets the requirements of Regulations III/30.2 and III/32.3 of the 1983 Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74/83). The light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the lifejacket. Attachment of the light must not impair lifejacket performance.

(l) [Reserved]

(m) *Whistle.* Each lifejacket must have a whistle of the ball type or multi-tone type and of corrosion-resistant construction. The whistle must be securely attached to the lifejacket by a lanyard. The lanyard must be long enough to permit the whistle to reach the mouth of the wearer. If the lanyard would normally allow the whistle to hang below the waist of the average size wearer, the whistle must be stowed in a pocket on the lifejacket. The attachment of the whistle must not impair lifejacket performance.

4. Section 160.176-13 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(1), (b)(1), (c) introductory text, (c)(4), (d)(2)(ii), and (j)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 160.176-13 Approval tests.

(a) *General.*

(1) This section contains requirements for approval tests and examinations of inflatable lifejackets. Each test or examination must be conducted or supervised by an independent laboratory. The tests must be done using lifejackets that have been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications in the application for

approval. Unless otherwise specified, only one lifejacket, which may or may not have been subjected to other tests, is required to be tested in each test. One or more lifejackets that have been tested as prescribed in paragraph (h) of this section must be used for the tests prescribed in paragraphs (j), (n), (q), and (r) of this section. The tests prescribed in paragraph (y) of this section require one or more lifejackets as specified in that paragraph.

* * * * *

(b) *Donning.*

(1) No second stage donning is allowed in the tests in this paragraph. Test subjects may read the donning instructions to be provided with the device, if any. An uninflated lifejacket with size adjustment at its mid-range is given to each test subject with the instruction: "Please don as quickly as possible, adjust to fit snugly, and inflate." Each subject must, within one minute, don the uninflated lifejacket, adjust it to fit snugly, and then activate the manual inflation mechanism.

Note: For this test the manual inflation mechanism may be disabled.

* * * * *

(c) *Inflation Testing.* No second stage donning is allowed in the tests in this paragraph. A lifejacket with each automatic inflation mechanism disabled must be used for the tests prescribed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section. For the tests prescribed in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, remove any non-reusable cover or packaging from the lifejacket, but do not open any cover or closure which is intended to be closed when the lifejacket is worn in the uninflated condition.

* * * * *

(4) Air at a pressure of 4.2 kPa (0.6 psig) is applied separately to each oral inflation mechanism of the lifejacket. In each application the chamber must fully inflate within 1 minute.

* * * * *

(d) *Flotation Stability.* * * *

(2) *Righting Action.* * * *

(ii) Each subject then takes three gentle breast strokes and while still face-down in the water, relaxes completely while slowly exhaling to FRC. Each subject remains in this limp position long enough to determine if the lifejacket will turn the subject from the face-down position to a position in which the subject's breathing is not impaired. The time from the last breast stroke until breathing is not impaired is recorded. Each subject repeats these

steps two additional times, and the average time for the three righting actions is calculated. This average time must not exceed 5 seconds.

* * * * *

(j) *Buoyancy and Inflation Medium Retention Test.* * * *

(1) *Equipment.* * * *

(ii) A scale that is sensitive to 14 g (0.5 oz.) and that has an error of less than ± 14 g (0.5 oz.).

* * * * *

5. Section 160.176-15 is amended by revising paragraph (g)(3)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 160.176-15 Production tests and inspections.

* * * * *

(g) *Facilities and Equipment.* * * *

(3) *Equipment.* * * *

(iii) A scale that has sufficient capacity to weigh a submerged basket for buoyancy tests. The scale must be sensitive to 14 g (0.5 oz.) and must not have an error exceeding ± 14 g (0.5 oz.).

* * * * *

§ 160.176-23 [Amended]

6. Section 160.176-23 is amended by removing the paragraph number and heading "(3) *Approved Applications.*" and inserting in its place "(e) *Approved Applications.*"

Dated: April 30, 1991.

J.D. Sipes,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

[FR Doc. 91-15349 Filed 6-26-91; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 538 and 552

[APD 2800.12A CHGE 25]

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Implementation of Public Law 99-506

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, CSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) is revised to further the policy expressed in section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Pub. L. 99-506) (29 U.S.C. 794d) by prescribing a clause for inclusion in multiple award schedules for electronic office equipment that encourages offerors to identify those products which

provide accessibility for handicapped individuals. The General Services Administration believes that the strictly voluntary participation by vendors will be beneficial not only to schedule users, who will become more aware of the availability of electronic office equipment providing accessibility, but to the vendors, themselves, because the identification of such equipment will serve as a valuable marketing tool.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 8, 1991.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Linfield, Office of GSA Acquisition Policy (202) 501-1224.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, mandates that the Administrator of General Services, together with the Secretary of Education and in consultation with the electronics industry, develop and establish guidelines for electronic equipment accessibility designed to ensure that handicapped individuals may use electronic office equipment with or without special peripherals. Furthermore, the Administrator is directed to adopt those guidelines for Federal procurement of electronic equipment. Mandatory coverage regarding office equipment accessibility for all automatic data processing equipment acquisitions is provided in the Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRM).

B. Determination not to Solicit Public Comment

Under multiple award schedules, contractors currently are required to submit certain marketing information with their offers and to publish and distribute to ordering agencies commercial catalogs and/or pricelists. Because this change merely requests the voluntary identification of certain information currently submitted by contractors, this rule does not constitute a significant revision requiring solicitation of public comment.

C. Executive Order 12291

The Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by memorandum dated September 14, 1984, exempted certain agency procurement regulations from Executive Order 12291. The exemption applies to this rule.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354) does not apply to this rule because it is not a "significant revision" as defined in FAR 1.501-1.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

This regulation contains information collection and/or recordkeeping requirements. GSA believes, however, that the time and financial resources necessary for members of the public to comply with those requirements are limited to those that are ordinarily incurred in the normal course of business activities. Specifically, vendors normally prepare catalogs and pricelists which are furnished to prospective buyers as a means of marketing and advertising the vendor's products. Accordingly, this information collection is approved under OMB Control Number 3090-0250 (expires 11/30/92), "Zero Burden Information Collections." Comments regarding the information collection requirements contained in the proposed rule may be sent to: GSA Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, room 3235 NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, and to Mr. Paul Linfield, Office of GSA Acquisition Policy, room 4025, 18th & F Streets NW., Washington, DC, 20405.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 538 and 552

Government procurement.

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 538 and 552 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

PART 538—[AMENDED]

2. Section 538.000 is revised to read as follows:

538.000 Scope of part.

Unless otherwise stated, the policies and procedures in this part are prescribed for contracting for supplies and services by the Federal Supply Service (FSS) and the Information Resources Management Service (IRMS) under their respective schedule programs.

3. Section 538.203-71 is revised to read as follows:

538.203-71 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 552.238-72, Contractor's Report of Orders Received, in solicitations issued and contracts awarded under GSA's schedule program. Paragraph (b) of the basic clause may be modified as necessary to meet program requirements. If it is necessary to identify the official responsible for preparing the report, the contracting officer may use the clause with its Alternate I. When the clause is used by IRMS, the contracting officer

shall use the clause with its Alternate II.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 552.238-70, Identification of Electronic Office Equipment Providing Accessibility for the Handicapped, in solicitations and contracts awarded under the multiple award schedule program when the solicitation includes electronic office equipment.

4. Section 55.238-70 is added to read as follows:

PART 552—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES**552.238-70 Identification of Electronic Office Equipment Providing Accessibility for the Handicapped.**

As prescribed in 538.203-71(b), insert the following clause:

Identification of Electronic Office Equipment Providing Accessibility for the Handicapped (May 1991)

(a) *Definitions.* "Electronic office equipment accessibility" means the application/configuration of electronic office equipment in a manner that accommodates the functional limitations of individuals with disabilities (i.e., handicapped individuals) so as to promote productivity and provide access to work related and/or public information resources.

"Handicapped individuals" means qualified individuals with impairments as cited in 29 CFR 1613.702(f) who can benefit from electronic office equipment accessibility.

"Special peripheral" means a special needs aid that provides access to electronic equipment that is otherwise inaccessible to a handicapped individual.

(b) The offeror is encouraged to identify in its offer, and include in any commercial catalogs and pricelists accepted by the Contracting Officer, office equipment, including any special peripheral, that will facilitate electronic office equipment accessibility for handicapped individuals. Identification should include the type of disability accommodated and how the users with that disability would be helped.

Dated: June 19, 1991.

Richard H. Hopf, III,

Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy.

[FR Doc. 91-15312 Filed 6-26-91; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-61-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 672**

[Docket No. 901184-1042]

Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of prohibition of retention; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Regional Director, Alaska Region, NMFS (Director), is prohibiting further retention of the shortraker/roughey (SRRE) species category by vessels fishing in the Eastern and Central Regulatory areas of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and is requiring that SRRE be treated in the same manner as a prohibited species. This action is necessary to prevent overfishing of this species category and is intended to promote optimum use of groundfish stocks.

DATES: Effective: 12 noon on June 21, 1991, Alaska local time, through 12 midnight, December 31, 1991. Comments are invited until July 6, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to Dale R. Evans, Chief, Fisheries Management Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668, or be delivered to 9109 Mendenhall Mall Road, Federal Building Annex, suite 6, Juneau, Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew N. Smoker, Resource Management Specialist, NMFS, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Fishery Management Plan for the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fishery (FMP) governs the groundfish fishery in the exclusive economic zone in the GOA under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The FMP was prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and was implemented by regulations appearing at 50 CFR 611.92 and parts 620 and 672.

The Guidelines for Fishery Management Plans (Guidelines), 50 CFR 602.11(c)(1) (July 24, 1989; 54 FR 30834), define overfishing as a level or rate of fishing mortality that jeopardizes the long-term capacity of a stock or stock complex to produce its maximum sustainable yield on a continuing basis. Furthermore, Amendment 21 to the FMP (January 24, 1991; 56 FR 2700), requires