

However, NMFS will be unable to compensate participants with monetary support of any kind, because no funds were appropriated to support this activity in fiscal year 1997. Members will be expected to pay for travel costs related to the AP.

C. Tentative Schedule.

Meetings of the AP will be held twice yearly or more frequently as necessary. The first meeting of the HMS AP is tentatively scheduled for October 14–16, 1997 in Silver Spring, Maryland. The initial activities include consideration of definitions of overfishing, etc., to be developed for a comprehensive HMS fishery management plan. Under the MSFCMA FMP amendments and regulations must be submitted for Secretarial review by October 11, 1998.

Dated: August 22, 1997.

George H. Darcy,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 97–22880 Filed 8–25–97; 9:51 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–F

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Proposed Collection of Information; Comment Request—Amended Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Consumer Product Safety Commission requests comments on a proposed extension of approval of a collection of information from manufacturers and importers of cellulose insulation. The collection of information is in regulations implementing the Amended Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation (16 CFR Part 1209). These regulations establish testing and recordkeeping requirements for manufacturers and importers of cellulose insulation subject to the amended interim standard. The Commission will consider all comments received in response to this notice before requesting an extension of approval of this collection of information from the Office of Management and Budget.

DATES: Written comments must be received by the Office of the Secretary not later than October 27, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission,

Washington, D.C. 20207, or delivered to that office, room 502, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland.

Alternatively, comments may be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504–0127 or by e-mail to cpssc-os@cpssc.gov. Comments should be captioned “Cellulose Insulation.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about the proposed extension of approval of the collection of information, or to obtain a copy of 16 CFR Part 1204, call or write Robert E. Frye, Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504–0416, extension 2264.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Cellulose insulation is a form of thermal insulation used in houses and other residential buildings. Most cellulose insulation is manufactured by shredding and grinding used newsprint and adding fire-retardant chemicals.

In 1978, Congress passed the Emergency Interim Consumer Product Safety Standard Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–319, 92 Stat. 386). That legislation is contained in section 35 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2080). This law directed the Commission to issue an interim safety standard incorporating the provisions for flammability and corrosiveness of cellulose insulation set forth in a purchasing specification issued by the General Services Administration (GSA). The law provided further that the interim safety standard should be amended to incorporate the requirements for flammability and corrosiveness of cellulose insulation in each revision to the GSA purchasing specification.

In 1978, the Commission issued the Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation in accordance with section 35 of the CPSA. In 1979, the Commission amended that standard to incorporate the latest revision of the GSA purchasing specification. The Amended Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation is codified at 16 CFR Part 1209.

The amended interim standard contains performance tests to assure that cellulose insulation will resist ignition from sustained heat sources, such as smoldering cigarettes or recessed light fixtures, and from small open-flame sources such as matches or candles. The standard also contains tests to assure that cellulose insulation will not be corrosive to copper, aluminum, or steel if exposed to water.

Certification regulations implementing the standard require

manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of cellulose insulation subject to the standard to perform tests to demonstrate that those products meet the requirements of the standard, and to maintain records of those tests. The certification regulations are codified at 16 CFR Part 1209, Subpart B.

The Commission uses the information compiled and maintained by manufacturers, importers, and private labelers of cellulose insulation subject to the standard to help protect the public from risks of injury or death associated with fires involving cellulose insulation. More specifically, this information helps the Commission determine whether cellulose insulation subject to the standard complies with all applicable requirements. The Commission also uses this information to obtain corrective actions if cellulose insulation fails to comply with the standard in a manner which creates a substantial risk of injury to the public.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the collection of information in the certification regulations under control number 3041–0022. OMB’s most recent extension of approval will expire on November 30, 1997. The Commission now proposes to request an extension of approval without change for the collection of information in the certification regulations.

Estimated Burden

The Commission staff estimates that about 45 firms manufacture or import cellulose insulation subject to the amended interim standard. The Commission staff estimates that the certification regulations will impose an average annual burden of about 1,320 hours on each of those firms. That burden will result from conducting the testing required by the regulations and maintaining records of the results of that testing. The total annual burden imposed by the regulations on manufacturers and importers of cellulose insulation is approximately 59,400 hours.

The hourly wage for the testing and recordkeeping required to conduct the testing and maintain records required by the regulations is about \$15, for an estimated annual cost to the industry of approximately \$891,000.

The Commission will expend approximately one week of professional staff time each year reviewing and evaluating the records maintained by manufacturers and importers of cellulose insulation. The annual cost to the Federal government of the collection of information in these regulations is estimated to be \$1,400.

Request for Comments

The Commission solicits written comments from all interested persons about the proposed extension of approval of the collection of information in the certification regulations implementing the Amended Interim Safety Standard for Cellulose Insulation. The Commission specifically solicits information about the hourly burden and monetary costs imposed by the collection of information on firms subject to this collection of information. The Commission also seeks information relevant to the following topics:

- Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the Commission's functions;
- Whether the information will have practical utility for the Commission;
- Whether the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected could be enhanced; and
- Whether the burden imposed by the collection of information could be minimized by use of automated, electronic or other technological collection techniques, or other form of information technology.

Dated: August 22, 1997.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 97-22851 Filed 8-27-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Office of the Secretary****List of Institutions of Higher Education Ineligible for Federal Funds**

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document is published to identify institutions of higher education that are ineligible for contracts and grants by reason of a determination by the Secretary of Defense that the institution prevents military recruiter access to the campus or students or maintains a policy against ROTC. It also implements the requirements set forth in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 and 32 CFR part 216. The institutions of higher education so identified are:

Washington College of Law of American University, Washington, DC
University of Oregon School of Law, Eugene, Oregon
Willamette University College of Law, Salem, Oregon

St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio, Texas
William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul, Minnesota

Recently, officials from the following institutions of higher education reported modifications to school policies sufficient to merit removal from the list of ineligible schools.

City College of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, Minnesota
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Mills College, Oakland, California
Ohio Northern University College of Law, Ada, Ohio

The Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 provides that schools prohibited by state laws or court rulings from providing the requisite degree of access for ROTC or military recruiting would not be denied funding prior to one year following the effective date of that law (i.e., not until March 29, 1998). However, that provision applies only to funds from agencies other than the Department of Defense, which is bound by provisions of the National Defense Authorization Acts for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. Therefore, the Secretary of Defense has determined that the following institutions of higher education prevent recruiter access to campuses, students, or student information and are ineligible for DoD contracts and grants.

Asnuntuck Community-Technical College, Enfield, Connecticut
Capital Community-Technical College, Hartford, Connecticut
Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, Connecticut
Charter Oak State College, Newington, Connecticut
Connecticut Community-Technical College, Winsted, Connecticut
Eastern Connecticut State University, Willimantic, Connecticut
Gateway Community-Technical College, North Haven, Connecticut
Housatonic Community-Technical College, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Manchester Community-Technical College, Manchester, Connecticut
Middlesex Community-Technical College, Middletown, Connecticut
Naugatuck Community-Technical College, Waterbury, Connecticut
Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut
Quinebaug Valley Community-Technical College, Danielson, Connecticut
Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut
Three Rivers Community-Technical College, Norwich, Connecticut
Tunxis Community-Technical College, Farmington, Connecticut
Western Connecticut State University, Danbury, Connecticut

ADDRESSES: Director for Accession Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, 4000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-4000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William J. Carr, (703) 697-8444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 8, 1997 (62 FR 16694), the Department of Defense published 32 CFR part 216 as an interim rule. This rule and the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997, requires the Department of Defense semi-annually to publish a list of the institutions of higher education ineligible for Federal funds. 32 CFR part 216 and the Secretary of Defense under 108 Stat. 2663, 10 U.S.C. 983, and 110 Stat. 3009 and/or this part identifies institutions of higher education that have a policy or practice that either prohibits, or in effect prevents, the Secretary of Defense from obtaining, for military recruiting purposes, entry to campuses, access to students on campuses, access to directory information on students or that has an anti-ROTC policy. On July 15, 1997 (62 FR 37890), the Department of Defense published a list of the institutions of higher education ineligible for Federal Funding; this listing updates and supersedes that listing.

Dated: August 21, 1997.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 97-22863 Filed 8-27-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5000-04-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Office of the Secretary****National Defense Panel Meeting**

AGENCY: DoD, National Defense Panel.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice sets forth the schedule and summary agenda for the meeting of the National Defense Panel on September 15 and 16, 1997. In accordance with Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. No. 92-463, as amended [5 U.S.C. App. II, (1982)], it has been determined that this National Defense Panel meeting concerns matters listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) (1982), and that accordingly this meeting will be closed to the public from 0830-1700, September 15 and 16, 1997 in order for the Panel to discuss classified material.

DATES: September 15 and 16, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Suite 532, 1931 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington VA.