of publication, unless we receive comments that will result in a contrary determination.

Dated: September 7, 2000.

Patrick F. Kennedy,

Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–23639 Filed 9–13–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–24–M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Inspector General

[Public Notice 3418—corrected]

State Department Performance Review Board Members (Office of Inspector General)

In accordance with section 4314(c)(4) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95–454), the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State has appointed the following individuals to its Performance Review Board register.

Margaret P. Grafeld, Director, Office of Information Resources, Bureau of Administration, Department of State

Dennis Duquette, Deputy Inspector General for Management Policy, Department of Health and Human Services

Carol Levey, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Department of Defense

Dated: September 6, 2000.

Jacquelyn L. Williams-Bridgers,

Inspector General, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 00–23640 Filed 9–13–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–42–M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3416]

Determination by the Department of State Regarding Shrimp Imports From the Northern Prawn Fishery of Australia

SUMMARY: The Department of State has determined that shrimp harvested in Australia's Northern Prawn Fishery in Australia (''NPF'') are harvested in a manner that does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles. Accordingly, the prohibitions on the importation of shrimp set forth in Section 609 of Public Law 101–162 do not apply to shrimp harvested in the Northern Prawn Fishery.

DATES: September 14, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Hogan, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC, telephone number (202) 647–2335.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 609 of Public Law 101–162 (''Section 609'') prohibits the importation of shrimp and products of shrimp harvested with commercial fishing technology that may adversely affect species of sea turtles protected under U.S. laws and regulations.

The President delegated authority for implementing Section 609 to the Department of State. On April 19, 1996, in the exercise of this authority, the Department of State determined that the import prohibitions of Section 609 do not apply to shrimp harvested under certain conditions, since such harvesting does not adversely affect sea turtle species. The Department of State published a notice in the **Federal Register** on July 8, 1999 (Public Notice 3086, 64 FR 36946), which revised the guidelines used by the Department in implementing Section 609 to elaborate these conditions.

The relevant provisions of those guidelines follow:

''B. Shrimp Harvested in a Manner Not Harmful to Sea Turtles

The Department of State has determined that the import prohibitions imposed pursuant to Section 609 do not apply to shrimp or products of shrimp harvested under the following conditions, since such harvesting does not adversely affect sea turtle species:

a. Shrimp harvested in an aquaculture facility in which the shrimp spend at least 30 days in a pond prior to be being harvested.

b. Shrimp harvested by commercial shrimp trawl vessels using TEDs comparable in effectiveness to those required in the United States. (emphasis added.)

c. Shrimp harvested exclusively by means that do not involve the retrieval of fishing nets by mechanical devices, such as winches, pulleys, power blocks or other devices providing mechanical advantage, or by vessels using gear that, in accordance with the U.S. program described above, would not require TEDs.

d. Shrimp harvested in any other manner or under any other circumstances that the Department of State may determine, following consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles. The Department of State shall publish any such determinations in the **Federal Register** and shall notify affected foreign governments and other interested parties directly.''

The revision of the Department of State's guidelines also included a decision to undertake regular examinations of the procedures that governments of uncertified nations have put in place for verifying the accurate completion of the DSP–121 forms. TED-caught shrimp harvested in a nation without such procedures will not be permitted to enter the United States.[1]

The Government of Australia passed a law effective on April 15, 2000, requiring the use of TEDs by all commercial shrimp trawl vessels operating in the Northern Prawn Fishery of Australia (''NPF''). Based on extensive information provided by the Government of Australia concerning this law and its implementation, and in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Department has since determined that shrimp harvested in the NPF after April 15, 2000, meet the requirements for the exception relating to ''TED-caught'' shrimp.

The Department and the National Marine Fisheries Service also sent a team of experts to visit the fishery to examine the TEDs in use there and to assess the Government of Australia's measures to ensure compliance with their TEDs regulation. The team found that the vessels in the fishery were equipped with TEDs that were comparable or of the same design as those used in the U.S. fishery, and these TEDs would therefore be comparable in effectiveness. The team also found that the Australian Fishery Management Authority has measures in place to ensure the use of TEDs and to make the certification on the DSP–121 (Shrimp Exporter's/Importers Declaration) that shrimp products from the fishery were harvested using TEDs.

Consequently, shipments of Ted-caught shrimp from Australia harvested after April 15, 2000, in addition to shipments of TED-caught shrimp from Brazil, shall be allowed to enter the United States if accompanied by a properly completed DSP–121 form which includes the signature of an official of the harvesting country with direct knowledge of the method of harvest.

[1] On July 19, 2000 the U.S. Court of International Trade held that the Department's policy was on its face inconsistent with the terms of the statute, but declined to direct the Department to change its policy. *Turtle Island Restoration Network, et al.* v. *Mallett, et al.* (Court No. 98–09–02818) A decision on whether to appeal this case is currently pending. In the meantime, the Department is keeping in place its policy of permitting the imports of Ted-caught shrimp from countries that meet Department requirements.

Dated: September 8, 2000.

Mary Beth West,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries.

[FR Doc. 00–23638 Filed 9–13–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

Approval of Noise Compatibility Program; Corpus Christi International Airport, Corpus Christi, TX

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice

SUMMARY: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces its findings on the noise compatibility program submitted by city of Corpus Christi for Corpus Christi International Airport under the provisions of Title 49, U.S.C., Chapter 475 and CFR part 150. These findings are made in recognition of the description of Federal and non-federal responsibilities in Senate Report No. 96–52 (1980). On March 1, 2000, the FAA determined that the noise exposure maps submitted by the city of Corpus Christi for Corpus Christi International Airport under part 150 were in compliance with applicable requirements. On August 28, 2000, the Administrator approved the noise compatibility program. Most of the recommendations of the program were approved.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the FAA's approval of the noise compatibility program for Corpus Christi International Airport is August 28, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nan L. Terry, Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, 2601 Meacham Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas, 76137, (817) 222–5607. Documents reflecting this FAA action may be reviewed at this same location.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice announces that the FAA has given its overall approval to the noise compatibility program for Corpus Christi International Airport, effective August 28, 2000.

Under Title 49 U.S.C., Section 47504 (hereinafter referred to as ''Title 49''), an airport operator who has previously submitted a noise exposure map may submit to the FAA a noise compatibility program which sets forth the measures taken or proposed by the airport operator for the reduction of existing non-compatible land uses within the area covered by the noise exposure maps. Title 49 requires such programs to be developed in consultation with interested and affected parties including local communities, government agencies, airport users, and FAA personnel.

Each airport noise compatibility program developed in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) part 150 is a local program, not a Federal program. The FAA does not substitute its judgment for that of the airport proprietor with respect to which measures should be recommended for action. The FAA's approval or disapproval of FAR part 150 program recommendations is measured according to the standards expressed in part 150 and Title 49 and is limited to the following determinations:

a. The noise compatibility program was developed in accordance with the provisions and procedures of FAR part 150;

b. Program measures are reasonably consistent with achieving the goals of reducing existing non-compatible land uses around the airport and preventing the introduction of additional non-compatible land uses;

c. Program measures would not create an undue burden on interstate or foreign commerce, unjustly discriminate against types or classes of aeronautical uses, violate the terms of airport grant agreements, or intrude into areas preempted by the Federal government; and

d. Program measures relating to the use of flight procedures can be implemented within the period covered by the program without derogating safety, adversely affecting the efficient use and management of the navigable airspace and air traffic control systems, or adversely affecting other powers and responsibilities of the Administrator prescribed by law.

Specific limitations with respect to the FAA's approval of an airport noise compatibility program are delineated in FAR part 150, § 150.5. Approval is not a determination concerning the acceptability of land uses under Federal, state, or local law. Approval does not by itself constitute a FAA implementing action. A request for Federal action or approval to implement specific noise compatibility measures may be required, and a FAA decision on the request may require an environmental assessment of the proposed action. Approval does not constitute a commitment by the FAA to financially assist in the implementation of the program nor a determination that all measures covered by the program are eligible for grant-in-aid funding from the FAA.

Where Federal funding is sought, requests for project grants must be submitted to the FAA Airports Division Office in Fort Worth, Texas.

The city of Corpus Christi submitted to the FAA on January 10, 2000, the noise exposure maps, descriptions, and other documentation produced during the noise compatibility planning study conducted from July 1995 through January 2000. The Corpus Christi International Airport noise exposure maps were determined by the FAA to be in compliance with applicable requirements on March 1, 2000. Notice of this determination was published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 2000.

The Corpus Christi International Airport study contains a proposed noise compatibility program comprised of actions designed for phased implementation by airport management and adjacent jurisdictions from the date of study completion to the year 2005. It was requested that the FAA reevaluate and approve this material as a noise compatibility program as described in Title 49. The FAA began its review of the program on March 1, 2000, and was required by a provision of the Act to approve or disapprove the program within 180 days (other than the use of new flight procedures for noise control). Failure to approve or disapprove such program within the 180-day period shall be deemed to be an approval of such program.

The submitted program contained nine proposed actions for noise mitigation on and off the airport. The FAA completed its review and determined that the procedural and substantive requirements of Title 49 and FAR Part 150 have been satisfied. The overall of additional analysis. All of the approval and disapproval actions are more fully explained in the enclosed Record of Approval.

These determinations are set forth in detail in a Record of Approval endorsed by the Administrator on August 28, 2000. The Record of Approval, as well as other evaluation materials and the documents comprising the submittal, are available at the FAA office listed above and at the administrative offices of the Department of Aviation, City of Corpus Christi, 1000 International Drive, Corpus Chrisiti, Texas 78406–1801.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, September 7, 2000.

Naomi L. Saunders,

Manager, Airports Division.

[FR Doc. 00–23682 Filed 9–13–00; 8:45 am]

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