

relinquishing the right-of-way. There are a number of scenarios that could be hypothesized which could cause false signals to be given to other drivers. Drivers would need to determine which signals are true and which are false. There is little time for such behavior during normal driving. The front stop lamp could encourage drivers to violate the right-of-way laws that exist in each state.

Consequently, NHTSA is concerned that illuminated front stop lamps could lure drivers who are attempting to enter traffic into high risk behavior. This is because the presence of an illuminated front stop lamp is not assurance that an approaching driver has relinquished the right-of-way to the merging or entering traffic. Making decisions regarding when to merge or enter traffic based upon the illumination of front stop lamps would be risky behavior. NHTSA does not believe that there will be a net positive benefit from a rule that requires front stop lamps on all motor vehicles.

In two scenarios involving a motor vehicle and a pedestrian the petitioner suggested that front stop lamps should be installed on all motor vehicles because they would provide additional information to a pedestrian who was preparing to cross the street. The petitioner claimed that the potential for disaster would be minimized or eliminated because the pedestrian would be able to determine if it were safe to enter the street based upon the illumination status of the front stop lamps. The agency has concluded that the same problem exists with pedestrians as with motorists evaluating whether to enter traffic based upon whether front stop lamps are illuminated. The pedestrian should never presume that drivers of vehicles will respect the right-of-way of pedestrians.

In accordance with CFR part 552, this completes the agency's review of the petition. The agency has concluded that front stop lamps do not have the promise of producing reductions in fatalities, injuries, or accidents. The agency believes that the likely consequence of requiring such a system will be higher risk behavior by motorists and pedestrians. The agency has concluded that there is no reasonable possibility that the amendment requested by the petitioner would be issued at the conclusion of a rulemaking proceeding. Accordingly, it denies the petition submitted by Darrin L. Johnson.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 30103, 30111, 30162; delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8.

Issued on March 11, 1996.

Barry Felrice,

Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 91

RIN 1018-AD71

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Federal Duck Stamp) Contest

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is revising the regulations governing the conduct of the annual Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Federal Duck Stamp) Contest. This proposed rule would allow the Service to keep pace with the increasing costs of running the 1996-97 Federal Duck Stamp Contest (Contest) and cover expenses associated with the program. The following changes are proposed by the Service: eligible species list; deadline for submitting entry; age requirement established to participate in contest; entry fee increase; subject matter of entry; and contest voting procedures.

DATES: Comments concerning these amendments must be received no later than April 15, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Manager of Licensing, Federal Duck Stamp Contest, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Suite 2058, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Lita F. Edwards, (202) 208-4354.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Duck Stamp Contest is the only Federal agency-run art contest and has been in existence since 1949 with the 1950 stamp the first to be selected in open competition. The Federal Duck Stamp's main use is a revenue stamp needed by waterfowl hunters. This year's Contest and species information follows:

1. Contest schedule:
1996-97 Federal Duck Stamp Contest—
October 15-17, 1996
Public viewing—Tuesday, October 15
from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Judging—Wednesday, October 16 at
10:30 a.m. through Thursday, October
17 at 9:00 a.m.

2. The Contest will be held at the Department of the Interior building, Auditorium (C Street entrance), 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC.

3. The *five* eligible species for the Contest: (1) Black Duck; (2) Canada Goose; (3) Greater Scaup; (4) American Green-winged Teal; and (5) Northern Pintail.

As part of an effort to keep pace with the cost of administering and making minor improvements to the Contest, the Service proposes the following changes to this year's contest:

1. The Service is correcting the common and Latin name of American Green-winged Teal.

2. Persons wishing to enter this year's Contest may submit entries anytime after July 1, but *all* entries must be postmarked no later than midnight Friday, August 30, 1996.

3. The Service is increasing the fee for art contest entrants to \$100.00. Contest expenses have escalated each year and this increase will defray Service expenses in administering the Contest.

4. The Service is requiring that all entrants must be 18 years of age as of July 1 to participate in the Contest, as 18 is considered the general age of majority by most jurisdictions.

5. The Service is clarifying that other living creatures, scenes, designs may be part of the design as long as living migratory birds are the dominant feature.

6. Contest procedures are modified for the third round of judging to allow more consistent scores.

This regulation was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866. These proposed regulations have been examined under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and have been found to contain no information collection requirements. The Department of the interior has determined that this regulation will not have significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) as the changes/revisions to the Contest will affect individuals not businesses or other small entities as defined in the Act. Due to tight timeframes associated with the contest rules, the Service is allowing only 30 days for public comment.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 91

Hunting, Wildlife.

Accordingly, Title 50, Part 91 of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 91—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 91 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 718j; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

2. Section 91.4 is amended by revising paragraph (e)(4) to read as follows:

§ 91.4 Eligible species.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(4) American Green-winged Teal
(*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

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3. Section 91.11 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 91.11 Contest deadlines.

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(b) Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight of August 30.

4. Section 91.12 is revised to read as follows:

§ 91.12 Contest eligibility.

United States citizens, nationals, or resident aliens are eligible to participate in the contest. Any person who has won the contest during the preceding three years will be ineligible to submit an entry in the current year's contest. All entrants must be 18 years of age as of

July 1 to participate in the Federal Duck Stamp Contest. Contest judges and their relatives are ineligible to submit an entry. All entrants must submit a non-refundable fee of \$100.00 by a cashiers check, certified check, or money order made payable to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Personal checks will not be accepted.) All entrants must submit signed Reproduction Rights and Display and Participation Agreements.

5. Section 91.14 is revised to read as follows:

§ 91.14 Restrictions on subject matter of entry.

A live portrayal of any bird(s) of the five or fewer identified eligible species must be the dominant feature of the design. The design may depict more than one of the eligible species. Designs may include, but are not limited to, hunting dogs, hunting scenes, use of waterfowl decoys, National Wildlife Refuges as the background of habitat scenes, and other designs that depict the sporting, conservation, stamp collecting and other uses of the stamp. The overall mandate will be to select the best design that will make an interesting, useful and attractive duck stamp that will be accepted and prized by hunters, stamp collectors, conservationists, and others.

The design must be the contestant's original creation and may not be copied or duplicated from previously published art, including photographs. An entry submitted in a prior contest that was not selected for the Federal or a state stamp design may be submitted in the current contest if it meets the above criteria.

6. Section 91.24 is amended by revising paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 91.24 Contest procedures.

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(h) In the third round of judging, the judges will vote on the remaining entries using the same method as in round two, except they would indicate a numerical score from 3 to 5 for each entry. The Contest Coordinator will tabulate the final votes and present them to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who will announce the winning entry as well as the entries that placed second and third.

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Dated: March 1, 1996.
George T. Frampton, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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