

Service Bulletin 145-34-0026, Change No. 01, dated June 23, 1999, constitutes terminating action for the requirements of this AD.

(d) As of the effective date of this AD, no person shall install on any airplane anemometric static ports 1, 2, 3, and 4, unless they have been modified in accordance with paragraph (b) of this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(e) An alternative method of compliance or adjustment of the compliance time that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used if approved by the Manager, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, Small Airplane Directorate. Operators shall submit their requests through an appropriate FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector, who may add comments and then send it to the Manager, Atlanta ACO.

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Manager, Atlanta ACO.

Special Flight Permits

(f) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with sections 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

Incorporation by Reference

(g) Except as provided by paragraph (a) of this AD, the actions shall be done in accordance with Embraer SB 145-34-0026, Change No. 01, dated June 23, 1999. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER), P.O. Box 343—CEP 12.225, Sao Jose dos Campos—SP, Brazil. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington; or at the FAA, Small Airplane Directorate, Atlanta Aircraft Certification Office, One Crown Center, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, suite 450, Atlanta, Georgia; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in Brazilian airworthiness directive 1999-06-01R2, dated July 19, 1999.

(h) This amendment becomes effective on October 18, 1999.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on September 27, 1999.

D.L. Rigglin,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 900

[Docket No. 99N-1502]

Medical Devices: Quality Mammography Standards; Delay of Effective Date

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) published a direct final rule in the **Federal Register** of June 17, 1999 (64 FR 32404). The document notified the public of FDA's intention to amend the regulations that govern mammography quality standards to incorporate changes required by the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act. This document delays the effective date of the direct final rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of the direct final rule published at 64 FR 32404 is delayed until January 28, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger L. Burkhart, Center for Devices and Radiological Health (HFZ-240), Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., Rockville, MD 20857, 301-594-3332.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: FDA solicited comments concerning the direct final rule for a 75-day period ending August 31, 1999. FDA stated that the effective date of the direct final rule would be on November 1, 1999, 60 days after the end of the comment period, unless any significant adverse comment was submitted to FDA during the comment period. FDA did not receive any significant adverse comment.

However, FDA has not yet received approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520) of the information collection requirements in this rule. Therefore, FDA is revising the effective date of this rule to January 28, 2000. By that date, FDA expects to have received clearance from the Office of Management and Budget for the information collection requirements in the rule. This document delays the effective date of the direct final rule.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, notice is given that no significant adverse comments were filed on the June 17, 1999, direct final

rule. Accordingly, the amendments issued thereby are effective January 28, 2000.

Dated: September 27, 1999.

Margaret M. Dotzel,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 250

RIN 1010-AC42

Coastal Zone Consistency Review of Exploration Plans and Development and Production Plans

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends regulations that specify how States review Exploration Plans (EP) and Development and Production Plans (DPP) for coastal zone consistency. The amended regulation clarifies that a State coastal zone consistency review occurs under the authority of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regulations and that when MMS prepares a DPP environmental impact statement (EIS), we will give the draft EIS to those States requiring the draft EIS as necessary information to conduct a DPP consistency review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The rule is effective on November 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Bornholdt, Environmental Assessment Branch, (703) 787-1656.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rulemaking seeks to correct discrepancies between MMS and NOAA regulations. We last revised our current rules in 1988 for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) plan submission and approval. At that time, several statements concerning State coastal zone consistency reviews were placed in our regulations alerting lessees to the requirements that had to be met before we could approve activities associated with an EP or a DPP. Since 1988, some of these provisions conflict with the NOAA rules governing State coastal zone consistency review of OCS plans. Thus, we are revising our regulations to conform with the NOAA requirements.

Additionally, we believe it is in the interest of all parties for States to have the best available information in evaluating the consistency certification