- (2) All biological products in USDAlicensed establishments, whether licensed by USDA or by the State, shall be prepared only in locations indicated in legends filed in accordance with 9 CFR part 108. A description of each State-licensed product must be filed with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as part of the blueprint legends and must be sufficient for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to determine any risk to the production of other products in the licensed establishment and to determine that adequate procedures are followed to prevent contamination during production.
- (3) Records in such establishments must be maintained in accordance with §§ 116.1 and 116.2 of this subchapter and shall include all products licensed by the State or USDA.
- (4) Reports prescribed in § 116.5 of this subchapter for USDA-licensed establishments shall be submitted for all veterinary biological products in the establishment.
- (5) Under the following conditions, an autogenous biologic may be produced in a USDA-licensed establishment under either a State or U.S. Veterinary Biological Product License:
- (i) When a culture of microorganisms, isolated from a herd in a State, is received at a USDA-licensed establishment that is in the same State but that holds both a State and a U.S. Veterinary Biological Products License for autogenous biologics, the isolate shall be designated by the licensee for use in the production of an autogenous biological product under either the State product license, or the U.S. Veterinary Biological Product License: Provided, That the isolate meets the requirements of the respective regulatory authority for an autogenous biologic. If, after producing the product pursuant to one license, the licensee elects to produce an autogenous biologic from the same isolate under provisions of the other license, the licensee may do so only with the approval of the other licensing
- (ii) The true name of a State-licensed autogenous biologic shall specify the State of licensure: e.g. "(State) Autogenous Bacterin" or "(State) Autogenous Vaccine".

Done in Washington, DC, this 28th day of February 1995.

## Terry L. Medley,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

## 16 CFR Part 1700

## Requirements for the Special Packaging of Household Substances; Opportunity for Oral Comment

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Opportunity for presentation of oral public comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission announces an opportunity for the presentation of oral comments on two issues that were recently raised concerning amendments the Commission is considering to its regulations under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (PPPA) for childresistant packaging to change the child and adult tests under which childresistant packaging is evaluated.

Immediately after issuing a rule amending the PPPA test protocol, the Commission was provided with comments on the final rule that had not previously been submitted to the agency during the course of the rulemaking. As a result, the Commission, on February 9, 1995, voted to withhold publication of the final rule in order to consider these new arguments.

The new arguments can be summarized as follows. First, in establishing an adult test panel consisting of adults aged 60–75, the Commission allegedly exceeded its statutory authority to require that childresistant packaging not be difficult for "normal adults" to use properly. Second, the rule allegedly addresses consumer convenience, rather than safety, which the comment claims is not properly the subject of a Commission regulation.

The Commission has provided that written comments, limited to these two issues, may be submitted until March 7, 1995. In addition, the Commission is providing the opportunity for interested parties to present oral comments, on these two issues alone, limited to a maximum of 10 minutes per commenter.

DATES: Oral comments limited to the new issues described below may be presented to the Commission at a Commission hearing beginning at 10:00 a.m., March 16, 1995. A request to present oral comments and an outline or text of the comments must be received by the Commission on or before March 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: The hearing will be held in the Commission's Hearing Room, 4330 East-West Highway, 4th Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814. Requests to present comments and outlines or text of the comments should be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207, or delivered to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 501, 4340 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne Barone, Ph.D., Project Manager, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–0477, ext. 1196.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 ("PPPA"), 15 U.S.C. 1471–1476, authorizes the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue requirements that certain household substances be sold in child-resistant ("CR") packaging. Under the PPPA, the Commission has defined and established standards for such "special" packaging. 16 CFR 1700.1(b)(4), 1700.3, 1700.15, and 1700.20. The Commission has also determined which household substances are required to have the special packaging. 16 CFR 1700.14.

Congress provided that to comply with the special packaging requirements, a package must resist entry by most young children and must be "not difficult" for "normal adults" to open and properly resecure, within specified time periods. 15 U.S.C. 1471(4). The Commission's existing regulations were developed before the widespread use of CR packaging ("CRP") and, therefore, without the benefit of the actual use experience and test data that since have become available.

The current adult test protocol, 16 CFR 1700.20(a) (4) and (5), specifies a test panel of 100 adults, ages 18 through 45 years. Seventy percent of the adults must be females and 30 percent must be males. The test period is 5 minutes. The adults are given the test package and asked to open and then properly close the package. For a package to meet the PPPA effectiveness criteria, at least 90 percent of the adults must be able to open and, if appropriate, properly close the package within the 5-minute test period. 16 CFR 1700.15(b)(2).

Although the PPPA has significantly reduced the number of poisonings of young children, deaths and injuries resulting from these accidental ingestions continue to be a substantial problem. For example, in 1993 alone, approximately 140,000 children under 5 years old were treated in hospital emergency rooms for suspected or actual poisonings. Also in 1993, poison control centers received reports of more