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# Rules and Regulations

## Title 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

### Chapter I—Farm Credit Administration

#### SUBCHAPTER F—BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES

#### PART 70—BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES GENERALLY

#### PART 71—LOAN POLICIES

In order to reflect changes made in a general revision of the Manual for Banks for Cooperatives issued as of December 1, 1959, the present Parts 70 and 71 of Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I, are combined and revised to be Part 70—Banks for Cooperatives Generally, to read as hereafter set forth.

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- Sec.
- 70.1 Statutory provisions.
  - 70.2 Determination of eligibility.
  - 70.3 Effect on eligibility of handling other than farm supplies.
  - 70.4 Policy determination required.
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- 70.93. Interest rates on renewals and extensions.

#### Subpart—Capital Stock, Surplus, Reserves

- 70.140 General provisions.
- 70.141 Retirement of capital stock issued before the effective date of Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1955 (January 1, 1956).
- 70.142 Capital stock ownership required with respect to loans conforming to the Farm Credit Act of 1955; district banks.
- 70.143 Same; Central Bank.
- 70.144 Definition of "borrower".
- 70.149 Dividends on class B stock; application on loans in default.
- 70.153 Cancellation and retirement of stock of defaulting borrowers; authorized cancellation and retirement.
- 70.154 Same; application of proceeds.
- 70.155 Same; order of cancellation
- 70.156 Same; defaulting direct borrower of Central Bank.
- 70.161 Patronage refunds and allocated reserves.
- 70.162 Allocations of surplus and contingency reserves; district banks.
- 70.163 Same; Central Bank.
- 70.164 Same; lien on allocated surplus.
- 70.165 Same; cancellation and retirement of allocations of surplus of defaulting borrowers.

**AUTHORITY:** §§ 70.1 to 70.165 issued under sec. 8, 46 Stat. 14, as amended, sec. 6, 47 Stat. 14, as amended, secs. 34, 38, 41, 48 Stat. 262, 264, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 665, 1134c, 1134j, 1141f.

**NOTE:** That part of each section number which follows the decimal is the same as the section number of the corresponding provision in the Manual for Banks for Cooperatives.

#### Subpart—Cooperatives Eligible for Loans

##### § 70.1 Statutory provisions.

Section 15 (a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141j (a)), reads as follows:

As used in this Act, the term "cooperative association" means any association in which farmers act together in processing, preparing for market, handling, and/or marketing the farm products of persons so engaged, and also means any association in which farmers act together in purchasing, testing, grading, processing, distributing, and/or furnishing farm supplies and/or farm business services: *Provided, however,* That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof as such producers or purchasers and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein; and

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum.

And in any case to the following:

Third. That the association shall not deal in farm products, farm supplies, and farm business services with or for nonmembers in an amount greater in value than the total amount of such business transacted by it with or for members. All business transacted by any cooperative association for or on behalf of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof shall be disregarded in determining the volume of member and nonmember business transacted by such association.

##### § 70.2 Determination of eligibility.

Whether a loan may be made to a cooperative association by a bank for cooperatives depends upon two factors: First, does the association meet the eligibility requirements set forth in § 70.1; and second, is the association primarily engaged in one or more of the functions listed in § 70.1.

##### § 70.3 Effect on eligibility of handling other than farm supplies.

The banks for cooperatives are authorized to make loans to eligible farmers' cooperative associations to enable them to handle goods, other than farm supplies, used on farms and in farm homes only when the making of such loans is directly connected with and reasonably necessary for the performance by such an association of its primary functions falling within the scope of the purposes broadly described in § 70.1. The authority for the banks for cooperatives to make such loans is contingent upon an administrative determination, based upon reasonably convincing evidence, that the handling of such goods by a cooperative is incidental to and necessary for the effectuation of the cooperative's principal activities of processing, preparing for market, handling, or marketing farm products, or purchasing, testing, grading, processing, distributing, or furnishing farm supplies, or furnishing farm business services. If it should appear, in connection with any application, that the handling of such goods by the association had become, or by virtue of the credit sought might reasonably be expected to become, dominant over the functions which confer the initial eligibility, the loan should not be made.

##### § 70.4 Policy determination required.

Before a loan may be made to an eligible association for an eligible purpose, it must be determined that the loan would be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141), and that the association applying for the loan has an organization, management, and business policies of such character as to insure the reasonable

safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy (12 U.S.C. 1141e(b)).

**§ 70.5 Required voting control in cooperative associations; generally.**

Loans may not be made to a cooperative association unless at least 90 percent of the voting media are held by either producers (individuals, partnerships, or corporations), or cooperative associations as defined in § 70.1, except as provided in § 70.7.

**§ 70.6 Same; policy on retirement of nonproducer ownership of voting media in cooperative associations.**

If all the voting media of a cooperative association borrowing from a bank for cooperatives, except a mutual insurance company, are not held by either producers (individuals, partnerships, or corporations), or cooperative associations as defined in § 70.1, the bank, as a matter of policy, should suggest or insist upon the adoption by the cooperative of satisfactory measures designed to assure that substantially all voting media will be so held.

**§ 70.7 Same; mutual insurance companies.**

Loans may not be made to a mutual insurance company furnishing farm business services, such as fire, windstorm or hail insurance, unless at least 75 percent of the voting media are held by either producers (individuals, partnerships, or corporations), or cooperative associations as defined in § 70.1.

**§ 70.8 Nonmember business defined; "nonmember".**

The term "nonmember," as used in § 70.1, refers to all persons who are not members whether farmers or not, and the business done with members and with nonmembers should be computed accordingly.

**§ 70.9 Same; business with members that are not producers or cooperatives.**

In determining eligibility, all business transacted with members that are neither producers, nor cooperative associations as defined in § 70.1, shall be deemed to be nonmember business.

**§ 70.10 Same; business through separate marketing and supply departments.**

Where an association maintains separate marketing and farm supply departments and where it acquires products from its members for marketing and in turn sells those products (either processed or in the same form) to other members through its supply department, two distinct functions are involved and the volume thereof should be included in the business done by both the marketing and farm supply departments in computing its volume of member and nonmember business.

**§ 70.11 Same; incidental activities.**

If an association is predominately either a marketing or a purchasing association and if the purchasing or marketing activities are occasional and incidental to its main function, they should be disregarded in computing member and nonmember business.

**§ 70.12 Farm supplies.**

The term "farm supplies" includes all supplies that are normally adapted to the furtherance of the production of farm products or in the conduct of farm operations. Items such as oil and gasoline and lumber and other building materials are "farm supplies" when they are acquired by farmers in the furtherance of farm operations. Clothing, groceries, furniture, and other household articles are not so directly identified with such production or operations as to entitle them to be classified as "farm supplies."

**§ 70.13 Eligibility of certain specific activities; telephone companies.**

A farmers' cooperative telephone company, furnishing a "farm business service" and otherwise eligible, may borrow from a bank for cooperatives, subject to the following additional restriction. In considering the eligibility of such an association from the standpoint of member and nonmember business, it should be borne in mind that at least 50 percent of its gross income must be derived from farmer members; therefore, the bank should determine whether the company may be required by State law to serve the public generally. If it may be so required, no loan should be made. An exception to this policy might be an isolated case where the type of territory served by such a cooperative might preclude the possibility of nonfarmer business becoming predominant. In such circumstances and if the association may not be required by state authorities to extend its operations to other areas, a loan need not be rejected merely because the cooperative is required to serve the general public.

**§ 70.14 Same; cold storage companies.**

A bank for cooperatives is authorized to make loans to a cooperative cold storage company of farmers engaged in the renting of lockers for storage purposes and performing related services provided at least half of its operating income is derived from its farmer members, if the cooperative is otherwise qualified and eligible.

**§ 70.15 Same; fish and oysters.**

Fish and oysters which are produced under full controlled conditions are considered to be agricultural commodities within the meaning of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended. Insofar as these products are concerned, cooperatives handling them, if such associations are otherwise qualified, are eligible to borrow from the banks for cooperatives.

**§ 70.16 Same; woodland products.**

If otherwise eligible, loans may be made to an association engaged in the handling, processing, and marketing of wood or wood products produced by farmers in connection with their farming operations, including tree farming.

**§ 70.17 Organizations not eligible.**

The following types of organizations are not eligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives: Credit unions and cooperative banks; rural hospital and

health association; and soil conservation, irrigation, and reclamation districts.

**Subpart—Loan Policies**

**§ 70.20 Unconditional liability of borrower.**

A bank for cooperatives is not authorized to make a loan under any conditions where the obligation of the maker to pay such indebtedness could be regarded as being other than unqualified and unconditional, regardless of the nature of the security therefor or other special or unusual conditions.

**§ 70.22 Lending limits of district banks.**

Except with the written approval of the Director of Cooperative Bank Service, the lending limits of each district bank for cooperatives are hereby fixed so that loans to any one borrower outstanding at any time (exclusive of participations therein sold to others) may not exceed the following percentages of the net worth of the bank as of the close of the preceding fiscal year:

- (a) Facility loans, 20 percent;
- (b) Operating capital loans, 20 percent;
- (c) Commodity loans (excluding loans secured by Commodity Credit Corporation documents), 35 percent;
- (d) The sum of facility and operating capital loans, 20 percent;
- (e) The sum of facility, operating capital, and commodity loans (excluding loans secured by Commodity Credit Corporation documents), 35 percent;

*Provided, however,* That a loan made within established limits, but which becomes excessive by virtue of a subsequent decrease in the net worth of the bank, may be retained and liquidated in an orderly manner.

**§ 70.23 Lending limits of the Central Bank for Cooperatives.**

The total loans from the Central Bank for Cooperatives to any one farmers' cooperative association, exclusive of commodity loans, or of operating capital loans to finance commodities within the limits of Government price support programs, shall not at any time exceed 25 percent of the net worth of the bank.

**§ 70.24 Limitation on lending operations of Central Bank.**

Pursuant to the provisions of law that any regulation affecting the lending operations of the banks for cooperatives shall be consistent with the principle that the Central Bank for Cooperatives shall make loans only in cases where it is not practicable for the loan to be made by a district bank, no loan application made to the Central Bank for Cooperative by a farmers' cooperative association shall be considered by the bank without the prior approval of such consideration by the Director of Cooperative Bank Service.

**§ 70.25 District banks—sale of participations; loans exceeding lending limits.**

The district bank shall request the Central Bank for Cooperatives (or, when approved by the Director of Cooperative Bank Service, another district bank) to

participate in the extension of credit for amounts which exceed the lending limits set forth in § 70.22, and, except when otherwise agreed, such participation shall take place in the following order: First, commodity loans; second, operating capital loans; and third, facility loans.

§ 70.26 Same; other loans.

Nothing contained in §§ 70.22 or 70.25 shall be construed to prevent a district bank for cooperatives from requesting the Central Bank for Cooperatives (or, when approved by the Director of Cooperative Bank Service, another district bank) to participate in the extension of credit to any borrower before its lending limits are reached. Any such participation by another district bank ordinarily shall be limited to \$200,000, unless the Director of Cooperative Bank Service approves a larger amount.

§ 70.27 Term loan maturities.

It is the policy that term loans ordinarily should not be made for a term of more than 10 years. If, in the opinion of a bank's loan committee (or executive committee), a term loan in excess of 10 years is warranted and a showing can be made in support of same, then the bank may make the loan for a term not exceeding the statutory 20-year limit, provided an escalator clause on interest at the 10-year and 15-year points is included in the loan agreement.

Note: As to further provisions on interest escalator or adjustment clauses, see § 70.92.

§ 70.31 Territorial limitations on loans.

A bank for cooperatives should make loans only to cooperative associations operating within, or with headquarters in, the farm credit district served by the bank for cooperatives. A bank for cooperatives may make loans to an association operating in, or with headquarters in, another farm credit district provided:

- (a) The interests of the borrowing cooperative would best be served; and
- (b) The bank for cooperatives in the farm credit district in which the cooperative association is located and the Farm Credit Administration agree thereto.

Cooperative associations operating in more than one farm credit district should apply for loans to the bank for cooperatives in the district in which the principal operating office of the cooperative association is located.

§ 70.32 Appraisal and loan fees.

Appraisal and loan fees not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the amount of a loan may be charged by the banks for cooperatives to applicant associations. A higher rate may be charged with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

§ 70.34 Loans involving production credit.

Because of the general availability of production credit to farmers through the production credit associations, the banks for cooperatives may make loans to a cooperative association to assist it in financing production operations of its

farmer patrons only if such financing by the association is administratively determined to be genuinely incidental to, and necessary for, the effectuation of the association's principal activities of processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing farm products; or purchasing, testing, grading, processing, distributing, or furnishing farm supplies; or furnishing farm business services. A cooperative association engaged primarily in making production loans to farmers, either directly or through a subsidiary credit corporation, is not eligible for loans from a bank for cooperatives. The banks for cooperatives may make loans to cooperative associations to capitalize a subsidiary credit corporation. Loans may also be made to a subsidiary credit corporation organized by a cooperative association if:

- (a) The credit corporation is engaged primarily in making loans to cooperatives which are member-associations of the parent cooperative; and
- (b) The member-associations financed by the credit corporation make no loans to patrons and extend credit to them only for the purchase of supplies from the member-associations.

No loans may be made to any such credit corporation if it makes loans directly to farmers.

§ 70.35 Relation of cooperative associations to general farm organizations.

The Farm Credit Administration believes that there should be the closest cooperation between cooperative associations and general farm organizations. It desires to aid in every way within its proper functions the growth and progress of both types of organizations. With the best interests of both groups in mind, the Farm Credit Administration, insofar as the financing of cooperatives is concerned, desires to operate under a policy that limiting membership in a cooperative association to persons who are members of a general farm organization shall not make such cooperative association ineligible to borrow from a bank for cooperatives; *Provided*:

- (a) The applicant cooperative association does not collect from its members (by deductions from sales proceeds or from patronage dividends or otherwise) dues payable by such members to a general farm organization, except where the members from whom such dues are so collected have individually and specifically, and in a manner satisfactory to the bank for cooperatives, authorized the cooperative association to collect and pay such dues to the farm organization concerned; and
- (b) The applicant cooperative association will agree at the request of the bank for cooperatives, to serve qualified nonmembers of the association who do not desire membership in the general farm organization concerned, and to handle (within the limitations of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended) such nonmember business as may be necessary to serve such producers who have no other opportunity to market their products, or purchase their supplies, cooperatively.

Subpart—Commodity Loans

§ 70.50 Authority to make commodity loans.

Commodity loans (loans made on the security of commodities) are made under authority of section 7(a) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e), and section 41 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1134c).

§ 70.53 Eligible commodities.

The following farm products and farm supplies have been approved by the Director of Cooperative Bank Service as security for commodity loans when marketable and in acceptable storage:

- Grains.
- Fibers (such as cotton, wool, mohair, etc.).
- Tobacco.
- Grass seeds.
- Legume seeds (alfalfa, clover, etc.).
- Other seeds (vegetable, cottonseed, etc.).
- Dairy products.
- Poultry products.
- Livestock products.
- Grapes to be immediately converted into grape juice, wine, or brandy.
- Wines and brandies.
- Processed fruits and vegetables, as well as the following fresh fruits and vegetables held in storage:
  - Winter apples and pears.
  - Citrus fruits.
  - Potatoes.
  - Sweet potatoes.
  - Beans (edible, soy, etc.).
- Nuts.
- Maple food products.
- Sugar.
- Oil (cottonseed, bean, olive, etc.).
- Honey.
- Coffee.
- Hay.
- Naval stores.
- Pelts of fur-bearing animals produced under fully controlled conditions.
- Farm supplies:
  - Fertilizer.
  - Fertilizer materials.
  - Feeds.
  - Binder twine.
  - Petroleum products.

Subpart—Operating Capital Loans

§ 70.60 Authority to make operating capital loans.

Operating capital loans to a cooperative association to assist it in the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof and the financing of its operations are made under the authority of section 7(a) (1) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e).

§ 70.61 Security for operating capital loans.

Operating capital loans can be made with or without security. These are usually short-term loans (repayable within the operating season), but may be made to replace or to supplement association working capital. Term loans are usually secured.

Subpart—Facility Loans

§ 70.70 Authority to make facility loans; general.

Facility loans to a cooperative association to assist it in the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease, or for

refinancing the cost of such construction or acquisition, of physical facilities are made under the authority of section 7(a)(2) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e).

**§ 70.71 Same; special.**

Loans made pursuant to sections 34 and 41 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended by section 417 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (12 U.S.C. 1134c, 1134j), for construction of storage facilities with a commitment from Commodity Credit Corporation as to lease or utilization, are to be regarded as facility loans and are subject to the restrictions contained therein.

**§ 70.75 Physical facilities defined.**

The term "physical facilities" ordinarily should be confined to land, buildings, fixtures, and equipment of relatively immovable character. Office and laboratory equipment, trucks, tractors, terracing machines, and other like articles are not physical facilities and loans made for the acquisition of such articles should be classified as operating capital loans.

**§ 70.76 Security.**

Facility loans must be secured.

**§ 70.77 Loan limitation.**

No facility loan shall be made in an amount (a) in excess of 60 percent of the appraised value of the security therefor if made pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e), or (b) in excess of 80 percent of the cost of construction of structures for the storage of agricultural commodities if made pursuant to sections 34 and 41 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended by section 417 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (12 U.S.C. 1134c, 1134j).

**§ 70.79 Maturity.**

Facility loans, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years (12 U.S.C. 1141e): *Provided, however,* That the words "shall be repaid upon an amortization plan" shall not be construed as preventing the full repayment of any facility loan in one payment if such action is agreeable to the bank and the borrowing cooperative.

**Subpart—Interest on Loans to Cooperative Associations**

**§ 70.90 General authority to determine rates of interest.**

Loans to cooperative associations made by any bank for cooperatives shall bear such rates of interest as the board of directors of the bank shall from time to time determine with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, but in no case shall the rate of interest exceed 6 percent per annum on the unpaid principal of a loan (12 U.S.C. 1141f).

**§ 70.92 Interest escalator or adjustment clauses.**

Any policy providing for adjustment of the interest rate on outstanding loan balances of cooperative associations borrowing from a bank for cooperatives has

the approval of the Farm Credit Administration so long as such policy:

(a) Has been approved by the bank's board of directors;

(b) Does not conflict with applicable State laws and is approved by district general counsel;

(c) Is made uniformly and consistently applicable to all loans of any kind (i.e., commodity, seasonal operating capital, term operating capital, facility, short-term or long-term) which are covered by the policy;

(d) Is set forth as a provision of each loan agreement to which it applies;

*Provided, however,* That (1) all loan agreements covering term loans made with a final maturity date of more than 10 years, but less than 20 years, shall carry an escalator clause on interest at the 10- and 15-year points, and (2) each bank should keep the Farm Credit Administration currently informed of any changes made in its policy of loan interest escalator or adjustment clauses.

**§ 70.93 Interest rates on renewals and extensions.**

The interest rate applicable to any renewal, extension or consolidation of any outstanding loan shall be governed by the policy established by the board of directors of a bank subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration. Such policy should be made uniformly and consistently applicable to all loans of any kind, class, or type which are covered by the policy.

**Subpart—Capital Stock, Surplus, Reserves**

**§ 70.140 General provisions.**

Loans and capital stock of a bank issued pursuant to the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and outstanding on January 1, 1956, shall be treated in accordance with that law and regulations issued pursuant to it, and, in the absence of agreement to conform to Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1955, shall be treated as though the 1955 Act had not gone into effect.

**§ 70.141 Retirement of capital stock issued before the effective date of Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1955 (January 1, 1956).**

Shares of capital stock of a bank for cooperatives issued before January 1, 1956, and shares of stock having the same rights and subject to the same limitations issued on and after said date in accordance with firm loan commitments of the bank made prior to said date shall be retired only (a) when a holder thereof is entitled by law to have them retired, (b) when the debt of a holder thereof to the bank is in default, (c) when the proceeds of the retirement are to be immediately reinvested in class C stock or class B stock of a district bank or class B stock of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or in such stock of both banks, or (d) when, with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, such retirement is provided for in an agreement between the bank and a borrower to change a loan of the borrower to conform to Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1955.

**§ 70.142 Capital stock ownership required with respect to loans conforming to the Farm Credit Act of 1955; district banks.**

Each borrower from a bank for cooperatives shall be required to own at the time the loan is made at least one share of class C stock. The purchase price of such stock may be retained out of the loan. In addition, each borrower as defined by the Farm Credit Administration for purposes of this sentence, shall be required to invest quarterly in class C stock an amount equal to not less than 10 nor more than 25 per centum, as prescribed by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, of the amount of interest payable by it to the bank during the calendar quarter. Payments for such stock shall be made quarterly or when the regular interest payments of the borrower are payable, but the stock shall be issued to the borrower as of the end of each fiscal year in the amount of the payments for stock made by it during the year. (Section 42(a)(3), Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1134d.)

**§ 70.143 Same; Central Bank.**

Each borrower from the Central Bank shall be required to own at the time the loan is made at least one share of class C stock in such district bank as the Farm Credit Administration shall designate and shall be required to invest quarterly in class C stock in such district bank or banks as the Farm Credit Administration shall designate an amount equal to not less than 10 nor more than 25 per centum, as prescribed by the board of directors of the Central Bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, of the amount of interest payable by such borrower to the Central Bank during the calendar quarter. Payments for such stock shall be made quarterly or when the regular interest payments of such borrower are payable; but the stock shall be issued to the borrower as of the end of each fiscal year in the amount of the payments for stock made by it during such year. The district bank whose stock is so issued to such borrower shall purchase a corresponding amount of class C stock in the Central Bank. (Section 35, Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1134k.)

**§ 70.144 Definition of "borrower".**

For the purposes of the sentence in section 42(a)(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1134d), which reads:

In addition, each borrower as defined by the Farm Credit Administration for purposes of this sentence, shall be required to invest quarterly in class C stock an amount equal to not less than 10 nor more than 25 per centum, as prescribed by the board of directors of the bank with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, of the amount of interest payable by it to the bank during the calendar quarter.

the word "borrower" is defined as any farmers' cooperative association which is primarily liable to a bank for cooperatives for the repayment of a loan made by the bank pursuant to section 7 of the

Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e), on or after January 1, 1956, or for the repayment of such a loan made before that date, which, in whole or in part, has been changed by agreement to conform to Title I of the Farm Credit Act of 1955.

**§ 70.149 Dividends on class B stock; application on loans in default.**

Dividends payable by any bank for cooperatives to a borrower whose indebtedness to the bank is in default may, in the discretion of the bank, be applied to reduce such indebtedness.

**§ 70.153 Cancellation and retirement of stock of defaulting borrowers; authorized cancellation and retirement.**

In any case where the debt of a borrower to a bank for cooperatives is in default, such bank may retire and cancel all or part of the stock of the bank owned by the defaulting borrower (except class B stock issued with the provision that the bank shall have no statutory lien thereon which has not been specially pledged to the bank by the holder as additional collateral for the holder's indebtedness to the bank) at the fair book value thereof (not exceeding par), in total or partial liquidation of the debt, if:

(a) The borrower has been declared bankrupt;

(b) The borrower has had a substantial part of its property placed in the hands of a receiver;

(c) The borrower has ceased operations, regardless of whether its charter has been surrendered; or

(d) In the judgment of the bank, the indebtedness of the borrower to the bank is uncollectible.

**§ 70.154 Same; application of proceeds.**

The proceeds of stock so retired and canceled shall be applied against outstanding indebtedness of the defaulting borrower, including principal, interest, and accounts receivable, in such manner as the loan committee (or executive committee) of the bank shall determine.

**§ 70.155 Same; order of cancellation.**

When the cancellation and retirement of less than all of the stock in the bank owned by the borrower is required for total liquidation of the debt, stock issued before January 1, 1956, and stock having the same rights and subject to the same limitations issued on and after that date, shall be retired first, then class B stock shall be retired, and finally class C stock shall be retired. The oldest outstanding shares of class B stock or class C stock, as the case may be, shall be retired ahead of shares issued as of later dates in the event that the cancellation of less than all of the shares of that class owned by the borrower is required.

**§ 70.156 Same; defaulting direct borrower of Central Bank.**

When a direct loan of a borrower from the Central Bank is in default and the borrower owns an amount of class C stock in a district bank on account of such direct loan (and the circumstances are such that the Central Bank is, or, if the borrower owned stock in the Central

Bank, would be, entitled under § 70.153 to retire and cancel stock of the Central Bank owned by the borrower), the Central Bank, after the retirement of the stock of the Central Bank owned by the borrower, if any, may retire and cancel at the fair book value thereof (not exceeding par) all or a part of the class C stock of the Central Bank owned by the district bank which corresponds to the class C stock of the district bank owned by the borrower on account of such direct loan, in total or partial liquidation of the debt. The district bank shall simultaneously cancel and retire the equivalent class C stock of the district bank owned by the borrower.

**§ 70.161 Patronage refunds and allocated reserves.**

For the purposes of subsection (b) of section 36 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1134), relating to patronage refunds, the word "borrowers" is defined as all farmers' cooperative associations which, during any part of the fiscal year for which patronage refunds are declared, were primarily liable for the repayment of loans made by a bank for cooperatives pursuant to section 7 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 114e): *Provided*, That, if the bylaws of a bank so provide, this definition shall not include any association which files with the bank, prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, a written refusal to accept patronage refunds for said year.

**§ 70.162 Allocations of surplus and contingency reserves; district banks.**

Net savings of a district bank for cooperatives which are placed in the surplus account or set aside as contingency reserves at the end of any fiscal year, as provided in section 36(a) of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1134), shall be allocated to all farmers' cooperative associations which during any part of the fiscal year were primarily liable to the bank for the repayment of loans made by the bank pursuant to section 7 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 114e): *Provided*, That, if the bylaws of a bank so provide, no allocation shall be made to any association which files with the bank prior to the beginning of a fiscal year a written refusal to accept such allocations for said year. Allocations shall be made in the proportion that the amount of interest accrued on the loans of each borrower bears to the total interest accrued on the loans of all borrowers during the fiscal year, and shall be recorded on the books of the bank as allocations for such fiscal year.

**§ 70.163 Same; Central Bank.**

Net savings of the Central Bank for Cooperatives which are placed in the surplus account or set aside as contingency reserves at the end of any fiscal year, as provided in section 36(a) of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1134), shall be allocated to the district banks for cooperatives in whose loans the Central Bank owned participations during any part of the fiscal year and to all farmers' cooperative associa-

tions which during any part of the fiscal year were primarily liable to the Central Bank for the repayment of direct loans made by the Central Bank pursuant to section 7 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141e); *Provided*, That, if the bylaws of the bank so provide, no allocation shall be made to any association which files with the bank prior to the beginning of a fiscal year a written refusal to accept such allocations for said year. Allocations shall be made in the proportion that the total interest accrued on the participations of the Central Bank in loans of each district bank and the total interest accrued on the loans of each direct borrower from the Central Bank bears to the total interest accrued on all participations and all direct loans during the fiscal year, and shall be recorded on the books of the Central Bank as allocations for such fiscal year.

**§ 70.164 Same; lien on allocated surplus.**

Each bank for cooperatives shall have a first lien on all the amounts allocated to each borrower as additional collateral for any indebtedness of such borrower to the bank.

**§ 70.165 Same; cancellation and retirement of allocations of surplus of defaulting borrowers.**

In any case where the debt of the borrower is in default and the bank is authorized under § 70.153 to cancel and retire stock in the bank and apply the proceeds on the indebtedness, the bank may retire and cancel all or part of the allocations to the defaulting borrower in total or partial liquidation of the debt, as the case may be, but such allocations shall not be so retired and canceled until all stock of the bank owned by the borrower has been retired and canceled. All allocations of surplus to a defaulting borrower shall be retired and canceled before any allocations of contingency reserves to such borrower are retired and canceled.

R. B. TOOTELL,  
Governor,

Farm Credit Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9202; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:50 a.m.]

**Chapter IV—Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture**

**SUBCHAPTER B—LOANS, PURCHASES, AND OTHER OPERATIONS**

[1961 C.C.C. Cotton Bulletin 1, Amdt. 2]

**PART 427—COTTON**

**Subpart—1961 Cotton Loan Program Regulations**

**ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIAL CONDITION UPLAND COTTON**

**Correction**

In F.R. Doc. 61-9035, appearing at page 8878 of the issue for Thursday, Sept. 21, 1961, the second parenthetical remark in § 427.1211(b) should read as follows: "(i.e., a bale for which the official classification shows a '+' or 'Lt.')".

## Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

### PART 32—HUNTING

#### Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

#### GEORGIA

##### BLACKBEARD ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public hunting of big game on the Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 4,585 acres or 82 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Atlanta, Georgia. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Deer, either sex. The hunting of big game species, as may be otherwise authorized by Georgia State regulations, is prohibited.

(b) Open season: November 20 through November 25, 1961, and January 1 through January 5, 1962. Daylight to 9:30 a.m., and 3:30 p.m., to sunset daily (standard time). Total season kill limited to 150 animals.

(c) Bag limits: Deer—2 of either sex per hunter for the season.

(d) Methods of hunting:

(1) Bow and arrows only. Bows of not less than forty (40) pounds pull. Arrowheads must be  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide or wider. Crossbows and mechanical bows prohibited.

(2) Dogs prohibited.

(e) Other provisions:

(1) The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

(2) All State regulations must be obeyed while hunting on the Refuge and hunting license must be carried on the person to be exhibited to Federal or State officers upon request.

(3) All camping will be done at designated camping areas only. Fires must be confined to this area.

(4) Participants must arrange their own transportation to the island and may not enter the refuge more than three days in advance of each opening date.

(5) Hunters will be restricted to the camping area until the morning of the first day of the hunt.

(6) A Federal permit is required to enter the public hunting area. Permit applications will be received by the Refuge Manager, Savannah National Wild-

life Refuge, Port Wentworth, Georgia, until November 6, 1961.

(7) The provisions of this special regulation are effective to January 5, 1962.

LESTER E. SCHERER,  
Acting Regional Director, Bureau  
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9186; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:48 a.m.]

## Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

### Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

#### SUBCHAPTER E—AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

[Airspace Docket No. 61-KC-18]

### PART 600—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS

#### PART 601—DESIGNATION OF CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, REPORTING POINTS, POSITIVE CONTROL ROUTE SEGMENTS, AND POSITIVE CONTROL AREAS

#### Revocation of Federal Airway, Associated Control Area and Reporting Points

On June 29, 1961, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (26 F.R. 5836) stating that the Federal Aviation Agency proposed to revoke, in its entirety, Red Federal airway No. 97, its associated control area and reporting points.

No adverse comments were received regarding the proposed amendments.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the rules herein adopted, and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented.

The substance of the proposed amendments having been published, therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 12582) and for the reasons stated in the notice, Parts 600 and 601 (14 CFR Parts 600, 601) are amended as follows:

1. Section 600.297 Red Federal airway No. 97 (United States-Canadian Border near Lakehead, Ontario, Canada, to United States-Canadian Border near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.), is revoked.

2. Section 601.297 Red Federal airway No. 97 control areas (United States-Canadian Border near Lakehead, Ontario, Canada to United States-Canadian Border near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.), is revoked.

3. Section 601.4297 Red Federal airway No. 97 (United States-Canadian Border near Lakehead, Ontario, Canada, to United States-Canadian Border near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.), is revoked.

These amendments shall become effective 0001 e.s.t., November 16, 1961.

(Sec. 307(a), 72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1961.

D. D. THOMAS,  
Director, Air Traffic Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9177; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:47 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 61-WA-115]

### PART 602—DESIGNATION OF JET ROUTES, JET ADVISORY AREAS AND HIGH ALTITUDE NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

#### Alteration of Jet Route

On July 7, 1961, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (26 F.R. 6110) stating that the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) proposed to revoke the segment of Jet Route No. 28V from Hector, Calif., to Pueblo, Colo.

The Air Transport Association of America (ATA) objected to the proposal and requested that J-28-V be provided with radar jet advisory service from Hector, to Wichita, Kans. The ATA substantiated this objection by the fact that commercial air carriers are operating equipment such as the Electra Turbo-prop, Constellation and DC-7's that are certificated to operate above 23,000 feet MSL. Therefore, a jet route should be provided for these types of equipment. J-28-V is duplicated by Jet Route 64V between Hector and Farmington, N. Mex., and is closely paralleled by J-64-V between Farmington and Pueblo. Therefore, the FAA is of the opinion that an adequate route is provided for traffic between these terminals. In view of the above, action is taken herein as proposed. With regard to the request for designation of Jet Advisory Areas, such areas exist along J-64-V. In the event air traffic generates a requirement to provide these areas between Pueblo and Wichita such action will be initiated by the FAA under existing procedures. The action taken herein conforms to the change of format adopted in Airspace Docket No. 60-WA-34, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 8, 1961 (26 F.R. 7079) which revised Part 602 of the regulations of the Administrator and is effective September 21, 1961.

The Department of the Air Force concurred in the Proposal. No other comments were received regarding the proposed amendment.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the rule herein adopted, and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented.

The substance of the proposed amendment having been published, therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 12582) and for the reasons stated herein and in the notice, the following action is taken:

In the text of § 602.100 (26 F.R. 7079) Jet Route No. 28 is amended to read "Jet Route No. 28 (Pueblo, Colo., to Wichita, Kans.). From Pueblo, Colo., via Garden City, Kans., to Wichita, Kans."

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e.s.t., November 16, 1961.

(Sec. 307(a), 72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1961.

D. D. THOMAS,  
Director, Air Traffic Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9176; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:46 a.m.]

[Reg. Docket No. 864; Amdt. 236]

**PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES**

**Miscellaneous Amendments**

The amendments to standard instrument approach procedures contained herein are being adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety. The revised procedures supersede the existing procedures of the same classification now in effect for the airports specified therein. For the convenience of the users, the revised procedures specify the complete procedure and indicate the changes to the existing procedures.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interests of safety in air commerce, I find that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be contrary to the public interest and is therefore not required.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 609 is amended as follows:  
 1. The low or medium frequency range procedures prescribed in § 609.100(a) are amended to read in part:

**LFR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE**

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.  
 If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition		Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	Ceiling and visibility minimums		
From—	To—				2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Amarillo VOR TDW RBN	AM-LFR AM-LFR	Direct Direct	4800 5000	T-dn C-dn A-dn	300-1 500-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 800-2	200-1/2 500-1 1/2 800-2

Procedure turn East side of North crs, 359° Outbnd, 179° Inbnd, 4900' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over LFR on final approach crs, 4400'.

Crs and distance, LFR to airport, 124°—1.2 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 1.2 mi turn left, climb to 4700' on the East crs of AM-LFR within 20 mi.

CAUTION: 3764' MSL grain elevator located adjacent to SW boundary of airport.

City, Amarillo; State, Tex.; Airport Name, Amarillo AFB/Municipal; Elev., 3604'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., AM; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 11; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 10; Dated, 5 Sept. 59

Loveland FM (Final)	LUK-LFR	Direct	1600	T-d T-n C-d C-n S-24-d S-24-n A-dn	400-1 600-1 800-1 800-1 1/2 800-1 800-1 1/2 1000-2	400-1 600-1 900-1 1/2 900-1 1/2 800-1 800-1 1/2 1000-2	400-1 600-1 900-1 1/2 900-1 1/2 800-1 800-1 1/2 1000-2
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Procedure turn W side NE crs, 044° Outbnd, 224° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 227°—4.3 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 mi after passing the Cincinnati LFR or if landing not accomplished, make a left climbing turn, climb to 2300' on the SE crs within 10 mi.

AIR CARRIER NOTE: Air carrier hours of operations—7:00 a.m., through 11:00 p.m. (7 days a week).

Changes: Deletes transition from Mt. Orab FM.

City, Cincinnati; State, Ohio; Airport Name, Municipal/Lunken Field; Elev., 488'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., LUK; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 6; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 5; Dated, 10 Dec. 60

**PROCEDURE CANCELLED, 30 SEPTEMBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF THE DELTA LFR.**

City, Delta; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4755'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., DTA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 5 Jan. 57; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 2 Apr. 55

**PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF LFR.**

City, Elko; State, Nev.; Airport Name, Elko Municipal; Elev., 5135'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., EK; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 16 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 31 May 58

**PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF LFR.**

City, Idaho Falls; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Fanning Field; Elev., 4738'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., IA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 4 Mar. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 20 Sept. 58

MLB VOR	MA LFR	Direct	1200	T-dn C-dn S-dn-16 A-dn	300-1 400-1 400-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 400-1 800-2	200-1/2 500-1 1/2 400-1 800-2
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Procedure turn West side of crs, 339° Outbnd, 159° Inbnd, 1300' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 159°—2 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.0 miles, climb to 1300 on S crs within 20 miles.

City, Melbourne; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Melbourne-Eau Gallie; Elev., 26'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., MA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 3 Dec. 60

**PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF LFR.**

City, Ogden; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4455'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., OGD; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 1 Nov. 58; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 1 Nov. 58

LFR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	300-1
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn.....	NA	NA	NA
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side SW crs, 214° Outbnd, 034° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 mi SW Cape Suckling Int. Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, None.\* Minimum altitude over Cape Suckling Int Inbnd on final approach, 1500'. Crs and distance, facility to airport, 146°—0.4 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 6 miles after passing Cape Suckling Int, turn right, climb to 1500' on the SW crs (214°) to Cape Suckling Int. Hold southwest of Cape Suckling, 034° Inbnd, 1 minute right turns.

NOTES: (1) VFR flight required from missed approach point to airport; (2) No maneuvering approved NW through E of airport.

CAUTION: High mountain range N through NE to ESE of airport. Terrain 2258' MSL 3 mi east of airport.

\*Initial apch to Yakataga LFR not authorized. Initial apch authorized to Cape Suckling Int. at MEA.

City, Yakataga; State, Alaska; Airport Name, Yakataga; Elev., 12'; Fac. Class., BMRLZ; Ident., CYT; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 9 June 56

2. The automatic direction finding procedures prescribed in § 609.100(b) are amended to read in part:

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Eagle FM.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	3900	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-¼
Boise LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	4000	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-10R-L.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side NW crs, 277° Outbnd, 097° Inbnd, 4100' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at LOM inbnd final 3900'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport 097°—3.8 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 mi turn right climb to 4000' on the NW crs LFR, or when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 4000' on R-272 of VOR within 10 miles.

City, Boise; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Boise Air Terminal; Elev., 2858'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., BOI; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 11; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 10; Dated, 7 May 58

DTA VOR.....	DT "H".....	Direct.....	7000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-¼
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side of crs, 198° Outbnd, 018° Inbnd, 7000' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 5500'.

Crs. and distance, facility to airport, 018°—3.1 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.1 miles climb to 9000' on crs 018° within 15 miles.

City, Delta; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4755'; Fac. Class., HB; Ident., DT; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61, or upon commissioning of DT "H" facility

Elko VOR.....	EK "H".....	Direct.....	8500	T-dn.....	1800-2	1800-2	1800-2
Carlin FM.....	EK "H".....	Direct.....	7600	C-dn.....	2500-3	2500-3	2500-3
Doby Int.....	EK "H".....	Direct.....	9000	A-dn.....	2500-3	2500-3	2500-3

Procedure turn south side of crs, 231° Outbnd, 051° Inbnd, 8500' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude on final approach crs, 7600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 204°—0.7 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mi, climb to 9000' on crs of 040° from EK "H" within 15 miles.

CAUTION: High terrain surrounding airport.

City, Elko; State, Nev.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 5135'; Fac. Class., HB; Ident., EK; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61, or upon commissioning of EK "H"

Corinne FM-HW.....	OD "H".....	Direct.....	8000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-¼
OGD VOR.....	OD "H".....	Direct.....	7000	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Layton FM.....	OD "H".....	Direct.....	6500	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Huntsville FM.....	OD "H".....	Direct.....	11000				
Promontory Point Int.....	OD "H".....	Direct.....	7000				

Radar transitions and vectoring utilizing Hill Radar are authorized with approved radar patterns.

Procedure turn S side of crs, 287° Outbnd, 107° Inbnd, 7000' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 5300'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 107°—3.0 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.0 mi, turn right immediately and climb to 7000' on crs of 287° of OD "H" within 10 miles.

City, Ogden; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4455'; Fac. Class., HB; Ident., OD; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61, or upon commissioning of OD "H" facility

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Macon VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1600	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Powersville Int.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	1400	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
Robins Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1600	S-dn-5.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar Terminal Area Transition Altitudes: 300-100° within 25 miles, 1900'; 100-180° within 25 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10-15 miles, 1700'; 180-300° within 15-25 miles, 2700'. All bearings and distances are from radar site on Robins Air Force Base with sector azimuths progressing clockwise.  
 Procedure turn S side SW crs, 227° Outbnd, 047° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles. Beyond 10 miles NA.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1400'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 047°—3.8 mi.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 047°—3.8 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 mi after passing LOM, climb to 1800' on crs 047° within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, turn left, climbing direct to LOM.  
 Major changes: Deletes transition Macon LFR.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., MC; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 21 May 60

IDA VOR.....	IA "H".....	Direct.....	6500	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Rigby Int.....	IA "H" (Final).....	Direct.....	5400	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
St. Anthony Int.....	IA "H".....	Direct.....	7500	S-dn-20.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 012° Outbnd, 192° Inbnd, 6500' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 5400'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 198°—2.2 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.2 mi, climb to 6500' on 192° crs, of IA "H" within 20 miles.

City, Idaho Falls; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Fanning Field; Elev., 4738'; Fac. Class., HB; Ident., IA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61, or upon commissioning of IA "H" facility

3. The very high frequency omnirange (VOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.100(c) are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approach shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Amarillo LFR.....	AMA-VOR.....	Direct.....	4800	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Tradewind MHW.....	AMA-VOR.....	Direct.....	5000	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-21.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 030° Outbnd, 210° Inbnd, 4900' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 4600'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 209°—4.5 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.5 mi, climb to 5000' on R-210 within 20 mi, or when directed by ATC, turn left, climb to 4700' on R-075 within 20 mi.  
 CAUTION: 3764' MSL grain elevator located adjacent to SW boundary of airport.

City, Amarillo; State, Tex.; Airport Name, AFB/Municipal; Elev., 3604'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., AMA; Procedure No. 1; Amdt. 8; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 7; Dated, 30 Jan. 60

AM LFR.....	AMA VOR.....	Direct.....	5000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1½
TDW RBN.....	AMA VOR.....	Direct.....	5000	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
TDW RBN.....	Potter Int. (Final)*.....	037°—4.4.....	4500	S-dn-3.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 210° Outbnd, 030° Inbnd, 5000' within 10 mi of Potter Int.\* Beyond 10 mi NA.  
 Minimum altitude over Potter Int\* on final approach crs, 4500'.  
 Crs and distance, Potter Int\* to airport, 030°—1.0 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 1.0 mi after passing Potter Int, climb straight ahead to 4600' on R-210 to the VOR, thence R-030 within 20 mi of AMA VOR or, when directed by ATC, climb to 4700' on AMA VOR R-075 within 20 mi of VOR.  
 NOTE: This procedure is authorized only for aircraft equipped with VOR and ADF receivers.  
 CAUTION: Towers 3994' MSL 5 mi. SW; 3886' MSL 4 mi. SW; 3855' MSL 5 mi. SSW. 3764' MSL grain elevator located adjacent to SW boundary of airport.  
 \*Potter Int: Int AMA VOR R-211 and Brng 356° to AM LFR.

City, Amarillo; State, Tex.; Airport Name, AFB/Municipal; Elev., 3604'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., AMA; Procedure No. 2; Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 4 June 60

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
New Baltimore Int.....	CVG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2300	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Cincinnati LFR.....	CVG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2400	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Grants Lick Int.....	CVG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2300	S-dn-4.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
Union Int.....	CVG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Dry Ridge Int.....	CVG-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000				

Radar terminal area transition altitudes—all bearings are from the radar site with sector azimuths progressing clockwise:  
 022° to 106°—2500' within 30 mi.  
 106° to 022°—2000' within 15 mi.  
 106° to 022°—2500' within 30 mi.  
 Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of 1120' obstruction 12 miles NW of airport.  
 Procedure turn E side of crs, 223° Outbnd, 043° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1500'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 043°—2.3 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 mi, climb to 2500' on R-043 within 10 miles or, when directed by ATC, make a left climbing turn and return direct to Cincinnati VOR.  
 NOTE: Radar may be used to position aircraft to final approach course inbound within five miles SW of the station with elimination of procedure turn. No radar monitoring during approach from radar fix (5 mi) to airport.  
 Change: Deletes transition Mt. Orab F.M.

City, Covington; State, Ky.; Airport Name, Greater Cincinnati; Elev., 890; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., CVG; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 4 June 60

Delta "H".....	DTA-VOR.....	Direct.....	7000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-34.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side crs, 180° Outbnd, 360° Inbnd, 7000' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 6000'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 345°—4.3.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 mi, climb to 7000' on R-348 within 20 mi.

City, Delta; State, Utah; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 4755'; Fac. Class., M-BVOR; Ident., DTA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 12 Jan. 57

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	
				C-dn.....	500-1 1/2	500-1 1/2	
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	

Procedure turn S side of crs, 311° Outbnd, 131° Inbnd, 2800 within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2800'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 131°—4.9.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.9 mi, climb to 2800' on R-131 within 20 mi.  
 AIR CARRIER NOTE: Sliding scale not authorized except for take-off and alternate minimums.

City, Salina; State, Kans.; Airport Name, Salina; Elev., 1314'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., SLN; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 23 Nov. 53

4. The terminal very high frequency omnirange (TerVOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.200 are amended to read in part:

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 26 AUGUST 1961.  
 City, Fort Lewis; State, Wash.; Airport Name, Gray AAF; Elev., 301'; Fac. Class., VOR; Ident., GRF; Procedure No. TVOR-14, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 26 Aug. 61

Grand Island LFR.....	GRI-VOR.....	Direct.....	3100	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Wolbach VOR.....	GRI-VOR.....	Direct.....	3200	C-dn*.....	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
				S-dn-17.....	400-1	NA	NA
				C-dn.....	400-1	NA	NA

Procedure turn W side of crs, 349° Outbnd, 169° Inbnd, 3100' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2300'.  
 Crs and distance, breakoff point to end of runway, 169°—0.4 NM.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, climb to 3100 on GRI R-169 within 20 N.M., and return to GRI VOR.

City, Grand Island; State, Nebr.; Airport Name, Grand Island Municipal; Elev., 1846'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., GRI; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 22 Dec. 56

\*Two engine, 65K or less, if equipped to receive VOR and LFR and the GRI/LFR range is received in passing. The following minimums are authorized.

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
IA "H" Rigby Int. St. Anthony Int.	VOR VOR VOR	Direct Direct Direct	7000 6500 7500	T-dn C-dn S-dn-2 A-dn	300-1 500-1 400-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 400-1 800-2	200-1/2 500-1 1/2 400-1 800-2
Procedure turn N side crs, 205° Outbnd, 025° Inbnd, 6000' within 10 miles. Nonstandard due to high terrain East. Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 5100'. Crs and distance, breakoff point to Runway 2, 020°—1.0 mi. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 miles, climb to 6500' on R-012 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, a climbing left turn, return to VOR and climb to 7000' on R-196 within 20 miles. City, Idaho Falls; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Fanning Field; Elev., 4738'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., IDA; Procedure No. TerVOR-2, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 4 Mar. 61							
IA "H" Rigby Int. St. Anthony Int.	VOR IA "H" (Final) VOR	Direct Direct Direct	7000 5400 8000	T-dn C-dn S-dn-20 A-dn	300-1 500-1 400-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 400-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 1/2 400-1 800-2
Procedure turn N side of crs, 012° Outbnd, 192° Inbnd, 6500' within 10 miles. Minimum altitude over IA "H" on final approach crs, 5400'; over VOR, 5100'. Crs and distance, breakoff point to Runway 20, 200°—0.5 mi. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 miles, climb to 7000' on R-196 of VOR within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, a climbing right turn, return to VOR and climb to 6500' on R-012 within 20 miles. City, Idaho Falls; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Fanning Field; Elev., 4731'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., IDA; Procedure No. TerVOR-20, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 5 Nov. 60							
				T-dn C-dn S-dn-13# A-dn	300-1 500-1 500-1 800-2	300-1 500-1 500-1 800-2	200-1/2 500-1 1/2 500-1 800-2
Radar terminal area transition altitudes: 300-100° within 25 miles, 1900'; 100-180° within 25 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10-15 miles, 1700'; 180-300° within 15-25 miles, 2700'. All bearings and distances are from radar site on Robins Air Force Base with sector azimuths progressing clockwise. Procedure turn West side of crs, 324° Outbnd, 144° Inbnd, 1700' within 10 miles. Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 900'. Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of Runway 13, 129°—0.22 mi. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, turn right and climb to 1700' on R-324 within 15 miles. Other changes: Delete transition Robins Int and Macon LFR. #Maintain 1000' MSL inbound until after passing 190° brng to MC LOM. If 190° brng to MC LOM not received, ceiling minima become 600' and descent below 1000' MSL not authorized. City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Cochran; Elev., 354'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., MCN; Procedure No. TerVOR-13, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 20 Aug. 60							
PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961. City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., MCN; Procedure No. TerVOR-31, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 23 May 59; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 28 Apr. 56							
Shelton RBN Bayside Int. Rosedale Int.	OLM-VOR OLM-VOR OLM-VOR	Direct Direct Direct	2000 2000 2000	T-d C-dn A-dn	300-1 900-1 900-2	300-1 900-1 900-2	200-1/2 900-1 1/2 900-2
Procedure turn W side of crs, 345° Outbnd, 165° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles. Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1100'. Crs and distance, breakoff point to app end Runway 17, 168°—0.5. OLM VOR on airport. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, climb to 2000' on R-172 within 10 miles; or, when directed by ATC, turn left, climb to 2000' on R-352 within 20 miles. CAUTION: Restricted area 4.7 mi E of airport. City, Olympia; State, Wash.; Airport Name, Olympia; Elev., 205'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR-DME; Ident., OLM; Procedure No. TerVOR-17, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 2 July 55							
Shelton RNB Bayside Int. Rosedale Int.	OLM-VOR OLM-VOR OLM-VOR	Direct Direct Direct	2000 2000 2000	T-dn C-dn A-dn	300-1 700-1 800-2	300-1 700-1 800-2	200-1/2 700-1 1/2 800-2
Procedure turn W side of crs, 172° Outbnd, 352° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles. Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 900'. Crs and distance, breakoff point to app end Runway 35, 348°—0.8. OLM VOR on airport. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0 mile, climb to 2000' on R-345 within 10 miles; or, when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 2000' on R-165 within 10 miles. CAUTION: Restricted area 4.7 mi E of airport. City, Olympia; State, Wash.; Airport Name, Olympia; Elev., 205'; Fac. Class., L-BVOR; Ident., DME; Procedure No. TerVOR-35, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 2 July 55							
Sargo Int. La Jolla FM/Mt Dad Int Lemon Grove Int.	ILS OM (Final) SAN-VOR R-272 SAN-VOR	Direct 190°—5.0 Direct	700 1500 2600	T-dn# C-dn S-dn-9** A-dn	300-1 800-2 600-1 800-2	300-1 800-2 600-1 800-2	200-1/2 800-2 600-1 800-2
Radar transitions and vectoring using Miramar Radar authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns. Procedure turn S side crs, 272° Outbnd, 092° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles. Minimum altitude until abeam ILS OM**, 700'; over VOR, 600'. CAUTION: 281' trees and terrain between ILS OM and MM. Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end Runway 9, 092°—1.4 mi. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished at SAN-VOR, make immediate left climbing turn to 2500' on SAN-VOR R-318 to Mt Dad Int or, when directed by ATC, make right climbing turn to 2000' on SAN-VOR R-135 within 10 miles. CAUTION: Buildings and terrain 472' MSL 0.5 mi East of airport. *600-1 required for takeoff on Runway 9. **On La Jolla transition recommended that aircraft cross final approach radial on 190° heading, then execute approximately 270° clockwise turn to Inbnd crs of 092°. **If ADF or FM receiver not used, landing ceiling minimums of 1000' are applicable. City, San Diego; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Lindbergh; Elev., 15'; Fac. Class., L-VOR; Ident., SAN; Procedure No. TerVOR-9, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 12 Aug. 61							

5. The very high frequency omnirange-distance measuring equipment (VOR/DME) procedures prescribed in § 609.300 are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., BVOR-DME-MCN; Procedure No. VOR-DME-31, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 30 Mar. 58; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 29 Mar. 58

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., BVOR-DME-MCN; Procedure No. VOR-DME-Apt (R-139), Amdt. Orig.

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., BVOR-DME-MCN; Procedure No. VOR-DME-Apt (R-204), Amdt. Orig.

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., BVOR-DME-MCN; Procedure No. VOR-DME-Apt (R-271), Amdt. Orig.

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 30 SEPTEMBER 1961.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., BVOR-DME-MCN; Procedure No. VOR-DME-Apt (R-329), Amdt. 1; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 28 Apr. 56

6. The instrument landing system procedures prescribed in § 609.400 are amended to read in part:

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Eagle FM.....	NW crs ILS (Final).....	Direct.....	3900	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
Boise LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	4000	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-½
				S-dn-10L.....	200-½	200-½	200-½
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Procedure turn W side NW crs, 277° Outbnd, 097° Inbnd, 4100' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude at G.S. Int inbnd, 3900'.

Altitude of G.S. and distance to appr end of runway at OM 3900'-3.8, at MM 3055'-10.6.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 mi after passing LOM, turn right, climb to 4000' on NW crs BX-LFR, 301° Outbnd, 121° Inbnd, within 10 miles, or when directed by ATC, turn right climb to 4100' on NW crs ILS within 10 mi.

City, Boise; State, Idaho; Airport Name, Boise Air Terminal; Elev., 2858'; Fac. Class. and Ident., ILS-IBOI; Procedure No. ILS-10L, Comb ILS-ADF, Amdt. 11; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 10; Dated, 7 May 58

Macon VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1600	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
Powersville Int.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	1600	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-½
Robins Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1600	S-dn-5*.....	300-¾	300-¾	300-¾
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar terminal area transition altitudes: 300-100° within 25 miles, 1900'; 100-180° within 25 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10 miles, 1600'; 180-300° within 10-15 miles, 1700'; 180-300° within 15-25 miles, 2700'. All bearings and distances are from radar site on Robins Air Force Base with sector azimuths progressing clockwise.

Procedure turn S side SW crs, 227° Outbnd, 047° Inbnd, 1600' within 10 miles. Beyond 10 miles NA.

Minimum altitude at G.S. interception inbnd, 1600'.

Altitude of G.S. and distance to approach end of runway at OM 1490'-3.8, at MM 540'-0.5.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 1800' on NE crs ILS within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, turn left, climbing to 1600' direct to LOM.

CAUTION: 848' tower 5.5 miles NE of airport on missed approach crs.

Other changes: Deletes transition Macon LFR.

\*500-¾ required when glide slope not utilized.

City, Macon; State, Ga.; Airport Name, Macon (Cochran); Elev., 354'; Fac. Class. and Ident., ILS-IMCN; Procedure No. ILS-5, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 21 May 60

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Woodland FM	SVY RBn	Direct	3200	T-dn**	300-1	300-1	200-½
La Center FM or Int.	SVY RBn	Direct	3200	C-dn	700-1	700-1	700-1½
PO-LFR	SVY RBn	Direct	3200	S-dn-10#	200-½	200-½	200-½
Willamette FM	SVY RBn	Direct	3200	A-dn	700-2	700-2	700-2
UBG VOR	SVY RBn	Direct	3200				
PDX VOR	SVY RBn	Direct	3200				
Seapoose Int.	SVY RBn (Final)	Direct	3000				
St. Helens Int.	SVY RBn	Direct	3200				
North Plains Int.	SVY RBn	Direct	3200				

Radar transitions and vectoring using Portland Radar authorized in accordance with approved Radar patterns. Procedure turn S side of crs, 278° Outbnd, 098° Inbnd, 3200' within 10 mi of SVY-RBN. NA beyond 10 mi. Minimum altitude at G.S. int inbnd, 3000'. Altitude of G.S. and distance to approach end of runway at SVY RBn, 3000'-9.4 mi; at OM, 1357'-3.9 mi; at MM, 280'-0.6 mi. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 2100' on SE crs. to Gresham Int. or, when directed by ATC, proceed direct to POLFR or PDX-VOR, climbing to 3000'.

NOTE: Narrow localizer course—4°. \*200-½ authorized Runways 10R/L and 28R/L only. 700-2 required on Runway 20. \*500-¾ required when glide slope not used. %CAUTION: 600' terrain 1.8 mi SE of airport. %Runway Visual Range 2600' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 10R in lieu of 200-½ when 200-½ authorized; provided high intensity runway lights are operational. #Runway Visual Range (RVR) 2600' also authorized for landing on Runway 10R; provided that all components of the ILS, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser discharge flashers, middle compass locator, Sauvie Island RBn, and all related airborne equipment are in satisfactory operating condition. Descent below 223' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.

City, Portland; State, Oreg.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 23'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-PDX; Procedure No. ILS-10, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 9; Dated, 3 June 61

San Jose VOR	LOM	Direct	1700	T-dn#	300-1	300-1	200-½
SFO VOR	LOM	Direct	2200	C-dn	500-1	600-1	600-1½
Fremont FM/HW	LOM (Final)	Direct	1700	S-dn 28R%	200-½	200-½	200-½
OAK VOR	LOM	Direct	2000	A-dn	600-2	600-2	600-2
Woodside VOR	LOM	Direct	3400	S-dn 28L	400-1	400-1	400-1

Radar transitions and vectoring using San Francisco Radar authorized in accordance with approved Radar patterns. No procedure turn authorized. All necessary maneuvering and descent shall be accomplished in accordance with and within the confines of the SFO LOM holding pattern. (One min left turns, 2000' min alt. Final approach crs, 101° Outbnd, 281° Inbnd).

Minimum altitude at glide slope int inbnd, 1700'. Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM 1720'-5.7; at MM—240'-0.6. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 3000' on SFO VOR R-287 or on 287° crs from LMM within 15 mi.

CAUTION: Circling minimums do not provide standard clearance over high terrain W and SW of airport. Other changes: Deletes transition from OK LFR. %Runway Visual Range 2600' also authorized for landing on Runway 28R; provided that all components of the ILS, hi-intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser-discharge flashers, middle compass locator, outer compass locator and all related airborne equipment are operating satisfactorily. Descent below the authorized landing minimum altitude of 211' shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.

\*Runway Visual Range 2600', also authorized for takeoff on Runway 28R in lieu of 200-½, when 200-½ authorized, providing high intensity runway lights are operational. City, San Francisco; State, Calif.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 11'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-SFO; Procedure No. ILS-28R-L, Amdt. 15; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 14 (ILS portion of Comb. ILS-ADF); Dated, 15 Oct. 60

7. The radar procedures prescribed in § 609.500 are amended to read in part:

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If a radar instrument approach is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitude(s) shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below. Positive identification must be established with the radar controller. From initial contact with radar to final authorized landing minimums, the instructions of the radar controller are mandatory except when (A) visual contact is established on final approach at or before descent to the authorized landing minimums, or (B) at pilot's discretion if it appears desirable to discontinue the approach, except when the radar controller may direct otherwise prior to final approach, a missed approach shall be executed as provided below when (A) communication on final approach is lost for more than 5 seconds during a precision approach, or for more than 30 seconds during a surveillance approach; (B) directed by radar controller; (C) visual contact is not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums; or (D) if landing is not accomplished.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
330	045	Within:	2400		Surveillance approach		
330	045	20 mi	*1800	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-½
295	045	10 mi	2000	C-dn#	500-1	500-1	500-1½
295	330	20 mi	2000	C-dn-4, 22	600-1	600-1	600-1½
295	330	10 mi	1800	S-dn#	500-1	500-1	500-1
045	295	20 mi	*1800	A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2
					Precision Approach		
				S-dn-9	200-½	200-½	200-½
				A-dn-9	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar terminal area transition altitudes. All bearings are from the radar site with sector azimuth progressing clockwise. If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2500' or higher altitude when requested by ATC, proceed to Mt Holly Int or, when directed by ATC: (1) climb to 1800' and proceed to LOM; (2) climb to 1800' on Westchester VOR R-104 to Eschelon Int.

\*Radar control must provide 1000' clearance when within 3 miles or 500' clearance when between 3-5 miles of towers 1369' MSL 9 miles North and 1049' MSL 10 miles SE of airport. #Runways 9, 17, 27, 35. City, Philadelphia; State, Pa.; Airport Name, Philadelphia International; Elev., 14'; Fac. Class., Philadelphia; Ident., Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 30 Sept. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 19 Aug. 61

These procedures shall become effective on the dates specified therein.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on August 25, 1961.

G. S. MOORE,  
Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-8377; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:45 a.m.]

[Reg. Docket No. 875; Amdt. 237]

**PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES**

**Miscellaneous Amendments**

The amendments to standard instrument approach procedures contained herein are being adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety. The revised procedures supersede the existing procedures of the same classification now in effect for the airports specified therein. For the convenience of the users, the revised procedures specify the complete procedure and indicate the changes to the existing procedures.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interests of safety in air commerce, I find that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be contrary to the public interest and is therefore not required.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 609 is amended as follows:

1. The low or medium frequency range procedures prescribed in § 609.100(a) are amended to read in part:

LFR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 7 OCTOBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF AY LFR.

City, Atlantic City; State, N.J.; Airport Name, National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center; Elev., 70'; Fac. Class., SBMRLZ; Ident., AY; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 19 Sept. 58. (This confirms NOTAM released 19 September 1958)

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 7 OCTOBER 1961, OR UPON DECOMMISSIONING OF FACILITY.

City, Hobbs; State, N. Mex.; Airport Name, Lea County; Elev., 3,659'; Fac. Class., BMRLZ; Ident., HOB; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 6; Eff. Date, 4 June 60; Sup. Amdt. No. 5; Dated, 6 July 54

Goodsprings HW.....	LS-LFR.....	Direct.....	7000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/4
Kids Intersection.....	LS-LFR.....	Direct.....	5100	C-d.....	700-1	700-1	700-1 1/2
Las Vegas VOR.....	LS-LFR.....	Direct.....	5100	C-n.....	700-2	700-2	700-2
Boulder City Int.....	LS-LFR.....	Direct.....	6000	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Charleston Int.....	LS-LFR.....	Direct.....	5100				

Procedure turn E side NE crs, 028° Outbnd, 208° Inbnd, 5100' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over LS-LFR on final approach crs, 4600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 193°—9.4 ml.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 9.4 miles after passing the LS-LFR, turn right, climb to 5100' on the SW crs within 15 ml of LS-LFR.

All turns South of crs.

CAUTION: 4054' terrain 4 miles SE of LFR.

City, Las Vegas; State, Nev.; Airport Name, McCurran Field; Elev., 2171'; Fac. Class., SBMRAZ; Ident., LS; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 9; Dated, 16 Sept. 61

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 7 OCTOBER 1961, OR UPON THE DECOMMISSIONING OF THE OAKLAND LFR.

City, Oakland; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Met Oakland International; Elev., 5'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., OK; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 7 Jan. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 9 May 59

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/4
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-2.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side SW crs, 218° Outbnd, 038° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles. (Nonstandard to avoid obstruction.)

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 018°—1.7 ml.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 1.7 miles, climb to 1500' on N crs Richmond LFR within 10 miles.

Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM to RIC-LFR (Final).

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., SBRAZ; Ident., RC; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 6 Aug. 55

2. The automatic direction finding procedures prescribed in § 609.100(b) are amended to read in part:

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.  
 If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1 1/2	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-18.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn West side of final approach crs, 360° Outbnd, 180° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1400'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 180°-4.4 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.4 miles, make a climbing left turn, proceed direct to APN "H" at 2000'.

CAUTION: No control area from August 20 to July 1. Pilots using this facility shall, as soon as practicable, advise Alpena Unicom of their position, altitude, ETA, and intentions and thereafter determine that adequate separation exists from other reported users of this facility. Maintain 1000' above previously reported traffic until advised that aircraft making approach has landed. Keep Unicom advised at all times of changes in altitude and position in order that other aircraft may also receive this information.  
 NOTES: (1) This procedure is effective from 1200Z-2200Z only; (2) Runway lights on N-S runway only. Prior coordination necessary for runway lights; (3) Not authorized for all carrier use.

City, Alpena; State, Mich.; Airport Name, Phelps-Collins; Elev., 689'; Fac. Class., MH; Ident., APN; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 5 Sept. 61

Cascade Int.....	BML RBn.....	Direct.....	6700	T-d.....	2300-2	2300-2	2300-2
				C-d.....	2300-2	2300-2	2300-2
				A-d.....	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn E side of crs, 351° Outbnd, 171° Inbnd, 5000' within 10 miles. (Nonstandard to avoid high terrain to the W.)  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 3500'.  
 Facility on airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, immediately make a right turn, climb to 5000' on crs of 351° within 10 miles of Berlin "H" facility.  
 SHUTTLE: From 6700' to 5000' on crs of 351° from facility within 10 miles, all turns to the E.  
 NOTE: IFR climb out procedure: Climb N of facility, shuttle to 6700' on crs of 351° from facility within 10 miles, all turns to the E. Facility must be monitored aurally during this procedure.

Air CARRIER NOTE: Sliding scale, reduction in landing minimum due to local conditions, and reduction in take-off minimums not authorized.

City, Berlin; State, N.H.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 1158'; Fac. Class., HW; Ident., BML; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 28 Sept. 61

Wolcottsville FM.....	BUF RBn (Final).....	Direct.....	1300	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn North side of crs, 050° Outbnd, 230° Inbnd, 1800' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1300'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 214°-0.8 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.8 mile, climb to 2000' on crs of 230°, turn left and return to BUF MHW. Hold BUF MHW, right turns, one-minute, 230° Inbnd.  
 CAUTION: 1349' TV tower 5 miles WNW of airport.

City, Buffalo; State, N.Y.; Airport Name, Greater Buffalo International; Elev., 711'; Fac. Class., MHW; Ident., BUF; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 12 Aug. 61

				T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-5.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn South side of crs, 230° Outbnd, 050° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 miles of Cheektowaga FM.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1500'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 055°-2.3 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 miles after passing Cheektowaga FM, proceed direct to BUF MHW at 2000'. Hold BUF MHW, right turns, one minute, 230° Inbnd.

Change: Deletes transition from Angola FM.  
 City, Buffalo; State, N.Y.; Airport Name, Greater Buffalo International; Elev., 711'; Fac. Class., MHW; Ident., BUF; Procedure No. 3, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 12 Aug. 61

PIA VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Pekin Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Mora Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	S-dn-30.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
Mossville Int*.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Bradley Int**.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400				

Procedure turn East side of crs, 123° Outbnd, 303° Inbnd, 2400' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 303°-5.3 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 5.3 miles, climb to 2400' on the 303° crs of PI LOM within 20 miles.

\*Mossville Int: Int PIA-VOR R-048 and BDF-VOR R-176.  
 \*\*Bradley Int: Int PIA-VOR R-076 and BDF-VOR R-176.

City, Peoria; State, Ill.; Airport Name, Greater Peoria; Elev., 659'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., PI; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 5 Nov. 60

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Flat Rock VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Richmond LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Manakin RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000	S-dn-6.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn South side of crs, 243° Outbnd, 063° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1300'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 063°—3.8 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 miles after passing LOM, climb to 1500' on crs 063° within 10 miles of LOM or, when directed by ATC, make a left climbing turn to 1500' on N crs Richmond LFR within 10 miles.  
 Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM.

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., RI; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 9; Dated, 27 May 61

SAT-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
SAT-RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1 1/2
Wetmore Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	S-dn-3.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
Losoya Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
Collins Int.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	2000				

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:  
 045° to 150° 0-25 mi, 2000'.  
 150° to 230° 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi 2000'.  
 230° to 045° 0-15 mi, 2500'.  
 230° to 045° 15-20 mi, 3000'.  
 Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.  
 Procedure turn East side of crs, 211° Outbnd, 031° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2000'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 031°—3.8 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 mi of LOM, turn left, proceed direct to SAT RBn, climb to 2500' on 354° crs within 20 miles of SAT RBn or, when directed by ATC, climb to 2500' on crs of 031° within 20 miles of SAT LOM.  
 \*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., SA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 18; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 17; Dated, 17 June 61

SAT VOR.....	SAT RBn.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Ocholo Creek FM.....	SAT RBn.....	Direct.....	1900	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1 1/2
				S-dn-17.....	400-1	400-1	*NA
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	*800-2

Radar Terminal Area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:  
 045° to 150° 0-25 mi—2000'.  
 150° to 230° 0-10 mi—2200', 10-25 mi 2000'.  
 230° to 045° 0-15 mi—2500'.  
 230° to 045° 15-20 mi—3000'.  
 Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.  
 Procedure turn W side of crs, 355° Outbnd, 175° Inbnd, 2500' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1700'. (If passage of SAT-VOR on final approach course is not determined, minimum altitude over SAT RBn is 1900' and straight-in minima NA.)  
 Crs and distance, SAT RBn to airport, 175°—2.3 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 mi, climb to 3000' on 175° bearing from SAT RBn within 20 mi.  
 \*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., BHZ; Ident., SAT; Procedure No. 2, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 13 May 61

SAT-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
SAT RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1 1/2
				S-dn-12.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:  
 045° to 150° 0-25 mi, 2000'.  
 150° to 230° 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi, 2000'.  
 230° to 045° 0-15 mi, 2500'.  
 230° to 045° 15-20 mi, 3000'.  
 Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.  
 Procedure turn West side of NW crs, 303° Outbnd, 123° Inbnd, 3000' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.  
 Minimum altitude over LOM on final approach crs, 2500'.  
 Crs and distance, facility to airport, 123°—5.9 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished turn right, intercept and climb to 3000' on 174° brng from SAT RBn within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, turn right, climb to 3000' on SAT VOR R-158 within 20 miles.  
 \*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., AN; Procedure No. 3, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 17 June 61

3. The very high frequency omnirange (VOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.100(c) are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles. If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-d-----	300-1	300-1	NA
				C-d-----	500-1	500-1	NA
				A-d-----	NA	NA	NA

Procedure turn S side of crs, 240° Outbnd, 060° Inbnd, 1800' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1500'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 060°—4.3 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.3 miles, make a climbing left turn to 1500' and return to VOR.

NOTE: No tower Unicom available.

CAUTION: 500' terrain 2.5 miles past airport on 060°.

City, Bedminster; State, N.J.; Airport Name, Somerset; Elev., 105'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., SBJ; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61

Antwerp Int.....	DFI VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	T-d-----	300-1	300-1	
				C-d-----	500-1	500-1	
				A-dn*-----	NA	NA	

Procedure turn S side of final approach crs, 253° Outbnd, 073° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2200'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 073°—6.4 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 6.4 miles, make climbing right turn to 2200', intercept DFI-VOR R-101 within 20 miles.

\*Nearest WX at FWA.

City, Defiance; State, Ohio; Airport Name, Bryan-Defiance Memorial; Elev., 707'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., DFI; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig.; Dated, 2 Sept. 61

Nashville LFR.....	BNA-VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	T-d-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
				C-d-----	400-1	500-1	500-1½
				S-dn-31-----	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn-----	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn N side of crs, 131° Outbnd, 311° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1600'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 311°—4.4 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.4 miles, climb to 3000' on R-335 within 20 miles.

CAUTION: High tension line 138' above field elevation between the VOR station and the airport.

AIR CARRIER NOTE: Takeoff with less than 200-½ NA on Runway 15.

City, Nashville; State, Tenn.; Airport Name, Berry Field; Elev., 605'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., BNA; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 7; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 6; Dated, 23 Nov. 57

SAT RBN.....	SAT-VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	T-d-----	300-1	300-1	200-1½
Cibola Creek FM.....	SAT-VOR (Final).....	Direct.....	1900	C-d-----	400-1	500-1	*500-1½
				S-dn-17*-----	400-1	400-1	NA
				A-dn-----	800-2	800-2	*800-2

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:

045° to 150°, 0-25 mi, 2000'.

150° to 230°, 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi 2000'.

230° to 045°, 0-15 mi, 2500'.

230° to 045°, 15-20 mi, 3000'.

Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.

Procedure turn W side of crs, 355 Outbnd, 175 Inbnd, 2500' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.

Minimum altitude over Cibola Creek FM on final approach crs, 2000'; over SAT-VOR, 1900'; over SAT RBN, 1500'. (Descent below 1500' NA if position over SAT RBN not determined.)

Crs and distance, SAT-VOR to airport, 175°—6.3 mi; SAT-RBN to airport, 175°—2.3 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 6.3 mi, turn left, climb to 3000' on R-158 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, turn left and climb via SAT ILS NE crs to 2500' within 20 mi, or climb via R-174 to 2500' within 20 mi.

\*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., SAT; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 13 May 61

4. The terminal very high frequency omnirange (TerVOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.200 are amended to read in part:

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 7 OCTOBER 1961.

City, Olympia; State, Wash.; Airport Name, Olympia; Elev., 205'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., OLM; Procedure No. TerVOR-13, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 2 July 55

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Flat Rock VOR.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Manakin RBn.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	C-dn*.....	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Hopewell VOR.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	1500	S-dn-6*.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn South side of crs, 236° Outbnd, 056° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 mi of RIC VOR.

Minimum altitude until over Stack Int# on final approach crs, 900'.

Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of runway, 063°—0.9 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile of RIC VOR, climb to 1500' on R-056 of RIC VOR within 10 miles or, when directed by ATC, make left climbing turn to 1500' on the N crs of RC-LFR within 10 miles.

Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM.

\*If Stack Int not received, maintain 900' over RIC-VOR (minimums of 700-1 will apply).

#Int R-236 RIC-VOR and NW crs RC-LFR.

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., RIC; Procedure No. TerVOR-6, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 5 Aug. 61

Flat Rock VOR.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Biltmore Int*.....	RIC VOR (Final).....	Direct.....	**900	C-dn.....	700-1	700-1	700-1 1/2
Manakin RBn.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	S-dn-15.....	700-1	700-1	700-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn North side of crs, 347° Outbnd, 167° Inbnd, 1400' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 900'.

Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of Runway, 154°—0.6 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile, climb to 2000' on R-158 RIC-VOR within 10 miles.

Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM.

\*Biltmore Int: Int R-085 Flat Rock VOR and R-347 Richmond VOR.

\*\*Do not descend below 1400' until after passing Biltmore Int inbnd.

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., RIC; Procedure No. TerVOR-15, Amdt. 6; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 5; Dated, 5 Aug. 61

Flat Rock VOR.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Hopewell VOR.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	1500	C-dn.....	600-1	600-1	600-1 1/2
Manakin RBn.....	RIC VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	S-dn-33.....	600-1	600-1	600-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn North side of crs, 138° Outbnd, 318° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 mi.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 800'.

Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of runway, 334°—0.6 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 0.0 mile of RIC VOR, make a right climbing turn to 1500' on R-360 of RIC VOR or, when directed by ATC, make a right climbing turn to 1500' on N crs of RC-LFR within 10 miles.

Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM.

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., RIC; Procedure No. TerVOR-33, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 1 July 61

5. The instrument landing system procedures prescribed in § 609.400 are amended to read in part:

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be accordance with the following instrument approach procedure unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches, shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Buffalo VOR.....	SW crs ILS.....	Direct.....	2000	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-5.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side SW crs, 232° Outbnd, 052° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 mi of Cheektowaga FM.

No glide slope or markers; 1500' over Cheektowaga FM; 2.3 mi from Cheektowaga FM to Runway 5.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.3 mi after passing Cheektowaga FM, climb to 2000' on NE crs ILS to BU LOM. Hold BU LOM right turns one minute 232° Inbnd.

Other changes: Deletes transitions from Buffalo MHW and Angola FM.

City, Buffalo; State, N.Y.; Airport Name, Greater Buffalo International; Elev., 711'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-BUF; Procedure No. ILS-5, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 7 Oct 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 29 July 61

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition		Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	Ceiling and visibility minimums		
From—	To—				65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
GRB VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
Sherwood Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Stadium Int*.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2300	S-dn-6.....	200-½	200-½	200-½
Int OSH R-045 and GRB R-164.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Int OSH R-045 and GRB R-130.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	3000				
Int GRB R-204 and SW crs ILS.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200				

Procedure turn South side of crs, 239° Outbnd, 059° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 2200'.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 2138'—5.0 mi; at MM, 882'—0.6 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished make left climbing turn to 2000', proceed direct to LOM or, when directed by ATC, (1) Make left climbing turn to 2100', proceed direct to GRB-VOR or (2) Climb to 2300' on NE crs GRB ILS within 20 miles.  
 CAUTION: 2049' MSL tower 7 mi SE of airport. 1722' MSL tower 10 miles N of airport.  
 NOTE: Due to 2049' MSL tower 7 mi. SE of airport, aircraft departing on Runway 18 which are SE bound climb to 2500' on runway heading before proceeding on course.  
 Aircraft departing Runway 12 which are SE bound, turn left after take-off, climb to above 2500' on a 075° magnetic bearing from the GR LOM before proceeding on course.  
 \*Stadium Int: Int GRB-VOR R-115 and NE crs. of Green Bay ILS.

City, Green Bay; State, Wis.; Airport Name, Austin-Straubel; Elev., 694'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-GRB; Procedure No. ILS-6, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 23 Sept. 61

MP-LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
MSP-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500	O-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1½
FGT-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	S-dn-29L.....	300-1	300-1	300-1
Prior Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2
St. Paul Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500				
Radar terminal area transitions.....	Radar Site.....	Within 20 mi.....	2500				

Procedure turn E side SE crs, 115° Outbnd, 295° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope int Inbnd, 2200'.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM—2084'—4.0 mi; at MM—1038'—0.5 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2500' on NW crs ILS to Int R-221 MSP-VOR and NW ILS crs or, when directed by ATC, (1) Make left climbing turn, climb to 2500' on crs of 241° within 22 miles, (2) Make left climbing turn, climb to 2200' and return to LOM.  
 CAUTION: Tower 1223' MSL 6 mi SE of Outer Marker (LOM-MS).

City, Minneapolis; State, Minn.; Airport Name, Minneapolis-St. Paul International (Wold Chamberlain Field); Elev., 840'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-MSP; Procedure No. ILS-29L, Amdt. 16; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 15; Dated, 23 Sept. 61

PIA VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
Pekin Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Mora Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	S-dn-30.....	200-½	200-½	200-½
Mossville Int*.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400	A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Bradley Int**.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2400				

Procedure turn East side of SE crs, 123° Outbnd, 303° Inbnd, 2400' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope interception Inbnd, 2400'.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to appr. end of Runway 30 at LOM; 2332'—5.3 mi; at LMM, 883'—0.57 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2400' on the NW crs of PIA ILS within 20 mi.  
 \*Mossville Int: Int PIA-VOR R-048 and BDF-VOR R-176.  
 \*\*Bradley Int: Int PIA-VOR R-076 and BDF-VOR R-176.

City, Peoria; State, Ill.; Airport Name, Greater Peoria; Elev., 659'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-PIA; Procedure No. ILS-30, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig. Dated, 5 Nov. 60

Flat Rock VOR via R-120.....	Bellwood Int.....	Direct.....	1700	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
Flat Rock VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Richmond LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500	S-dn-6.....	*200-½	*200-½	*200-½
Int N crs Richmond LFR and SW crs ILS.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500	A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Manakin Rbn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2000				
Chester FM.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	1500				

\*400-½ required with glide slope inoperative.  
 After interception of localizer crs inbnd, descent on glide slope to cross outer marker at 1370' is authorized.  
 Procedure turn South side of crs, 243° Outbnd, 063° Inbnd, 1500' within 10 mi.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope int Inbnd, 1500'.  
 Altitude of G.S. and distance to appr end of runway at OM 1370'—3.8 mi.; at MM 370'—0.6 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 miles after passing LOM, climb to 1500' on course 063° within 10 miles of LOM or, when directed by ATC, make a left climbing turn to 1500' on N crs Richmond LFR within 10 miles.  
 Change: Deletes transition from Chester FM.

City, Richmond; State, Va.; Airport Name, Byrd Field; Elev., 167'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-RIC; Procedure No. ILS-6, Amdt. 10; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 9 (ILS portion of Comb. ILS-ADF); Dated, 26 Aug 61

RST VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2600	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-½
ODI VOR.....	Bell Int*.....	Direct.....	2600	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	500-1½
Bell Int*.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	2600	S-dn-31.....	200-½	200-½	200-½
Byron Int**.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2600	A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Kasson Int***.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2600				
Granger Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2600				
Preston Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2600				

Procedure turn N side of crs, 127° Outbnd, 307° Inbnd, 2600' within 10 miles.  
 Minimum altitude at G.S. int Inbnd, 2600'.  
 Altitude of G.S. and distance to appr end of runway at LOM, 2590'—4.3 mi.; at LMM, 1502'—0.5 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2500' on NW crs. of ILS within 20 mi. or when directed by ATC, (1) make left climbing turn to 3000', proceed direct to RST VOR.  
 \*Bell Int: RST-VOR R-076 and SE crs ILS.  
 \*\*Byron Int: RST-VOR R-351 and NW crs ILS.  
 \*\*\*Kasson Int: RST-VOR R-329 and NW crs ILS.

City, Rochester; State, Minn.; Airport Name, Rochester Municipal; Elev., 1310'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-RST; Procedure No. ILS-31, Amdt. 1; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. Orig; Dated, 2 Sept. 61

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
San Antonio VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
San Antonio RBn.....	ILS SW crs.....	174-3.3.....	2200	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1/2
Wetmore Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	S-dn-3#.....	200-1/2	200-1/2	200-1/2
San Antonio RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200	A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2
Losoya Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2200				
Collings Int.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	2100				

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:

- 045° to 150°, 0-25 mi, 2000'.
- 150° to 230°, 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi 2000'.
- 230° to 045°, 0-15 mi, 2500'.
- 230° to 045°, 15-20 mi, 3000'.

Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.

Procedure turn East side of SW crs, 211° Outbnd, 031° Inbnd, 2200' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.

Minimum altitude at G.S. Int Inbnd, 2100'.

Altitude of G.S. and distance to approach end of runway at OM 2050'—3.8 mi, at MM 1000'—0.6 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished turn left, proceed direct to SAT VOR climbing to 2500' on R-353 within 20 miles of SAT VOR or, when directed by ATC, turn right and climb to 3000' on R-158 within 20 miles of SAT VOR, or climb to 2500' on NE crs of SAT ILS within 20 miles of SA LOM.

\*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

#400-1/2 required when glide slope not utilized.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-SAT; Procedure No. ILS-3, Amdt. 18; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 17; Dated, 17 June 61

SAT-VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
SAT RBn.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2500	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1/2
				S-dn-12.....	200-1/2	200-1/2	200-1/2
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:

- 045° to 150°, 0-25 mi, 2000'.
- 150° to 230°, 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi 2000'.
- 230° to 045°, 0-15 mi, 2500'.
- 230° to 045°, 15-20 mi, 3000'.

Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.

Procedure turn West side of NW crs, 303° Outbnd, 123° Inbnd, 3000' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.

Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at LOM, 2600'—5.9 mi; at LMM, 1028'—0.5 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished turn right, climb to 3000' on SAT-VOR R-158 within 20 miles.

\*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-ANT; Procedure No. ILS-12, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 17 June 61

San Antonio VOR via R-143.....	Wetmore Int.....	Direct.....	2400	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
San Antonio RBn via crs 084.....	Wetmore Int.....	Direct.....	2400	C-dn.....	400-1	500-1	*500-1/2
Bracken Int.....	Wetmore Int (Final).....	Direct.....	1800	S-dn-21.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar terminal area maneuvering altitudes measured clockwise around radar antenna site:

- 045° to 150°, 0-25 mi, 2000'.
- 150° to 230°, 0-10 mi, 2200', 10-25 mi, 2000'.
- 230° to 045°, 0-15 mi, 2500'.
- 230° to 045°, 15-20 mi, 3000'.

Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.

Procedure turn W side NE crs, 031° Outbnd, 211° Inbnd, 2400' within 10 mi of Wetmore Int. Beyond 10 mi NA.

Minimum altitude over Wetmore Int 1800'.

No glide slope, no outer marker, distance Wetmore Int to runway 21, 3.1 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.1 mi after passing Wetmore Int, turn left, climb to 3000' via R-158 within 20 mi or, when directed by ATC, turn right and climb to 2500' via R-353 within 20 mi.

\*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-SAT; Procedure No. ILS-21, Amdt. 11; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 10; Dated, 17 June 61

TOP-VOR.....	Powerhouse Int.....	Direct.....	2600	T-dn*.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
TOP-LOM.....	Powerhouse Int.....	Direct.....	2600	C-dn.....	500-1	600-1	600-1/2
Richland Int.....	Powerhouse Int.....	Direct.....	1700	S-dn-31.....	500-1	500-1	500-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn East side of crs, 125° Outbnd, 305° Inbnd, 2600' within 10 mi.

No glide slope. No outer marker. No middle marker.

Minimum altitude over Powerhouse Int on final approach crs, 1700'.

Crs and distance, Powerhouse Int to airport, 305°—2.9 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 2.9 miles of Powerhouse Int, climb to 2400' on NW crs ILS within 20 mi or, when directed by ATC, turn right, proceed direct to TOP-VOR, climbing to 2400' and hold on R-035, or turn right, climbing to 2400', proceed to TOP-VOR and hold on R-150.

NOTE: Procedure authorized only for aircraft equipped to simultaneously receive ILS and VOR.

Change: Deletes transition Clinton Int. to Richland Int.

\*No reduction in 2-engine or less T.O. minimums authorized with ILS or precision radar inoperative.

City, Topeka; State, Kans.; Airport Name, Phillip Billard Municipal; Elev., 880'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., ITOP; Procedure No. ILS-31, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 13 May 61

6. The radar procedures prescribed in § 609.500 are amended to read in part:

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If a radar instrument approach is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitude(s) shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below. Positive identification must be established with the radar controller. From initial contact with radar to final authorized landing minimums, the instructions of the radar controller are mandatory except when (A) visual contact is established on final approach at or before descent to the authorized landing minimums, or (B) at pilot's discretion if it appears desirable to discontinue the approach, except when the radar controller may direct otherwise prior to final approach, a missed approach shall be executed as provided below when (A) communication on final approach is lost for more than 5 seconds during a precision approach, or for more than 30 seconds during a surveillance approach; (B) directed by radar controller; (C) visual contact is not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums; or (D) if landing is not accomplished.

Radar terminal area maneuvering sectors and altitudes				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
064°	270°	Within 20 mi.	2500	Surveillance approach			
270°	025°	Within 15 mi.	3200				
025°	064°	Within 20 mi.	5000				
				T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-18	500-1	500-1	500-1
				S-dn-36	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—Runway 18: Climb to 2500' on S crs GRL LFR or Crs of 182 from GR LOM within 15 miles of airport; Runway 36: Climb to 3200' on N crs GRL LFR or Crs of 002 from GR LOM within 10 miles of airport.

Notes: All bearings and distances are from radar site on Greenville Airport, with sector azimuths progressing clockwise.

City, Greenville; State, S.C.; Airport Name, Greenville; Elev., 1047'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Greenville Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61

Radar terminal area maneuvering sectors and altitudes				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
000°	200°	Within 30 mi.	5000	Precision approach			
200°	360°	Within 30 mi.	4000				
				T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1/2
				S-dn-27R	200-1/2	200-1/2	200-1/2
				S-dn-27L	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	600-2	600-2	600-2
				Surveillance approaches			
				T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1/2
				C-dn#	500-1	600-1	600-1 1/2
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar Transitions and vectoring utilizing Oakland Radar authorized in accordance with approved Radar patterns and sector altitudes.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 2000' (right turn Rwy 9R/L) in a one-minute right turn holding pattern on R-300 OAK VOR (120° Inbnd, 300° Outbnd, all turns W side of crs.)

Note: MEA for approved routes may be substituted for above altitudes. After identification, aircraft may be vectored and descended in accordance with radar approach patterns.

\*300-1 required Runway 33.  
#Runways 27L-R, 9 L-R, 33.

City, Oakland; State, Calif.; Airport Name, Metropolitan Oakland International; Elev., 5'; Fac. Class. and Ident., Oakland Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 9 May 59

Radar terminal area maneuvering sectors and altitudes														Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From	To	Dist.	Alt.	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots										
															65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
045	160													Surveillance approach			
160	230	10	2200	15	2000	20	2000	25	2000								
230	045			15	2500	20	3000										
														T-dn	300-1	300-1	*200-1/2
														C-dn	400-1	500-1	*500-1 1/2
														S-dn	400-1	400-1	*400-1
														A-dn	800-2	800-2	*800-2

Bearings are from radar antenna site with sector azimuths progressing clockwise.

Radar control will provide 1000' vertical clearance within a 3-mile radius or 500' vertical clearance within a 3- to 5-mile (inclusive) radius of radio towers 2049' MSL 19 mi SE, 1241' MSL 5 mi SSE, 1190' MSL 10 mi SE, and 1107' MSL 3.5 mi SE of airport.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—(1) Runways 12, 17, and 21: Climb to 2500' via SAT R-158 within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 2500' on brng 174° from SAT RBN within 20 miles; (2) Runways 3, 30, and 35: Climb to 2500' on R-353 SAT-VOR within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 2500' on brng 355° from SAT RBN within 20 miles.

\*Runway 17-35 restricted to 2-engine aircraft and smaller.

City, San Antonio; State, Tex.; Airport Name, International; Elev., 808'; Fac. Class. and Ident., San Antonio Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 2; Eff. Date, 7 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 1; Dated, 13 May 61

These procedures shall become effective on the dates specified therein.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 1, 1961.

G. S. MOORE,  
Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

[Reg. Docket No. 878; Amdt. 238]

PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

Miscellaneous Amendments

The amendments to standard instrument approach procedures contained herein are being adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety. The revised procedures supersede the existing procedures of the same classification now in effect for the airports specified therein. For the convenience of the users, the revised procedures specify the complete procedure and indicate the changes to the existing procedures.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interests of safety in air commerce, I find that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be contrary to the public interest and is therefore not required.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 609 is amended as follows:

1. The automatic direction finding procedures prescribed in § 609.100(b) are amended to read in part:

ADF STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
HUT VOR	LOM	Direct	2900	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
HT-LFR	LOM	Direct	2900	C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Sterling Int.	LOM	Direct	3000	S-dn-13	500-1	500-1	500-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn W side of crs., 308° Outbnd, 128° Inbnd, 3000' within 10 miles of LOM.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 2300'.

Crs. and distance, facility to airport, 128°—3.8 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.8 miles of LOM proceed to HUT-VOR climbing to 3000' via 128° bearing LOM and 052° radial of HUT-VOR.

CAUTION: 2340' MSL TV tower located 3.5 mi E of airport. Aircraft taking off to N, S, NE, SE, climb to 3000' prior to proceeding toward TV tower.

City, Hutchinson; State, Kans.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 1542'; Fac. Class., LOM; Ident., HU; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61

2. The very high frequency omnirange (VOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.100(c) are amended to read in part:

VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.

If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
				T-dn*	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-27	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

PROCEDURE CANCELLED, EFFECTIVE 14 OCTOBER 1961, UPON PUBLICATION OF TerVOR APPROACH ON DCU VOR.

City, Decatur; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Pryor Field; Elev., 593'; Fac. Class., M-BVOR; Ident., HSV; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 3; Eff. Date, 16 Apr. 60; Sup. Amdt. No. 2; Dated, 27 Sept. 58

				T-dn*	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-27	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Radar terminal area transition altitude, 000° thru 360°, 1700' within 25 mi; 075° thru 245°, 1500' within 25 mi.

All bearings and distances are from radar antenna site with sector azimuths progressing clockwise. Radar control must provide 3 mi or 1000' vertical separation; or 3 to 5 mi and 500' vertical separation from following towers: 1349' MSL 10.3 mi NE, 1340' MSL 9.2 mi NE, and 975' MSL 10.2 mi NE.

Procedure turn N side of crs, 107° Outbnd, 287° Inbnd, 1500 within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 1000'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 287°—3.0 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.0 miles, climb to 1700 on R-287 within 15 mi, or when directed by ATC, turn left and climb to 1500 on R-236 within 15 mi.

AIR CARRIER NOTE: Take-off\* at less than 200-1/2 NA on Runway 14-32.

Other Change: Deletes transition from Memphis LFR.

City, Memphis; State, Tenn; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 291'; Fac. Class., BVORTAC; Ident., MEM; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 9; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 8; Dated, 7 Mar. 59

VRB RBn	VRB VOR	Direct	1200	T-dn	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn	400-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-11	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn S side of crs, 290° Outbnd, 110° Inbnd, 1200' within 10 miles.

Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, 700'.

Crs and distance, facility to airport, 110°—3.6 mi.

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 3.6 miles, make left turn and return to VRB VOR climbing to 1200'.

CAUTION: Warning area 7.6 miles East of airport.

City, Vero Beach; State, Fla.; Airport Name, Vero Beach; Elev., 24'; Fac. Class., BVOR; Ident., VRB; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. 4; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 3; Dated, 9 Sept. 61

3. The terminal very high frequency omnirange (TerVOR) procedures prescribed in § 609.200 are amended to read in part:

TERMINAL VOR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.  
 If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
HSV VOR.....	DCU VOR.....	Direct.....	2200	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	
MSL VOR.....	DCU VOR.....	Direct.....	2000	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	
				S-dn-18#.....	400-1	400-1	
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	

Procedure turn W side of crs, 349° Outbnd, 169° Inbnd, 2000' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi. NA.  
 Minimum altitude over facility on final approach crs, #1000'; over R-250 HSV VOR, 1200'.  
 Facility on airport; R-250 HSV VOR to airport, 3.8 mi.  
 Crs and distance, breakoff point to approach end of Runway 18, 178°—1.1 miles.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished, climb to 2000' on crs. 175° within 20 miles.  
 #If R-250 HSV VOR not received, descent below 1100' NA.

City, Decatur; State, Ala.; Airport Name, Pryor Field; Elev., 593'; Fac. Class., TVOR; Ident., DCU; Procedure No. TerVOR-18, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61

4. The instrument landing system procedures prescribed in § 609.400 are amended to read in part:

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.  
 If an instrument approach procedure of the above type is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument approach procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitudes shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below.

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
HUT VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2900	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
HT-LFR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	2900	C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
Sterling Int.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	3000	S-dn-13*.....	200-1/2	200-1/2	200-1/2
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Procedure turn W side NW crs., 308° Outbnd, 128° Inbnd, 3000' within 10 miles of LOM.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope interception inbnd, 2800'.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 2814', 3.8 mi; MM 1701', 0.6 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished proceed to HUT VOR climbing to 3000' via the SE crs of HUT ILS and 052° radial of HUT VOR.  
 CAUTION: 2340 MSL TV tower located 3.5 mi E of airport. Aircraft taking off to N, S, NE, SE, climb to 3000' prior to proceeding toward TV tower.  
 \*With glide slope inoperative 500-1 minimums apply.

City, Hutchinson; State, Kans.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 1542'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-HUT; Procedure No. ILS-13, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61

HUT VOR.....	Storage Int*.....	Direct.....	2800	T-dn.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
				C-dn.....	500-1	500-1	500-1 1/2
				S-dn-31.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	800-2	800-2	800-2

Procedure turn E side, 128° crs Outbnd, 308° Inbnd, 3000' within 10 NM of Storage Int.\*  
 Minimum altitude over Storage Int\* on final approach crs, 2300'.  
 Crs. and distance, Storage Int\* to airport, 308°—4.9 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished within 4.9 miles after passing Storage Int.\* climb on NW crs HUT ILS to 3000' and proceed to LOM, or when directed by ATC, proceed to HUT-VOR climbing to 3000' via the ILS crs and the 353° radial of HUT-VOR.  
 CAUTION: 2340 MSL TV tower located 3.5 mi E of airport. Aircraft taking off to N, S, NE, SE, climb to 3000' prior to proceeding toward TV tower.  
 \*Storage Int.: SE crs. HUT-ILS and 078° Radial HUT-VOR.

City, Hutchinson; State, Kans.; Airport Name, Municipal; Elev., 1542'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-HUT; Procedure No. ILS-31; Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61

Salt Lake City LFR.....	LMM.....	Direct.....	6000	T-dn#%.....	300-1	300-1	200-1/2
Salt Lake City VOR.....	LMM.....	Direct.....	6000	C-dn.....	500-1	600-1	600-1 1/2
Provo VOR.....	LOM.....	Direct.....	*10,000	S-dn-34L**.....	200-1/2	200-1/2	200-1/2
Riverton FM.....	LOM (Final).....	Direct.....	6000	S-dn-34R.....	400-1	400-1	400-1
				A-dn.....	600-2	600-2	600-2

Radar transitions and vectoring utilizing Salt Lake City radar are authorized in accordance with approved radar patterns.  
 Procedure turn East side of crs, 158° Outbnd, 338° Inbnd, 6000' within 10 miles of LMM. Beyond 10 miles NA.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at Riverton FM, 9340'—14.9 mi; at #LOM, 6028'—5.5 mi; at LMM, 4457'—0.6 mi.  
 Crs and distance, LOM to Runway 34R, 343°—5.4 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished make a climbing left turn, climb to 9000' on R-248 SLC-VOR or W crs SC-LFR within 20 miles or, when directed by ATC, climb to 10,000' in a right-hand one-minute holding pattern on R-329 or N crs SC-LFR within 12 miles.  
 NOTES: (1) Aircraft executing missed approach shall not climb above 6500' until past SLC-VOR or SC-LFR; (2) Narrow localizer course 4 degrees.  
 CAUTION: Terrain 11,253' m.s.l. approximately 8 mi E of localizer crs at Riverton FM.  
 #00-2 required for takeoff Runway 7. Takeoff of aircraft of more than 65 knots NA on Runway 7/25.  
 \*Descent below 6000' NA unless established on glide slope at LOM.  
 \*\*Start descent at glide slope int. Glide slope must be operative for this transition.  
 \*\*Runway visual range 2600' authorized for landing on Runway 34L; provided that all components of the ILS, high intensity runway lights, approach lights, condenser discharge flashers, middle and outer compass locators, and all related airborne equipment are in satisfactory operating condition. Descent below 4426' MSL shall not be made unless visual contact with the approach lights has been established or the aircraft is clear of clouds.  
 %Runway visual range 2600' also authorized for takeoff on Runway 34L in lieu of 200-1/2 authorized, providing high-intensity runway lights are operational.

City, Salt Lake City; State, Utah; Airport Name, Salt Lake City No. 1; Elev., 4226'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-SLC; Procedure No. ILS-34L, Amdt. 18; Eff. Date 14 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 17; Dated, 26 Aug. 61

ILS STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE—Continued

Transition				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From—	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
Swamp Int* Wilmington VOR	LOM LOM	Direct Direct	**1400 1400	T-dn C-dn S-dn-34 A-dn	300-1 500-1 200-1/2 600-2	300-1 500-1 200-1/2 600-2	200-1/2 500-1/2 200-1/2 600-2

Procedure turn E side of S crs, 163° Outbnd, 343° Inbnd, 1400' within 10 mi. Beyond 10 mi NA.  
 Minimum altitude at glide slope interception inbnd, 1400'.  
 Altitude of glide slope and distance to approach end of runway at OM, 1405'—4.7 mi; at MM, 231'—0.6 mi.  
 If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished climb to 1300' on N crs ILS within 20 mi.  
 Other change: Deletes transition from Wilmington RBN.  
 \*Swamp Int: Int R-237 ILM-VOR and 125° brng to CLB RBN.  
 \*\*400-3/4 required when glide slope not utilized.

City, Wilmington; State, N.C.; Airport Name, New Hanover County; Elev., 31'; Fac. Class., ILS; Ident., I-ILM; Procedure No. ILS-34, Amdt. 5; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61; Sup. Amdt. No. 4; Dated, 26 Nov. 60

5. The radar procedures prescribed in § 609.500 are amended to read in part:

RADAR STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE

Bearings, headings, courses and radials are magnetic. Elevations and altitudes are in feet, MSL. Ceilings are in feet above airport elevation. Distances are in nautical miles unless otherwise indicated, except visibilities which are in statute miles.  
 If a radar instrument approach is conducted at the below named airport, it shall be in accordance with the following instrument procedure, unless an approach is conducted in accordance with a different procedure for such airport authorized by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Initial approaches shall be made over specified routes. Minimum altitude(s) shall correspond with those established for en route operation in the particular area or as set forth below. Positive identification must be established with the radar controller. From initial contact with radar to final authorized landing minimums, the instructions of the radar controller are mandatory except when (A) visual contact is established on final approach at or before descent to the authorized landing minimums, or (B) at pilot's discretion if it appears desirable to discontinue the approach, except when the radar controller may direct otherwise prior to final approach, a missed approach shall be executed as provided below when (A) communication on final approach is lost for more than 5 seconds during a precision approach, or for more than 30 seconds during a surveillance approach; (B) directed by radar controller; (C) visual contact is not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums; or (D) if landing is not accomplished.

Radar terminal area maneuvering sectors and altitudes				Ceiling and visibility minimums			
From	To—	Course and distance	Minimum altitude (feet)	Condition	2-engine or less		More than 2-engine, more than 65 knots
					65 knots or less	More than 65 knots	
All sectors		Within 15 mi.	2500		Surveillance approach		
				C-db-04, 15, 17, 35. S-dn-04, 15, 17, 35.	600-1 400-1	600-1 400-1	600-1 1/2 400-1
					Precision approach		
				C-dn-04, 15, 17, 35. S-dn-17, 15, 35. S-dn-04	600-1 200-1/2 400-1	600-1 200-1/2 400-1	600-1 1/2 200-1/2 400-1

If visual contact not established upon descent to authorized landing minimums or if landing not accomplished—  
 Runway 17: Climb on 172° crs. from FTK NDB to 2500'. Turn right (west) and return to FTK NDB. Hold south, 1 min. left turns. Contact SDF Approach Control.  
 Runway 35: Climb to 2500' on a crs of 352° to FTK NDB. Hold south, 1 min left turns. Contact SDF Approach Control.  
 Runway 04: Make immediate left climbing turn to 2500'. Proceed direct to the FTK NDB. Hold south 1 min. left turns. Contact SDF Approach Control.  
 Runway 15: Make immediate right climbing turn to 2500'. Proceed direct to FTK NDB. Hold south 1 min. left turns. Contact SDF Approach Control.

City, Fort Knox; State, Ky.; Airport Name, Godman AAF; Elev., 753'; Fac. Class., Fort Knox; Ident., Radar; Procedure No. 1, Amdt. Orig.; Eff. Date, 14 Oct. 61

These procedures shall become effective on the dates specified therein.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 8, 1961.

G. S. MOORE,  
 Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-8724; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 14038 (RM-238); FCC 61-1142]

PART 3—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

Table of Assignment; Television Broadcast Station in Blythe, California

1. The Commission has before it for consideration its notice of proposed rule

making (FCC 61-472) adopted on April 5, 1961 and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 12, 1961 (26 F.R. 3114), inviting comments on the proposal of Blythe Telecasting Company requesting that UHF Channel 34— be assigned to Blythe, California as a "drop-in" by amending § 3.606 of the rules as follows:

City: Blythe, Calif. Channel No. 34—

2. Blythe is located in southeastern California in Riverside County, being 5 miles west from the California-Nevada boundary line. According to the 1960 U.S. Census Report Blythe had a popu-

lation of 6,023 and Riverside County a population of 306,191. No channel is now allocated to Blythe. Petitioner states that should Channel 34— be assigned to Blythe it will immediately file an application for a construction permit to operate a television station in that city.

3. The proposed channel change was subject to objection by the Government of the United Mexican States under the terms of the United States-Mexican Television Agreement. However, on June 2, 1961, the Mexican authorities were officially notified of this proposed

assignment and as no objection has been received within the 45 day period specified in the agreement for expressing such objection, it is assumed the assignment is acceptable to the Mexican government; therefore, final action on this proposal is possible.

4. Franklin James objects to the assignment of Channel 34— to Blythe, claiming he is an interested party because of the fact that he is preparing an application for a construction permit to operate on Channel 34 at Los Angeles, California, to which city Channel 34 is also assigned. He states that the air line distance between Los Angeles and Blythe, according to the publication of the United States Department of Commerce entitled "Air Lines Distances Between Cities in the United States" is 212 miles; that the transmitter sites for Los Angeles television stations are located on top of Mount Wilson, 18 air miles distant in a northeasterly direction from Temple and Main Streets, Los Angeles, the point at which the air line distance in the Department of Commerce publication is computed; and that Blythe lies in an easterly direction from Los Angeles so that the separation is somewhat reduced by virtue of the antenna farm at Mount Wilson. He further claims that future UHF operation envisions the use of high power and on-channel repeater or booster channels in many areas to give proper coverage to the entire area and to many desolate and rural areas; that a successful station in Blythe may wish in the future, because of the desert and mountainous terrain which surrounds it, to extend its coverage by use of both higher power and booster stations; and that this combination will tend to reduce severely the effect of the existing mileage separation and create what may amount to a serious limitation on superpower and the establishment of boosters. James concludes there are a number of other channels available for assignment to Blythe which would not have the effect of creating limitations upon what may in the future be a need for a really superpowered UHF station in a community the size of Los Angeles.

5. Essentially the objection of James, to the assignment of Channel 34— to Blythe is that such an assignment would impose a serious limitation on the future use of superpower or on channel boosters by a Los Angeles station operating on that channel and therefore a potential station in the latter community should be entitled to a greater co-channel mileage separation than is afforded by the Commission's rules. No assertion is made that the allocation of the channel to Blythe would be in violation of the co-channel mileage separation of 175 miles provided by § 3.610 of the rules for UHF stations located in Zone II. Even assuming a Los Angeles station should be licensed to operate on Channel 34 from a site located on Mount Wilson, such location would be some 200 miles from the Blythe reference point, which distance is well above the 175 mile mini-

mum co-channel spacing required by the rules. James does not claim that the proposal is in violation of any provisions of the Commission's rules. In the above noted circumstances, it is our judgment that the public interest would be served by the assignment of Channel 34— to Blythe.

6. Authority for the adoption of the amendment herein is contained in sections 1, 4 (i) and (j), 303, and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

7. In view of the foregoing: *It is ordered*, That effective October 27, 1961, the Table of Assignments contained in § 3.606 of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended to include the following entry:

City:	Channel No.
Blythe, Calif.....	34—

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154. Interpret or apply secs. 303, 307, 48 Stat. 1082, 1083; 47 U.S.C. 303, 307)

Adopted: September 20, 1961.

Released: September 21, 1961.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION,  
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9216; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:52 am.]

**PART 11—INDUSTRIAL RADIO SERVICES**

**Forest Products, Motion Picture, and Relay Press Radio Services**

The Commission having under consideration the desirability of making certain editorial changes in Subparts H, I, and J of Part 11 of its rules; and

It appearing that changes in the formats of the above noted subparts of the rules are necessary to conform such subparts to the newly revised format used in the other subparts of Part 11; and

It further appearing that the amendments adopted herein are editorial in nature, and therefore, prior publication of notice of proposed rule making under the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is unnecessary, and the amendments may become effective immediately; and

It further appearing that the amendments adopted herein are issued pursuant to authority contained in sections 4(i), 5(d)(1), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and section 0.341(a) of the Commission's Statement of Organization, Delegations of Authority and Other Information:

*It is ordered*, This 18th day of September 1961, Subparts H, I, and J of Part 11 are amended as set forth below, effective September 26, 1961.

Released: September 19, 1961.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION,  
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,  
Acting Secretary.

In Part 11, Subparts H (§§ 11.351-11.355), I (§§ 11.401-11.404), and J (§§ 11.451-11.454), are revised to read as follows:

**Subpart H—Forest Products Radio Service**

- Sec. 11.351 Eligibility.
- 11.352 Availability and use of service.
- 11.353 Station limitations.
- 11.354 Frequencies available.
- 11.355 Unlisted frequencies.

AUTHORITY: §§ 11.351 to 11.355 issued under sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; sec. 5, 66 Stat. 713; 47 U.S.C. 303, 155.

**§ 11.351 Eligibility.**

The following persons are eligible to hold authorizations to operate radio stations in the Forest Products Radio Service:

(a) A person who is engaged in tree logging, tree farming, or related woods operations.

(b) A non-profit corporation or association, organized for the purpose of furnishing a radio communication service to persons who are actually engaged in one or more of the activities set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Such a corporation or association shall render service only on a non-profit cost-sharing basis, said costs to be prorated on an equitable basis among all persons to whom service is rendered. Records which reflect this cost-sharing, non-profit basis shall be maintained and held available for inspection by Commission representatives. Each person licensed under the provisions of this paragraph shall obtain prior approval from the Commission for each person who proposes to participate in the licensee's service.

**§ 11.352 Availability and use of service.**

(a) The initial application from a person claiming eligibility in the Forest Products Radio Service must be accompanied by a statement in detail sufficient to indicate clearly such eligibility.

**§ 11.353 Station limitations.**

(a) Mobile relay stations will be authorized in the Forest Products Radio Service only in accordance with the provisions of § 11.7.

**§ 11.354 Frequencies available.**

(a) The following tabulation indicates the frequencies or bands of frequencies available for assignment to stations in the Forest Products Radio Service together with the class of station(s) to which they are normally assigned and the specific assignment limitations, which are enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations	Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations
Kc.			Mc.		
1676	Base or mobile	8	73.86	Operational fixed	1
1700	do	8	73.90	do	1
2398	do	8	73.94	do	1
			73.98	do	1
			74.02	do	1
27.235	Base, mobile or fixed	6, 14	74.06	do	1
27.245	do	6, 14	74.10	do	1
27.255	do	6, 14	74.14	do	1
27.265	do	6, 14	74.18	do	1
27.275	do	6, 14	74.22	do	1
29.73	Base or mobile		74.26	do	1
29.77	do		74.30	do	1
40.68	Operational fixed	2, 3	74.34	do	1
48.56	Base or mobile	11	74.38	do	1
48.58	do	11	74.42	do	1
48.60	do	11	74.46	do	1
48.62	do	11	74.50	do	1
48.64	do	11	74.54	do	1
48.66	do	11	74.58	do	1
48.68	do	11	75.42	do	1
48.70	do	11	75.46	do	1
48.72	do	11	75.50	do	1
48.74	do	11	75.54	do	1
48.76	do	11	75.58	do	1
48.78	do	11	75.62	do	1
48.80	do	11	75.66	do	1
48.82	do	11	75.70	do	1
48.84	do	11	75.74	do	1
48.86	do	11	75.78	do	1
48.88	do	11	75.82	do	1
48.90	do	11	75.86	do	1
48.92	do	11	75.90	do	1
48.94	do	11	75.94	do	1
48.96	do	11	75.98	do	1
48.98	do	11	153.05	Base or mobile	13
49.00	do	11	153.08	do	13
49.02	do	11	153.11	do	13
49.04	do	11	153.14	do	13
49.06	do	11	153.17	do	13
49.08	do	11	153.20	do	13
49.10	do	11	153.23	Operational fixed	13
49.12	do	11	153.26	do	13
49.14	do	11	153.29	do	13
49.16	do	11	153.32	do	13
49.18	do	11	153.35	do	13
49.20	do	11	153.38	do	13
49.22	do	11	153.44	do	13
49.24	do	11	153.50	do	9, 11
49.26	do	11	153.56	do	9, 11
49.28	do	11	153.62	do	9, 11
49.30	do	11	153.68	do	9, 11
49.32	do	11	154.57	Mobile	10
49.34	do	11	158.16	Base or mobile	9, 11
49.36	do	11	158.22	do	9, 11
49.38	do	11	158.28	do	13
49.40	do	11	158.31	do	13
49.42	do	11	158.37	do	11
49.44	do	11	158.43	do	13
49.46	do	11	169.425	Operational fixed	2
49.48	do	11	169.475	do	2
49.50	do	11	169.525	do	2
49.54	do	12	169.575	do	2
49.58	do	12	170.225	do	2
72.02	Operational fixed	1	170.275	do	2
72.06	do	1	170.325	do	2
72.10	do	1	170.375	do	2
72.14	do	1	171.025	do	2
72.18	do	1	171.075	do	2
72.22	do	1	171.125	do	2
72.26	do	1	171.175	do	2
72.30	do	1	171.825	do	2
72.34	do	1	171.875	do	2
72.38	do	1	171.925	do	2
72.42	do	1	171.975	do	2
72.46	do	1	173.25	Base or mobile	9, 11
72.50	do	1	173.30	do	9, 11
72.54	do	1	173.35	do	9, 11
72.58	do	1	406.050	Operational fixed	2, 4
72.62	do	1	406.150	do	2, 4
72.66	do	1	406.250	do	2, 4
72.70	do	1	406.350	do	2, 4
72.74	do	1	412.450	do	2, 4
72.78	do	1	412.550	do	2, 4
72.82	do	1	412.650	do	2, 4
72.86	do	1	412.750	do	2, 4
72.90	do	1	451.55	Base and mobile	7, 11
72.94	do	1	451.60	do	7, 11
72.98	do	1	451.65	do	7, 11
73.02	do	1	451.70	do	7, 11
73.06	do	1	451.75	do	7, 11
73.10	do	1	456.55	Mobile	5, 7, 11
73.14	do	1	456.60	do	5, 7, 11
73.18	do	1	456.65	do	5, 7, 11
73.22	do	1	456.70	do	5, 7, 11
73.26	do	1	456.75	do	5, 7, 11
73.30	do	1	952-960	Operational fixed	15
73.34	do	1	1850-1990	do	15
73.38	do	1	2110-2200	do	15
73.42	do	1	2450-2500	Base, mobile, fixed	14, 15
73.46	do	1	2500-2700	Operational fixed	15
73.50	do	1	6425-6575	Base or mobile	15
73.54	do	1	6575-6875	Operational fixed	15
73.58	do	1	10550-10700	do	15
73.62	do	1	11700-12200	Base or mobile	15
73.66	do	1	12200-12700	Operational fixed	15
73.70	do	1	13200-13225	do	15
73.74	do	1	16000-18000	do	14, 15
73.78	do	1	26000-30000	do	15
73.82	do	1		do	15

(b) Explanation of assignment limitations appearing in the frequency tabulation of this section:

(1) Use of this frequency is subject to the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the reception of television channels 4 or 5. Assignments will be made only in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 11.8.

(2) This frequency will be assigned only for the specific purpose of transmitting hydrological or meteorological data. The use of this frequency is subject to the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to Federal Government stations, and further, that the hydrological or meteorological data being handled is made available to interested governmental agencies. Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, an operational fixed station operating on this frequency shall not engage in communications with any station in the mobile service unless written authorization to do so has been obtained from the Commission. Persons who desire to operate stations on this frequency should communicate with the Commission for instructions concerning the procedure to be followed in filing formal application.

(3) Use of this frequency is limited to stations located in the States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia only and is subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific, or medical devices on this frequency.

(4) This frequency is intended for use primarily by fixed relay stations.

(5) This frequency will not be assigned to base stations.

(6) Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, this frequency may be authorized, for intermittent transmissions, for use with any type of emission which does not exceed an occupied bandwidth of 8 kilocycles; further, authorizations may be issued to permit operation on this frequency by self-actuating or other electrical or mechanical means not under the direct control of any individual. All operations on this frequency are limited to a maximum plate-power input of 30 watts to the final radio frequency stage.

(7) This frequency is available for assignment on a secondary basis to fixed relay or control stations which operate as integral parts of a radio circuit over which messages are sent to or received from a mobile station without interruption for manual relaying, provided that such operation causes no harmful interference to base or mobile stations, and further provided, that this frequency will not be assigned for such control or relay operation in any instance where its use will be in a radio circuit which involves more than two automatic retransmissions in each direction on mobile service frequencies.

(8) Frequencies below 25 Mc will be assigned to base or mobile stations in this service only upon a satisfactory showing that, from a safety of life standpoint, frequencies above 25 Mc will not meet the operational requirements of the applicant. This frequency is available for assignment in many areas; however, in individual cases such assignment may be

**Subpart I—Motion Picture Radio Service**

impracticable due to conflicting frequency use authorized to stations in other services by this and other countries. In such cases a substitute frequency, if found to be available, may be assigned from the bands 1605-1750, 2107-2170, 2194-2495, 2505-2850, 3155-3400, or 4438-4650 kc. Since such assignments are in certain instances subject to additional technical and operational limitations, it is necessary that each application also include precise information concerning transmitter output power, type and directional characteristics, if any, of the antenna, and the minimum necessary hours of operation.

(9) This frequency is available for assignment only in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

(10) Authorizations to operate on this frequency will be issued for type (A or F) 2 emission for tone signaling (or for a combination of such emission and type (A or F) 3 emission) with a maximum authorized bandwidth of 40 kilocycles. The plate power input to the final radio frequency stage of any transmitter shall not exceed three watts. The maximum distance between any transmitter and the center of the radiating portion of its antenna shall not exceed 25 feet. Operation on this frequency is subject to the condition that no harmful interference be caused to stations operating in the Business Radio Service.

(11) This frequency is shared with the Petroleum Radio Service.

(12) This frequency is shared with the Special Industrial Radio Service.

(13) This frequency is shared with the Petroleum and Manufacturer's Radio Services.

(14) Available only on a shared basis with stations in other services, and subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific, or medical devices.

(15) Limited to developmental operation only with the assigned frequency and particulars of operation specified in each authorization.

**§ 11.355 Unlisted frequencies.**

(a) Stations authorized to operate on frequencies within the band 890-940 Mc prior to April 16, 1958, may continue to operate in that band for the duration of the terms of their current authorizations. Such authorizations will be subject, upon proper application therefor, to renewal, modification and, in the event of a change in the ownership of the licensee's business, assignment or transfer with the business for which they were granted. Renewal authorizations will be granted subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from industrial, scientific, or medical equipment operating on the frequency 915 Mc;

(2) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from radiopositioning stations operating in the band 890-942; and

(3) That no harmful interference is caused to stations in the radiopositioning service operating on frequencies in the band 890-942 Mc.

- Sec.**  
 11.401 Eligibility.  
 11.402 Availability and use of service.  
 11.403 Station limitations.  
 11.404 Frequencies available.  
 11.405 Unlisted frequencies.

**AUTHORITY:** §§ 11.401 to 11.405 issued under sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; sec. 5, 66 Stat. 713; 47 U.S.C. 303, 155.

**§ 11.401 Eligibility.**

The following persons are eligible to hold authorizations to operate radio stations in the Motion Picture Radio Service:

(a) A person who is engaged in the production or filming of motion pictures.

(b) A non-profit corporation or association, organized for the purpose of furnishing a radiocommunication service solely to persons who are actually engaged in one or more of the activities set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Such a corporation or association shall render service only on a non-profit cost-sharing basis among all persons to whom service is rendered. Records which reflect this cost-sharing non-profit basis shall be maintained and held available for inspection by Commission representatives. Each person licensed under the provisions of this paragraph shall obtain prior approval from the Commission for each person who proposed to participate in the licensee's service.

**§ 11.402 Availability and use of service.**

(a) The initial application from a person claiming eligibility in the Motion Picture Radio Service must be accompanied by a statement in detail sufficient to indicate clearly such eligibility.

**§ 11.403 Station limitations.**

(a) Mobile relay stations will be authorized in the Motion Picture Radio Service only in accordance with the provisions of § 11.7.

**§ 11.404 Frequencies available.**

(a) The following tabulation indicates the frequencies or bands of frequencies available for assignment to stations in the Motion Picture Radio Service together with the class of station(s) to which they are normally assigned and the specific assignment limitations, which are enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section:

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations
<b>Kc.</b>		
1628.....	Base or mobile.....	2
1652.....	do.....	2
2292.....	do.....	2
2398.....	do.....	2
4637.5.....	do.....	2
<b>Mc.</b>		
27.235.....	Base, mobile or fixed.....	5, 6
27.245.....	do.....	5, 6
27.255.....	do.....	5, 6
27.265.....	do.....	5, 6
27.275.....	do.....	5, 6
72.02.....	Operational fixed.....	1
72.06.....	do.....	1
72.10.....	do.....	1
72.14.....	do.....	1
72.18.....	do.....	1
72.22.....	do.....	1

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations
<b>Mc.</b>		
72.26.....	Operational fixed.....	1
72.30.....	do.....	1
72.34.....	do.....	1
72.38.....	do.....	1
72.42.....	do.....	1
72.46.....	do.....	1
72.50.....	do.....	1
72.54.....	do.....	1
72.58.....	do.....	1
72.62.....	do.....	1
72.66.....	do.....	1
72.70.....	do.....	1
72.74.....	do.....	1
72.78.....	do.....	1
72.82.....	do.....	1
72.86.....	do.....	1
72.90.....	do.....	1
72.94.....	do.....	1
72.98.....	do.....	1
73.02.....	do.....	1
73.06.....	do.....	1
73.10.....	do.....	1
73.14.....	do.....	1
73.18.....	do.....	1
73.22.....	do.....	1
73.26.....	do.....	1
73.30.....	do.....	1
73.34.....	do.....	1
73.38.....	do.....	1
73.42.....	do.....	1
73.46.....	do.....	1
73.50.....	do.....	1
73.54.....	do.....	1
73.58.....	do.....	1
73.62.....	do.....	1
73.66.....	do.....	1
73.70.....	do.....	1
73.74.....	do.....	1
73.78.....	do.....	1
73.82.....	do.....	1
73.86.....	do.....	1
73.90.....	do.....	1
73.94.....	do.....	1
73.98.....	do.....	1
74.02.....	do.....	1
74.06.....	do.....	1
74.10.....	do.....	1
74.14.....	do.....	1
74.18.....	do.....	1
74.22.....	do.....	1
74.26.....	do.....	1
74.30.....	do.....	1
74.34.....	do.....	1
74.38.....	do.....	1
74.42.....	do.....	1
74.46.....	do.....	1
74.50.....	do.....	1
74.54.....	do.....	1
74.58.....	do.....	1
75.42.....	do.....	1
75.46.....	do.....	1
75.50.....	do.....	1
75.54.....	do.....	1
75.58.....	do.....	1
75.62.....	do.....	1
75.66.....	do.....	1
75.70.....	do.....	1
75.74.....	do.....	1
75.78.....	do.....	1
75.82.....	do.....	1
75.86.....	do.....	1
75.90.....	do.....	1
75.94.....	do.....	1
75.98.....	do.....	1
152.87.....	Base or mobile.....	3
152.90.....	do.....	3
152.93.....	do.....	3
152.96.....	do.....	3
152.99.....	do.....	3
153.02.....	do.....	3
173.225.....	do.....	4
173.275.....	do.....	4
173.325.....	do.....	4
173.375.....	do.....	4
952-960.....	Operational fixed.....	7
1850-1990.....	do.....	7
2110-2200.....	do.....	7
2450-2500.....	Base, mobile fixed.....	6, 7
2500-2700.....	Operational fixed.....	7
6425-6575.....	Base or mobile.....	7
6575-6875.....	Operational fixed.....	7
10550-10700.....	do.....	7
11700-12200.....	Base or mobile.....	7
12200-12700.....	Operational fixed.....	7
13200-13225.....	do.....	7
16000-18000.....	do.....	6, 7
26000-30000.....	do.....	7

(b) Explanation of assignment limitations appearing in the frequency tabulation of this section:

(1) Use of this frequency is subject to the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the reception of television channels 4 or 5. Assignments

will be made only in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 11.8.

(2) Frequencies below 25 Mc will be assigned to base or mobile stations in this service only upon a satisfactory showing that, from a safety of life standpoint, frequencies above 25 Mc will not meet the operational requirements of the applicant. This frequency is available for assignment in many areas; however, in individual cases such assignment may be impracticable due to conflicting frequency use authorized to stations in other services by this and other countries. In such cases a substitute frequency, if found to be available, may be assigned from the bands 1605-1750, 2107-2170, 2194-2495, 2505-2850, 3155-3400, or 4438-4650 kc. Since such assignments are in certain instances subject to additional technical and operational limitations, it is necessary that each application also include precise information concerning transmitter output power, type and directional characteristics, if any, of the antenna, and the minimum necessary hours of operation.

(3) This frequency is shared with the Special Industrial Radio Service.

(4) This frequency is shared with the Relay Press Radio Service.

(5) Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, this frequency may be authorized for use with any type of emission which does not exceed an occupied bandwidth of 8 kilocycles, for intermittent transmissions; further, authorizations may be issued to permit operation on this frequency by self-actuating or other electrical or mechanical means not under the direct control of any individual. All operations on this frequency are limited to a maximum plate-power input of 30 watts to the final radio frequency stage.

(6) Available only on a shared basis with stations in other services, and subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific, or medical devices.

(7) Limited to developmental operation only with the assigned frequency and particulars of operation specified in each authorization.

§ 11.405 Unlisted frequencies.

(a) Stations authorized to operate on frequencies within the band 890-940 Mc prior to April 16, 1958, may continue to operate in that band for the duration of the terms of their current authorizations. Such authorizations will be subject, upon proper application therefor, to renewal, modification and, in the event of a change in the ownership of the licensee's business, assignment or transfer with the business for which they were granted. Renewal authorizations will be granted subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from industrial, scientific, or medical equipment operating on the frequency 915 Mc;

(2) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from radiopositioning stations operating in the band 890-942 Mc; and

(3) That no harmful interference is caused to stations in the radioposition-

ing service operating on frequencies in the band 890-942 Mc.

Subpart J—Relay Press Radio Service

- Sec.
- 11.451 Eligibility.
- 11.452 Availability and use of service.
- 11.453 [Reserved]
- 11.454 Frequencies available.
- 11.455 Unlisted frequencies.

AUTHORITY: §§ 11.451 to 11.455 issued under sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154. Interpret or apply sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; sec. 5, 66 Stat. 713; 47 U.S.C. 303, 155.

§ 11.451 Eligibility.

The following persons are eligible to hold authorizations to operate radio stations in the Relay Press Radio Service:

(a) A person who is engaged in the publication of a newspaper or in the operation of an established press association.

(b) A non-profit corporation or association, organized for the purpose of furnishing a radiocommunication service to persons who are actually engaged in one or more of the activities set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. Such a corporation or association shall render service only on a non-profit cost-sharing basis, said cost to be prorated on an equitable basis among all persons to whom service is rendered. Records which reflect this cost-sharing non-profit basis shall be maintained and held available for inspection by Commission representatives. Each person licensed under the provisions of this paragraph shall obtain prior approval from the Commission for each person who proposes to participate in the licensee's service.

§ 11.452 Availability and use of service.

(a) The initial application from a person claiming eligibility in the Relay Press Radio Service must be accompanied by a statement in detail sufficient to indicate clearly such eligibility.

§ 11.453 [Reserved]

§ 11.454 Frequencies available.

(a) The following tabulation indicates the frequencies or bands of frequencies available for assignment to stations in the Relay Press Radio Service together with the class of station(s) to which they are normally assigned and the specific assignment limitations, which are enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section:

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations
Mc.		
72.70	Operational fixed	1
72.74	do	1
72.78	do	1
72.82	do	1
72.86	do	1
72.90	do	1
72.94	do	1
72.98	do	1
73.02	do	1
73.06	do	1
73.10	do	1
73.14	do	1
73.18	do	1
73.22	do	1
73.26	do	1
73.30	do	1
73.34	do	1
73.38	do	1
73.42	do	1
73.46	do	1
73.50	do	1
73.54	do	1
73.58	do	1
73.62	do	1
73.66	do	1
73.70	do	1
73.74	do	1
73.78	do	1
73.82	do	1
73.86	do	1
73.90	do	1
73.94	do	1
73.98	do	1
74.02	do	1
74.06	do	1
74.10	do	1
74.14	do	1
74.18	do	1
74.22	do	1
74.26	do	1
74.30	do	1
74.34	do	1
74.38	do	1
74.42	do	1
74.46	do	1
74.50	do	1
74.54	do	1
74.58	do	1
75.42	do	1
75.46	do	1
75.50	do	1
75.54	do	1
75.58	do	1
75.62	do	1
75.66	do	1
75.70	do	1
75.74	do	1
75.78	do	1
75.82	do	1
75.86	do	1
75.90	do	1
75.94	do	1
75.98	do	1
173.225	Base or mobile	3
173.275	do	3
173.325	do	3
173.375	do	3
952-960	Operational fixed	5
1850-1990	do	5
2110-2200	do	4,5
2450-2500	Base, mobile, fixed	5
2500-2700	Operational fixed	5
6425-6575	Base or mobile	5
6575-6875	Operational fixed	5
10550-10700	do	5
11700-12200	Base or mobile	5
12200-12700	Operational fixed	5
13200-13225	do	4,5
16000-18000	do	5
26000-30000	do	5

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitations
Mc.		
27.235	Base, mobile or fixed	2,4
27.245	do	2,4
27.255	do	2,4
27.265	do	2,4
27.275	do	2,4
72.02	Operational fixed	1
72.06	do	1
72.10	do	1
72.14	do	1
72.18	do	1
72.22	do	1
72.26	do	1
72.30	do	1
72.34	do	1
72.38	do	1
72.42	do	1
72.46	do	1
72.50	do	1
72.54	do	1
72.58	do	1
72.62	do	1
72.66	do	1

(b) Explanation of assignment limitations appearing in the frequency tabulation of this section:

(1) Use of this frequency is subject to the condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the reception of television channels 4 or 5. Assignments will be made only in accordance with the criteria set forth in § 11.8.

(2) Other provisions of this part notwithstanding, this frequency may be authorized for use with any type of emission which does not exceed an occupied bandwidth of 8 kilocycles, for intermittent transmissions; further, authorizations may be issued to permit operation on this frequency by self-actuating or other electrical or mechanical means not

under the direct control of any individual. All operations on this frequency are limited to a maximum plate power input of 30 watts to the final radio frequency stage.

(3) This frequency is shared with the Motion Picture Radio Service.

(4) Available only on a shared basis with stations in other services, and subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific, or medical devices.

(5) Limited to developmental operation only with the assigned frequency and particulars of operation specified in each authorization.

**§ 11.455 Unlisted frequencies.**

(a) Stations authorized to operate on frequencies within the band 890-940 Mc prior to April 16, 1958, may continue to operate in that band for the duration of the terms of their current authorizations. Such authorizations will be subject, upon proper application therefor, to renewal, modification and, in the event of a change in the ownership of the licensee's business, assignment or transfer with the business for which they were granted. Renewal authorizations will be granted subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from industrial, scientific, or medical equipment operating on the frequency 915 Mc;

(2) That the licensee accepts such interference as may be received from radiopositioning stations operating in the band 890-942 Mc; and

(3) That no harmful interference is caused to stations in the radiopositioning service operating on frequencies in the band 890-942 Mc.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9101; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:45 a.m.]

**Title 7—AGRICULTURE**

**Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture**

[Lemon Reg. 917, Amdt. 1]

**PART 953—LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA**

**Limitation of Handling**

*Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part 953), regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such lemons as hereinafter provided will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, is insufficient, and this amendment relieves restriction on the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona.

*Order, as amended.* The provisions in paragraph (b) (1) (ii) of § 953.1024 (Lemon Regulation 917, 26 F.R. 8662) are hereby amended to read as follows:

(ii) District 2: 269,700 cartons.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: September 21, 1961

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and  
Vegetable Division, Agricultural  
Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9196; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:49 a.m.]

[959.319, Amdt. 2]

**PART 959—IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN MODOC AND SISKIYOU COUNTIES, CALIF., AND IN ALL COUNTIES IN OREGON, EXCEPT MALHEUR COUNTY**

**Limitation of Shipments**

*Findings.* (a) Pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 114, as amended, and Order No. 59, as amended (7 CFR Part 959), regulating the handling of Irish potatoes grown in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties in California and in all counties in Oregon except Malheur County, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of recommendations and information submitted by the Oregon-California Potato Committee, established pursuant to the said amended marketing agreement and order, and other available information, it is hereby found that the amendment to the limitation of shipments regulation hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(b) It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, and engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) in that (1) the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; (2) more orderly marketing in

the public interest, than would otherwise prevail, will be promoted by regulating the handling of potatoes, in the manner set forth below, on and after the effective date of this amendment, (3) compliance with this amendment will not require any special preparation on the part of handlers which can not be completed by the effective date, (4) reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for such preparation, and (5) information regarding the committee's recommendation has been disseminated to producers and handlers in the production area.

*Order.* The provisions of § 959.319 (26 F.R. 6229, 8625), are hereby amended to read as follows:

**§ 959.319 Limitation of shipments.**

During the period from September 27, 1961, through June 30, 1962, no person shall handle any lot of potatoes unless such potatoes meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or unless such potatoes are handled in accordance with paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f), of this section.

(a) *Minimum quality requirements—*  
(1) *Grade—*(i) *Round varieties.* U.S. No. 1, or better grade, except that such potatoes grown in District No. 3 may be shipped if they are U.S. No. 2 or better grade.

(ii) *Long varieties.* U.S. No. 2, or better grade.

(2) *Size—*(i) *Round varieties.* 2 inches minimum diameter.

(ii) *Long varieties.* (a) Grown in Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 4—6 ounces minimum weight except that such potatoes of U.S. No. 1 or better grade, may be shipped if they are 2 inches minimum diameter or 4 ounces minimum weight.

(b) Grown in District No. 3—2 inches minimum diameter or 4 ounces minimum weight.

(b) *Minimum maturity requirements—*  
(1) *All varieties.* "Slightly skinned."

(2) *Maturity exemptions.* Not to exceed a total of 100 hundredweight of any variety of a lot of potatoes may be handled for any producer during any seven consecutive days without regard to the aforesaid maturity requirements. Prior to each shipment of potatoes exempt from the above maturity requirements the handler thereof shall report to the committee the name and address of the producer of such potatoes, and each such shipment shall be handled as an identifiable entity.

(c) *Special purpose shipments.* The minimum grade, size, and maturity requirements set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b), of this section, shall not be applicable to shipments of potatoes for any of the following purposes:

(1) Certified seed.

(2) Grading and storing, planting, or livestock feed: *Provided,* That potatoes may not be shipped for such purposes outside of the district where grown except that potatoes grown in District No. 2 or District No. 4 may be shipped for grading and storing, for planting, or for livestock feed within, or to, such districts for such purposes.

(3) Charity.

(4) Starch.

(5) Canning or freezing.

- (6) Dehydration.
- (7) Potato chipping.
- (8) Prepeeling.
- (9) Export.

(d) *Safeguards.* (1) Each handler making shipments of certified seed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall pay assessments on such shipments and shall furnish the committee with either a copy of the applicable certified seed inspection certificate or shall apply for and obtain a Certificate of Privilege and, upon request of the committee, furnish reports of each shipment made pursuant to each Certificate of Privilege.

(2) Each handler making shipments of potatoes for canning, freezing, dehydration, potato chipping, prepeeling, or for export pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall:

(i) First, apply to the committee for and obtain a Certificate of Privilege to make such shipments.

(ii) Pay assessments on such shipments except shipments for canning or freezing.

(iii) Have such shipments inspected, except shipments for canning or freezing.

(iv) Prepare, on forms furnished by the committee, a diversion report in quadruplicate on each individual shipment diverted from fresh market channels to outlets authorized in paragraph (c) of this section.

(v) Forward one copy of such diversion report to the committee office and forward two copies to the receiver with instructions to the receiver that he sign and return one copy to the committee office. The handler and receiver may each keep one copy for their files. Failure of handler or receiver to report such shipments by promptly signing and returning the applicable diversion report to the committee office shall be cause for cancellation of such handler's Certificate of Privilege and/or the receiver's eligibility to receive further shipments pursuant to such Certificate of Privilege. Upon the cancellation of any such Certificate of Privilege the handler may appeal to the committee for reconsideration. Such appeal shall be in writing.

(e) *Minimum quantity exception.* Each handler may ship up to but not to exceed 5 hundredweight of potatoes any day without regard to the inspection and assessment requirements of this part, but this exception shall not apply to any portion of a shipment of over 5 hundredweight of potatoes.

(f) *Inspection.* For the purpose of operation under this part and unless exempted from inspection by the provisions of this section, each required inspection certificate is hereby determined, pursuant to § 959.60(c), to be valid for a period of not to exceed 14 days following completion of inspection as shown on the certificate. The period of validity on an inspection certificate covering inspected and certified potatoes that are stored in refrigerated storage within 14 days of the inspection shall be the entire period such potatoes remain in such storage.

(g) *Definitions.* The terms "slightly skinned," "U.S. No. 1," and "U.S. No. 2," shall have the same meaning as when used in the United States Standards for

Potatoes (§§ 51.1540-51.1556 of this title), including the tolerances set forth therein. The term "prepeeling" means potatoes which are clean, sound, fresh tubers prepared commercially in a prepeeling plant by washing, removal of the outer skin or peel, trimming, and sorting preparatory to sale in one or more of the styles of peeled potatoes described in § 52.2422 (United States Standards for Grades of Peeled Potatoes, §§ 52.2421-52.2433 of this title). Other terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Marketing Agreement No. 114, as amended, and this part.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: September 21, 1961, to become effective September 27, 1961.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable  
Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9210; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:51 a.m.]

## PART 970—IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN MAINE

### Limitation of Shipments

*Findings.* (a) Marketing Agreement No. 122 and Order No. 70 (7 CFR Part 970), effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674), provides methods for limiting the handling of potatoes grown in the State of Maine through the issuance of regulations authorized in §§ 970.1 through 970.92, inclusive, of the order. The Maine Potato Marketing Committee, established pursuant to § 970.22, has recommended regulations limiting the handling of the 1961 crop potatoes. Committee recommendations, with information submitted therewith and other available information, have been considered and it is hereby found that the regulations hereinafter set forth will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(b) It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) in that (1) the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available, and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, (2) more orderly marketing in the public interest, than would otherwise prevail, will be promoted by regulating the shipment of potatoes, in the manner set forth below, on and after the effective date of this section, (3) compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of handlers which cannot be completed by the effective date, (4) reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for such preparation, and (5) information regarding the committee's recommendations has been made available to pro-

ducers and handlers in the production area.

### § 970.308 Limitation of shipments.

During the period from October 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962, no person shall handle any lot of potatoes unless such potatoes meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section or unless such potatoes are handled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section.

(a) *Minimum grade, size, and cleanliness requirements.*—(1) *Round varieties.* U.S. No. 1 or better, grade, Size A, 2 inches minimum diameter and 4 inches maximum diameter.

(2) *Long varieties.* U.S. No. 2 or better, grade, 6 ounces minimum weight; or U.S. No. 1 or better, grade, Size A, 2 inches minimum diameter or 4 ounces minimum weight.

(3) *Cleanliness.*—(i) *Round varieties.* At least 90 percent fairly clean.

(ii) *Long varieties.* Packs of less than fifty pounds, at least generally fairly clean to clean, mostly clean, which means that not less than 55 percent of such potatoes are clean and not more than 10 percent are slightly dirty; packs of fifty pounds or larger may be shipped if at least 90 percent fairly clean.

(b) *Special purpose shipments.*—(1) *Modified grade, size, and cleanliness requirements.* In addition to potatoes which meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, potatoes may be shipped for the special purposes set forth in this paragraph if such potatoes meet grade and size requirements specified for the particular purpose and the handler complies with the applicable provision of paragraph (c) *Safeguards* of this section.

(i) *Chipping.* Maine Processing Grade, or better, 1½ inches minimum diameter.

(ii) *Processing into potato salad, fish cakes, hash, knishes, or pancakes.* 85 percent U.S. No. 1, or better, quality, 1½ inches minimum diameter and 2½ inches maximum diameter.

(iii) *Export.* Maine Processing Grade, or better, 1½ inches minimum diameter.

(2) *Exemptions from grade, size, and cleanliness requirements.* The minimum grade, size and cleanliness requirements of paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to shipments of potatoes for the following purposes if the handler complies with the applicable provisions of paragraph (c) *Safeguards* of this section:

- (i) Seed (prior to June 1, 1962);
- (ii) For grading or storing within the production area;
- (iii) Dehydration or potato flakes;
- (iv) Manufacture or conversion into starch, flour, or alcohol;
- (v) Canning or freezing;
- (vi) Livestock feed;
- (vii) For distribution by the Federal government; and
- (viii) Charity.

(c) *Safeguards.* (1) Each handler making shipments of potatoes under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section for chipping; processing into potato salad, fish cakes, hash, knishes, or pancakes; export; dehydration or potato

flakes; canning or freezing; livestock feed; or charity shall:

(i) Prior to making shipment, apply for and obtain an approved Certificate of Privilege from the committee pursuant to the provisions of § 970.130;

(ii) Obtain inspection of, and pay assessments on such shipments except shipments for canning or freezing, livestock feed, dehydration, potato flakes, and charity;

(iii) Pay assessments on shipments of seed, and on all such seed shipments after May 31, 1961, also comply with subdivisions (i) and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(iv) Furnish the committee such reports and documents as may be requested, including certification by the buyer or consignee as to the use of such potatoes.

(2) Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Privilege to ship potatoes for chipping, the applicant shall provide the committee with appropriate evidence that such potatoes have been treated and conditioned (or are in the process of being treated and conditioned) for use for potato chipping and that such potatoes, meet the applicable grade and size requirements set forth in paragraph (b), (1), (i) of this section.

(3) The safeguards set forth in this paragraph shall not apply to shipments of potatoes within the production area of less than 20,000 pounds for canning or freezing, dehydration, potato flakes or livestock feed when such potatoes are shipped in bulk, barrels, or in unsewn 100-pound burlap bags.

(d) *State requirements.* The obtaining of a Certificate of Privilege for shipments to specified outlets as provided for in this section does not relieve the handler of the responsibility of complying with the provisions of the Main Branding Law (Me. Rev. Stat. Ch. 32, sections 295-301 (1954), as amended (Supp. 1957)).

(e) *Minimum quantities.* Each handler may handle not in excess of thirty (30) hundredweight of potatoes per week free from regulation effective pursuant to § 970.45 *Assessments* and § 970.65 *Inspection and certification*; if such potatoes meet the requirements of subparagraph (1) or (2) of paragraph (a) of this section and are 90 percent "fairly clean." This exemption shall not apply to any portion of a shipment of over thirty (30) hundredweight of such potatoes.

(f) *Inspection.* No handler shall ship potatoes for which inspection is required unless an appropriate inspection certificate has been issued with respect thereto and the certificate is valid at the time of shipment. Under § 970.65 (c) for administration thereof each inspection certificate shall be valid for only 72 hours following completion of inspection as shown in the certificate.

(g) *Certificates of exemption.* Each handler making shipments of potatoes under a Certificate of Exemption issued under § 970.122 which are exempted from the grade and size limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall pack such potatoes in 50-pound or larger packs.

(h) *Definitions.* The terms "clean," "fairly clean," and the grades and sizes used in this section shall have the same meaning assigned such terms, grades, and sizes in the United States Standards for Potatoes (§§ 51.1540-51.1556 of this title) including the tolerances set forth therein; the term "Maine Processing Grade" shall have the same meaning assigned such term in the promulgation of the "Maine Processing Grade" by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Maine, in Circular No. 41, promulgated and adopted on February 10, 1960; the term "week" as used in paragraph (e) means a calendar week beginning midnight (12:01 a.m.) Sunday; 85 percent U.S. No. 1, or better, quality, means that 85 percent of the potatoes in any lot meet the requirements of § 51.1541 (of this title) except paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof, or § 51.1540 (of this title) except paragraphs (a) and (b) thereof; other terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Marketing Agreement No. 122 and this part.

(i) *Applicability to imports.* Pursuant to section 608e of the Act and § 1066.1 "Import regulations" (25 F.R. 2659, Part 1066 of this chapter), round white varieties of Irish potatoes, except certified seed potatoes, imported into the United States during the period October 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962, shall meet the grade, size, quality and maturity requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section for such varieties.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: September 21, 1961, to become effective October 1, 1961.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and  
Vegetable Division, Agricultural  
Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9197; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:49 a.m.]

**PART 1031—ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT GROWN IN LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY IN TEXAS**

**Determination Relative to Expenses and Fixing of Rate of Assessment for 1961-62 Fiscal Period**

Pursuant to the marketing agreement and Order No. 131 (7 CFR Part 1031), regulating the handling of oranges and grapefruit grown in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the proposals submitted by the Texas Valley Citrus Committee (established pursuant to said marketing agreement and order), it is hereby found and determined that:

**§ 1031.202 Expenses and rate of assessment for the 1961-62 fiscal period.**

(a) *Expenses:* The expenses that are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the Texas Valley Citrus Committee, established pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid marketing agreement and

order, to enable such committee to perform its functions, in accordance with the provisions thereof, during the fiscal period beginning August 1, 1961, and ending July 31, 1962, will amount to \$45,000.

(b) *Rate of assessment:* The rate of assessment, which each handler who first handles fruit shall pay as his pro rata share of the aforesaid expenses in accordance with the applicable provisions of said marketing agreement and order is hereby fixed at three-fourths cent (\$0.0075) per 1½ bushel box of fruit, or its equivalent when packed in other containers or in bulk, so handled by such handler during such fiscal period.

(c) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, and engage in public rule-making procedure, and good cause exists for not postponing the effective date hereof until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) in that (1) shipments of fresh fruit are now being made; (2) the relevant provisions of said marketing agreement and this part require that the rate of assessment fixed for a particular fiscal period shall be applicable to all assessable fruit from the beginning of such period; and (3) the current fiscal period began on August 1, 1961, and the rate of assessment herein fixed will automatically apply to all assessable fruit beginning with such date.

Terms used in the marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: September 21, 1961.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and Veg-  
etable Division, Agricultural  
Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9209; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:51 a.m.]

**Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES**

**Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission**

[Docket 8349 c.o.]

**PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES**

**Celtic Construction Co., Inc., et al.**

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.15 *Business status, advantages, or connections*; § 13.15-70 *Financing activities*; § 13.15-270 *Size and extent*; § 13.70 *Fictitious or misleading guarantees.*

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) [Cease and desist orders: Celtic Construction Co., Inc., et al., and Patrick M. Spalding, all of Wheaton, Md., Docket 8349, Aug. 30, 1961]

*In the Matter of Celtic Construction Company, Inc., a Corporation, and Charles H. Deeringer, Richard J. Mooney, and Patrick M. Spalding, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation*

Identical consent orders requiring a home repair firm in Wheaton, Md., and two of its officers to cease representing falsely in advertising in newspapers that their work and materials were unconditionally guaranteed; that their concern was Washington's largest remodeling contractor and did all their own work, without subcontractors; and that they offered substantial savings from their usual prices and provided special family financing.

The proceeding is still pending as to a third official of the company.

Identical orders to cease and desist are as follows, combining respondents:

*It is ordered*, That respondents Celtic Construction Company, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Charles H. Deeringer, individually and as an officer of said corporation; respondent Patrick M. Spalding, individually and as an officer of Celtic Construction Company, Inc., a corporation; and respondents' representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale or sale of services or materials, or both, in connection with the repair, remodeling, construction or renovating of any building, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

A. Representing, directly or by implication:

1. That the work performed by them or the materials used, are guaranteed, unless the nature and extent of the guarantee and the manner in which the guarantor will perform are clearly set forth.

2. That Celtic Construction Company, Inc., is Washington's largest remodeling contractor, or misrepresenting in any manner the size or extent of respondents' business.

3. That all work is performed by the respondents; or that any work is done by them that is not in accordance with the facts.

4. That any savings are afforded to the purchaser of respondents' services and/or materials from respondents' usual and customary price, unless the price at which they are offered constitutes a reduction from respondents' usual and customary price in the recent regular course of business.

5. That special financing is afforded to customers.

B. Misrepresenting in any manner the amount of savings available to purchasers of respondents' services and/or materials or the amount by which the price of said services and/or materials is reduced from the price charged by respondents in the recent regular course of business.

By separate "Decision of the Commission", etc., in each instance, reports of

compliance were required as follows, combining the respondents:

*It is ordered*, That respondents Celtic Construction Company, Inc., a corporation, its officers, and Charles H. Deeringer, individually and as an officer of said corporation; and respondent Patrick M. Spalding individually and as an officer of Celtic Construction Company, Inc., shall within sixty (60) days after service upon them of these orders, file with the Commission reports in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the orders to cease and desist.

Issued: August 30, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH N. KUZEW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9181; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:47 a.m.]

[Docket 8164 c.o.]

### PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

#### Jack M. Berry & Co., Inc.

Subpart—Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act—payment or acceptance of commission, brokerage, or other compensation under 2(c): § 13.820 *Direct buyers*.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 2, 49 Stat. 1527; 15 U.S.C. 13) [Cease and desist order, Jack M. Berry & Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., Docket 8164, Sept. 2, 1961]

Consent order requiring a brokerage concern in New York City to cease accepting illegal brokerage on purchases for its own account such as discounts from Florida citrus fruit packers, usually at the rate of 10 cents per 1½ bushel box, which transactions represented a substantial part of its business activities.

The order to cease and desist is as follows:

*It is ordered*, That respondent Jack M. Berry & Company, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the purchase of citrus fruit or produce in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the aforesaid Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

Receiving or accepting, directly or indirectly, from any seller, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, upon or in connection with any purchase of citrus fruit or produce for respondent's own account, or where respondent is the agent, representative, or other intermediary acting for or in behalf, or is subject to the direct or indirect control, of any buyer.

By "Decision of the Commission", etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

*It is ordered*, That the respondent herein shall, within sixty (60) days after

service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: September 1, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH N. KUZEW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9182; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:47 a.m.]

[Docket 8393 c.o.]

### PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

#### Kayton Fur Corp. and Harry Kanfer

Subpart—Invoicing products falsely: § 13.1108 *Invoicing products falsely*; § 13.1108-45 *Fur Products Labeling Act*. Subpart—Misbranding or mislabeling: § 13.1280 *Price*. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices: § 13.1811 *Fictitious preticketing*. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1852 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements*: § 13.1852-35 *Fur Products Labeling Act*; § 13.1900 *Source or origin*: § 13.1900-40 *Fur Products Labeling Act*; § 13.1900-40(b) *Place*.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 8, 65 Stat. 179; 15 U.S.C. 45, 69f) [Cease and desist order, Kayton Fur Corporation et al., New Haven, Conn., Docket 8393, Sept. 2, 1961]

Consent order requiring New Haven, Conn., furriers to cease violating the Fur Products Labeling Act by affixing labels to fur products containing fictitious prices represented thereby as regular retail prices; by failing to comply with invoicing requirements; by advertisements in newspapers which failed to disclose the country of origin of imported furs; and by failing to keep adequate records as a basis for price and value claims in advertising.

The order to cease and desist is as follows:

*It is ordered*, That Kayton Fur Corporation, a corporation, and its officers, and Harry Kanfer, individually and as an officer of said corporation, and respondents' representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the introduction into commerce, or the sale, advertising, or offering for sale in commerce, or the transportation or distribution in commerce of fur products, or in connection with the sale, advertising, offering for sale, transportation, or distribution of fur products which are made in whole or in part of fur which has been shipped and received in commerce, as "commerce," "fur" and "fur product" are defined in the Fur Products Labeling Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

A. Misbranding fur products by:

1. Falsely or deceptively labeling or otherwise identifying such products as to the regular prices or values by any

representation that the regular or usual prices of such products are any amount in excess of the prices at which respondents have usually and customarily sold such products in the recent regular course of business.

B. Falsely or deceptively invoicing fur products by:

1. Failing to furnish to purchasers of fur products invoices showing all the information required to be disclosed by each of the subsections of section 5(b) (1) of the Fur Products Labeling Act.

2. Setting forth information required to be disclosed by section 5(b) (1) of the Fur Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder in abbreviated form.

3. Failing to set forth on invoices the item number or mark assigned to a fur product.

C. Falsely or deceptively advertising fur products through the use of any advertisement, representation, public announcement, or notice which is intended to aid, promote or assist, directly or indirectly, in the sale, or offering for sale of fur products and which:

1. Fails to disclose the name of the country of origin of any imported furs contained in the fur product.

D. Making claims and representations respecting the price and value of fur products unless there are maintained by respondents full and adequate records disclosing the facts upon which such claims and representations are based.

By "Decision of the Commission", etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

*It is ordered.* That respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: September 1, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH N. KUZEW,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9183; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:48 a.m.]

[Docket 8370 c.o.]

**PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES**

**Rabach & Levine, Inc., et al.**

Subpart—Invoicing products falsely: § 13.1108 *Invoicing products falsely: § 13.1108-45 Fur Products Labeling Act.*  
Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—goods: § 13.1590 *Composition: § 13.1590-30 Fur Products Labeling Act.*  
Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1852 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: § 13.1852-35 Fur Products Labeling Act.*

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 8, 65 Stat. 179; 15 U.S.C. 45, 69f) [Cease and desist order, Rabach & Levine, Inc., et al., New York, N.Y., Docket 8370, Sept. 6, 1961]

*In the Matter of Rabach & Levine, Inc., a Corporation and Seymour Rabach, Sol Rabach, and Murray Levine, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation*

Consent order requiring New York City furriers to cease violating the Fur Products Labeling Act by setting forth on invoices of fur products the name of an animal other than that which produced the fur, and by failing in other respects to comply with invoicing requirements.

The order to cease and desist is as follows:

*It is ordered.* That respondents Rabach & Levine, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Seymour Rabach, Sol Rabach, and Murray Levine, individually and as officers of said corporation, and respondents' representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into commerce, or the sale, advertising or offering for sale, transportation or distribution in commerce of fur products; or in connection with the sale, manufacture for sale, advertising, offering for sale, transportation or distribution of fur products which have been made in whole or in part of fur which has been shipped or received in commerce, as "commerce," "fur" and "fur products" are defined in the Fur Products Labeling Act, do forthwith cease and desist from falsely and deceptively invoicing fur products by:

1. Failing to furnish to purchasers of fur products invoices showing all the information required to be disclosed by each of the subsections of section 5(b) (1) of the Fur Products Labeling Act.

2. Setting forth on invoices pertaining to fur products the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in section 5(b) (1) of the Fur Products Labeling Act.

3. Setting forth information required under section 5(b) (1) of the Fur Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder in abbreviated form.

4. Failing to set forth on invoices the item number or mark assigned to a fur product.

By "Decision of the Commission", etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

*It is ordered.* That the respondents herein, shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: September 6, 1961.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9184; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:48 a.m.]

**Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS**

**Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**

**SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL**

**PART 3—STATEMENTS OF GENERAL POLICY OR INTERPRETATION**

**Phenindione; Labeling of Drug Preparations Intended for Use by Man**

Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502(f), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1051, 1055 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352(f), 371(a)) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (25 F.R. 8625), and pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (sec. 3, 40 Stat. 237; 5 U.S.C. 1002), the following statement of policy is issued:

§ 3.43 **Phenindione; labeling of drug preparations intended for use by man.**

(a) Reports in the medical literature and data accumulated by the Food and Drug Administration indicate that phenindione, a synthetic anticoagulant drug, has caused a number of cases of agranulocytosis (with two fatalities). There are also reports implicating the drug in cases of hepatitis and hypersensitivity reactions. In view of the potentially serious effects found to be associated with preparations of this drug intended for use by man, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs will regard such preparations as misbranded within the meaning of section 502(f) (1) and (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, unless the label and labeling on or within the package from which the drug is to be dispensed, and any other labeling furnishing or purporting to furnish information for use of the drug, bear a conspicuous warning statement to the following effect: "Warning: Agranulocytosis and hepatitis have been associated with the use of phenindione. Patients should be instructed to report promptly prodromal symptoms such as marked fatigue, chill, fever, and sore throat. Periodic blood studies and liver function tests should be performed. Use of the drug should be discounted if leukopenia occurs or if evidence of hypersensitivity, such as dermatitis or fever, appears."

(b) Regulatory action may be initiated with respect to preparations of phenindione intended for use by man found within the jurisdiction of the act on or after November 25, 1961, unless such preparations are labeled in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(Secs. 502(f), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1051, 1055 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352(f), 371(a))

Dated: September 20, 1961.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,  
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9238; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:52 a.m.]

## Title 25—INDIANS

### Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

#### SUBCHAPTER K—PATENTS, ALLOTMENTS AND SALES

#### PART 120—LAND RECORDS AND TITLE DOCUMENTS

##### Maintenance

On page 12187 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 29, 1960, there was published a notice of intention to add a new part to Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of this regulation is to provide for the maintenance, in the area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of land records and title documents affecting trust or restricted lands within Indian reservations under their respective jurisdictions and to govern the transfer thereto of such records and documents.

Interested persons were given thirty days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections concerning the proposed new part. Several comments and suggestions were received within the specified time. These indicated that the statement of the purpose and the regulation should be amplified and clarified.

At the present time records relating to trust or restricted Indian lands are found in the National Archives and the Central Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C., and in the Bureau's area and agency offices. Frequently, it is necessary in preparing title status reports to consult the records at all of these offices. The records which will be transferred to the area offices under this regulation are those mentioned which are now in Washington, D.C. The result will be that official records relating to Indian land will be maintained in the area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than in Washington. No records presently located in Indian agency offices will be transferred to area offices. Further, it is contemplated that ultimately up-dated title status reports prepared from the new area office land records will be supplied to agency offices.

The comments and suggestions received were thoroughly considered and it was determined that the regulation should be revised to clarify the intent. The regulation is hereby adopted as set forth below and will become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

#### § 120.1 Maintenance of land records and title documents.

The area offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be the office for the maintenance of records of the Department for trust or restricted Indian lands within Indian reservations under the jurisdiction of the respective area offices. At the time such an area office is ready to undertake the maintenance of such records as to any reservation, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be transferred from Washington to such

office all the records and title documents pertaining to trust or restricted lands on such reservation. Upon such transfer of records to the appropriate area office, the Secretary of the Interior shall have a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of such action setting forth the effective date thereof. Thereafter, the custody and maintenance of land records and title documents as to such reservation will rest with the area office. Also, after such transfer, all documents which affect the title to trust or restricted Indian-owned lands, or interests therein, within such reservation shall be submitted to the area office for recording.

(R.S. 161, 5 U.S.C. 22)

STEWART L. UDALL,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

SEPTEMBER 20, 1961.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9187; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:48 a.m.]

## Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

### Chapter 50—Division of Public Con- tracts, Department of Labor

#### PART 50-202—MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATIONS

##### Revision

On August 4, 1961, notice was filed for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (26 F.R. 7110) of a proposal to make a final prevailing minimum wage determination under section 1(b) of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35(b)) applicable to all contracts subject to that statute, bids for which are invited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after the date this document is filed for publication with the FEDERAL REGISTER. The determination which was proposed is that \$1.15 per hour is the prevailing minimum wage in all those groups of industries currently operating in each locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under such contracts, except those particular or similar industries for which minimum wage determinations higher than \$1.15 per hour have been made. The notice of proposed determination took official notice, as provided in section 7(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act, of all of the facts prerequisite to the determination it proposed.

Persons adversely affected or aggrieved by the proposal were given an opportunity for a hearing, and to make a showing contrary to the facts officially noticed by filing application therefor within 20 days after the notice was filed for publication. No application for a hearing and no request for an opportunity to make a showing contrary to the facts officially noticed was made in the time provided.

As the new prevailing minimum wage determination will replace many of those presently appearing in 41 CFR Part 50-202, the entire part will be revised without changing the substance of the remaining determinations.

The determination hereby made will not affect in any way proceedings which are currently pending to make determinations for particular or similar industries or evidence restricted to them.

Accordingly, pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036, 2038; 41 U.S.C. 35, 38) Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby amended by revising Part 50-202 in the manner indicated below.

This revision shall become effective on the date it is filed for publication with the FEDERAL REGISTER. Good cause is hereby found for not providing further delay. The \$1.15 minimum wage hereby determined will not have any substantial application beyond the employers and employees affected by that portion of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 which, as amended by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, requires payment of a minimum wage of \$1.15 an hour. A one hundred and twenty-day delay in effective date of this minimum wage requirement has already been provided by that statute.

As revised, 41 CFR 50-202 reads as follows:

##### Subpart A—Application and Scope

Sec.  
50-202.1 Application and scope.

##### Subpart B—Groups of Industries

50-202.2 Minimum wage in all industries except to the extent to which a higher minimum wage is provided in Subpart C.  
50-202.3 Learners.

##### Subpart C—Particular or Similar Industries

50-202.4 Iron and steel industry.  
50-202.5 Photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry.  
50-202.6 Soap and related products industry.  
50-202.7 Paper and pulp industry.  
50-202.8 Small arms ammunition, explosives, and related products industry.  
50-202.9 Evaporated milk industry.  
50-202.10 Paint, varnish, and related products industry.  
50-202.11 Chemical and related products industry.  
50-202.12 Woolen and worsted industry.  
50-202.13 Surgical instruments and apparatus industry.  
50-202.14 Scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments industry.  
50-202.15 Metal business furniture, and storage equipment industry.  
50-202.16 Bituminous coal industry.  
50-202.17 Electric lamp industry.  
50-202.18 Battery industry.  
50-202.19 Flour and related products industry.  
50-202.20 Tires and related products industry.  
50-202.21 Electron tubes and related products industry.  
50-202.22 Drugs and medicine industry.  
50-202.23 Paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry.  
50-202.24 Electronic component parts industry.  
50-202.25 Manifold business forms industry.

AUTHORITY §§ 50-202.1 to 50-202.25 issued under secs. 1, 4, 49 Stat. 2036, 2038; 41 U.S.C. 35, 38. Additional authority cited in parentheses following the sections affected.

**Subpart A—Application and Scope**

**§ 50-202.1 Application and scope.**

Not less than the minimum wages prescribed in this part shall be paid to employees described in § 50-202.102 of this chapter when their work relates to contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. The minimum wages prescribed in this part shall apply to all contracts bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after the effective date of the applicable determination. Nothing in this part shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this part.

**Subpart B—Groups of Industries**

**§ 50-202.2 Minimum wage in all industries except to the extent to which a higher minimum wage is provided in Subpart C.**

In all industries, except to the extent to which a higher minimum wage is provided in Subpart C, the minimum wage payable to employees described in § 50-201.102 of this chapter shall be not less than \$1.15 per hour.

**§ 50-202.3 Learners.**

Learners may be employed at less than the minimum wage prescribed in § 50-202.2 under regulations governing their employment under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act published in 29 CFR Part 522.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U.S.C. 40)

**Subpart C—Particular or Similar Industries**

**§ 50-202.4 Iron and steel industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The iron and steel industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

- Axles, railroad—rolled or forged.
- Bale tires—single loop.
- Bars—alloy steel, hot rolled.
- Bars—cold finished, carbon and alloy.
- Bars—concrete reinforcing, straight lengths.
- Bars—ingots, blooms and billets—iron.
- Bars—tool steel.
- Ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen.
- Girder rails and splice bars therefor.
- Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—alloy.
- Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—carbon.
- Light rails—60 pounds or less per yard—and splice bars and angle bars therefor.
- Standard tee rails of more than 60 pounds per yard—and angle bars and rail joints therefor; or any of such products.
- Mechanical tubing.
- Pig iron—foundry, high silicon silvery, malleable, open hearth basic, Bessemer and high silicon Bessemer.
- Pig iron—low phosphorus.
- Pipe—standard, line pipe and oil country tubular products.
- Plates.
- Posts—fence and sign.
- Railroad tie plates.
- Railroad tract spikes.
- Rods.
- Sheet bars.
- Sheets.
- Skelp.
- Steel sheet piling.
- Strip steel—cold rolled.
- Strip steel—hot rolled.
- Structural shapes.

- Terneplate.
- Tin mill black plate.
- Tin plate.
- Tube rounds.
- Tubes—boiler.
- Wheels, railroad—car, rolled steel.
- Wire—drawn.
- Wirehoops—twisted or welded.
- Wire nails and staples, twisted barbless wire, barbed wire, twisted wire fence stays and wire fencing (except chain-link fencing).
- Wire rods.
- Wire—spring.
- Wire—telephone (except fabric, rubber, and similarly covered).

(b) *Minimum wages for employees except auxiliary workers.* The minimum wage for employees (other than auxiliary workers) engaged in the manufacture or supply of products of the iron and steel industry shall be the amount indicated below for each locality.

(1) *In Locality A.* (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia), the minimum wage shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2;

(2) *In Locality B.* (California, Oregon, and Washington), the minimum wage shall be not less than \$1.23 an hour;

(3) *In Locality C.* (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming), the minimum wage shall be not less than \$1.23 an hour;

(4) *In Locality D.* (Illinois (East St. Louis area only), Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota), the minimum wage shall be not less than \$1.19 an hour;

(5) *In Locality E.* (Illinois (except the East St. Louis area), Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin), the minimum wage shall be not less than \$1.23 an hour.

(6) *In Locality F.* (Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia), the minimum wage shall be not less than \$1.23 an hour.

(c) *Tolerances.* (1) In Locality A and Locality D the minimum wage for auxiliary workers shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2. In Localities B, C, E, and F auxiliary workers may be employed at wages not less than \$1.18½ an hour.

(2) In Locality A apprentices may be employed for a period not to exceed 6 months at wages not less than \$1.04 an hour. In Localities B, C, E, and F apprentices may be employed for a period not to exceed 6 months at wages not less than \$1.18½ an hour. In Locality D apprentices may be employed for a period not to exceed 6 months at wages not less than \$1.14½ an hour.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

(d) *Definition of term "auxiliary workers".* (1) In plants where a Standard Steel Industry Job Classification System is in effect as a result of agreement between the employer and United Steelworkers of America, "auxiliary workers" are employees who are employed in occupations bearing the classi-

fication "Job Class O-1" or "Job Class 1".

(2) In all other plants, "auxiliary workers" are employees who are employed in the following occupations or combinations, as described:

(i) *Packing:* Weighing, classifying, and sorting materials to be packed; baling, tying, boxing, packaging, strapping, bundling, bagging, wrapping or otherwise packing materials; nailing, gluing, fastening, tying, wiring, banding or otherwise sealing containers or packages.

(ii) *Marking:* Attaching or placing identifying marks or addresses on materials, containers, bundles, or packages by means of marking, stamping, gluing, labeling, tagging, ticketing, painting, stencilling, punching, or other method, by hand, tool, or machine.

(iii) *Package or container making:* Forming cartons and assembling boxes, kegs, barrels, crates, and other containers; performing necessary nailing, stitching, and similar operations; repairing defective and damaged containers and parts of containers.

(iv) *Scrap handling:* Gathering, winding, baling, separating, weighing, classifying, boxing, and otherwise collecting scrap materials.

(v) *Utility work:* Performing miscellaneous operations such as carrying hose, pipe, paint, clay, oil, water, brick, lumber, and other materials to the required place; hooking, unhooking, coupling, uncoupling, and similar operations with slings, hoists, chains, hooks, and similar equipment; lifting to and removing materials from machines; piling and storing containers, sheets, pipes and other materials; cutting or shearing by the use of hand tools; oiling, greasing, cleaning, and washing of equipment, tools and materials; manually moving and distributing dollies, trucks, skids, buggies, and similar equipment; manually filing and chipping off burrs, edges, and other imperfections; operating simple "on and off" controls, maintaining "cokejack" and similar fires to prevent freezing of equipment such as switches, valves, and pipes; and capping, oiling, and cleaning pipes, tubes, couplings and similar products.

(vi) *Conveying and hand trucking:* Loading on and unloading materials and supplies from conveyers, dollies, trucks, cars, elevators, buggies, and other means of transportation, or transporting by means of hand conveyances.

(vii) *Custodial and janitorial work:* Cleaning, mopping, sweeping, and washing of halls, stairways, floors, windows, and other parts of the premises and keeping the work areas and equipment in a clean and orderly manner.

(viii) *Tallying:* Operating mechanical counter or recording by hand amounts of materials, supplies, tools and finished products.

(ix) *Messenger work:* Delivering to and collecting from individuals or departments, incoming and outgoing mail, schedules, reports, time-cards and similar items.

(x) *Material preparing:* Cutting to size burlap, paper, lumber and other materials used in packing or shipping operations; preparing and bagging salt,

silicon, aluminum and other supplies; and preparing paints and similar solutions.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.5 Photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry is that industry which manufactures or furnishes:

(1) (i) Photographic equipment and supplies which include all types of still and motion-picture cameras; projection apparatus, including screens; lenses; shutters; photocopy and microfilm equipment; developing and dark-room equipment, including developing tanks and machines, enlargers, plates and film holders, an prepared developers, toners and fixers; lighting equipment, such as studio-type or other floodlighting and flash units; tripods; film reels; and sensitized film, paper, and plates.

(ii) Expressly excluded are the making, processing, or finishing of photographs or photographic reproductions of any kind, including stiff or motion-pictures; photographic meters; photoflash, power pack and other batteries; and photographic bulbs, tubes, and related light sources.

(2) Blueprinting equipment and supplies which include machines and other apparatus and equipment used in blueprinting, the diazotype process (whiteprinting), and other related processes; sensitized blueprint paper and cloth, diazotype sensitized paper, cloth, film, and other similarly sensitized materials; and specially prepared developing solutions intended for use with such sensitized materials, but excluding the manufacture of blueprints or diazoprints (whiteprints).

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry shall be not less than \$1.52 an hour.

**§ 50-202.6 Soap and related products industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The soap and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes soap in bars, cakes, chips and flakes, and in granulated, sprayed, powdered, paste, and liquid forms; synthetic organic detergents for household or institutional use; glycerin (except synthetic glycerin); and includes, but is not limited to, the following products when they contain soap and/or synthetic organic detergents: Cleansers, scouring powders, shaving soaps and creams, shampoos, washing compounds, and other cleaning agents and compounds.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the soap and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.50 an hour.

**§ 50-202.7 Paper and pulp industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The paper and pulp industry includes the activities described in the following branches thereof, but does not include the manufacture or fur-

nishing of paper boxes and containers; paper bags; fiber cans, tubes, and drums; stationery and envelopes; and related products.

(1) *Primary paper and pulp branch.* The branch includes that part of the industry which manufactures or furnishes pulp from wood or from other materials such as waste paper, linters, and straw (except rags, cotton waste, cotton, and flax); paper from wood pulp and other fibers (except paper containing 25 percent or more pulp made from rags, cotton waste, linters, cotton, flax, or a combination of these fibers); paperboard from wood pulp and other fibers; and coated book paper.

(2) *Rag paper and pulp branch.* The branch includes that part of the industry which manufactures or furnishes pulp from rags, cotton waste, cotton, and flax; and paper containing 25 percent or more pulp made from rags, cotton waste, linters, cotton, flax or a combination of these fibers.

(3) *Converted sanitary paper products branch.* The branch includes that part of the industry which manufactures or furnishes converted sanitary paper products such as facial tissue, toilet paper, paper napkins, and paper towels.

(4) *Building paper and building board branch.* The branch includes that part of the industry which manufactures or furnishes building paper and building board from wood pulp or other fibrous materials.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products in the primary paper and pulp branch of the paper and pulp industry shall be not less than \$1.75 an hour.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products in the rag paper and pulp branch of the paper and pulp industry shall be not less than \$1.54 an hour.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products in the converted sanitary paper products branch of the paper and pulp industry shall be not less than \$1.55 an hour.

(4) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products in the building paper and building board branch of the paper and pulp industry shall be not less than \$1.64 an hour.

**§ 50-202.8 Small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry.**

(a) *Definition.* (1) The small arms ammunition branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes ammunition and parts thereof for small arms, and such related products as saluting primers.

(2) The explosives branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes explosives, including dynamite, permissible explosives (those approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use in mines where dust and gas explosions

are likely to occur), nitro-glycerine, black blasting powder, pellet, and fuse powder, and smokeless gun powder.

(3) The blasting and detonating caps branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes blasting and detonating caps.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the small arms ammunition branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the explosives branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.20 an hour.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the blasting and detonating caps branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(c) *Tolerances.* Beginners (probationary workers) as defined in this paragraph may be employed for a period not to exceed 320 hours at wages not less than the following: \$1.01 an hour in the small arms ammunition branch, \$1.15 an hour in the explosives branch, and \$1.06 an hour in the blasting and detonating caps branch of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industry. A beginner or probationary worker for the purpose of this paragraph is a person who has less than 320 hours experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.9 Evaporated milk industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The evaporated milk industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes evaporated milk.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the evaporated milk industry shall be not less than \$1.68 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Probationary workers may be employed for a period not to exceed 160 hours at wages not less than \$1.63 an hour. A probationary worker for the purpose of this paragraph is a new plant employee hired at a rate lower than that established for a specific job during the period of time required to receive orientation or initial training for that job.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.10 Paint, varnish, and related products industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The paint, varnish, and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products: Inorganic pigments or colors either in dry or paste form; paints mixed ready for use or in dry or paste form; varnishes, lacquers and enamels (including industrial product finishes); filler,

putty, and top dressings; paint and varnish removers; furniture and floor wax; and artists' oil and water colors.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the paint, varnish, and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.50 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Probationary employees may be employed for a period not to exceed 480 hours at wages not less than \$1.40 an hour. A probationary employee, for the purpose for this paragraph is defined as an inexperienced new employee who has less than 480 hours experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.11 Chemical and related products industry.**

(a) *Definition.* (1) The industrial and refined basic chemical products branch of the chemical and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures (including packaging) or furnishes any of the following products: Basic industrial inorganic chemicals; industrial organic chemicals; plastics materials; and compressed and liquefied gases.

(2) The cleaning and polishing preparations, insecticides and fungicides, and miscellaneous chemicals branch of the chemical and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures (including packaging) or furnishes any of the following products: Insecticides, fungicides, and agricultural chemicals; mucilage, laundry soaps, writing inks and dextrine sizes; household pest control agents, disinfectants and deodorants; sulfonated oils and assistants; textile tints and dyes and bluing; glue (except animal), adhesives and cements; and chemical foundry supplies such as binders, core oils, facings, and flux; and cleaning and polishing preparations.

(3) The bone black, carbon black, and lamp black branch of the chemical and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures (including packaging) or furnishes bone black, carbon black, and lamp black.

(4) Expressly excluded from the scope of the definition of the chemical and related products industry are: Cyclic coal tar crudes; prepared photographic developers, fixers and toners; petroleum gases; synthetic rubber; synthetic fibers; explosives, ammunition, and fireworks; drugs and medicines; soap, glycerin, and synthetic organic detergents for household and institutional use; paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and enamels; floor and furniture wax and polish; waterproofing compounds, and paint and varnish removers; inorganic color pigments; whitening, putty, and wood fillers; gum and wood chemicals; fertilizers; vegetable and animal oils and fats; printing ink; essential oils; perfumes; cosmetics, and other toilet preparations; gelatin; and salt.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the industrial and refined basic chem-

ical products branch of the chemical and related products industry shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the cleaning and polishing preparations, insecticides and fungicides, and miscellaneous chemical branch of the chemical and related products industry shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the bone black, carbon black, and lamp black branch of the chemical and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.40 an hour.

(c) *Tolerances.* (1) In the bone black, carbon black and lamp black branch of the chemical and related products industry beginners, as defined in this paragraph, may be employed for 320 hours at wages not less than \$1.35 an hour. In the industrial and refined basic chemicals branch of the chemical and related products industry in all states except Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia beginners may be employed for 320 hours at wages not less than \$1.10 an hour. A beginner, for the purpose of this paragraph, is a person who has less than 320 hours of experience in the industry.

(2) In the cleaning and polishing preparations, insecticides and fungicides, and miscellaneous chemicals branch, and the industrial and refined basic chemical products branch in the states of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia of the chemical and related products industry, learners may be employed at less than the minimum wage prescribed in § 50-202.2 as indicated in § 50-202.3.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.12 Woolen and worsted industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The woolen and worsted industry includes:

(1) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk); and all processes preparatory thereto;

(2) The manufacturing, dyeing or other finishing of fabrics and blankets (other than carpets, rugs and pile fabrics) woven from yarns spun entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(3) The manufacturing, dyeing, or other finishing of fulled suitings, coatings, topcoatings, and overcoatings knit from yarns spun entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(4) The picking of rags and clips made entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk), and the garnetting of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) from rags, clips, or mill waste; and other processes related thereto;

(5) The manufacturing of batting, wadding, or filling made entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(6) The manufacturing of pressed felt made entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(7) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute, or any synthetic fiber; except the manufacturing or processing on systems other than the woolen system of yarns containing not more than 45 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber;

(8) The manufacturing, dyeing, or other finishing of the products enumerated in subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this paragraph from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber; except products containing not more than 25 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) with a margin of tolerance of 2 percent to meet the exigencies of manufacture.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the broad-woven goods, yarn, and thread branch of the woolen and worsted industry and pressed felt shall be not less than \$1.20 an hour. The broad-woven goods, yarn, and thread branch includes the manufacturing, processing (including all preparatory processing), dyeing or other finishing of any of the following items which are within the scope of the woolen and worsted industry, as defined herein: Broad-woven fabrics (fabrics over 12 inches in width), yarn, thread, blankets.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacturing or furnishing of the products of the woolen and worsted industry, other than the products of the broad-woven goods, yarn, and thread branch and pressed felt, shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(c) *Tolerances.* (1) In the broad-woven goods, yarn, and thread branch of the woolen and worsted industry and for pressed felt learners and beginners as defined in this paragraph may be employed for a period not to exceed 320 hours at wages not less than \$1.05 an hour. A learner or beginner for the purpose of this paragraph is a person who has had less than 320 hours experience in the industry.

(2) In the woolen and worsted industry, other than the broad-woven goods, yarn and thread branch and pressed felt, learners may be employed at less than the minimum wage prescribed in § 50-202.2 as indicated in § 50-202.3.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

**§ 50-202.13 Surgical instruments and apparatus industry.**

(a) *Definition.* The surgical instruments and apparatus industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes instruments, apparatus, and equipment used in or in connection with, or in the aid of the practice of medicine and surgery, such as surgical and diagnostic instruments, apparatus, and equipment for medical and surgical treatment. This definition shall include the manufacture of sutures and sterilizers for surgical purposes, but shall not

include the manufacture of (1) surgical dressings, (2) electro-surgical instruments and apparatus in which electricity is the diagnostic, therapeutic, or functioning element, such as X-ray, fluoroscope, and high frequency apparatus and equipment, ultra-violet and infra-red ray and other therapeutic and heating lamps, apparatus and equipment, and (3) orthopedic appliances, such as trusses, braces, supports, splints, artificial limbs, and elastic belts and stockings.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the surgical instruments and apparatus industry shall be not less than \$1.25 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Beginners as defined in this paragraph may be employed in the surgical instruments and apparatus industry for a period of not more than 320 hours at wages not less than \$1.15 an hour. A beginner for the purpose of this paragraph is defined as a new plant employee hired at a rate lower than that established for a specific job during the period of time required to receive orientation or initial training for that job, and who has less than 320 hours experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.14 Scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments industry.

(a) *Definition.* The scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes instruments, and their accessories and auxiliary devices used for measuring, indicating, recording, or initiating control of, physical or chemical qualities or quantities, or other characteristics or properties such as: Acceleration, acidity, alkalinity, altitude, angle, attitude, color, combustion, conductivity, density, direction, distance, electricity, flow, force, humidity, intensity, light, liquid level, mass, position, pressure, radioactivity, sight, sound, speed, temperature, vibration, viscosity, and wave length.

(1) The definition includes, but without limitation, instruments, and accessories and auxiliary devices for such instruments, used for measuring, indicating, recording, or initiating control in: Drafting, engineering, industrial processing, meteorology, navigation and surveying, and instruments, and accessories and auxiliary devices for such instruments, used in teaching, demonstration, research or testing for the measuring, indicating, recording, or initiation of control of, such qualities, quantities, or other characteristics of properties as: Bacteriological, biological, chemical, clinical, geological, physical, physiological, psychological, and radiological.

(2) The definition does not include:

(i) Electric, gas, and water meters used to measure consumption by individual domestic or commercial users.

(ii) Gasoline meters used in service stations, garages, and similar locations.

(iii) Ammeters, pressure gauges, fuel gauges, temperature gauges, speedom-

eters and tachometers, used on automotive equipment.

(iv) Clocks, watches, and clockwork mechanisms and controls.

(v) Machinists' blocks and gauges.

(vi) Control and indicating devices used in domestic, store, office, and similar installations of air conditioning, refrigeration, comfort heating, cooking, and water heating equipment.

(vii) Speed and emergency governors used with steam, gas, and hydraulic turbines, and diesel engines.

(viii) Ophthalmic lenses, trial sets, and other ophthalmic products.

(ix) Transmitting and receiving equipment for telephony, carrier equipment, radio, television, sonar, loran, shoran, radar, teletype, and related systems.

(x) Photographic lenses.

(xi) Optical glass.

(xii) Laboratory glassware and other technical, scientific and industrial pressed and blown glassware.

(xiii) Industrial, commercial, and household scales and other mechanical weighing machines (except balances and precision weighing devices for laboratory, research, and scientific uses).

(xiv) Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.

(xv) Resistors, capacitors, inductors, and other basic electrical components, except those designed, engineered, and used as standards or precision devices in laboratory, research, and scientific work, and in quality control.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments industry shall be not less than \$1.20 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Beginners may be employed for a period not to exceed three months at wages not less than \$1.15 an hour. A beginner for the purpose of this paragraph is a worker with three months or less experience in the plant, employed in a low-skilled job requiring an initial training period.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.15 Metal business furniture and storage equipment industry.

(a) *Definition.* (1) The metal business furniture and storage equipment industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes metal business furniture or metal business storage equipment, including but not limited to the following metal products: (i) Bank counters; benches; stools; book cases; chairs; desks; desk trays; filing boxes, cabinets, and cases; cabinets for printers' type; storage cabinets; partitions; tables; visible business equipment; and waste baskets; (ii) lockers; racks; and industrial and general-purpose shelving; (iii) rotating bins and sectional bins; tool boxes, tool chests and tool cabinets; boxes, chests and cases including stock boxes, cash and stamp boxes, sorting cases, mail distribution cases, and carrier truck cases.

(2) Excluded from the definition are merchandise display racks, showcases, and display stands; restaurant furniture, carts, and food wagons; telephone booths; ammunition racks and chests;

bomb racks, chests, and cradles; outdoor mail storage boxes; shipping cases; foot lockers; laboratory cabinets; and all consumable office supply items.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the metal business furniture and storage equipment industry shall be not less than \$1.43 an hour.

#### § 50-202.16 Bituminous coal industry.

(a) *Definition.* The bituminous coal industry is defined as that industry which produces or furnishes all coal (including lignite) except Pennsylvania anthracite. "Produces or furnishes" includes mining or other extraction, and the loading, screening, sizing, washing, oiling and other preparation of bituminous coal, and activities incidental to these operations. The term "preparation of bituminous coal" does not include any activities performed at Great Lakes or tidewater docks.

(b) *Minimum wages.* The minimum wage for employees (other than auxiliary workers) engaged in the production or furnishing of bituminous coal (including lignite) shall be not less than the amount indicated for each area as follows:

District 1. Eastern Pennsylvania: \$2.745.

The following counties in Pennsylvania: Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Potter, Somerset, Tioga, Armstrong County, including mines served by the Pittsburgh and Shawmut Railroad on the west bank of the Allegheny River, and north of the Conemaugh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Fayette County, all mines on and east of the line of Indian Creek Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Indiana County, north of but excluding the Saltsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Edri and Blairsville, both exclusive.

Westmoreland County, including all mines served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Torrance, and east.

All coal-producing counties in the State of Maryland.

The following counties in West Virginia: Grant, Mineral, and Tucker.

District 2. Western Pennsylvania: \$2.745.

The following counties in Pennsylvania: Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Washington.

Armstrong County, west of the Allegheny River and exclusive of mines served by the Pittsburgh and Shawmut Railroad.

Indiana County, including all mines served on the Saltsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad north of Conemaugh River.

Fayette County, except all mines on and east of the line of Indian Creek Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Westmoreland County, including all mines except those served by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Torrance, east.

District 3. Northern West Virginia: \$2.745.

The following counties in West Virginia: Barbour, Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood.

That part of Nicholas County including mines served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and north.

District 4. Ohio: \$2.745.

All coal-producing counties in Ohio.  
District 5. Michigan: Not less than that minimum wage prescribed in § 50-202.2.

District 6. Panhandle: \$2.745.  
 The following counties in West Virginia: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio.  
 District 7. Southern Numbered 1: \$2.745.  
 The following counties in West Virginia: Greenbrier, Mercer, Monroe, Pocahontas, Summers.  
 Fayette County, east of Gauley River and including the Gauley River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and mines served by the Virginian Railway.  
 McDowell County, that portion served by the Dry Fork Branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and east thereof.  
 Raleigh County, excluding all mines on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.  
 Wyoming County, that portion served by the Gilbert branch of the Virginian Railway lying east of the mouth of Skin Fork of Guyandot River and that portion served by the main line and the Glen Rogers branch of the Virginian Railway.  
 The following counties in Virginia: Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Giles, Craig.  
 Tazewell County, that portion served by the Dry Fork branch to Cedar Bluff and from Bluestone Junction to Boissevain branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.  
 Buchanan County, that portion served by the Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and that portion of said county on the headwaters of Dismal Creek, east of Lynn Camp Creek (a tributary of Dismal Creek).  
 District 8. Southern Numbered 2: \$2.745.  
 The following counties in West Virginia: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Putnam, Wayne, Cabell.  
 Fayette County, west of, but not including mines of the Gauley River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.  
 McDowell County, that portion not served by and lying west of the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.  
 Raleigh County, all mines on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and north thereof.  
 Nicholas County, that part south of and not served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.  
 Wyoming County, that portion served by Gilbert branch of the Virginian Railway lying west of the mouth of Skin Fork of Guyandot River.  
 The following counties in Virginia: Dickinson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Wise.  
 All of Buchanan County, except that portion on the headwaters of Dismal Creek, east of Lynn Camp Creek (tributary of Dismal Creek) and that portion served by the Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.  
 Tazewell County, except portions served by the Dry Fork branch of Norfolk and Western Railroad and Branch from Bluestone Junction to Boissevain of Norfolk and Western Railroad and Richlands-Jewell Ridge branch of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.  
 The following counties in Kentucky: Bell, Boyd, Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Clinton, Elliott, Floyd, Greenup, Harlan, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, McCreary, Magoffin, Martin, Manifee, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley, Wolfe.  
 The following counties in Tennessee: Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Roane, Scott.  
 The following counties in North Carolina: Lee, Chatham, Moore.  
 District 9. West Kentucky: \$2.59.  
 The following counties in Kentucky: Butler, Christian, Crittenden, Davless, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Union, Warren, Webster.

District 10. Illinois: \$2.745.  
 All coal-producing counties in Illinois.  
 District 11. Indiana: \$2.78.  
 All coal-producing counties in Indiana.  
 District 12. Iowa: \$1.40.  
 All coal-producing counties in Iowa.  
 District 13. Southeastern: \$2.515.  
 All coal-producing counties in Alabama.  
 The following counties in Georgia: Dade, Walker.  
 The following counties in Tennessee: Marlon, Grundy, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, White, Van Buren, Warren, McMinn, Rhea.  
 District 14. Arkansas-Oklahoma: \$2.59.  
 The following counties in Arkansas: All counties in the State.  
 The following counties in Oklahoma: Haskell, La Flore, Sequoyah.  
 District 15. Southwestern: \$2.59.  
 All coal-producing counties in Kansas.  
 All coal-producing counties in Texas. All coal-producing counties in Missouri.  
 The following counties in Oklahoma: Coal, Craig, Latimer, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner.  
 District 16. Northern Colorado: \$2.796.  
 The following counties in Colorado: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Jackson, Jefferson, Larimer, Weld.  
 District 17. Southern Colorado: \$2.796.  
 The following counties in Colorado: All counties not included in northern Colorado district.  
 The following counties in New Mexico: All coal-producing counties in the State of New Mexico, except those included in the New Mexico district.  
 District 18. New Mexico: \$2.796.  
 The following counties in New Mexico: Grant, Lincoln, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro.  
 The following counties in Arizona: Pinal, Navajo, Graham, Apache, Coconino.  
 All coal-producing counties in California.  
 District 19. Wyoming: \$2.82.  
 All coal-producing counties in Wyoming.  
 The following counties in Idaho: Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville, Bingham, Bannock, Power, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lake.  
 District 20. Utah: \$2.82.  
 All coal-producing counties in Utah.  
 District 21. North Dakota-South Dakota: \$2.226.  
 All coal-producing counties in North Dakota. All coal-producing counties in South Dakota.  
 District 22. Montana: \$2.846.  
 All coal-producing counties in Montana.  
 District 23. Washington: \$2.735.  
 All coal-producing counties in Washington. All coal-producing counties in Oregon.

(c) *Tonnage workers.* In the case of employees compensated in whole or in part under a piece rate system, the minimum wage obligations under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will be fulfilled if a majority of the incentive workers engaged in work for the Government in a contracting establishment receive the applicable prevailing minimum hourly rate as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section during the period of time in which they perform such work, and if the average hourly earnings of the group of incentive workers engaged in work for the Government exceed this minimum during this period. Notwithstanding a mine's failure to meet the foregoing requirement during the particular period in which Government contract work is performed, it will nevertheless be regarded as in compliance with the minimum wage provisions of the act if it can demonstrate that a majority of

its incentive workers have or would have earned at least the minimum wage and that the average hourly earnings of such workers as a group have or would have exceeded that minimum under normal mining conditions under the compensation arrangements prevailing during the period in which the mine was producing for the Government.

(d) *Auxiliary workers.* The term "auxiliary workers" as applied to employees in the Bituminous Coal Industry shall include employees who are employed in the following occupations or combinations of occupations:

- Engineering:
  1. Rodman.
  2. Chainman.
  3. Assistant transitman.
  4. Transitman or transit worker.
  5. Corpsman.
  6. Surveyor.
  7. Junior draftsman.
  8. Draftsman.
  9. Engineer, mining and civil.
  10. Surveyor helper.
- Laboratory:
  1. Laboratory assistant.
  2. Laboratory technician.
  3. Sampler.
  4. Chemist helper or assistant chemist.
  5. Chemist.
  6. Laboratory sample grinder.
- Shipping:
  1. Billing clerk.
  2. Shipping clerk.
  3. Shipper.
  4. Weighmaster or retail weighmaster.
  5. Weighman, scaleman, or weighboss.
  6. Mine clerk.
  7. Payroll clerk.
- Supply:
  1. Supply clerk, warehouse clerk, or store clerk.
  2. Supplyman, warehouseman, storeman, or storekeeper.
  3. Supply purchasing agent.
- Other:
  1. Prospective driller and assistant driller.
  2. Other prospecting crew members.
  3. Coal inspector.
  4. Coal preparation technician.
  5. Dispatcher.
  6. Electrician or electrical engineer.
  7. Shift maintenance foreman.
  8. Machinist foreman.
  9. Lampman.
  10. Utility truck driver.
  11. Machinist.
  12. Timekeeper and assistant timekeeper.
  13. Powerhouse, sub-station, and pump attendant.
  14. Hoisting engineer.
  15. Employees of regular dealers in coal and employees of contractors who are exempt from section 1(a) of the Act pursuant to § 50-201.603(f) of this chapter, who do not work in or around coal mines.

§ 50-202.17 Electric lamp industry.

(a) *Definition.* The electric lamp industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes electric bulbs, tubes and related light sources, including but not limited to such products as incandescent filament lamps, sealed beam headlights composed of a filament in a glass shell, vapor and fluorescent lamps, photoflash and photoflood lamps, and the following electric lamp components: Lead-in-wires, support wires, filament, welds, hooks, and metal bases: *Provided, however,* That this definition shall not include electro-therapeutic lamp units, electronic tubes, X-ray tubes, sealed beam headlights composed of an electric

lamp enclosed in a shell of glass or of glass and metal, carbon arc lamps, custom made luminous tube signs, electric lighting fixtures, plastic lamp bases, chemicals, gases, glass blanks, glass tubing, glass rod, and dumet, molybdenum and tungsten wire. For the purpose of this definition an electric lamp is defined as any device the primary purpose of which is to convert electric energy into radiation within the visible spectrum and/or into ultra-violet radiations of wavelengths of not less than 500 Angstrom units, and/or infra-red radiation not longer than 100,000 Angstrom units.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the electric lamp industry shall be not less than \$1.26 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Beginners may be employed for a period not to exceed three months at wages not less than \$1.20 an hour. A beginner for the purpose of this paragraph is a worker who has had no more than three months experience in the plant.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.18 Battery industry.

(a) *Definition.* (1) The lead-acid storage battery branch of the battery industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes lead-acid storage batteries or plates therefor.

(2) The dry primary battery branch of the battery industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes dry primary batteries.

(3) The other battery branch of the battery industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes all batteries and parts therefor, other than (i) lead-acid storage batteries and dry primary batteries and parts therefor, and (ii) glass containers and porcelain covers for wet primary batteries.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the lead-acid storage battery branch of the battery industry shall be not less than \$1.35 an hour.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the dry primary battery branch of the battery industry shall be not less than that prescribed in § 50-202.2.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the other battery branch of the battery industry shall be not less than \$1.34 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Beginners as defined in this paragraph may be employed for a period not to exceed three months in the other battery branch of the battery industry at wages not less than \$1.15 an hour. A beginner for the purpose of this paragraph is a person who has had less than three months experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.19 Flour and related products industry.

(a) *Definition.* The flour and related products industry is defined as the mill-

ing of flour from grain and the blending or other preparation of flour and dry flour mixes. Examples of products of the industry are flours made from wheat (white, durum, granular, whole wheat), rye, buckwheat, and corn, including blended, phosphated, bromated, self-rising, and other prepared flour and dry flour mixes; semolina and farina; cornmeal; corn grits, hominy, and flakes; and offals. The definition of this industry does not include flour and other products manufactured from rice, soybeans, and potatoes; those cereal preparations of the type generally called breakfast foods (except corn grits and hominy), baby foods, and coffee substitutes; and dry and prepared animal feeds (except offals which are included).

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the flour and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.30 an hour.

#### § 50-202.20 Tires and related products industry.

(a) *Definition.* The tires and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes tires and related products, including pneumatic casings, inner tubes, industrial and highway solid tires of 2 inches or more in cross section, and camelback.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the tires and related products industry shall be not less than \$1.77 an hour.

(c) *Tolerance.* Beginners or probationary workers as defined in this paragraph may be employed for a period not to exceed 160 hours in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the tires and related products industry at a minimum wage of not less than \$1.67 an hour. A beginner or probationary worker for the purpose of this paragraph is a new plant employee hired at a rate lower than that established for a specific job during the period of time required to receive orientation or initial training for that job and who has less than 160 hours experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.21 Electron tubes and related products industry.

(a) *Definition.* The electron tubes and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes electron tubes and related products including the following products and/or parts specially designed for incorporation therein: Radio and television receiving type tubes; transmitting, industrial, and special-purpose tubes, including high vacuum and vapor rectifier tubes, thyratrons, magnetrons, klystrons and other velocity modulated tubes, photo tubes, cathode ray tubes, and geiger-mueller tubes; and solid-state semiconductor devices. The following products are specifically excluded: (1) Gas-filled tubes used for illumination; (2) glow lamps and strobotrons; (3) X-ray and rectifier tubes specially designed for use in X-ray equipment; (4) the following types of parts: Metal stampings, getters, lead wires, and any

part made exclusively of glass, plastics, germanium, silicon, ceramics, mica, graphite, or rubber; and (5) television receiving type cathode ray tubes.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of solid-state semiconductor devices shall be not less than \$1.35 an hour.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the electron tubes and related products industry, except solid-state semiconductor devices, shall be not less than \$1.42 an hour.

#### § 50-202.22 Drugs and medicine industry.

(a) *Definition.* (1) The drugs and medicine industry is defined to include the following: Drugs or medical preparations (other than food) intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of diseases in, or to affect the structure or any functions of the body of man or other animal.

(i) Typical products of the industry are: Bulk organic and inorganic medicinal chemicals, and their derivatives; endocrine products; basic vitamins; active medicinal principles, such as alkaloids from botanical drugs and herbs; drugs and medicines in pharmaceutical preparations, such as ampules, tablets, capsules, ointments, solutions, and suspensions for human and veterinary use, including vitamin preparations and galenicals, such as fluid extracts and tinctures; viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, such as allergenic extracts, and normal serums and plasmas for human or veterinary use; and bacteriological media.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the drugs and medicine industry shall be not less than \$1.20 an hour.

#### § 50-202.23 Paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry.

(a) *Definition.* The paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry is defined as (1) the manufacture or furnishing of non-textile bags (including bags and shipping sacks made from paper, cellophane, acetate, polyethylene, pliofilm, foil, and similar sheet or film materials); and (2) the manufacture or furnishing from pulp, paper, and paperboard of the following items: (i) Corrugated and solid fiber boxes, partitions, pallets, single face products, and corrugated sheets; (ii) sanitary food containers (including paper cups for hot and cold drinks, liquid tight containers, round nested food containers, fluid milk containers, ice cream containers, frozen food containers, folding paraffined cartons for butter, margarine, and shortening, and pails for food and ice cream); and (iii) laminated wrapping products (including waterproof, moistureproof, and vapor barrier paper), impregnated and saturated wrapping paper, cellulose wadding and cushioning materials, and shredded and macerated paper pads (including blankets, sleeves, tubes, and box liners). Excluded are primary paper

and paperboard; coated, oiled and waxed wrapping products; set-up and folding paperboard boxes (except sanitary food containers); fiber cans, tubes, and drums (except sanitary food containers); and pressed and molded pulp products.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the non-textile bags branch of the paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be not less than \$1.30 an hour.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the corrugated and solid fiber boxes branch of the paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry as defined in paragraph (a) (2) (i) of this section shall be not less than \$1.53 an hour.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the sanitary food containers branch of the paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry as defined in paragraph (a) (2) (ii) of this section shall be not less than \$1.37 an hour.

(4) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the wrapping products branch of the paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry as defined in paragraph (a) (2) (iii) of this section shall be not less than \$1.20 an hour.

(c) *Tolerances.* (1) Beginners or probationary workers, as hereinafter defined in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, may be employed for a period not to exceed 240 hours in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the paper and paperboard containers and packaging products industry defined in paragraph (a) of this section at the following rates:

(i) In the non-textile bags branch at not less than a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour;

(ii) In the corrugated and solid fiber boxes branch at not less than a minimum wage of \$1.48 an hour;

(iii) In the sanitary food containers branch at not less than a minimum wage of \$1.32 an hour;

(iv) In the wrapping products branch at not less than a minimum wage of \$1.15 an hour.

(2) For the purpose of this paragraph, a beginner or probationary worker is defined as a new plant employee hired at a rate lower than that established for a specific job during the period of time required to receive orientation or initial training for that job and who has less than 240 hours experience in the plant in which he is employed.

(Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 2038, 41 U.S.C. 40)

#### § 50-202.24 Electronic component parts industry.

(a) *Definition.* (1) The electronic component parts industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes functional parts for inclusion in electronic end products, systems, or equipment, such as, but not limited to, transmitting and receiving equipment, all types of detection and tracking apparatus and systems, electronic computers, sound distribution equipment, test equipment, and power supplies.

(2) Included are those parts of any electronic end product which affect the current characteristics within its circuit such as, but not limited to, resistors, capacitors, relays, connectors, switches, transformers, reactors, coils, chokes, inductors, vibrators, filters, pulse networks, home-type TV and FM antennas, headphones, microphones, loud-speakers, piezo-electric crystals and crystal devices including pressure transducers, and permeability tuning devices; specialized microwave components; specialized ferrite components; and complex components (irrespective of encapsulation), packaged components, modules, including computer logic modules and devices such as flip-flops, gates, inverters, triggers, emitter followers and magnetic shift registers, and other similar component combinations manufactured as a single unit including voltage dividers, delay lines, RLC networks such as twin-T networks, and television tuners.

(3) Specifically excluded from this definition are (i) electron tubes and parts, solid-state semiconductor devices and parts, batteries of all types and parts, electric lamps and parts, electronic and/or electrical indicating and test equipment, and those electronic compo-

nents designed, manufactured, and used as test or precision standards; (ii) all electronic and products, systems, equipment, or assemblies such as receiving and transmitting equipment for home, broadcast or communications applications, all types of detection and tracking apparatus and systems, electronic computers, switchboard equipment, central control units and systems, sound distribution equipment, complete audio amplifiers, IF and RF amplifiers (except complex component types), power rectification equipment, and power supplies; and (iii) structural components such as, but not limited to, cabinets, control panels, chassis blanks and complete chassis, printed, etched or stamped circuit boards (blank or ready for component insertion), wire and cable harnesses and assemblies, tube sockets, terminal boards and clips, binding posts, stand-offs, pass-throughs, insulators, shield cans, hermetic seals, dial assemblies, knobs and control handles, and control shifts, extensions, couplings, gears and control assemblies.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the electronic component parts industry shall be not less than \$1.23 an hour.

#### § 50-202.25 Manifold business forms industry.

(a) *Definition.* The manifold business forms industry is defined as that industry which includes the manufacture or furnishing, including the designing or printing, of business forms in single and multiple sets, whether carbonized or interleaved with carbon or otherwise processed for multiple reproduction, including but not limited to, printed autographic register forms, continuous forms, fanfold forms, flat fold forms, sales books, strip forms, and unit sets.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the manifold business forms industry shall be not less than \$1.39 an hour.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 18th day of September 1961.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,  
Secretary of Labor.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9190; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:49 a.m.]

# Proposed Rule Making

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[ 7 CFR Part 1034 ]

### LETTUCE GROWN IN LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF SOUTH TEXAS

#### Notice of Proposed Limitation of Shipments

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering the issuance of the limitation of shipments regulation, as hereinafter set forth, which was recommended by the South Texas Lettuce Committee, established pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 144 and Marketing Order No. 134 (7 CFR Part 1034; 25 F.R. 12227) regulating the handling of lettuce grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in South Texas. This program is effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

Consideration will be given to any data, views or arguments pertaining thereto which are filed with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., not later than ten days following publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposals are as follows:

#### § 1034.304 Limitation of shipments.

No person shall package lettuce on any Sunday during the period beginning on December 4, 1961, through March 31, 1962, inclusive. During the period December 4, 1961, through March 31, 1962, no person shall handle any lot of lettuce grown in the production area unless such lettuce meets the grade requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, one of the sizing and pack requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, and the container requirements of paragraph (c) of this section, or unless such lettuce is handled in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(a) *Grade.* Eighty percent U.S. No. 1, or better grade, with not more than 10 percent serious damage including not more than five percent decay in any lot. No individual container shall have less than 60 percent U.S. No. 1 quality, and not more than 23 percent serious damage, including not more than three heads affected by decay.

(b) *Sizing and pack.* Only lettuce that meets one of the following sizing and pack requirements may be handled:

- (1) 18 heads per container;
- (2) 24 heads per container; or
- (3) 30 heads per container.

(c) *Container.* Lettuce may be handled only if packed in one of the following containers:

(1) A carton with inside dimensions of 10 inches x 14½ inches x 21⅞ inches (designated as carrier container No. 7303).

(2) A carton with inside dimensions of 9¾ inches x 14 inches x 21 inches (designated as carrier container No. 7306).

(d) *Minimum quantities.* Any person may handle up to, but not to exceed, two cartons of lettuce a day without regard to inspection, assessment, grade, size and pack requirements, but must meet container requirements. This exception shall not apply to any portion of a shipment of over two cartons of lettuce.

(e) *Special purpose shipments.* The requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), of this section, and the inspection and assessment requirements of this part shall not be applicable to lettuce handled for one of the following special purposes:

- (1) Relief or charity;
- (2) Experimental purposes;
- (3) Export to Mexico.

(f) *Safeguards.* (1) Each handler of lettuce which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section and which is handled pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section for relief or charity or experimental purposes shall, prior to handling, apply for and obtain a Certificate of Privilege from the committee which shall require the handler to furnish such reports and documents as the committee may require showing that the lettuce was handled for the purpose specified in the Certificate of Privilege.

(2) Each person who sells or otherwise handles lettuce which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, and which is handled pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section for export to Mexico, shall handle such lettuce in a vehicle bearing Mexican registration, and shall maintain the following records with respect to such lettuce:

- (i) Name and address of the purchaser;
- (ii) Quantity involved in each sale;
- (iii) Date of sale; and
- (iv) Identification of the vehicle of the purchaser or trucker by make, model, and license number.

(g) *Inspection.* (1) No handler shall handle any lettuce for which an inspection certificate is required unless an appropriate inspection certificate has been issued with respect thereto.

(2) No handler shall transport or cause the transportation of any shipment of lettuce by motor vehicle for which an inspection certificate is required unless each such shipment is accompanied by a copy of the inspection certificate applicable thereto or by documentary evidence on forms furnished by the committee identifying truck lots to which valid inspection certificates are applicable and a copy of such inspection certificate or

committee document, upon request, is surrendered to authorities designated by the committee.

(3) For purpose of operation under this part each required inspection certificate or form required by the committee as evidence of inspection is hereby determined to be valid for a period not to exceed 72 hours following completion of inspection as shown on the certificate or the date shown on the document.

(h) *Definitions.* The terms "U.S. No. 1" and "serious damage" shall have the same meaning as set forth in the U.S. Standards for Lettuce (§§ 51.2510-51.2531 of this title). All other terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in this part.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: September 21, 1961.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,  
Deputy Director,  
Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9212; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:51 a.m.]

[ 7 CFR Part 1071 ]

### IMPORTS OF WALNUTS

#### Proposed Grade, Size, Quality, Maturity, and Other Requirements

Notice is hereby given that the Department is giving consideration to proposed grade, size, quality, maturity, and other requirements that will govern the importation into the United States of walnuts (*Juglans regia*), pursuant to the requirements of section 8e (7 U.S.C. 608e), of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-128), approved August 18, 1961, hereinafter referred to as the "act".

Consideration will be given to any written data, views, or arguments pertaining to the proposed requirements, that are filed with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., not later than 20 days following publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Marketing Order No. 84, as amended (7 CFR Part 984), effective pursuant to the act, contains terms and conditions regulating the grade, size, quality, and maturity of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. The proposal under consideration is to make applicable to imports of walnuts the same grade, size, quality, and maturity standards that are required by the marketing order to be applied to walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, and to prescribe appropriate rules and regulations applicable to imports of walnuts.

The proposal is as follows:

§ 1071.1 Regulation governing imports of walnuts.

(a) *Definitions.* (1) "Walnuts" means all walnuts commonly known as English or Persian walnuts (*Juglans regia*).

(2) "Inshell walnuts" means walnuts, the kernels or edible portions of which are contained in the shell.

(3) "Shelled walnuts" are the walnut kernels after the shells are removed.

(4) "Fruit and Vegetable Division" means the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(5) "Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspector" means any Federal or Federal-State inspector of the Fresh Products Standardization and Inspection Branch of the Fruit and Vegetable Division.

(6) "Importation" means release from custody of United States Bureau of Customs.

(b) *Grade and size regulations.* The importation of walnuts (*Juglans regia*) into the United States is prohibited unless such walnuts are inspected and certified as meeting one of the following requirements:

(1) *Inshell walnuts.* All inshell walnuts shall be of a quality equal to or better than the requirements for U.S. No. 3 and "baby" size as prescribed in the United States Standards for Walnuts (*Juglans regia*) in the Shell (§§ 51.2945-51.2966 of this title), effective September 1, 1960.

(2) *Shelled walnuts.* All shelled walnuts shall be of a quality equal to or better than the requirements for U.S. Commercial Grade as prescribed in the United States Standards for Shelled Walnuts (*Juglans regia*) (§§ 51.2275-51.2296 of this title), effective January 25, 1959, except that the minimum size shall be pieces not more than five percent of which will pass through a round opening  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter.

(c) *Inspection and certification.* (1) All inspections and certifications required by paragraph (b) of this section shall be made by Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspectors in accordance with the regulations governing the inspection and certification of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other products (Part 51 of this title). The cost of inspection and certification shall be borne by the applicant for such inspection and certification.

(2) Each inspection certificate shall set forth among other things the following:

- (i) The date and place of inspection;
- (ii) The name of the applicant;
- (iii) The name of the importer;
- (iv) The quantity and identifying marks of the container;
- (v) The statement, if applicable, "Meets U.S. import requirements under Section 8e of the A.M.A. Act of 1937".

(3) Whenever walnuts are offered for inspection, the applicant shall furnish any labor and pay any costs incurred in moving and opening containers as may be necessary for proper sampling and inspection.

(d) *Reconditioning prior to importation.* Nothing contained in this part

shall be deemed to preclude reconditioning walnuts, in order that such walnuts may be made eligible to meet the grade and size regulations prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, prior to importation.

(e) *Minimum quantity.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, any importation of walnuts which does not exceed, in net weight, 60 pounds of shelled walnuts or 115 pounds of walnuts in the shell shall be exempt from the requirements of this part.

(f) *Other import requirements.* The provisions of this part do not supersede any restrictions or prohibitions on walnuts under the Federal Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, or any other applicable laws or regulations, or the need to comply with applicable food and sanitary regulations of city, county, State, or Federal agencies.

(g) *Compliance.* Any person violating any provisions of this regulation is subject to a forfeiture in the amount prescribed in section 8a(5) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674), or upon conviction, a penalty in the amount prescribed in section 8c(14) of said act, or to both such forfeiture and penalty. False representations in any matter within the jurisdiction of any agency of the United States, knowing it to be false, is a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001 which provides for a fine or imprisonment or both.

Dated: September 21, 1961.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,  
Director,  
Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9211; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:51 a.m.]

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

[7 CFR Part 811]

[Sugar Reg. 811]

CONTINENTAL SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND AREA QUOTAS

Proposed Determination for Six-Month Period Ending June 30, 1962

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to authority vested in him by the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (61 Stat. 922, as amended), and as further amended by Public Law 87-15 approved March 31, 1961, is considering the determination of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1962 and the establishment of sugar quotas for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962.

In accordance with the rule making requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) all persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed regulation may file the same in duplicate with the Director of the Sugar Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture,

Washington 25, D.C., at any time prior to November 20, 1961.

The proposed determination of sugar requirements for the continental United States for the calendar year 1962 and quotas for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, set forth in form and language appropriate for issuance, if adopted by the Secretary, is as follows:

*Basis and purpose.* The purpose of Sugar Regulation 811 is to determine pursuant to section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (61 Stat. 922, as amended), and as further amended by Public Law 87-15, approved March 31, 1961 (hereafter called the "act"), the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1962 and to establish sugar quotas for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, for supplying areas except Cuba in terms of short tons of sugar, raw value. Section 408(b) of the act directs the President to determine the sugar quotas for Cuba. This regulation establishes quotas for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, for domestic areas and for foreign countries other than Cuba pursuant to the provisions of section 202 of the act and also establishes for domestic areas and foreign countries other than Cuba the amounts of certain quotas that may be filed by direct-consumption sugar pursuant to section 207 of the act. Further, this regulation establishes liquid sugar quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba pursuant to section 208.

Section 201 of the act directs the Secretary to determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States and to revise such determination during the calendar year whenever he deems it necessary. The section sets forth criteria to guide the Secretary in his determinations and states that such determination shall be made so as to protect the welfare of consumers and of those engaged in the domestic sugar industry by providing such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

During the 10-month period ended August 31, 1961, distribution of sugar for consumption in the continental United States totaled 7,795,000 short tons, raw value. Considering the quantity of sugar distributed in September and October of recent years and prevailing factors affecting current rates of distribution, it is estimated that distribution during September and October 1961, will bring total distribution for the 12-month period ending October 31, 1961, to about 9,450,000 short tons, raw value. Based on expected distribution during that 12-month period and allowing only for increased consumption due to the normal increases in population and for refining losses, the quantity of sugar needed in the calendar year 1962 is expected to be not less than 9,700,000 short tons, raw value.

Refiners inventories of quota sugar at the end of 1961 are expected to be higher than those held at the end of many re-

cent years. However, in view of current geographic and other relevant circumstances affecting raw sugar supplies, larger inventories in the hands of refiners are appropriate to adequately assure a continuing flow of supplies for consumers.

Prices for sugar declined during July and August. A general weakness in prices also has been reflected in the quotations on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for contracts for delivery in the early months of 1962. Thus, it appears desirable to limit 1962 supplies somewhat below anticipated minimum needs in order to achieve prices which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry.

Accordingly, the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States during the calendar year 1962 is herein determined to be 9,500,000 short tons, raw value.

In accordance with section 408(b) of the "act" the sugar and liquid sugar quotas for Cuba are not established by this order. Accordingly, the quotas established herein for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, the current expiration date of the Sugar Act, total only 3,175,378 short tons, raw value. Additional supplies of sugar can be made available to the extent needed during the first half of the calendar year 1962 in accordance with section 408(b) which provides in part as follows:

\* \* \* (1) The President shall determine notwithstanding any other provisions of title II, the quota for Cuba for the period ending June 30, 1962, in such amount or amounts as he shall find from time to time to be in the national interest: *Provided, however*, That in no event shall such quota at any time exceed such amount as would be provided for Cuba under the terms of title II in the absence of the amendments made herein, and such determinations shall become effective immediately upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the President's proclamation thereof:

(2) For the purposes of meeting the requirements of consumers in the United States, the President is thereafter authorized to cause or permit to be brought or imported into or marketed in the United States, at such times and from such sources, including any country whose quota has been so reduced, and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate under the prevailing circumstances, a quantity of sugar, not in excess of the sum of any reductions in quotas made pursuant to this subsection: \* \* \*

The determination made herein has been based insofar as is required in section 201 of the act, on official statistics of the Department of Agriculture and statistics published by other agencies of the Federal Government.

Sugar quotas, the amounts thereof that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, and liquid sugar quotas for the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, are established by applying the procedures prescribed and the levels specified in sections 202, 207 and 208 of the act and dividing the result obtained in each instance by two.

Section 411 of the act provides for the issuance of regulations to carry out Ar-

icle 7 of the International Sugar Agreement. Article 7 requires limiting the total importations from non-participating countries as a group to the total quantity imported from such countries in any one of the years 1951, 1952 or 1953. All of the countries from which sugar was imported into the continental United States during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 are now participants in the International Sugar Agreement. Accordingly, this regulation provides that no sugar except sugar for livestock feed, the production of livestock feed or for the distillation of alcohol may be authorized for importation from countries not participating in the International Sugar Agreement. Sugar imported for livestock feed or for the production of livestock feed or for the distillation of alcohol is now regarded to be excluded from the definition of sugar set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3, of the International Sugar Agreement and, thus is not subject to the limitations of Article 7 of that Agreement.

Sec.

- 811.1 Sugar requirements, 1962.
- 811.2 Quotas for domestic areas.
- 811.3 Quotas for foreign countries.
- 811.4 [Reserved].
- 811.5 [Reserved].
- 811.6 Liquid sugar quotas for foreign countries.
- 811.7 Applicability of quotas.
- 811.8 Restrictions on importations and marketings within quotas.
- 811.9 International Sugar Agreement import limitations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 811.1 to 811.9 issued under sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. 1153. Interpret or apply secs. 201, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212 and 411; 61 Stat. 923, as amended, 924, as amended, 925, as amended, 927, as amended, 928, as amended, 929, as amended, 933, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1111, 1112, 1114, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1122. P.L. 87-15, approved March 31, 1961.

§ 811.1 Sugar requirements, 1962.

The amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1962 is hereby determined to be 9,500,000 short tons, raw value.

§ 811.2 Quotas for domestic areas.

(a) For the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, quotas for sugar to be brought into or marketed for consumption in the continental United States from domestic areas are established in Column (1) and the amounts of such quotas for offshore domestic areas that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar are established in Column (2), as follows:

Area	Short tons, raw value	
	Quotas	Direct-consumption limits
	(1)	(2)
Domestic beet sugar.....	1,032,931	(1)
Mainland cane sugar.....	317,843	(1)
Hawaii.....	576,476	16,229
Puerto Rico.....	602,780	70,342
Virgin Islands.....	8,220	0

<sup>1</sup> No limit.

(b) Of the quantity established in paragraph (a) of this section for Puerto Rico which may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, 63,016 short tons, raw value, may be filled only by sugar principally of crystalline structure.

§ 811.3 Quotas for foreign countries.

For the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, quotas for sugar to be imported into the continental United States for consumption therein from foreign countries are established in Column (1) and the amount of each such quota that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar is established in Column (2), as follows:

Country	Short tons, raw value	
	Quotas	Direct-consumption limits
	(1)	(2)
Republic of the Philippines.....	490,000	29,900
Peru.....	49,928	5,114
Dominican Republic.....	43,204	4,600
Mexico.....	34,954	8,282
Nicaragua.....	7,300	5,461
Haiti.....	3,612	3,300
Netherlands.....	1,900	1,900
China.....	1,842	1,842
Panama.....	1,842	1,842
Costa Rica.....	1,837	1,837
Canada.....	316	316
United Kingdom.....	258	258
Belgium.....	91	91
British Guiana.....	42	42
Hong Kong.....	2	2
All other countries.....	0	0

§ 811.4 [Reserved]

§ 811.5 [Reserved]

§ 811.6 Liquid sugar quotas for foreign countries.

For the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, quotas for liquid sugar to be imported into the continental United States for consumption therein are hereby established as follows:

Country:	Liquid sugar, wine gallons <sup>1</sup>
Dominican Republic.....	415,447
British West Indies.....	150,000
Other foreign countries.....	0

<sup>1</sup> 72 percent total sugar content.

§ 811.7 Applicability of quotas.

The provisions of §§ 811.1 to 811.6 shall apply to all sugar and liquid sugar brought or imported into or marketed in the continental United States during the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, except as provided in secs. 211, 212, and 408(b) of the act and subject to the provisions of the regulations in this chapter, which prescribe the time, manner, and conditions under which quotas are filled by the marketing or importation of sugar.

§ 811.8 Restrictions on importations and marketings within quotas.

With respect to any sugar or liquid sugar which is subject to the provisions of §§ 811.1 to 811.6 as provided in § 811.7, or is subject to any quotas established by or pursuant to Presidential Proclamation issued pursuant to section 408(b) of the Act, all persons are prohibited during the six-month period ending June 30, 1962, from bringing or importing into

or marketing in the continental United States any of such sugar or liquid sugar in excess of or after the applicable quota has been filled, or any of such sugar or liquid sugar as direct-consumption sugar after the direct-consumption portion of the applicable quota has been filled.

**§ 811.9 International Sugar Agreement import limitations.**

To give effect to Article 7 of the International Sugar Agreement, no sugar except sugar for livestock feed, the production of livestock feed or for the distillation of alcohol may be authorized for importation from non-participating countries.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 21st day of September 1961.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,  
*Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9213; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:51 a.m.]

**[ 7 CFR Part 871 ]**

[Hearing Clerk Docket No. SH-194]

**SUGAR BEETS IN CALIFORNIA; 1961 AND 1962 CROPS**

**Notice of Hearings on Prices; Designation of Presiding Officers**

Pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (c) (2) of Section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (61 Stat. 929; 7 U.S.C. 1131), and in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure applicable to wage and price proceedings (7 CFR 802.1 et seq.), notice is hereby given that the following public hearings will be held at Sacramento, California, in the State Agriculture Building, Assembly Room 127, 1220 N Street, on October 6, 1961, beginning at 9:30 a.m. A reopened hearing with respect to 1961-crop sugar beet prices will be held first. Immediately thereafter, a hearing will be held with respect to 1962-crop sugar beet prices.

I. The California Beet Growers Association, Stockton, California, has informed the Department that one or more processors who purchase sugar beets in California have issued purchase contracts applicable to the 1961 crop which contain pricing provisions substantially different from the 1960 contracts. The Association has requested that since these contracts were issued subsequent to the hearing held at Berkeley, California, on December 19, 1960, with respect to fair prices for sugar beets of the 1961 crop, that another hearing be held to afford interested persons an opportunity to present evidence to be taken into consideration by the Secretary of Agri-

culture in determining fair and reasonable prices for such crop of sugar beets produced and processed in California. The record and the hearing (identified as Docket No. SH-194) will be reopened for that purpose and the scope of the first hearing will be limited to the presentation of evidence relative and pertinent to fair and reasonable prices for sugar beets of the 1961 crop produced and processed in California.

II. The California Beet Growers Association has also requested that upon the conclusion of the reopened hearing with respect to fair prices of sugar beets of the 1961 crop, that a hearing be held relative to 1962-crop sugar beet prices. The purpose of the hearing, second in order, is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary in determining pursuant to section 301(c) (2) of said Act, fair and reasonable prices for the 1962 crop of sugar beets to be paid, under either purchase or toll agreements, by producers who process sugar beets grown by other producers and who apply for payments under the Act.

Each hearing, after being called to order at the time and place mentioned herein, may be continued from day to day within the discretion of the presiding officers and may be adjourned to a later day or to a different place without notice other than the announcement thereof at the hearing by the presiding officers.

In the interest of obtaining the best possible information, all interested persons are requested to appear at the hearings to express their views and present appropriate data in regard to the foregoing matters.

A. A. Greenwood, Ward S. Stevenson, and Charles F. Denny, are hereby designated as presiding officers to conduct either jointly or severally each of the foregoing hearings.

Signed at Washington, D.C., September 22, 1961.

ROBERT G. LEWIS,  
*Deputy Administrator, Price and Production, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9263; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 9:16 a.m.]

**FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY**

**[ 14 CFR Part 600 ]**

[Airspace Docket No. 61-FW-89]

**FEDERAL AIRWAY**

**Proposed Alteration**

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (14 CFR 409.13),

notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to § 600.1741 of the regulations of the Administrator, the substance of which is stated below.

Intermediate altitude VOR Federal airway No. 1741 extends in part from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky. The Federal Aviation Agency has under consideration extension of Victor 1741 from the Chattanooga VOR as a 10-mile wide airway to the McDonough, Ga., VOR. This would provide a route for intermediate altitude air traffic operating between Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga. The reduced airway width would provide separation from intermediate altitude VOR airway No. 1517 and the airspace required for aircraft executing instrument approach procedures at Dobbins, AFB, Atlanta, Ga.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Regional Manager, Southwest Region, Attn: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex. All communications received within forty-five days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room C-226, 1711 New York Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 20, 1961.

H. B. HELSTROM,  
*Acting Chief,*  
*Airspace Utilization Division.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9178; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:47 a.m.]

# Notices

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

[Order 551, Amdt. 74]

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

#### Delegation of Authority

SEPTEMBER 18, 1961.

Section 230 (16 F.R. 7467), as amended (24 F.R. 9403; 25 F.R. 9309), under the heading "Functions Relating to Forest and Range Management," is further amended to read as follows:

SEC. 230. *Forest Management.* \* \* \*  
(b) \* \* \*

(5) Designate any basis of volume determination pursuant to 25 CFR 141.15 except Scribner Decimal C Log Rule, cubic volume, piece count or lineal foot.

JOHN O. CROW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9188; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:48 a.m.]

### Bureau of Land Management

### WYOMING

#### Redelegation of Authority by Land Office Manager

SEPTEMBER 18, 1961.

By authority contained in section 2.1, Bureau Order 684 of August 28, 1961 (26 F.R. 8216), I hereby redelegate to the Operations Manager authority within his specified area of responsibility to take action for the Manager as follows:

SEC. 2.2 *General and miscellaneous matters.* \* \* \*

(c) *Copies of records.* Furnish copies and exemplifications of patents, plats and other records.

SEC. 2.3 *Fiscal affairs.* \* \* \*

(a) *Bonds.* \* \* \*

(1) Take all actions on bonds required in connection with matters pertaining to the lands or the resources thereof under the Manager's jurisdiction.

(c) *Repayment.* Make repayment or refund from applicable funds in any case where payment has been made that is not required or is in excess of the amount required under the Public Land Administration Act (43 U.S.C. 1374); and repayments under 43 CFR Part 217.

SEC. 2.4 *Cadastral engineering.* \* \* \*

(a) (4) Prepare and publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER notices of the official filing of accepted plats of survey, re-survey and approved protracted survey diagrams.

SEC. 2.6 *Minerals.* \* \* \*

Reject applications filed under legal authorities cited in these sections if any

or all of the following conditions prevail: (1) The official land title and use records reveal that the land applied for is unavailable for the requested purpose; (2) The land description in the application is inadequate to identify the land, or land which applicant was obligated to include in the description was not listed; (3) The application is incomplete when submitted (for example, fees not paid, information not complete, unsigned, obsolete form); (4) The requested land area does not meet legal requirements of compactness, contiguity, or acreage; (5) The application was not successful in a public drawing held to establish priorities of conflicting applications.

SEC. 2.9 *Land use.* \* \* \*

Reject applications filed under legal authorities cited in these sections if any or all of the following conditions prevail: (1) The official land title and use records reveal that the land applied for is unavailable for the requested purpose; (2) The land description in the application is inadequate to identify the land, or land which applicant was obligated to include in the description was not listed; (3) The application is incomplete when submitted (for example, fees not paid, information not complete, unsigned, obsolete form); (4) The requested land area does not meet legal requirements of compactness, contiguity, or acreage; (5) The application was not successful in a public drawing held to establish priorities of conflicting applications.

THOMAS H. FLOYD, Jr.,  
*Land Office Manager,  
Cheyenne Land Office.*

Approved: September 18, 1961.

ED PIERSON,  
*Wyoming State Director,  
Bureau of Land Management.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9189; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:49 a.m.]

### COLORADO

#### Change of Location for State Office and Land Office

SEPTEMBER 19, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that effective October 9, 1961, the State Office and the Land Office of the Bureau of Land Management in Denver, Colorado, will be located on the seventh floor of the Gas and Electric Building, 910-15th Street, Denver, Colorado. The public records in the Land Office will not be available for inspection by the public on October 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1961. Personnel of the Land Office will be available to receive rental payments, applications, and for consultation purposes on those dates between

the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., in Room 700, Gas and Electric Building, 910-15th Street, Denver, Colorado. Applications received after 3:00 p.m., on September 29, 1961, and before 10:00 a.m., on October 9, 1961 will be considered as having been received at 10:00 a.m., on October 9, 1961.

The new mailing address for the State Director and for the Colorado Land Office will be Room 722, Gas and Electric Building, 910-15th Street, Denver 2, Colorado.

HAROLD T. TYSK,  
*Acting State Director.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9203; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:50 a.m.]

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Marketing Service

### COLEMAN LIVE STOCK AUCTION COMMISSION CO., INC., AND CONROE COW PALACE

#### Proposed Posting of Stockyards

The Chief of the Rates and Registrations Branch, Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has information that the livestock markets named below are stockyards as defined in section 302 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 202), and should be made subject to the provisions of the act.

Coleman Live Stock Auction Commission Co., Inc., Coleman, Tex.  
Conroe Cow Palace, Conroe, Tex.

Notice is hereby given, therefore, that the said Chief, pursuant to authority delegated under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), proposes to issue a rule designating the stockyards named above as posted stockyards subject to the provisions of the act, as provided in section 302 thereof.

Any person who wishes to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed rule may do so by filing them with the Chief, Rates and Registrations Branch, Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., within 15 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of September 1961.

K. A. POTTER,  
*Acting Chief, Rates and Registrations Branch, Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9198; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:49 a.m.]

**KOHL DAIRY AUCTION ET AL.**  
**Notice of Changes in Names of Posted Stockyards**

It has been ascertained, and notice is hereby given, that the names of the live-

stock markets referred to herein, which were posted on the respective dates specified below as being subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), have been changed as indicated below.

ARIZONA	
<i>Original name of stockyard, location, and date of posting</i>	<i>Current name of stockyard and date of posting</i>
Kohl Dairy Auction, Tempe, Nov. 7, 1959-----	Lueck Dairy Auction, Jan. 24, 1961.
IOWA	
Tripoli Sales Co., Tripoli, May 25, 1959-----	Tripoli Sales Co., Inc., July 18, 1961.
KANSAS	
Ashland Sales Co., Ashland, June 1, 1959-----	Ashland Sales Co., Inc., Feb. 23, 1961.
NEW MEXICO	
Pecos Valley Livestock Commission Co., Inc., Roswell, Feb. 13, 1958.	Valley Livestock Auction, Inc., May 13, 1961.
OKLAHOMA	
Sayre Livestock Auction, Sayre, July 9, 1959-----	Sayre Livestock Co., Apr. 1, 1961.
OREGON	
Brahs Auction Market, Corvallis, Sept. 22, 1959-----	Corvallis Auction Market, July 1, 1961.
TEXAS	
Alice Livestock Commission Co., Alice, May 1, 1957---	Alice Auction & Commission Co., Mar. 1, 1961.
Anderson County Commission Co., Inc., Palestine, Jan. 20, 1960.	Anderson County Commission Co., May 24, 1961.
WISCONSIN	
Bancroft Livestock Exchange, Bancroft, May 14, 1959.	Bancroft Livestock Exchange, Inc., Apr. 28, 1961.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 20th day of September 1961.

**K. A. POTTER,**  
*Acting Chief, Rates and Registration Branch, Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9199; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:49 a.m.]

**CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD**

[Docket No. 10997]

**HAWAIIAN COMMON FARES CASE**

**Notice of Oral Argument**

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that oral argument in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on October 11, 1961, at 10 a.m. e.d.s.t., in Room 1027, Universal Building, Connecticut and Florida Avenues NW., Washington, D.C., before the Board.

Dated at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1961.

[SEAL] **FRANCIS W. BROWN,**  
*Chief Examiner.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9205; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12026]

**SOURDOUGH AIR TRANSPORT**

**Notice of Hearing**

In the matter of the application of Sourdough Air Transport for renewal of its certificate of public convenience and

No. 185—7

necessity to engage in air transportation as a supplemental air carrier:

Notice is given herewith, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that public hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held before the undersigned Examiner on October 4, 1961, at 10:00 a.m., Pacific time, in Room 117, Federal Office Building, 909 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

Dated at Washington, D.C., September 21, 1961.

[SEAL] **RICHARD A. WALSH,**  
*Hearing Examiner.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9206; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 1706 etc.]

**REOPENED TRANSATLANTIC FINAL MAIL RATE CASE**

**Notice of Prehearing Conference**

Notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference with respect to the issues involving American Overseas Airlines and Trans World Airlines as outlined in Order E-13220 in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on October 5, 1961 at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., in Room 911, Universal Building, Connecticut and Florida Avenues NW., Washington, D.C., before Examiner James A. Keith.

Dated at Washington, D.C., September 21, 1961.

[SEAL] **FRANCIS W. BROWN,**  
*Chief Examiner.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9207; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:51 a.m.]

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**POSITIONS FOR WHICH THERE IS DETERMINED TO BE A MANPOWER SHORTAGE**

**Notice of Listing**

Under the provisions of Public Law 86-587, the Civil Service Commission has determined that there is a manpower shortage for the following positions, and travel and transportation expenses may be paid for appointees to their first duty station:

<i>Series code</i>	<i>Positions</i>
GS-1083	Technical Publications Writers and/or Editors (Engineering and/or Physical Science Specializations), grades GS-9 through GS-12.
GS-1083	Technical Manuals and/or Specifications Writers and/or Editors (where the subject-matter knowledge required is in Engineering or Physical Science), grades GS-9 through GS-12.

The geographic coverage is as follows:

- Washington, D.C., metropolitan area;
- State of California;
- New London, Conn.;
- Indian Head, Md.;
- Yorktown, Va.;
- Indianapolis, Ind.

Although the above list shows series and grades under the Classification Act, comparable positions not subject to the Classification Act are also included.

Effective date: September 13, 1961.

Any payment of travel and transportation expenses made to appointees as a result of this determination must be made in accordance with travel regulations issued by the Bureau of the Budget.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] **MARY V. WENZEL,**  
*Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.*

[F.R. Doc. 61-9174; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:46 a.m.]

**FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY**

[OE Docket No. 61-NY-23]

**PROPOSED RADIO ANTENNA STRUCTURE**

**Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigational**

The Federal Aviation Agency has circularized the following proposal to interested persons for aeronautical comment and has conducted a study to determine its effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of airspace: McCune & Company, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio, proposes to construct a radio antenna structure near Greenfield, Ohio, at latitude 40°55'22" north, longitude 80°48'09" west. The overall height of the structure would be 1,714 feet above mean sea level (400 feet above ground).

No objections were made in response to the circularization. The structure would be located 3.4 miles southeast of the H & E Airport, Salem, Ohio, and 7.2 miles southwest of the Elser Airport,

North Lima, Ohio. The structure would exceed the outer conical surface criteria of the Joint Industry/Government Tall Structures Committee, as applied to these airports, by 185 feet and 58 feet respectively. However, the Agency study disclosed that these factors would have no adverse effect upon aeronautical operations at the H & E or Elser Airports.

The proposed structure would require an increase from 2,600 feet MSL to 2,700 feet MSL in the Instrument Flight Rules minimum en route altitude, on the approved off-airway route between the Youngstown, Ohio, VOR and the Whitsel, Ohio, intersection. The study disclosed that this increase in MEA would have no adverse effect upon aeronautical operations.

No other aeronautical operations, procedures or minimum flight altitudes would be affected by the proposed structure.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (14 CFR 626.33; 26 F.R. 5292), it is concluded that the proposed structure, at the location and mean sea level elevation specified herein, would have no adverse effect upon aeronautical operations, procedures or minimum flight altitudes; and it is hereby determined that this structure would not be a hazard to air navigation, provided that the structure be obstruction marked and lighted in accordance with applicable Federal Communications Commission rules.

This determination is effective as of the date of issuance and will become final 30 days thereafter, provided that no appeal herefrom under § 626.34 (26 F.R. 5292) is granted. Unless otherwise revised or terminated a final determination hereunder will expire 18 months after its effective date or upon earlier abandonment of the construction proposal (§ 626.35; 26 F.R. 5292).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on September 18, 1961.

OSCAR W. HOLMES,  
Chief,  
Obstruction Evaluation Branch.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9175; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:46 a.m.]

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 14269, 14270; FCC 61M-1539]

**HERSHEY BROADCASTING CO., INC.,  
AND READING RADIO, INC.**

### Order Scheduling Hearing and Prehearing Conference

In re applications of Hershey Broadcasting Company, Inc., Hershey, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 14269, File No. BPH-3246; Reading Radio, Inc., Reading, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 14270, File No. BPH-3322; for construction permits (FM).

*It is ordered*, This 20th day of September 1961, that Charles J. Frederick will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby

scheduled to commence on November 27, 1961, in Washington, D.C.; and: *It is further ordered*, That a prehearing conference in the proceeding will be convened by the presiding officer at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, October 25, 1961.

Released: September 20, 1961.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION,  
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9214; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:52 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 14254, 14268; FCC 61M-1538]

**HOLMES-ROBERTS BROADCASTING  
CO. AND CROSBY COUNTY  
BROADCASTING CO.**

### Order Scheduling Hearing and Prehearing Conference

In re applications of Henry Holmes and Elvis Leo Roberts, d/b as Holmes-Roberts Broadcasting Company, Slaton, Texas, Docket No. 14254, File No. BP-13837; Darrell Willis, W. R. Bentley, Phil Crenshaw, Galen O. Gilbert and Lew D'Elia, d/b as Crosby County Broadcasting Co., Ralls, Texas, Docket No. 14268, File No. BP-14864; for construction permits.

*It is ordered*, This 20th day of September 1961, that Jay A. Kyle will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on November 29, 1961, in Washington, D.C.; and: *It is further ordered*, That a prehearing conference in the proceeding will be convened by the presiding officer at 9:00 a.m., Thursday, October 26, 1961.

Released: September 20, 1961.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION,  
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9215; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:52 a.m.]

## FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-19393]

**EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.**

### Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

SEPTEMBER 19, 1961.

Take notice that on September 4, 1959, El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso), El Paso Building, 304 Texas Street, El Paso, Texas, filed an application,<sup>1</sup> as amended December 29, 1959 and as supplemented October 15 and November 4 of 1959 and as further supplemented on

<sup>1</sup>The application was originally filed by Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation. This corporation, pursuant to authorization contained in the Commission's order of December 23, 1959, in Dockets Nos. G-13018 and G-13019, merged into El Paso. El Paso thereby acquired all of Pacific's assets, assumed its obligations, and subsequently adopted the instant application.

February 2, February 5, and December 16 of 1960, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate a new lateral pipeline consisting of approximately 121.4 miles of 10- to 20-inch lateral transmission pipeline extending southwardly from a connection with its existing 26-inch main line in Cowlitz County, Washington across the Columbia River into the State of Oregon to the vicinity of Eugene, Oregon, plus five measuring and regulating stations and appurtenant facilities.

Through these facilities El Paso proposes to sell and deliver additional volumes of gas to Northwest Natural for distribution and resale in the communities of Portland, Salem, Eugene, Albany and Springfield and their environs. In the third operational year of the project, the additional volumes of natural gas will total 13,009,810 Mcf, of which, it is estimated, 69,361 Mcf will be delivered on the peak day.

El Paso estimated the total capital cost of its proposed facilities at \$10,495,000, which will be financed from El Paso's general funding program.

The proposal to render the service is more fully described in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

On February 11, 1961, El Paso was granted temporary authorization to render the service proposed.

Take further notice that pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on November 21, 1961, at 10:00 a.m., e.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such applications.

Protests, petitions to intervene, and notice of intervention may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 20, 1961.

MICHAEL J. FARRELL,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9179; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:47 a.m.]

[Docket No. RI61-421]

**OHIO OIL CO. ET AL.**

### Order Accepting Rate Filings Per- mitting Withdrawal of Rate Filings and Severing and Terminating Pro- ceeding

SEPTEMBER 19, 1961.

On August 15, 1961, The Ohio Oil Company (Operator), et al. (Ohio), tendered for filing Supplement Nos. 16 and 17 to its FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 14, containing a proposed renegotiated increase in rate from 9.7048 cents per Mcf to 14.0 cents plus 1.5 cents tax reimbursement per Mcf for the jurisdictional sale of gas to United Gas Pipe Line Company from Phoenix Lake Field, Calcasieu Parish,

Louisiana.<sup>1</sup> The annual increase in charges amounts to \$50,550. Ohio proposes that the filings and the rates contained therein become effective on September 15, 1961, upon expiration of statutory notice.

Ohio concurrently requests permission to withdraw Supplement Nos. 10 through 15 to its FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 14. Said supplements, providing for an increased rate of 15.8584 cents per Mcf, were suspended in the proceeding in Docket No. RI61-421. By order of May 10, 1961, that proceeding was consolidated with the proceedings in Docket No. AR61-2, et al.

The proposed increased rate does not exceed the applicable area price level set forth in the Commission's Statement of General Policy No. 61-1.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause exists for permitting the withdrawal of Supplement Nos. 10 through 15 to Ohio's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 14 and for accepting for filing Supplement Nos. 16 and 17 thereto.

(2) The above-designated proceeding should be severed from the consolidated proceedings in Docket Nos. AR61-2, et al., and should be terminated as moot.

The Commission orders:

(A) Permission is hereby granted for withdrawal of Supplement Nos. 10 through 15 of Ohio's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 14, and Supplement No. 16 and 17 are hereby accepted for filing to be effective as of September 15, 1961.

(B) The proceeding in Docket No. RI61-421 is severed from the proceedings in Docket No. AR61-2, et al., and said proceeding is hereby terminated.

By the Commission.

MICHAEL J. FARRELL,  
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9180; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:47 a.m.]

## FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL

### RADIATION PROTECTION GUIDANCE FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

#### Memorandum for the President

SEPTEMBER 13, 1961.

Pursuant to Executive Order 10831 and Public Law 86-373, the Federal Radiation Council herewith transmits its second report to you concerning findings and recommendations for guidance for Federal agencies in the conduct of their radiation protection activities.

*Background.* On May 13, 1960, the first recommendations of the Council were approved by the President and the memorandum containing these recommendations was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 18, 1960. There was also released at the same time, Staff Report No. 1 of the Federal Radiation Council, entitled, "Background Material

for the Development of Radiation Protection Standards," dated May 13, 1960.

The first report of the Council provided a general philosophy of radiation protection to be used by Federal agencies in the conduct of their specific programs and responsibilities. It introduced and defined the term "Radiation Protection Guide" (RPG). It provided numerical values for Radiation Protection Guides for the whole body and certain organs of radiation workers and for the whole body of individuals in the general population, as well as an average population gonadal dose. It introduced as an operational technique, where individual whole body doses are not known, the use of a "suitable sample" of the exposed population in which the guide for the average exposure of the sample should be one-third the RPG for the individual members of the group. It emphasized that this operational technique should be modified to meet special situations. In selecting a suitable sample particular care should be taken to assure that a disproportionate fraction of the average dose is not received by the most sensitive population elements. The observations, assumptions, and comments set out in the memorandum published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, May 18, 1960, are equally applicable to this memorandum.

This memorandum contains recommendations for the guidance of Federal agencies in activities designed to limit exposure of members of population groups to radiation from radioactive materials deposited in the body as a result of their occurrence in the environment. These recommendations include: (1) Radiation Protection Guides for certain organs of individuals in the general population, as well as averages over suitable samples of exposed groups; (2) guidance on general principles of control applicable to all radionuclides occurring in the environment; and (3) specific guidance in connection with exposure of population groups to radium-226, iodine-131, strontium-90, and strontium-89. It is the intention of the Council to release the background material leading to these recommendations as Staff Report No. 2 when the recommendations contained herein are approved.

Specific attention was directed to problems associated with radium-226, iodine-131, strontium-90, and strontium-89. Radium-226 is an important naturally occurring radioactive material. The other three were present in fallout from nuclear weapons testing. They could, under certain circumstances, also be major constituents of radioactive materials released to the environment from large scale atomic energy installations used for peaceful purposes. Available data suggest that effective control of these nuclides, in cases of mixed fission product contamination of the environment, would provide reasonable assurance of at least comparable limitation of hazard from other fission products in the body.

Establishment of the Federal Radiation Council followed a period of public

concern incident to discussions of fallout. While strontium-90 received the greatest popular attention, exposures to cesium-137, iodine-131, strontium-89 and, in still lesser degrees to other radionuclides, are involved in the evaluation of over-all effects. The characteristics of cesium-137 lead to direct comparison with whole body exposures for which recommendations by the Council have already been made.

Studies by the staff of the Council indicate that observed concentrations in the skeleton (and consequently in radiation doses) as large as have been assumed in the past. However, concentrations of iodine-131 in the diets of small children, particularly in milk, equal to those permitted under current standards would lead to radiation doses to the child's thyroid which, in comparison with the general structure of current radiation protection standards, would be too high. This is because current concentration guides for exposure of population groups to radioactive materials in air, food, and water have been derived by application of a single fraction to corresponding occupational guides. In the case of iodine-131 in milk, consumption of milk and retention of iodine by the child may be at least as great as by the adult, while the relatively small size of the thyroid makes the radiation dose to the thyroid much larger than in the case of the adult. In addition, there is evidence that irradiation of the thyroid involves greater risk to children than to adults.

*Recommendations as to Radiation Protection Guides.* The Federal Radiation Council has previously emphasized that establishment of radiation protection standards involves a balancing of the benefits to be derived from the controlled use of radiation and atomic energy against the risk of radiation exposure. In the development of the Radiation Protection Guides contained herein, the Council has considered both sides of this balance. The Council has reviewed available knowledge, consulted with scientists within and outside the Government, and solicited views of interested individuals and groups from the general public. In particular, the Council has not only drawn heavily upon reports published by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP), and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), but has had during the development of the report the benefit of consultation with, and comments and suggestions by, individuals from NCRP and NAS and of their subcommittees. The Radiation Protection Guides recommended below are considered by the Council to represent an appropriate balance between the requirements of health protection and of the beneficial uses of radiation and atomic energy.

It is recommended that:

1. The following Radiation Protection Guides be adopted for normal peacetime operations.

<sup>1</sup> Delivery is at the tailgate of a gasoline plant in Texas, but the gas is produced entirely in Louisiana.

TABLE I—RADIATION PROTECTION GUIDES FOR CERTAIN BODY ORGANS IN RELATION TO EXPOSURE OF POPULATION GROUPS

Organ	RPG for individuals	RPG for average of suitable sample of exposed population group
Thyroid.....	1.5 rem per year.....	0.5 rem per year.
Bone marrow.....	0.5 rem per year.....	0.17 rem per year.
Bone.....	1.5 rem per year.....	0.5 rem per year.
Bone (alternate guide).	0.003 micrograms of Ra-226 in the adult skeleton or the biological equivalent of this amount of Ra-226.	0.001 micrograms of Ra-226 in the adult skeleton or the biological equivalent of this amount of Ra-226.

It will be noted that the preceding table provides Radiation Protection Guides to be applied to the average of a suitable sample of an exposed population group which are one-third of those applying to individuals. This is in accordance with the recommendations in the first report of the Council concerning operational techniques for controlling population exposure. Since in the case of exposure of a population group to radionuclides the radiation doses to individuals are not usually known, the organ dose to be used as a guide for the average of suitable samples of an exposed population group is also given as an RPG.

**Recommendations as to general principles.** Control of population exposure from radionuclides occurring in the environment is accomplished in general either by restriction on the entry of such materials into the environment or through measures designed to limit the intake by members of the population of radionuclides already in the environment. Both approaches involve the consideration of actual or potential concentrations of radioactive material in air, water, or food. Controls should be based upon an evaluation of population exposure with respect to the RPG. For this purpose, the total daily intake of such materials, averaged over periods of the order of a year, constitutes an appropriate criterion.

The control of the intake by members of the general population of radioactive materials from the environment can appropriately involve many different kinds of actions. The character and import of these actions may vary widely, from those which entail little interference with usual activities, such as monitoring and surveillance, to those which involve a major disruption, such as condemnation of food supplies. Some control actions may require prolonged lead times before becoming effective, e.g., major changes in processing facilities or water supplies. The magnitude of control measures should be related to the degree of likelihood that the RPG may be exceeded. The use of a single numerical intake value, which in part has been the practice until now, does not in many instances provide adequate guidance for taking actions appropriate to the risk involved. For planning purposes, it is desirable that insofar as possible control actions to meet contingencies be known in advance.

It is recommended that:

2. The radiological health activities of Federal agencies in connection with en-

vironmental contamination with radioactive materials be based, within the limits of the agency's statutory responsibilities, on a graded series of appropriate actions related to ranges of intake of radioactive materials by exposed population groups.

In order to provide guidance to the agencies in adapting the graded approach to their own programs, the recommendations pertaining to the specific radionuclides in this memorandum consider three transient daily rates of intake by suitable samples of exposed population groups. For the other radionuclides, the agencies can use the same general approach, the details of which are considered in Staff Report No. 2. The general types of action appropriate when these transient rates of intake fall into the different ranges are also discussed in Staff Report No. 2. The purpose of these actions is to provide reasonable assurance that average rates of intake by a suitable sample of an exposed population group, averaged over the sample and averaged over periods of time of the order of one year, do not exceed the upper value of Range II. The general character of these actions is suggested in the following table.

TABLE II—GRADED SCALES OF ACTION

Ranges of transient rates of daily intake	Graded scale of action
Range I.....	Periodic confirmatory surveillance as necessary.
Range II.....	Quantitative surveillance and routine control.
Range III.....	Evaluation and application of additional control measures as necessary.

**Recommendations on Ra-226, I-131, Sr-90, and Sr-89.** The Council has given specific consideration to the effects on man of rates of intake of radium-226, iodine-131, strontium-90 and strontium-89 resulting in radiation doses equal to those specified in the appropriate RPG's. The Council has also reviewed past and current activities resulting in the release of these radionuclides to the environment and has given consideration to future developments. For each of the nuclides three ranges of transient daily intake are given which correspond to the guidance contained in Recommendation 2, above. Routine control of useful applications of radiation and atomic energy should be such that expected average exposures of suitable samples of an exposed population group will not exceed the upper value of Range II. For iodine-131 and radium-226, this value corresponds to the RPG for the average of a suitable sample of an exposed population group. In the cases of strontium-90 and strontium-89, the Council's study indicated that there is currently no known operational requirement for an intake value as high as the one corresponding to the RPG. Hence, a value estimated to correspond to doses to the critical organ not greater than one-third of the RPG has been used.

The guidance recommended below is given in terms of transient rates of (radioactivity) intake in micromicrocuries per day. The upper limit of Range

II is based on an annual RPG (or lower, in case of radioactive strontium) considered as an acceptable risk for a lifetime. However, it is necessary to use averages over periods much shorter than a lifetime for both radiation dose rates and rates of intake for administrative and regulatory purposes. It is recommended that such periods should be of the order of one year. It is to be noted that values listed in the tables are much smaller than any single intake from which an individual might be expected to sustain injury.

It is recommended that:

3. (a) The following guidance on daily intake be adopted for normal peacetime operations to be applied to the average of suitable samples of an exposed population group:

TABLE III—RANGES OF TRANSIENT RATES OF INTAKE (MICROMICROCURIES PER DAY) FOR USE IN GRADED SCALE OF ACTIONS SUMMARIZED IN TABLE II

Radionuclides	Range I	Range II	Range III
Radium-226.....	0-2	2-20	20-200
Iodine-131.....	0-10	10-100	100-1,000
Strontium-90.....	0-20	20-200	200-2,000
Strontium-89.....	0-200	200-2,000	2,000-20,000

<sup>1</sup> In the case of iodine-131, the suitable sample would include only small children. For adults, the RPG for the thyroid would not be exceeded by rates of intake higher by a factor of 10 than those applicable to small children.

(b) Federal agencies determine concentrations of these radionuclides in air, water, or items of food applicable to their particular programs which are consistent with the guidance contained herein on average daily intake for the radionuclides radium-226, iodine-131, strontium-90, and strontium-89. Some of the general considerations involved in the derivation of concentration values from intake values are given in Staff Report No. 2.

It is recommended that:

4. For radionuclides not considered in this report, agencies use concentration values in air, water, or items of food which are consistent with recommended Radiation Protection Guides and the general guidance on intake.

In the future, the Council will direct attention to the development of appropriate radiation protection guidance for those radionuclides for which such consideration appears appropriate or necessary. In particular, the Council will study any radionuclides for which useful applications of radiation or atomic energy require release to the environment of significant amounts of these nuclides. Federal agencies are urged to inform the Council of such situations.

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF,  
Chairman,  
Federal Radiation Council.

The recommendations numbered "1" through "4" contained in the above memorandum are approved for the guidance of Federal agencies, and the memorandum shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1961.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9204; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:50 a.m.]

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

**COBALT OXIDES AND CARBONATES HELD IN NATIONAL STOCKPILE**

**Proposed Disposition**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 98b(e), notice is hereby given of a proposed disposition of approximately 265,000 pounds of cobalt oxides and approximately 5,500 pounds of cobalt carbonates.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has made a revised determination, pursuant to section 2(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 98a(a), that there is no longer any need for stockpiling said cobalt oxides and carbonates. The revised determination was based upon the finding of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization that said cobalt oxides and carbonates are excess to stockpile needs.

Since the revised determination is not by reason of obsolescence of the cobalt oxides and carbonates for use in time of war, this proposed disposition is being referred to the Congress for its express approval, as required by section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

General Services Administration proposes to transfer said cobalt oxides and carbonates to other Government agencies, or to offer the material for sale on a competitive basis or otherwise to dispose of it in the best interest of the Government upon the express approval by the Congress of this proposed disposition or six months after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, whichever is later.

This plan and the dates of disposition have been fixed with due regard to the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets as well as the protection of the United States against avoidable loss on disposal.

Dated: September 20, 1961.

JOHN L. MOORE,  
Administrator.

[F.R. Dock. 61-9208; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:51 a.m.]

**HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

Public Housing Administration  
ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR,  
ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE

**Delegation of Authority**

Section I, Description of Agency and Programs, is hereby amended as follows: Paragraph F is amended by changing the list of officials authorized to serve as Acting Regional Director in the Atlanta Regional Office to read as follows:

1. John Jones Knudsen, Assistant Director for Development.

2. Ernest J. Moyle, Assistant Director for Management.

Approved: September 18, 1961.

[SEAL] MARIE C. McGUIRE,  
Commissioner.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9185; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:48 a.m.]

**INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**

**FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF**

SEPTEMBER 21, 1961.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the general rules of practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

**LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL**

FSA No. 37359: *Plaster and related articles from Cody, Wyo., to Illinois territory.* Filed by Western Trunk Line Committee, Agent (No. A-2206), for interested rail carriers. Rates on plaster and/or gypsum wallboard and related articles, as described in the application, in carloads, from Cody, Wyo., to points in Illinois territory.

Grounds for relief: Market competition, modified short-line distance formula and grouping.

Tariff: Supplement 155 to Western Trunk Line Committee tariff I.C.C. A-3917.

FSA No. 37360: *Silica sand from Klondike and Pacific, Mo., to New Orleans, La.* Filed by Southwestern Freight Bureau, Agent (No. B-8085), for interested rail carriers. Rates on silica sand, as described in the application, in carloads, from Klondike and Pacific, Mo., to New Orleans, La.

Grounds for relief: Market competition.

Tariff: Supplement 132 to Southwestern Freight Bureau tariff I.C.C. 4319.

FSA No. 37361: *Lumber from Parsons, Kans., to official territory.* Filed by Southwestern Freight Bureau, Agent (No. B-8082), for interested rail carriers. Rates on lumber and related articles, in carloads, from Parsons, Kans., to points in official territory.

Grounds for relief: Carrier competition.

Tariff: Supplement 136 to Southwestern Freight Bureau tariff I.C.C. 4061.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9200; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961; 8:49 a.m.]

[Notice 547]

**MOTOR CARRIER TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS**

SEPTEMBER 21, 1961.

Synopses of orders entered pursuant to section 212(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations

prescribed thereunder (49 CFR Part 179), appear below:

As provided in the Commission's special rules of practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings within 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC-FC 64374. By order of September 19, 1961, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Richard Popelka, doing business as Popelka Trucking Co., Billings, Mont., of Certificates Nos. MC 26396, MC 26396 Sub 1, MC 26396 Sub 2, MC 26396 Sub 6, MC 26396 Sub 9, MC 26396 Sub 12, MC 26396 Sub 16, and MC 26396 Sub 30, issued April 3, 1941, February 16, 1944, January 11, 1946, September 24, 1953, November 20, 1959, August 30, 1960, October 13, 1960, and June 23, 1960, to Star Transfer Company, a corporation, Billings, Mont., authorizing the transportation, over irregular routes, of tile, farm machinery, oil well supplies, agricultural commodities, and emigrant movables, in truckloads, building brick, paving brick, hollow block, wall coping, blue lining, and clay pipe, in truckloads, building materials, fencing, fertilizer, food, and flour, in truckloads, building materials, fertilizer, and agricultural commodities, except feed and flour, paving brick, hollow block, wall coping, flue lining, clay pipe, fertilizer, building materials except cement, and agricultural commodities except feed and flour, natural sodium sequicarbonate and refined and natural soda ash, in bulk, in tank vehicles, liquid animal feed ingredients, consisting of urea, ethyl alcohol, phosphoric acid, inorganic chloride salts, water and trace minerals, in bulk, in vinyl plastic or rubber lined vehicles or in a rubber tank or container by use of a flat bed vehicle, liquid chemical fertilizer and liquid fertilizer compound, in bulk, in tank vehicles, dry fertilizer and dry fertilizer compound, in bulk, and in bags and packages, dry fertilizer and dry fertilizer compound, in bags and packages, dry fertilizer and dry fertilizer compound, in bulk, dry fertilizer, dry cement, barite, sulfuric acid, in bulk, in tank vehicles, and fertilizer, other than liquid fertilizer, in bulk, from, to, and between specified points varying with the commodities transported, in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. J. F. Meglen, 2822 Third Avenue North, P.O. Box 1581, Billings, Mont., attorney for applicants.

No. MC-FC 64466. By order of September 19, 1961, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Raymond J. Hunckler, doing business as Inter-City Delivery Service, R.R. No. 2, Vincennes, Ind., of Permit No. MC 113804 Sub 1, issued January 19, 1961, to Harlan L. Jamison, doing business as Tri-State Transfer, Newburgh, Ind., authorizing the transportation of: Such commodities as are dealt in by chain, retail, and mail order department stores, from Vin-

cennes, Ind., to points in Illinois within 35 miles of Vincennes, and returned, rejected, or undelivered shipments of the above-specified commodities, from points in Illinois within 35 miles of Vincennes, Ind., to Vincennes, with restriction.

No. MC-FC 64486. By order of September 19, 1961, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Eugene A. W. Cooper and William J. Brown, a partnership, Nanticoke, Pa., of Certificate No. MC 103916, issued January 25, 1951, to Alfred Cooper, Nanticoke, Pa., authorizing the transportation of household goods, over irregular routes, between Nanticoke, Pa., and points within 5 miles of Nanticoke, not including Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Connecticut. Charles L. Casper, 942 Miners National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., attorney for applicants.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9201; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:50 a.m.]

## OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

GEOFFREY BAKER

### Appointee's Statement of Business Interests

The following statement lists the names and concerns required by subsection 710(b) (6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

No change since last report, March 2, 1961 (26 F.R. 1849).

Dated: August 1, 1961.

GEOFFREY BAKER.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9170; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:46 a.m.]

CARLTON S. DARGUSCH

### Appointee's Statement of Business Interests

The following statement lists the names of concerns required by subsection 710(b) (6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The following are the corporations in which I was an officer or director within sixty days preceding my appointment:

Mount Carmel Hospital.  
The Clark Grave Vault Co.  
The Ohio Tuberculosis and Health Association.  
The Ohio State University Research Foundation (all of Columbus, Ohio).  
Henrite Products Corp. (of Ironton, Ohio).

I own stock in the following companies:

The Clark Grave Vault Co.  
Henrite Products Corp.

I am a member of the law firm of Dargusch, Saxbe, and Dargusch, 218 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio, which firm represents a substantial number of

clients, largely on an annual retainer basis.

This amends statement published March 15, 1961 (26 F.R. 2211).

Dated: September 5, 1961.

CARLTON S. DARGUSCH.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9171; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:46 a.m.]

ROBERT J. HARBISON, III

### Appointee's Statement of Business Interests

The following statement lists the names of concerns required by subsection 710(b) (6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

No changes since last filing, April 8, 1961 (26 F.R. 3045).

Dated: September 5, 1961.

ROBERT J. HARBISON, III.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9172; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:46 a.m.]

GEORGE LESAUVAGE

### Appointee's Statement of Business Interests

The following statement lists the names and concerns required by subsection 710(b) (6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

No change since last statement, except for sale of 25 shares of Bohack's stock. This amends statement published March 9, 1961 (26 F.R. 2076).

Dated: August 1, 1961.

GEORGE LESAUVAGE.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9173; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:46 a.m.]

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 1-3842]

BLACK BEAR INDUSTRIES, INC.

### Order Summarily Suspending Trading

SEPTEMBER 20, 1961.

The common stock, par value 15 cents a share, of Black Bear Industries, Inc. (formerly Black Bear Consolidated Mining Co.), being listed and registered on the San Francisco Mining Exchange, a national securities exchange; and

The Commission being of the opinion that the public interest requires the summary suspension of trading in such security on such Exchange and that such action is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors; and

The Commission being of the opinion further that such suspension is necessary in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices, with the result that it will be unlawful under section 15(c) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commission's Rule 15c2-2 thereunder for any broker or dealer to make use of

the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of such security, otherwise than on a national securities exchange;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that trading in said security on the San Francisco Mining Exchange be summarily suspended in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices, this order to be effective for a period of ten (10) days, September 21, 1961, to September 30, 1961, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,  
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9191; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
8:49 a.m.]

## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Area 355]

MISSOURI AND KANSAS

### Declaration of Disaster Area

Whereas, it has been reported that during the month of September 1961, because of the effects of certain disasters, damage resulted to residences and business property located in Jackson County in the State of Missouri;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the area affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such area constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act.

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 7(b) (1) of the Small Business Act may be received and considered by the Office below indicated from persons or firms whose property, situated in the aforesaid county and areas adjacent thereto in Missouri and Kansas, suffered damage or destruction resulting from a flood and accompanying conditions occurring on or about September 13, 1961.

Office—  
Small Business Administration Regional Office,  
Home Savings Building, Fifth Floor,  
1006 Grand Avenue,  
Kansas City 6, Mo.

2. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this declaration will not be accepted subsequent to March 31, 1962.

Dated: September 15, 1961.

JOHN E. HORNE,  
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 61-9286; Filed, Sept. 25, 1961;  
11:18 a.m.]

CUMULATIVE CODIFICATION GUIDE—SEPTEMBER

The following numerical guide is a list of the parts of each title of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published to date during September.

3 CFR	Page	7 CFR—Continued	Page	13 CFR	Page
<b>PROCLAMATIONS:</b>					
2761A	8931	932	8413	105	8447
2867	8931	933	8481, 8482, 8624, 8880, 8968	108	8831
2884	8931	934	8661	120	8617
3211	8931	953	8277, 8483, 8662, 8830, 8968, 9037	121	8592
3427	8479	957	8441, 8662	<b>14 CFR</b>	
3428	8535	958	8591	3	8536
3429	8829	959	8625, 9037	20	8484
3430	8877	969	8662	40	8881
3431	8931	970	9038	41	8881
<b>EXECUTIVE ORDERS:</b>					
Mar. 4, 1891	8812	990	8413	42	8882
Jan. 4, 1901	8513	992	8663	302	8450
May 24, 1905	8638	993	8277, 8483	409	8484
Oct. 26, 1908	8639	996	8413	507	8245, 8374, 8375, 8592, 8668, 8831-8833, 8882, 8935, 8969
July 2, 1910	8400	999	8413	514	8414, 8833
Mar. 31, 1911	8810	1003	8374, 8414	600	8245, 8246, 8375, 8376, 8415, 8485, 8486, 8625, 8626, 8628, 8629, 8806, 8882, 8936, 8937, 9014
Jan. 6, 1912	8639	1014	8806	601	8245, 8246, 8376, 8377, 8415, 8416, 8485, 8486, 8626, 8628-8631, 8668, 8807, 8835, 8882, 8937, 8938, 8969, 9014
Mar. 3, 1913	8317	1017	8560	602	8487, 8631, 8632, 9014
Nov. 13, 1915	8400	1019	8413	608	8246, 8247, 8282, 8377, 8415, 8416, 8378,
Mar. 16, 1916	8640	1020	8663	609	8537, 8545, 8554, 9015, 9022, 9030
Nov. 24, 1916	8811	1029	8664	610	8632, 8807, 8808, 8883, 8938, 8939
979	8638	1030	8664	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>	
1193	8638	1031	8665, 9039	40	8461
1958	8638	1067	8665	41	8461
2224	8513	1068	8505, 8880	42	8461
6804	8639	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>			
7127	8638	29	8519, 8844	46	8464
7233	8535	53	8597	221	8567
7476	8811	81	8318	288	8815
8091	8513	362	8256	301	8642
10127	8883	729	8565	302	8567, 8642
10290	8932	730	8566, 8675, 8982	385	8567
10501	8932	811	9051	399	8815
10751	8883	817	8420	507	8256, 8257, 8597, 8677
10963	8373	871	9053	600	8257, 8568,
10964	8932	900-1070	8982	601	8569, 8598, 8853, 8910, 8951, 9053
<b>5 CFR</b>					
6	8374, 8617, 8666, 8806, 8830, 8934	901	8256, 8420	602	8600, 8910
<b>6 CFR</b>					
70	9009	913	8455	608	8817, 8951, 8990, 8991
71	9009	916	8445	1245	8319
391	8480	924	8844	<b>15 CFR</b>	
421	8413, 8559, 8963	927	8847	206	8561
427	8878, 9013	938	8947	230	8561
443	8963	939	8672	<b>16 CFR</b>	
446	8247, 8271, 8480	943	8492, 8908	13	8416, 8417,
475	8271	947	8399		8451, 8452, 8505-8508, 8592, 8593,
519	8589	985	8844		8632-8635, 8808, 8809, 8835, 8836,
540	8967	997	8950		8883-8885, 8942, 8970, 9039-9041
<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>					
464	8519, 8844	1015	8910	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>	
<b>7 CFR</b>					
1	8374	1026	8491, 8492	60	8818
4	8659	1034	9050	<b>17 CFR</b>	
35	8934	1035	8910	259	8669
51	8559	1070	8674	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>	
52	8879	1071	9050	270	8319, 8911
81	8559	1072	8565	274	8911
319	8879	1073	8397, 8455	<b>19 CFR</b>	
401	8439, 8440	<b>9 CFR</b>			
729	8560	72	8830	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>	
730	8659	83	8666	60	8818
817	8660	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>			
845	8480	17	8398	<b>17 CFR</b>	
846	8480	51	8419	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>	
849	8480	74	8256	270	8319, 8911
868	8275	94	8398	274	8911
904	8413	<b>10 CFR</b>			
909	8591	<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>			
922	8277, 8481, 8661, 8967	30	8522	<b>19 CFR</b>	
		72	8982	3	8536
		<b>12 CFR</b>			
		<b>PROPOSED RULES:</b>			
		204	8602	5	8837
		217	8602	6	8635
		327	8603	8	8837
		329	8603	9	8838
			8603	10	8283
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