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PART I
(Part II begins on page 11343)

NOTICE

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Agencies in this issue—

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1934

Just Released

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(As of January 1, 1969)

Title 7—Agriculture (Parts 210–699) (Revised) ------ $2.00

Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief (Revised) ---------- 3.50

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Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Consumer and Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER C—REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946

PART 55—GRADING AND INSPECTION OF EGG PRODUCTS

Changes in Approved Laboratory Charges

Under authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.), the U.S. Department of Agriculture hereby amends the Regulations Governing the Grading and Inspection of Egg Products (7 CFR Part 55) as set forth below:

Statement of considerations. In the amendments published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (34 F.R. 8229–8233) on May 28, 1969, a new § 55.65 was added to the Regulations Governing the Grading and Inspection of Egg Products (7 CFR Part 55), to provide for an approval charge and an annual renewal charge for non-USDA laboratories performing Salmonella tests. The charges as stated in the amendment are $400 at the time the approval is requested, and a $400 renewal charge each July 1st.

Upon further examination of factors involved in the costs of furnishing supervision to these approved laboratories, it has been determined that a part of the costs could be derived from the administrative charges. This can be achieved without any change being made in supervision or adjustments in other fees or charges. Therefore, based on these determinations, it is found that these charges can be reduced to $200.

The amendment is as follows:

Section 55.65 is amended by deleting the figures $400 where they appear in the text of this section and substituting in lieu thereof the figures $200.

The facts upon which are based the determination as to the level of fees and charges necessary to cover these costs are not available to the industry, but are peculiarly within the knowledge of the Department. Therefore, public rule making would not result in the Department receiving additional information on this matter. Accordingly, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable and unnecessary.

Issued at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of July 1969, to become effective on July 1, 1969.

G. R. GRANGE,
Deputy Administrator,
Marketing Services.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7972; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Chapter III—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

[Interpretation 27]

PART 362—REGULATIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT

Labeling Claims Involving Use of Term "Germ Proof" and Related Terms in Labeling of Economic Poisons

There was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 5, 1969 (34 F.R. 5537), a notice of proposed interpretation under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135–135k) regarding labeling claims involving the use of the term "Germ Proof" and related terms in labeling of economic poisons.

Forty-five days were permitted for interested persons to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with this matter. After thorough consideration of all relevant matters, Interpretation 27 is issued to read as follows:

§ 362.125 Interpretation with respect to the term "germ proof" and related terms used in labeling of economic poisons.

For the purposes of the Act, the following terms shall have the meanings stated below:

(a) The terms "germ proof" and "germ proofed", referring to any surfaces, materials or articles, indicate the existence of actively germicidal or self disinfecting properties.

(b) The terms "germ proofs" and "germ proofer" mean that, when applied as directed, the economic poison will provide a germicidal or disinfecting result, and also provide treated surfaces, articles or materials with germ proof or germ proofed properties.

(c) The term "germ proofing" means a process that will, when followed, disinfect and provide germ proof and germ proofed surfaces, materials and articles.

(Sec. 6, 61 Stat. 168, 7 U.S.C. 135d; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended; 7 CFR 362.3)

Effective date. This interpretation shall become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on which date procedures set forth in section 4 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 135b) shall be instituted for cancellation of the registration of any product failing to comply with this interpretation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of July 1969.

HARRY W. HAYS,
Director,
Pesticides Regulation Division.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7970; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Consumer and Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture

[Orange Reg. 62, Amdt. 6]

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Limitation of Shipments

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 905, as amended (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, 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 recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of oranges, including Temple and Murcott Honey oranges, 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 in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) 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 act is insufficient; and this amendment relieves restrictions on the handling of oranges, including Temple and Murcott Honey oranges, grown in Florida.

Order. In § 905.512 (Orange Reg. 62; 33 F.R. 18227; 34 F.R. 246, 925, 5374, 5481, 6277), the provisions of subdivisions (i) through (vi) of paragraph (a)(2) are amended to read as follows:

§ 905.512 Orange Regulation 62.

(a) • • •

(2) • • •

(i) Any oranges, except Temple and Murcott Honey oranges, grown in Regulation Area I, which do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 Russet;

(ii) Any oranges, except Temple and Murcott Honey oranges, grown in Regulation Area II, which do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 Russet;

(iii) Any oranges, except Temple and Murcott Honey oranges, grown in the production area, which are of a size smaller than 2 1/16 inches in diameter, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of oranges smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in the U.S. Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos: *Provided*, That in determining the percentage of oranges in any lot which are smaller than 2 1/16 inches in diameter, such percentage shall be based only on those oranges in such lot which are of a size 2 9/16 inches in diameter and smaller;

(iv) Any Temple oranges, grown in the production area, which do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 Russet;

(v) Any Temple oranges, grown in the production area, which are of a size smaller than 2 1/16 inches in diameter, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of Temple oranges smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in said U.S. Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos;

(vi) Any Murcott Honey oranges, grown in the production area, which do not grade at least U.S. No. 2 Russet;

* * * * *

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

Dated, July 2, 1969, to become effective July 7, 1969.

FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7973; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. C-1539]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Blair's Television & Music Co., Inc., et al.

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.125 *Limited offers or supply;* § 13.155 *Prices:* 13.155–10 Bait; 13.155–100 Usual as reduced, special, etc. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1747 *Special or limited offers;* Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices: § 13.1779 *Bait;* § 13.1825 *Usual as reduced or to be increased.*

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Blair's Television & Music Co., Inc., et al., Chevy Chase, Md., Docket C-1539, June 4, 1969]

In the Matter of Blair's Television & Music Co., Inc., a Corporation, Blair's T.V.—Chevy Chase, Inc., a Corporation, and C. Kemp Devereux, Individually and as an Officer of Said Corporations

Consent order requiring a Chevy Chase, Md., appliance dealer to cease using bait and switch tactics, misrepresenting that offers to sell are limited, and using deceptive pricing in the sale of its T.V. sets.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Blair's Television & Music Co., Inc., a corporation, Blairs T.V.—Chevy Chase, Inc., a corporation, and their officers, and C. Kemp Devereux, individually and as an officer of said corporations, and respondents' agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the advertising, offering for sale, sale or distribution of television sets or any other merchandise or services, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that any merchandise or services are offered for sale when such offer is not a bona fide offer to sell such merchandise or services at the prices and on the terms and conditions stated.

2. Using any advertising, sales plan or procedure wherein false, misleading, or deceptive representations are made to attract prospective purchasers to respondents' place of business or to induce the sale of merchandise or services.

3. Disparaging, in any manner, or discouraging the purchase of any merchandise advertised.

4. Advertising merchandise for sale which is not available in quantities sufficient to meet reasonably anticipated demand, unless such advertising clearly and conspicuously discloses the number of units in stock, the location of such units, and the duration of the offer.

5. Representing, directly or by implication, through the use of terms such as "Television Sale," or in any other manner, that any price is reduced from respondents' former price unless respondents' business records establish and show that such price constitutes a significant reduction from the price at which such merchandise has been sold in substantial quantities or offered for sale in good faith for a reasonably substantial period of time, by respondents in the recent, regular course of their business.

6. Falsely representing, in any manner, that savings are available to purchasers or prospective purchasers of respondents' merchandise, or misrepresenting, in any manner, the amount of savings available to purchasers or prospective purchasers of respondents' merchandise.

7. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondents' merchandise is being offered for sale at a stated price for a limited period of time when such merchandise is being offered at the same or substantially the same price for a period of time different from that represented.

8. Representing, directly or by implication, that any offer of respondents is limited or restricted in any manner unless such offer is in fact limited or restricted in the manner represented and unless such limitation or restriction is in good faith adhered to by respondents.

9. Failing to deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future salesmen or other persons engaged in the sale of respondents' merchandise or services, and failing to secure from each such salesman or other person a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order.

It is further ordered, That the respondent corporations shall forthwith distribute a copy of this order to each of their operating divisions.

It is further 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 this order.

Issued: June 4, 1969.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7956; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

[Docket No. C-1540]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Waverly Fashions, Inc., et al.

Subpart—Misbranding or mislabeling: § 13.1185 *Composition:* 13.1185–90 Wool Products Labeling Act; § 13.1212 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1212–90 Wool Products Labeling Act. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1852 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1852–80 Wool Products Labeling Act.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended, secs. 2–5, 54 Stat. 1128–1130; 15 U.S.C. 45, 68) [Cease and desist order, Waverly Fashions, Inc., et al., New York, N.Y., Docket C-1540, June 4, 1969]

In the Matter of Waverly Fashions, Inc., a Corporation, Petite Town, Inc., a Corporation, Lady Janet, Inc., a Corporation, Miss Janet, Inc., a Corporation, and Samuel Sosne, Jacob Sosne, and Philip Sosne, Individually and as Officers of Waverly Fashions, Inc., and Petite Town, Inc.

Consent order requiring four affiliated New York City manufacturers of ladies'

coats to cease misbranding the fiber content of its wool products.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Waverly Fashions, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, Petite Town, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, Lady Janet, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, Miss Janet, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Samuel Sosne, Jacob Sosne, and Philip Sosne, individually and as officers of Waverly Fashions, Inc., and Petite Town, Inc., 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 offering for sale, sale, transportation, distribution, delivery for shipment or shipment, in commerce, of wool products, as "commerce" and "wool product" are defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, do forthwith cease and desist from misbranding such products by:

1. Falsely and deceptively stamping, tagging, labeling, or otherwise identifying such products as to the character or amount of the constituent fibers contained therein.

2. Failing to securely affix to, or place on, each such product a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner each element of information required to be disclosed by section 4(a)(2) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

3. Failing to affix labels to samples, swatches or specimens of wool products used to promote or effect the sale of wool products, showing in words and figures plainly legible all of the information required to be disclosed by each of the subsections of section 4(a)(2) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

4. Failing to set forth separately the fiber content of interlining as part of the required information on stamps, tags, labels or other marks of identification on such garments.

It is further ordered, That the respondent corporations shall forthwith distribute a copy of this order to each of their operating divisions.

It is further 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 this order.

Issued: June 4, 1969.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7957; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

[Docket No. C-1542]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Young Heritage, Inc., et al.

Subpart—Furnishing false guaranties: § 13.1053 *Furnishing false guaranties:* 13.1053-90 Wool Products Labeling Act. Subpart—Misbranding or mislabeling: § 13.1185 *Composition:* 13.1185-90 Wool Products Labeling Act; § 13.1212 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1212-90 Wool Products Labeling Act. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1852 *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements:* 13.1852-80 Wool Products Labeling Act.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended, secs. 2-5, 54 Stat. 1128-1130; 15 U.S.C. 45, 68) [Cease and desist order, Young Heritage, Inc., et al., New York, N.Y., Docket C-1542, June 10, 1969]

In the Matter of Young Heritage, Inc., a Corporation, and David Freedman, Harold Steinberg, and Sheldon Raywood, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation

Consent order requiring a New York City clothing manufacturer to cease misbranding and falsely guaranteeing its wool products.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Young Heritage, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and David Freedman, Harold Steinberg, and Sheldon Raywood, 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 offering for sale, sale, transportation, distribution, delivery for shipment or shipment, in commerce, of wool products, as "commerce" and "wool product" are defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, do forthwith cease and desist from misbranding such products by:

1. Falsely and deceptively stamping, tagging, labeling, or otherwise identifying such products as to the character or amount of the constituent fibers contained therein.

2. Failing to securely affix to, or place on, each such product a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner each element of information required to be disclosed by section 4(a)(2) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

3. Failing to set forth required information on labels attached to wool products consisting of two or more sections of different fiber content, in such a manner as to show the fiber content of each section in all instances where such marking is necessary to avoid deception.

It is further ordered, That respondents Young Heritage, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and David Freedman, Harold Steinberg, and Sheldon Raywood, individually and as officers of said corporation, and respondents' representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, do forthwith cease and desist from furnishing a false guaranty that any wool product is not misbranded under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder when there is reason to believe that any wool product so guaranteed may be introduced, sold, transported or distributed in commerce, as the term "commerce" is defined in the aforesaid Act.

It is further ordered, That the respondent corporation shall forthwith distribute a copy of this order to each of its operating divisions.

It is further 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 this order.

Issued: June 10, 1969.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7958; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 30—MINERAL RESOURCES

Chapter II—Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

PART 201—CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC COAL LANDS

Part 201 of Chapter II of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revoked.

WALTER J. HICKEL, *Secretary of the Interior.*

JUNE 27, 1969.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7962; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter I—Office of the Secretary of Defense

SUBCHAPTER B—PERSONNEL; MILITARY AND CIVILIAN

PART 62—ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER USE OF DRUGS BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Miscellaneous Amendments

Sections 62.3(c), 62.5(a)(4), and 62.6 are amended as follows:

1. Paragraph (c) of § 62.3 is revised to read as follows:

§ 62.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) *Dangerous drugs.* Those nonnarcotic drugs that are habit-forming or have a potential for abuse because of their stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect, as determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare or the Attorney General of the United States.

* * * * *

2. New subdivision (iv) is added to § 62.5(a)(4) as follows:

§ 62.5 Responsibilities.

(a) *Overall program.* * * *

(4) The Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of Defense Agencies shall:

* * * * *

(iv) Insure that military commanders take action for making proper notations in each individual's appropriate personnel record at the time of attending the initial and the preoverseas departure drug orientation programs.

* * * * *

3. Section 62.6, as amended, now reads as follows:

§ 62.6 Films on drugs and narcotics.

The following is a list of motion picture films currently available and being produced:

NAVY

MN 10507 "LSD"
MC 7962 "Drug Addiction, Trip to Where"

AIR FORCE

SFP "The Hang-up"
SFP "Narcotics, Why Not"
SFP "LSD" (Navy adaption)

ARMY

"Narcotics"
Narcotics—A Challenge to Youth
Monkey on the Back
CBS Reports—The Business of HEROIN
The Dangerous Drugs
Investigation of Narcotics Offense

DOD

"People vs Pot" (being produced)

MAURICE W. ROCHE,
Director, Correspondence and Directives Division, OASD (Administration).

[F.R. Doc. 69-7941; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

Chapter VII—Department of the Air Force

SUBCHAPTER C—PUBLIC RELATIONS

PART 826—GIFTS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO MEMBERS AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Part 826 is revised as follows:

Sec.
826.0 Purpose.
826.2 Gifts not covered by this part.
826.4 Definitions.
826.6 Constitutional and statutory provisions.
826.8 General policy and procedure.
826.10 Special policy on gifts tendered to members of Military Assistance Programs.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 826 issued under sec. 8012, 70A Stat. 488; 10 U.S.C. 8012.

SOURCE: AFR 11-27, Mar. 19, 1968.

§ 826.0 Purpose.

This part sets forth the rules relating to the acceptance of gifts from foreign governments by Air Force personnel. It applies to all members and civilian employees of the U.S. Air Force, and to each person who is a member of their family and household.

§ 826.2 Gifts not covered by this part.

This part applies only to gifts from foreign governments to members and civilian employees of the U.S. Air Force and to members of their family and household. It does not apply to:

(a) Gifts to the Department of the Air Force, or gifts for distribution to individual members or employees of the Air Force.

(b) Gifts to nonappropriated fund activities.

(c) Gifts to superiors and gifts which constitute a conflict of interest.

(d) Purely personal gifts from family and friends to Air Force personnel and not specifically prohibited by law or regulation.

(e) Awards and decorations.

§ 826.4 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following apply:

(a) *Foreign government.* Every foreign government and every official, agent, or representative thereof.

(b) *Gift.* Any present or thing (other than any decoration, order, device, medal, badge, insignia, or emblem) tendered by or received from a foreign government.

(c) *Gift of minimal value.* Any present or thing (other than a decoration, order, device, medal, badge, insignia, or emblem) tendered or received from a foreign government which has a retail value not in excess of $50 in the United States.

(d) *Member of the United States Air Force.* All members of the Air Force on active duty, retired members of the regular component of the Air Force who are entitled to pay, and all members of the reserve components of the Air Force, whether or not on active duty.

(e) *Person.* Every person who occupies an office or a position in the Department of the Air Force, or is a member of the U.S. Air Force, or is a member of the family and household of any such person. For the purpose of this definition "member of the family and household" means a relative by blood, marriage, or adoption, who is a resident of the household.

§ 826.6 Constitutional and statutory provisions.

(a) *Constitutional prohibition.* The Constitution of the United States prohibits any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States from accepting a gift from foreign personages and governments without the consent of Congress (U.S. Const., Art. 1, cl. 8).

(b) *Statutory authority to accept gifts from a foreign government.* Under Public Law 89-673, October 15, 1966, Congress gave its consent to the acceptance and retention of a gift of minimal value which has been presented to a person by a foreign government as a souvenir or mark of courtesy.

§ 826.8 General policy and procedure.

No person shall request or otherwise encourage the tender of a gift from a foreign government.

(a) *Acceptance and retention of gifts of minimal value.* Except as provided in § 826.10, a person may physically assume possession of a gift of minimal value presented by a foreign government, but the recipient will ask for approval to retain the gift. The burden of proof is on the recipient, to establish that the retail value of the gift does not exceed $50 in the United States.

(1) *Letter requesting approval to retain gift.* The letter of request will include the name, grade/title, and the organization to which the recipient is assigned; a description of the gift, and a statement of its U.S. retail value; a summary of the circumstances surrounding the presentation of the gift, including the name, grade/title of the person who presented it; and a statement as to whether the recipient was assigned duties in connection with the Military Assistance Program.

(2) *Approval authority.* The above letter request must be submitted to the following approval authority:

(i) An active duty member of the U.S. Air Force, or Department of the Air Force civilian, who is assigned/employed in CONUS will send the request to the commander of the major command of assignment/employment.

(ii) An active duty member of the U.S. Air Force, or Department of the Air Force civilian who is assigned/employed outside CONUS, will send the request to the commander of the oversea major command in which the recipient is located.

(iii) Any other member of the U.S. Air Force, or Department of the Air Force civilian, who is not covered by the above procedure will send the request to USAFMPC (AFPMSAM), Randolph AFB TX 78148.

(iv) Any member of the family and household of a member/civilian in subdivision (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subparagraph, will send the request to the same approval authority as is established for the sponsor.

(3) *Action by the approval authority.* The approval authority, under such procedures as he may prescribe, will review each request for the retention of a gift of minimal value which the recipient has accepted from a foreign government, to insure that its retention is not prohibited under this part or any other Federal policy, directive, or provision of law.

(i) The approval authority will advise the recipient by letter if the request is approved, for retention of the gift item. If he determines that the recipient may not retain the gift, he will notify the recipient by letter that the gift may not be retained, but is to be treated as a gift to the United States. A copy of the letter disapproving the request will be forwarded by the approval authority to USAFMPC (AFPMSAM).

(ii) The recipient will then forward the gift, together with all of the above correspondence, to USAFMPC (AFPMSAM) as explained below.

(b) *Disposition of gifts of more than* a minimal value. If a gift of more than minimal value is tendered, the donor should be advised that it is contrary to the policy of the U.S. Government for persons in the service thereof to accept substantial gifts. If, however, the refusal of such a gift would be likely to cause offense or embarrassment to the donor, or would adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States, the gift may be accepted and shall become the property of the United States and be deposited with the Air Force for use or disposition.

(1) *Action by the recipient.* Upon receiving a gift item of more than minimal value from a foreign government, the recipient will forward the gift item to USAFMPC (AFPMSAM) with a letter. This letter will give the recipient's name, grade/title, and organization of assignment; the circumstances under which the gift was tendered, including the date and place of the presentation, the estimated retail value of the gift in the United States; and the name, grade/title of the foreign official making the presentation.

(2) *Action by USAFMPC (AFPMSAM).* Upon receipt of a gift item which has become the property of the United States, the USAFMPC (AFPMSAM) will dispose of the gift, as prescribed by the DoD (reference: paragraph VI B, DoD Directives 1005.3, September 16, 1967).

§ 826.10 Special policy on gifts tendered to members of Military Assistance Programs.

(a) *Prohibition of acceptance of gifts and participation in ceremonies.* Any person performing any duty whatsoever in connection with the Military Assistance Program, regardless of assignment, may not accept the tender of any gift from a foreign government for duty of this nature. Accordingly, participation in ceremonies involving such tender is not authorized. In order to avoid embarrassment, the appropriate foreign officials should be acquainted with this prohibition.

(b) *Exceptions for gifts whose retail value does not exceed $10 in the United States.* The prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the receipt of a table favor, memento, remembrance, souvenir, or mark of courtesy from a foreign government if the retail value of the gift item is not more than $10 in the United States. (In this case, however, the recipient must write a letter, as required by § 826.8 requesting permission to retain the gift.)

(c) *Exceptions for certain officials.* The prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the receipt of a gift by the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force; the Commander-in-Chief of a unified/specified command; the Under Secretary of the Department of the Air Force; the Chief of Staff of the Air Force; or a higher ranking Air Force official.

By order of the Secretary of the Air Force.

ALEXANDER J. PALENSCAR, Jr.,
Colonel, U.S. Air Force, Chief, Special Activities Group, Office of The Judge Advocate General.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7939; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 830—PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM IN OVERSEAS AREAS

Miscellaneous Amendments

Subchapter C of Chapter VII of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. Section 830.2(c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 830.2 Air Force oversea entertainment policy.

* * * * *

(c) Entertainment units that exceed the maximum criteria for type, size, and number indicated by the oversea commanders will not be furnished without prior approval of the commander concerned.

* * * * *

2. Section 830.3 is revised to read as follows:

§ 830.3 Program responsibilities.

(a) As directed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for determining, coordinating, and administering the Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Program.

(b) Under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff/Personnel, Department of the Army, a joint activity has been established in the Office of The Adjutant General, known as the Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Office (AFPEO), to coordinate and administer the professional entertainment program. This activity will:

(1) Determine the extent and scope of the program annually in conjunction with representatives of the other military departments and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower).

(2) Provide all services relative to accepting, rejecting, processing for travel, and otherwise making units available for oversea commands. Strict compliance with this provision is necessary to avoid embarrassment to the Department of Defense.

(3) Arrange for transportation within the United States and for military air transportation from the aerial port of embarkation to the oversea command and return. No military transportation will be provided to or from an oversea area for troop entertainment except as authorized by the AFPEO.

3. A new § 830.3a is added to read as follows:

§ 830.3a Financial support.

(a) The extent and scope of the Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Program are established annually by the Department of the Army with the advice of the other services. The mutually approved budget covering continuing costs (actual travel and subsistence costs of entertainers while touring Armed Forces installations and salaries of clerical personnel of the AFPEO to administer this program) is supported by the services as follows:

(1) Air Force	43.5 percent.
(2) Army	43.5 percent.
(3) Navy	6.5 percent.
(4) Marine Corps	6.5 percent.

(b) The Air Force representative assigned to the AFPEO will advise the Directorate of Personnel Services—USAFMPC (AFPMS), Randolph AFB TX 78148—of the Air Force's pro rata share of the annual costs in support of this program.

(c) The Directorate of Personnel Services will budget annually for the Air Force portion of the mutually approved budget.

(Sec. 8012, 70A Stat. 488; 10 U.S.C. 8012)
[AFR 215-10, Aug. 7, 1968]

By order of the Secretary of the Air Force.

ALEXANDER J. PALENSCAR, Jr.,
Colonel, U.S. Air Force, Chief, Special Activities Group, Office of The Judge Advocate General.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7940; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah-Ariz.; Boat Sanitary Equipment

A proposal was published on page 5743 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 27, 1969, to amend § 7.70 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the amendment is to establish boat sanitation equipment requirements to insure

conformity with § 3.17 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, which deals with water sanitation.

Interested persons were given 30 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. Consideration having been given to all relevant matters presented, it has been determined that the amendment should be and is hereby adopted without change and it is set forth below. This amendment shall take effect 30 days following the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(5 U.S.C. 553; 39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 3)

Paragraph (c) of § 7.70 is added to read as follows:

§ 7.70 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

* * * * *

(c) *Water sanitation.* All vessels with marine toilets so constructed as to permit wastes to be discharged directly into the water shall have such facility sealed to prevent discharge. Chemical or other type marine toilets with approved holding tanks or storage containers shall be permitted but will be discharged or emptied only at designated sanitary pumping stations.

WILLIAM J. BRIGGLE,
Superintendent, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7967; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter II—Social and Rehabilitation Service (Assistance Programs), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PART 234—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS

Institutional Services in Intermediate Care Facilities

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 69-7400, appearing at page 9782, in the issue for Tuesday, June 24, 1969, in the second line of § 234.130(d)(2)(i), the word "situation" should read "institution".

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

Treaties and Other International Agreements Relating to Radio

Order. 1. The Commission has before it the desirability of making certain editorial changes in Part 2 of its rules and regulations.

2. Authority for the amendments is contained in sections 4(i), (5)(d)(1), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 0.261(a) of the Commission's rules. Because the amendments are editorial in nature, the prior notice and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, do not apply.

3. *It is ordered,* Effective July 10, 1969, that Part 2 of the rules and regulations is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303)

Adopted: July 1, 1969.

Released: July 2, 1969.

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

1. Section 2.601 is amended to read as follows:

§ 2.601 General.

This subpart is corrected to July 1, 1969. The Commission does not distribute copies of these documents. Inquiry may be made to the U.S. Government Printing Office concerning availability for purchase.

2. In § 2.603 paragraphs (a) and (b) are amended to read as follows:

§ 2.603 Treaties and other international agreements relating to radio.

(a) The applicable treaties and other international agreements in force relating to radio and to which the United States of America is a party (other than reciprocal operating agreements for radio amateurs) are listed below:

Date	Citations	Subject
1925	IV Trenwith 4248, 4250 and 4251, TS 724-A.	US-UK (also for Canada and Newfoundland) Bilateral Arrangements providing for the Prevention of Interference by Ships off the Coasts of these Countries with Radio Broadcasting. Effected by exchange of notes Sept. and Oct., 1925. Entered into force Oct. 1, 1925.
1928 and 1929	102 LNTS 143, TS 767-A.	US-Canada Arrangement governing Radio Communications between Private Experimental Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Oct. 2 and Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1929. Continued by the arrangement contained in EAS 62.
1929	IV Trenwith 4787, TS 777-A.	US-Canada (including Newfoundland) Arrangement relating to Assignment of High Frequencies of the North American Continent. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Feb. 26 and 28, 1929. Entered into force Mar. 1, 1929. (Originally, Cuba was also a party to this arrangement, but by virtue of notice to the Canadian Government, it ceased to be a party effective Oct. 5, 1933.)
1934	49 Stat. 3555, EAS 66.	US-Peru Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Lima Feb. 16, and May 23, 1934. Entered into force May 23, 1934.
1934	48 Stat. 1876, EAS 62.	US-Canada Arrangement relative to Radio Communications between Private Experimental Stations and between Amateur Stations. Continues the arrangement contained in TS 767-A. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 23, and May 2 and 4, 1934. Entered into force May 4, 1934.
1934	49 Stat. 3667, EAS 72.	US-Chile Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Santiago Aug. 2 and 17, 1934. Entered into force Aug. 17, 1934.
1937	53 Stat. 1576, TS 938.	Inter-American Radio Communications Convention between the United States and Other Powers. Signed at Havana Dec. 13, 1937. (First Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force for the United States July 21, 1938, for Parts I, III and IV; Apr. 17, 1939, for Part II. Part II of the Convention (Inter-American Radio Office) terminated for all parties Dec. 20, 1958 (TIAS 4072).
1938	54 Stat. 1675, TS 949.	Regional Radio Convention between the United States (in behalf of the Canal Zone) and Other Powers. Signed at Guatemala City Dec. 8, 1938. Entered into force Oct. 8, 1939.
1939	53 Stat. 2157, EAS 143.	US-Canada Arrangement governing the Use of Radio for Civil Aeronautical Services. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Feb. 20, 1939. Entered into force Feb. 20, 1939.
1946	60 Stat. 1696, TIAS 1527.	US-USSR Agreement on Organization of Commercial Radio Teletype Communication Channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1946. Entered into force May 24, 1946.
1947	61 Stat. (4) 3800, TIAS 1726.	US-Canada Agreement providing for Frequency Modulation Broadcasting in Channels in the Radio Frequency Band 88-108 Mc/s. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Jan. 8 and Oct. 15, 1947. Entered into force Oct. 15, 1947.
1947	61 Stat. (4) 3416, TIAS 1676.	US-UN Agreement relative to Headquarters of the United Nations. Signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947. Entered into force Nov. 21, 1947. Supplemented by the agreement contained in TIAS 5961 which was signed Feb. 9, 1966.
1947	61 Stat. (3) 3131, TIAS 1652.	US-UK Agreement regarding Standardization of Distance Measuring Equipment. Signed at Washington Oct. 13, 1947. Entered into force Oct. 13, 1947.
1948	9 UST 621, TIAS 4044.	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Convention. Signed at Geneva Mar. 6, 1948. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1958. Modified by the amendments contained in TIAS 6285 and in TIAS 6490 adopted by the IMCO Assembly Sept. 15, 1964, and Sept. 28, 1965, respectively.
1949	3 UST (3) 3064, TIAS 2489.	Inter-American Radio Agreement between the United States and Canada and Other American Republics. Signed at Washington July 9, 1949. (Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force Apr. 13, 1952, subject to the provisions of Article 13.
1949	3 UST (2) 2686, TIAS 2435.	London Telecommunications Agreement between the United States and Certain British Commonwealth Governments. Signed at London Aug. 12, 1949. Entered into force Feb. 24, 1950. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 2705 which was signed Oct. 1, 1952.
1950	3 UST (2) 2672, TIAS 2433.	US-Ecuador Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Quito Mar. 16 and 17, 1950. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1950.
1950 and 1951	2 UST (1) 683, TIAS 2223.	US-Liberia Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Monrovia Nov. 9, 1950, and Jan. 8, 9 and 10, 1951. Entered into force Jan. 11, 1951.

Date	Citations	Subject
1950	11 UST 413 TIAS 4460.	North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA). Signed at Washington Nov. 15, 1950. Entered into force Apr. 19, 1960. Effective between United States, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Bahama Islands. Ratification on behalf of Jamaica pending.
1951	3 UST (3) 3787 TIAS 2508.	US-Canada Convention relating to the Operation by Citizens of Either Country of Certain Radio Equipment or Stations in the Other Country. Signed at Ottawa Feb. 8, 1951. Entered into force May 15, 1952.
1951 and 1952	3 UST (3) 3892 TIAS 2520.	US-Cuba Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Havana Sept. 17, 1951, and Feb. 27, 1952. Entered into force Feb. 27, 1952.
1951	3 UST (2) 2880 TIAS 2459.	US-Cuba Agreement concerning the Control of Electromagnetic Radiation. Effected by exchange of notes at Havana Dec. 10 and 18, 1951. Entered into force Dec. 18, 1951.
1952	3 UST (4) 6926 TIAS 2666.	US-Canada Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio. The agreement applies to vessels of all countries as provided for in Article 3. Signed at Ottawa Feb. 21, 1952. Entered into force Nov. 13, 1954.
1952	3 UST (3) 4443 TIAS 2594.	US-Canada Agreement relating to the Assignment of Television Frequency Channels along United States-Canadian Border. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 23 and June 23, 1952. Entered into force June 23, 1952.
1952	3 UST (4) 3140 TIAS 2705.	London Revision (1952) of the London Telecommunications Agreement (1949) between the United States and Certain British Commonwealth Governments. Signed at London Oct. 1, 1952. Entered into force Oct. 1, 1952. This amends the agreement contained in TIAS 2435 signed Aug. 12, 1949.
1953	5 UST (3) 2840 TIAS 3138.	US-Canada Understanding relating to the Sealing of Mobile Radio Transmitting Equipment. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Mar. 9 and 17, 1953. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1953.
1956	7 UST 2179 TIAS 3617.	US-Panama Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Panama July 19 and Aug. 1, 1956. Entered into force Sept. 1, 1956.
1956	7 UST 2839 TIAS 3665.	US-Costa Rica Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Aug. 13 and Oct. 19, 1956. Entered into force Oct. 19, 1956.
1956	7 UST 3139 TIAS 3694.	US-Nicaragua Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Managua Oct. 8 and 16, 1956. Entered into force Oct. 16, 1956.
1957	12 UST 734 TIAS 4777.	US-Mexico Agreement regarding Radio Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcast Band. Signed at Mexico Jan. 29, 1957. Entered into force June 9, 1961. Amended by the protocol contained in TIAS 6219 signed Apr. 13, 1966.
1957	9 UST 1037 TIAS 4079.	Multilateral Declaration between the United States and other Powers terminating Part II (Inter-American Radio Office) of the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention of Dec. 13, 1937 (TS-938). Signed at Washington Dec. 20, 1957. Entered into force Dec. 20, 1957. Additionally, a Contract on the Exchange of Notifications of Radio Broadcasting Frequencies between the Pan American Union, the United States and Other Powers was signed at Washington Dec. 20, 1957. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1958.
1958	9 UST 1091 TIAS 4080.	US-Mexico Agreement regarding Allocation of Ultra High Frequency Channels to Land Border Television Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico July 16, 1958. Entered into force July 16, 1958.
1958	10 UST 2428 TIAS 4390.	Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958). Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Geneva Nov. 20, 1958. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1960.
1959	10 UST 1449 TIAS 4295.	US-Mexico Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico July 31, 1959. Entered into force Aug. 30, 1959.
1959 and 1960	11 UST 257 TIAS 4442.	US-Honduras Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa Oct. 26, 1959, and Feb. 17, 1960, and related note of Feb. 19, 1960. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1960.
1959	10 UST 2019 TIAS 4304.	US-Venezuela Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Caracas Nov. 12, 1959. Entered into force Dec. 12, 1959.
1959	12 UST 2377 TIAS 4893.	International Radio Regulations Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Geneva Dec. 21, 1959. Entered into force with respect to the United States Oct. 23, 1961. Revised by the Partial Revisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, contained in TIAS 5603, TIAS 6332, and TIAS 6590 signed Nov. 8, 1963, Apr. 29, 1966, and Nov. 3, 1967, respectively.
1960	11 UST 1 TIAS 4399.	US-Haiti Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Port-au-Prince Jan. 4 and 6, 1960. Entered into force Feb. 5, 1960.
1960	16 UST 185 TIAS 5780.	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and Annexed Regulations. Signed at London June 17, 1960. Entered into force May 26, 1965. Corrections to certain annexes contained in TIAS 6284 signed Feb. 15, 1966.
1960	11 UST 2229 TIAS 4596.	US-Paraguay Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Asuncion Aug. 31, and Oct. 6, 1960. Entered into force Nov. 5, 1960.
1961	17 UST 1574 TIAS 6115.	US-Uruguay Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Montevideo Sept. 12, 1961. Entered into force Sept. 26, 1966.
1961	12 UST 1695 TIAS 4888.	US-Bolivia Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at La Paz Oct. 23, 1961. Entered into force Nov. 22, 1961.
1962	13 UST 411 TIAS 5061.	US-El Salvador Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at San Salvador Apr. 5, 1962. Entered into force May 5, 1962.
1962	13 UST 997 TIAS 5063.	US-Mexico Agreement relating to the Assignment of VHF Television Channels along United States-Mexican Border. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico Apr. 18, 1962. Entered into force Apr. 18, 1962.
1962	13 UST 2418 TIAS 5205.	US-Canada Agreement relating to the Coordination and Use of Radio Frequencies above 30 Mc/s. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Oct. 24, 1962. Entered into force Oct. 24, 1962. The technical annex to this agreement was revised by the agreement contained in TIAS 5833 signed June 16 and 24, 1965.
1963	14 UST 817 TIAS 5360.	US-Dominican Republic Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Santo Domingo Apr. 18 and 22, 1963. Entered into force May 22, 1963.
1963	15 UST 887 TIAS 5603.	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, Final Acts of the EARC to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes. Signed at Geneva Nov. 8, 1963. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1965.
1963	14 UST 1754 TIAS 5483.	US-Colombia Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogota Nov. 16 and 29, 1963. Entered into force Dec. 29, 1963.
1964	15 UST 1705 TIAS 5646.	US-Other Governments Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System and Special Agreement. Done at Washington Aug. 20, 1964. Entered into force Aug. 20, 1964. Additionally, a Supplementary Agreement on Arbitration was done at Washington June 4, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 21, 1966.
1964	18 UST 1299 TIAS 6285.	Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the IMCO Convention (TIAS 4044). Adopted by the IMCO Assembly at London Sept. 15, 1964. Entered into force Oct. 6, 1967.
1965	16 UST 821 TIAS 5816.	US-Brazil Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 1, 1965. Entered into force June 1, 1965.
1965	16 UST 928 TIAS 5833.	US-Canada Agreement regarding Coordination and Use of Radio Frequencies above 30 Mc/s Revising the Technical Annex to the Agreement of Oct. 24, 1962 (TIAS 5205). Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa June 16 and 24, 1965. Entered into force June 24, 1965.
1965	16 UST 883 TIAS 5827.	US-Israel Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington July 7, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 6, 1965.
1965	TIAS 6490.	Amendment to Article 28 of the IMCO Convention (TIAS 4044). Adopted by the IMCO Assembly at Paris Sept. 28, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 3, 1968.
1965	18 UST 575 TIAS 6267.	International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Montreux Nov. 12, 1965. Entered into force with respect to the United States May 29, 1967.

Date	Citations	Subject
1966	17 UST 74; TIAS 5961.	US-UN Agreement regarding Headquarters of the United Nations Supplementing the Agreement of June 26, 1947 (TIAS 1676). Signed at New York Feb. 9, 1966. Entered into force Feb. 9, 1966. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 6176 signed Dec. 8, 1966.
1968	18 UST 1289; TIAS 6284.	Proces-Verbal of Rectification to Certain Annexes to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of June 17, 1960 (TIAS 5780). Done at London Feb. 15, 1966.
1966	18 UST 141; TIAS 6210.	US-Mexico Protocol regarding Radio Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcast Band Amending the Agreement of Jan. 29, 1957 (TIAS 4777). Signed at Mexico Apr. 13, 1966. Entered into Force Jan. 12, 1967.
1966	18 UST 2091; TIAS 6332.	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, Final Acts of the EARC for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service. Signed at Geneva Apr. 29, 1966. Entered into force for the United States Aug. 23, 1967, except for the frequency allotment plan contained in Appendix 27 which shall enter into force Apr. 10, 1970.
1966	17 UST 2319; TIAS 6176.	US-UN Agreement regarding Headquarters of the United Nations Amending the Supplemental Agreement of Feb. 9, 1966 (TIAS 5961). Effected by exchange of notes at New York Dec. 8, 1966. Entered into force Dec. 8, 1966.
1967	18 UST 365; TIAS 6344	US-Argentina Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Buenos Aires Mar. 31, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 30, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1201; TIAS 6368.	US-Canada Agreement relating to Pre-Sunrise Operation of Certain Standard (AM) Radio Broadcasting Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Mar. 31 and June 12, 1967. Entered into force June 12, 1967. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 6626 signed Apr. 18, 1968, and Jan. 31, 1969.
1967	TIAS 6590.	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, 1959, Final Acts of the WARC to deal with Matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service. Signed at Geneva Nov. 3, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 1, 1969.
1968 and 1969	TIAS 6626.	US-Canada Agreement relating to Pre-Sunrise Operation of Certain Standard (AM) Radio Broadcasting Stations Amending the Agreement of Mar. 31 and June 12, 1967 (TIAS 6368). Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 18, 1968, and Jan. 31, 1969. Entered into force Jan. 31, 1969.

(b) The applicable agreements in force between the United States and another country relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country are as follows:

Date	Citations	Subject
1964	15 UST 1787; TIAS 5649.	US-Costa Rica Agreement regarding Allen Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at San Jose Aug. 17 and 24, 1964. Entered into force Aug. 24, 1964.
1965	16 UST 93; TIAS 5766.	US-Dominican Republic Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Santo Domingo Jan. 28 and Feb. 2, 1965. Entered into force Feb. 2, 1965.
1965	16 UST 165; TIAS 5777.	US-Bolivia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at La Paz Mar. 16, 1965. Entered into force Apr. 15, 1965.
1965	16 UST 181; TIAS 5779.	US-Ecuador Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Quito Mar. 26, 1965. Entered into force Mar. 26, 1965.
1965	16 UST 817; TIAS 5815.	US-Portugal Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Lisbon May 17 and 26, 1965. Entered into force May 26, 1965.
1965	16 UST 869; TIAS 5824.	US-Belgium Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Brussels June 15 and 18, 1965. Entered into force June 18, 1965.
1965	16 UST 973; TIAS 5836.	US-Australia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Canberra June 25, 1965. Entered into force June 25, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1160; TIAS 5860.	US-Peru Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Lima June 28 and Aug. 11, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 11, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1746; TIAS 5900.	US-Luxembourg Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Luxembourg July 7 and 29, 1965. Entered into force July 29, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1131; TIAS 5856.	US-Sierra Leone Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Freetown Aug. 14 and 16, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 16, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1742; TIAS 5899.	US-Colombia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogota Oct. 19 and 28, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 28, 1965.
1965	16 UST 2047; TIAS 5941.	US-UK Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at London Nov. 26, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 26, 1965.
1966	17 UST 328; TIAS 5978.	US-Paraguay Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Asuncion Mar. 18, 1966. Entered into force Mar. 18, 1966.
1966	17 UST 719; TIAS 6022.	US-France Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Paris May 5, 1966, with related notes of June 29 and July 6, 1966. Entered into force July 1, 1966.
1966	17 UST 813; TIAS 6038.	US-India Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at New Delhi May 16 and 25, 1966. Entered into force May 25, 1966.
1966	17 UST 760; TIAS 6028.	US-Israel Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 15, 1966. Entered into force June 15, 1966.
1966	17 UST 2426; TIAS 6189.	US-Netherlands Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at The Hague June 22, 1966. Entered into force Dec. 21, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1130; TIAS 6068.	US-Federal Republic of Germany Arrangement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn June 23 and 30, 1966. Entered into force June 30, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1039; TIAS 6061.	US-Kuwait Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Kuwait July 19 and 24, 1966. Entered into force July 19, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1500; TIAS 6112.	US-Nicaragua Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Managua Sept. 3 and 20, 1966. Entered into force Sept. 20, 1966.
1966	17 UST 2213; TIAS 6159.	US-Panama Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of note at Panama Nov. 16, 1966. Entered into force Nov. 16, 1966.
1966 and 1967	18 UST 525; TIAS 6259.	US-Honduras Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa Dec. 29, 1966, Jan. 24 and Apr. 17, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 17, 1967.
1967	18 UST 554; TIAS 6264.	US-Switzerland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bern Jan. 12 and May 16, 1967. Entered into force May 16, 1967.
1967	18 UST 543; TIAS 6261.	US-Trinidad and Tobago Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at St. Ann's and Port of Spain Jan. 14 and Mar. 16, 1967. Entered into force Mar. 16, 1967.
1967	18 UST 361; TIAS 6243.	US-Argentina Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Buenos Aires Mar. 31, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 30, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1661; TIAS 6300.	US-El Salvador Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at San Salvador May 24 and June 5, 1967. Entered into force June 5, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1241; TIAS 6273.	US-Norway Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Oslo May 27 and June 1, 1967. Entered into force June 1, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1272; TIAS 6281.	US-New Zealand Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Wellington June 21, 1967. Entered into force June 21, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2499; TIAS 6348.	US-Venezuela Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Caracas Sept. 18, 1967. Entered into force Oct. 3, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2878; TIAS 6378.	US-Austria Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Done at Vienna Nov. 21, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 21, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2882; TIAS 6380.	US-Chile Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Nov. 30, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 30, 1967.
1967	18 UST 3153; TIAS 6406.	US-Finland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Helsinki Dec. 15 and 27, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 27, 1967.
1968	TIAS 6622.	US-Monaco Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Nice and Paris Mar. 29, and Oct. 16, 1968. Entered into force Dec. 1, 1968.
1968	TIAS 6494.	US-Guyana Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Georgetown May 6 and 13, 1968. Entered into force May 13, 1968.
1968	TIAS 6553.	US-Barbados Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bridgetown Sept. 10 and 12, 1968. Entered into force Sept. 12, 1968.

Date	Citations	Subject
1968	TIAS 6566.	US-Ireland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Dublin Oct. 10, 1968. Entered into force Oct. 10, 1968.
1968	TIAS 6654.	US-Indonesia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Djakarta Dec. 10, 1968. Entered into force Dec. 10, 1968.
1969		US-Sweden Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Stockholm May 27, and June 2, 1969. Entered into force June 2, 1969.

* * * * * * *

[F.R. Doc. 69-7927; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[36 CFR Part 7]

LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, ARIZONA-NEVADA

Boat Sanitary Equipment

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority contained in section 3 of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 3), 245 DM-I (27 F.R. 6395), National Park Service Order No. 34 (31 F.R. 4225), Regional Director, Southwest Regional Order No. 4 (31 F.R. 8134), as amended, it is proposed to amend § 7.48 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

The purpose of this amendment is to establish boat sanitation equipment requirements to insure conformity with § 3.17 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, which deals with water sanitation.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections to the Superintendent, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Post Office Box 127, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev. 89005, within 30 days of the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Paragraph (d) of § 7.48 is added to read as follows:

§ 7.48 Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

* * * * *

(d) *Water sanitation.* (1) No person shall launch, operate, or maintain in or upon any waters within the boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, any vessel so constructed and/or equipped as to allow or be capable of allowing the discharge from toilets, holding tanks, sinks, or other similar facilities into the said waters through the vessel hull.

(2) Depositing by any direct or indirect means of any waste or refuse in or upon said waters or in or upon any lands adjacent to such waters is prohibited.

(3) All wastes and refuse, regardless of kind, will only be disposed of, or emptied into, designated sanitary dumping stations, or other appropriate collection facilities provided at docks, marinas or other specified places.

C. E. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent,
Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7961; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

[7 CFR Part 301]

CEREAL LEAF BEETLE

Supplemental Notice of Public Hearing Regarding Proposed Quarantine in Certain States

On June 4, 1969, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (34 F.R. 8923) a notice of public hearing in accordance with sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, and section 106 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 161, 162, 150ee), to consider quarantining the States of Kentucky, New York, and West Virginia, and regulating, under the cereal leaf beetle quarantine and supplemental regulations (7 CFR 301.84, 301.84-1, et seq.), the interstate movement from these States into or through any other State, territory, or district of the United States of: (1) Small grains, such as barley, oats, and wheat, except grain sorghum; (2) soybeans; (3) ear corn (shelled corn is not regulated); (4) straw and hay, including marsh hay, except pelletized hay; (5) grass sod; (6) grass and forage seed; (7) fodder and plant litter; (8) used harvesting machinery; and (9) any other products, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of cereal leaf beetle, and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

Since publication of this notice, information has been received that the cereal leaf beetle has been discovered in Maryland and Virginia.

Accordingly, the scope of the public hearing is enlarged to include the States of Maryland and Virginia among the States being considered for quarantining as specified in the original notice. Officials of these States have been consulted in the matter and indicate that they can be represented at the hearing.

A public hearing to consider the above proposals will be held before a representative of the Agricultural Research Service at the Kentucky Hotel, Walnut Street at Fifth, Louisville, Ky. 40508, at 10 a.m., e.d.t., on July 15, 1969, at which hearing any interested person may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney, on the proposals.

Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposals may do so by filing the same with the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20782, on or before July 11, 1969, or with the presiding officer at the hearing. All written submissions received pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at such times and places and in a manner convenient to the public business (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 1st day of July 1969.

R. J. ANDERSON,
Acting Administrator,
Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7971; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Consumer and Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 51]

GRAPEFRUIT (TEXAS AND STATES OTHER THAN FLORIDA, CALIFORNIA, AND ARIZONA)

Standards for Grades [1]

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is considering the revision of U.S. Standards for Grapefruit (Texas and States Other Than Florida, California, and Arizona) (7 CFR 51.620-51.658). These grade standards are issued under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), which provides for the issuance of official U.S. grades to designate different levels of quality for the voluntary use of producers, buyers and consumers. Official grading services are also provided under this act upon request of any financially interested party and upon payment of a fee to cover the cost of such services.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposal should file the same, in duplicate, not later than July 30, 1969, with the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, where they will be available for public review during official hours of business (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Statement of considerations leading to the proposed revision of the grade standards. Trends in marketing practices, over the past few years, have prompted a revision of the U.S. Standards for Grapefruit (Texas and States Other Than Florida, California and Arizona), which have been in effect since 1955.

In proposing this revision, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is introducing a new concept in the application of the grade standards. This concept involves the use of statistical principles and procedures in determining compliance with

[1] Packing of the product in conformity with the requirements of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or with applicable State laws and regulations.

the standards. This approach was first used successfully in the 1967 revision of the Florida citrus standards.

During the 1968–69 harvest season experimental studies were conducted in a few Texas fresh fruit packinghouses which made use of a quality control master note sheet. This note sheet was developed and used under an inplant continuous inspection operation. The note sheet graphically presents the quality level being packed during any given period in the day. This proposal would involve the use of the quality control aid during the packing process as well as in determining grade on a lot basis. This would bring about more uniformity and better industry understanding of the standards. The Texas citrus industry has requested that this concept be adopted and incorporated in the grade standards which would require the following changes in the presentation of tolerances:

(1) Each sample selected for grade determination would consist of 33 grapefruit. When individual packages contain at least 33 grapefruit, the sample is drawn from one package; when individual packages contain less than 33 grapefruit a sufficient number of adjoining packages would be combined to form a 33 grapefruit sample. The individual sample size would be constant regardless of the size of the container.

(2) Tolerances would be specified as acceptance numbers. The total minimum or maximum number of defective or off-size grapefruit would be specified for the number of samples selected for grade determination.

(3) Individual 33-count samples would be limited to the maximum number of defective, discolored, or off-size grapefruit for all grades except for the Bronze and Russet grades. A minimum number of discolored grapefruit is set for these two grades. This limitation would be in the tolerance tables under the Absolute Limit (AL) heading and would replace the Application of Tolerances section in the existing standards.

A new format is proposed in an effort to arrange in logical order the various requirements for the particular grade. Also a new Classification of Defects Section would be provided which lists limitations for various defects under the injury, damage, serious damage and very serious damage headings. Both would bring about and promote greater uniformity and better understanding of the standards.

Representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be available upon appointment to discuss and demonstrate the proposed revision to interested persons during the period provided for submitting comments. Requests for such appointments should be made in writing to: Chief, Fresh Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, C&MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The proposed standards, as revised, are as follows:

GRADES

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this subpart issued under secs. 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, as amended, 1090 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

GRADES

§ 51.620 U.S. Fancy.

"U.S. Fancy" consists of grapefruit which meet the following requirements:

(a) Basic requirements:

(1) Discoloration:

(i) Not more than one-tenth of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.638.)

(2) Firm;
(3) Mature;
(4) Similar varietal characteristics;
(5) Smooth texture;
(6) Well formed; and,
(7) Well colored.

(b) Free from:

(1) Ammoniation;
(2) Bruises;
(3) Buckskin;
(4) Cuts not healed;
(5) Skin breakdown;
(6) Decay;
(7) Growth cracks;
(8) Scab;
(9) Sprayburn; and,
(10) Wormy fruit.

(c) Not injured by:

(1) Green spots;
(2) Oil spots;
(3) Scale;
(4) Scars; and,
(5) Thorn scratches.

(d) Not damaged by any other cause.

(e) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.621 U.S. No. 1.

"U.S. No. 1" consists of grapefruit which meet the following requirements:

(a) Basic requirement:

(1) Discoloration:

(i) Not more than one-half of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.638.)

(2) Firm;
(3) Mature;
(4) Similar varietal characteristics;
(5) Fairly well colored;
(6) Fairly smooth texture; and,
(7) Fairly well formed.

(b) Free from:

(1) Bruises;
(2) Cuts not healed;
(3) Caked melanose;
(4) Growth cracks;
(5) Sprayburn;
(6) Decay; and,
(7) Wormy fruit.

(c) Not damaged by any other cause.

(d) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.622 U.S. No. 1 Bright.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 1 except that no fruit may have more than one-tenth of its surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration.

(a) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.623 U.S. No. 1 Bronze.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 1 except that all fruit must show some discoloration. Not less than the number of fruits required in § 51.628, Tables I and II, shall have more than one-half of their surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration. The predominating discoloration on these fruits shall be of rust mite type.

(a) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.624 U.S. Combination.

"U.S. Combination" consists of a combination of U.S. No. 1 and U.S. No. 2 grapefruit: *Provided*, That the number of U.S. No. 2 fruits specified in § 51.628, Tables I and II, are not exceeded.

§ 51.625 U.S. No. 2.

"U.S. No. 2" consists of grapefruit which meet the following requirements:

(a) Basic requirements:

(1) Discoloration:

(i) Not more than two-thirds of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.638.)

(2) Fairly firm;
(3) Mature;
(4) Similar varietal characteristics;
(5) May be slightly colored;
(6) Not more than slightly misshapen; and,
(7) Not more than slightly rough texture.

(b) Free from:

(1) Bruises;
(2) Cuts not healed;
(3) Growth cracks;
(4) Decay; and,

(5) Wormy fruit.

(c) Not seriously damaged by any other cause.

(d) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.626 U.S. No. 2 Russet.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 2 except that not less than the number of fruits required in § 51.628, Tables I and II, shall have more than two-thirds of their surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration.

(a) For tolerances see § 51.628.

§ 51.627 U.S. No. 3.

"U.S. No. 3" consists of grapefruit which meet the following requirements:

(a) Basic requirements:

(1) Mature;

(2) Similar varietal characteristics;

(3) May be misshapen;

(4) May be slightly spongy;

(5) May have rough texture;

(6) Not seriously lumpy or cracked; and,

(7) May be poorly colored.

(i) Not more than 25 percent of the surface may be of a solid dark green color.

(b) Free from:

(1) Cuts not healed;

(2) Decay; and,

(3) Wormy fruit.

(c) Not very seriously damaged by any other cause.

(d) For tolerances see § 51.628.

TOLERANCES

§ 51.628 Tolerances.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling in each of the foregoing grades, based on sample inspection, the number of defective or off-size specimens in the individual sample, and the number of defective or off-size specimens in the lot, shall be within the limitations specified in Tables I and II. No tolerance shall apply to wormy fruit.

TABLE I—SHIPPING POINT [1]

(a) FOR 1 THROUGH 20 SAMPLES

Factor	Grades	AL [2]	Number of 33-count samples [3]																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Acceptance numbers (maximum permitted) [4]																			
Decay	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. Combination, U.S. No. 2		1	0	0	0	1	[5] 1	2	2	2	2	[5] 2	2	2	3	3	3	[5] 3	3	4	4	4
	U.S. No. 3		1	0	1	[5] 1	1	2	[5] 2	2	3	3	[5] 3	3	4	4	4	[5] 4	5	5	5	[5] 5	5
Very serious damage including decay.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. Combination, U.S. No. 2		4	3	5	7	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	30	31
Total defects including decay and very serious damage.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3		5	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).		21	18	33	47	62	76	90	104	119	133	147	161	174	188	202	216	230	244	257	271	285
Off-size			7	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 1 Bright, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination		7	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
			Acceptance numbers (minimum required) [4]																			
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze, U.S. No. 2 Russet		0	2	4	8	11	14	18	21	25	28	32	36	39	43	47	50	53	57	61	64	68

(b) FOR 21 THROUGH 40 SAMPLES

Factor	Grades	AL [2]	Number of 33-count samples [3]																			
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
			Acceptance numbers (maximum permitted) [4]																			
Decay	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. Combination, U.S. No. 2		1	4	4	[5] 4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	[5] 5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	[5] 6	6
	U.S. No. 3		1	5	6	6	6	[5] 6	6	7	7	7	[5] 7	7	8	8	8	[5] 8	8	9	9	9	9
Very serious damage including decay.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. Combination, U.S. No. 2		4	32	34	35	36	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	47	48	49	51	52	53	54	56	57
Total defects including decay and very serious damage.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3		5	67	70	73	76	79	82	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	107	110	113	116	119	122
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).		21	298	312	326	339	353	367	380	394	408	421	435	449	462	476	489	503	517	530	544	557
Off-size			7	67	70	73	76	79	82	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	107	110	113	116	119	122
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 1 Bright, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination		7	67	70	73	76	79	82	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	107	110	113	116	119	122
			Acceptance numbers (minimum required) [4]																			
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze, U.S. No. 2 Russet		0	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	99	103	107	110	114	118	122	126	130	134	137	141	145

[1] Shipping point, as used in these standards, means the point of origin of the shipment in the production area or at port of loading for ship stores or overseas shipments, or in the case of shipments from outside the continental United States, the port of entry into the United States.

[2] AL.—Absolute limit permitted in individual 33-count sample.

[3] Same size 33-count.

[4] Acceptance number—maximum or minimum number of defective or off-size fruit permitted.

[5] Preferred number of samples for this acceptance number.

TABLE II—EN ROUTE OR AT DESTINATION

Factor	Grades	AL[1]	Number of 33-count samples[2]																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Acceptance numbers (maximum permitted)[3]																			
Decay	All	3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	[4] 13	14	15	16	17	18	[4] 18	19
Very serious damage other than decay.	U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 2 U.S. Combination	4	3	5	7	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	30	31
Total defects including very serious damage other than decay.	U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 2 U.S. No. 3	5	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).	21	18	33	47	62	76	90	104	119	133	147	161	174	188	202	216	230	244	257	271	285
Off-Size		7	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 1 Bright U.S. No. 2 U.S. Combination	7	5	9	12	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	44	46	49	52	55	58	61	64
			Acceptance numbers (minimum required)[3]																			
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze U.S. No. 2 Russet	0	2	4	8	11	14	18	21	25	28	32	36	39	53	47	50	53	57	61	64	68

[1] Absolute limit permitted in individual 33-count sample.
[2] Sample size—33-count.
[3] Acceptance number—maximum or minimum number of defective or off-size fruit permitted.
[4] Preferred number of samples for this acceptance number.

SAMPLE FOR GRADE OR SIZE DETERMINATION

§ 51.629 Sample for grade or size determination.

Each sample shall consist of 33 grapefruit. When individual packages contain at least 33 grapefruit, the sample is drawn from one package; when individual packages contain less than 33 grapefruit, a sufficient number of adjoining packages are opened to form a 33-count sample. When practicable, at point of packaging, the sample may be obtained from the grading belt or bins after sorting has been completed.

STANDARD PACK

§ 51.630 Standard pack.

(a) Fruits shall be fairly uniform in size, unless specified as uniform in size. When packed in boxes or cartons, fruit shall be arranged according to the approved and recognized methods.

(b) All packages shall be tightly packed and well filled but the contents shall not show excessive or unnecessary bruising because of overfilled packages. When grapefruits are packed in cartons or in wire-bound boxes, each container shall be at least level full at time of packing.

(c) "Fairly uniform in size" means that not more than the number of fruits permitted in § 51.628, Tables I and II, are outside the ranges of diameters given in the following table:

TABLE III—1¾ BUSHEL BOX

(Diameter in inches)

Pack size	Minimum	Maximum
46's	4 5/16	5
54's or 56's	4 3/16	4 13/16
64's	3 11/16	4 5/16
70's or 72's	3 13/16	4 5/16
80's	3 10/16	4 3/16
96's	3 5/16	3 15/16
112's or 113's	3 3/16	3 10/16
128's or 126's	3	3 5/16

(d) "Uniform in size" means that not more than the number of fruits permitted in § 51.628, Tables I and II, vary more than the following amounts:

(1) 64 size and smaller—not more than six-sixteenths inch in diameter; and,

(2) 54 size and larger—not more than nine-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(e) In order to allow for variations, other than sizing, incident to proper packing, not more than 5 percent of the packages in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of standard pack.

DEFINITIONS

§ 51.631 Mature.

"Mature" shall have the same meaning currently assigned that term in the laws and regulations of the State in which the grapefruit is grown; or as the definition of such term may hereafter be amended.

§ 51.632 Similar varietal characteristics.

"Similar varietal characteristics" means that the fruits in any container are similar in color and shape.

§ 51.633 Well colored.

"Well colored" means that the fruit is yellow in color with practically no trace of green color.

§ 51.634 Firm.

"Firm" means that the fruit is not soft, or noticeably wilted or flabby, and the skin is not spongy or puffy.

§ 51.635 Well formed.

"Well formed" means that the fruit has the shape characteristic of the variety.

§ 51.636 Smooth texture.

"Smooth texture" means that the skin is thin and smooth for the variety and size of the fruit.

§ 51.637 Injury.

"Injury" means any specific defect described in § 51.652, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which slightly detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.638 Discoloration.

"Discoloration" means russeting of light shade of golden brown caused by rust mite or other means. Lighter shades of discoloration caused by smooth or fairly smooth, superficial scars or other means may be allowed on a greater area, or darker shades may be allowed on a lesser area, provided no discoloration caused by speck type melanose or other means may detract from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the shade and amount of discoloration allowed in the grade.

§ 51.639 Fairly well colored.

"Fairly well colored" means that except for a 1-inch circle in the aggregate of green color, the yellow color predominates over the green color on that part of the fruit which is not discolored.

§ 51.640 Fairly well formed.

"Fairly well formed" means that the fruit may not have the shape characteristic of the variety but is not elongated or pointed or otherwise deformed.

§ 51.641 Fairly smooth texture.

"Fairly smooth texture" means that the skin is not materially rough or coarse and that the skin is not thick for the variety.

§ 51.642 Damage.

"Damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.652, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which materially detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.643 Fairly firm.

"Fairly firm" means that the fruit may be slightly soft, but not bruised, and the skin is not spongy or puffy.

§ 51.644 Slightly misshapen.

"Slightly misshapen" means that the fruit is not of the shape characteristic of the variety but is not appreciably elongated or pointed or otherwise deformed.

§ 51.645 Slightly rough texture.

"Slightly rough texture" means that the skin is not smooth or fairly smooth but is not excessively rough or excessively thick, or materially ridged, grooved or wrinkled.

§ 51.646 Serious damage.

"Serious damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.652, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.647 Slightly colored.

"Slightly colored" means that, except for a 2-inch circle in the aggregate of green color, the portion of the fruit surface which is not discolored shows some yellow color.

§ 51.648 Misshapen.

"Misshapen" means that the fruit is decidedly elongated, pointed or flat sided.

§ 51.649 Slightly spongy.

"Slightly spongy" means that the fruit is puffy or slightly wilted but not flabby.

§ 51.650 Very serious damage.

"Very serious damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.652, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which very seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.651 Diameter.

"Diameter" means the greatest dimension measured at right angles to a line from stem to blossom end.

§ 51.652 Classification of defects.

TABLE V

Factor	Injury	Damage	Serious damage	Very serious damage
Ammoniation		Not occurring as light speck type	Scars are cracked or dark and aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Buckskin		Aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.	Aggregating more than 50 percent of the surface.
Cake melanose			Aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Dryness or mushy condition.		Affecting all segments more than ¼ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portion of the fruit.	Affecting all segments more than ⅜ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.	Affecting all segments more than ½ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.
Green spots or oil spots.	More than slightly affecting appearance.	Aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than a circle 1⅜ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	
Hail	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ½ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.
Scab		Materially detracts from the shape or texture, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Seriously detracts from the shape or texture, or aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Scale	More than a few adjacent to the "botton" at the stem end, or more than 6 scattered on other portions of the fruit.	Blotch aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter, or occurring as a ring more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Blotch aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter, or occurring as a ring more than a circle 1½ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Skin breakdown		Aggregating more than a circle ½ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.
Scars	Depressed, not smooth, or detracts from appearance more than the amount of discoloration permitted in the grade.	Very deep or very rough aggregating more than a circle ½ inch in diameter; deep or rough aggregating more than 1 inch in diameter; slightly rough or of slight depth aggregating more than 10 percent of fruit surface. All areas based on a 70 size grapefruit.	Very deep or very rough aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter; deep or rough aggregating more than 5 percent of fruit surface; slight depth or slightly rough aggregating more than 15 percent of fruit surface. Area based on a 70 size grapefruit.	Very deep or very rough or unsightly that appearance is very seriously affected.
Sprayburn			Hard or aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Sunburn		Skin is flattened, dry, darkened, or hard, aggregating more than 25 percent of fruit surface.	Skin is hard, fruit is decidedly one-sided, aggregating more than one-third of fruit surface.	Aggregating more than 50 percent of fruit surface.
Sprouting		More than 6 seeds are sprouted, including not more than 1 sprout extending to the rind, remainder average not over ¼ inch in length.	More than 6 seeds are sprouted, including not more than 2 sprouts extending to the rind, remainder average not over ½ inch in length.	More than 6 seeds are sprouted, including not more than 3 sprouts extending to the rind, remainder average not over ¾ inch in length.
Thorn scratches	Not well healed, or more unsightly than discoloration permitted in the grade.	Not well healed, hard concentrated thorn injury aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter, or slight scratches aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter. All areas based on a 70 size grapefruit.	Not well healed, hard concentrated thorn injury aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter, or slight scratches aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter. All areas based on a 70 size grapefruit.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

§ 51.653 Metric conversion table.

Inches	Millimeters (mm)
¼ equals	6.4
⅜ equals	9.5
½ equals	12.7
⅝ equals	14.3
⅝ equals	15.9
¾ equals	19.1
⅞ equals	22.2
1 equals	25.4
1¼ equals	31.8
1½ equals	38.1
3 equals	76.2
3⅛ equals	79.4
3⅜ equals	85.7
3⅝ equals	88.9
3⅝ equals	92.1
3⅞ equals	96.8
3⅞ equals	98.4
3⅞ equals	100.0
4⅛ equals	104.8
4⅜ equals	109.5
4⅝ equals	114.3
4⅝ equals	120.7
5 equals	127.0

Dated: June 30, 1969.

G. R. GRANGE,
Deputy Administrator,
Marketing Services.

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[7 CFR Part 51]

ORANGES (TEXAS AND STATES OTHER THAN FLORIDA, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA)

Standards for Grades [1]

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is considering the revision of U.S. Standards for Oranges (Texas and States Other Than Florida, California and Arizona) (7 CFR 51.680–51.712). These grade standards are issued under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627), which provides for the issuance of official U.S. grades to designate different levels of quality for the voluntary use of producers, buyers and consumers. Official grading services are also provided under this act upon request of any financially interested party and upon payment of a fee to cover the cost of such services.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposal should file the same, in duplicate, not later than July 30, 1969, with the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, where they will be available for public review during official hours of business (7 CFR § 1.27 (b)).

Statement of considerations leading to the proposed revision of the grade standards. Trends in marketing practices, over the past few years, have prompted a revision of the U.S. Standards for Oranges (Texas and States Other Than Florida, California and Arizona), which have been in effect since 1959.

In proposing this revision, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is introducing a new concept in the application of the grade standards. This concept involves the use of statistical principles and procedures in determining compliance with the standards. This approach was first used successfully in the 1967 revision of the Florida citrus standards.

During the 1968–69 harvest season experimental studies were conducted in a few Texas fresh fruit packinghouses which made use of a quality control master note sheet. This note sheet was developed and used under an inplant continuous inspection operation. This note sheet graphically presents the quality level being packed during any given period in the day. This proposal would involve the use of the quality control aid during the packing process as well as in determining grade on a lot basis. This would bring about more uniformity and better industry understanding of the standards. The Texas citrus industry has requested that this concept be adopted and incorporated in the grade standards which would require the following changes in the presentation of tolerances:

(1) Each sample selected for grade determination would consist of 50 oranges. When individual packages contain at least 50 oranges, the sample is drawn from one package; when individual packages contain less than 50 oranges a sufficient number of adjoining packages would be combined to form a 50-fruit sample. The individual sample size would be constant regardless of the size of the container.

(2) Tolerances would be specified as acceptance numbers. The total minimum or maximum number of defective or off-size oranges would be specified for the number of samples selected for grade determination.

(3) Individual 50-count samples would be limited to the maximum number of defective, discolored, or off-size oranges for all grades except for the Bronze and Russet grades. A minimum number of discolored oranges is set for these grades. This limitation would be in the tolerance tables under the Absolute Limit (AL) heading and would replace the Application of Tolerances section in the existing standards.

A new format is proposed in an effort to arrange in logical order the various requirements for the particular grade. Also a new Classification of Defects Section would be provided which lists limitations for various defects under the injury, damage, serious damage and very serious damage headings. Both would bring about and promote greater uniformity and better understanding of the standards.

Representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be available upon appointment to discuss and demonstrate the proposed revision to interested persons during the period provided for submitting comments. Requests for such appointments should be made in writing to: Chief, Fresh Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The proposed standards, as revised, are as follows:

GRADES

TOLERANCES

SAMPLE FOR GRADE OR SIZE DETERMINATION

STANDARD PACK

STANDARD SIZING

DEFINITIONS

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this subpart issued under secs. 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, as amended, 1090 as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

GRADES

§ 51.681 U.S. Fancy.

"U.S. Fancy" consists of oranges which meet the following requirements:

(a) Basic requirements:

(1) Discoloration:

(i) Not more than one-tenth of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.700.)

(2) Firm;

(3) Mature;

(4) Similar varietal characteristics;

(5) Well colored;

(6) Well formed; and,

(7) Smooth texture.

(b) Free from:

(1) Ammoniation;

(2) Bruises;

(3) Buckskin;

(4) Caked melanose;

[1] Packing of the product in conformity with the requirements of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or with applicable State laws and regulations.

(5) Creasing;
(6) Cuts not healed;
(7) Decay;
(8) Growth cracks;
(9) Scab;
(10) Skin breakdown;
(11) Sprayburn;
(12) Undeveloped segments; and,
(13) Wormy fruit.
(c) Not injured by:
(1) Green spots;
(2) Oil spots;
(3) Split navels;
(4) Rough, wide or protruding navels;
(5) Scale;
(6) Scars; and,
(7) Thorn scratches.
(d) Not damaged by any other cause.
(e) For tolerances see § 51.689.

§ 51.682 U.S. No. 1.

"U.S. No. 1" consists of oranges which meet the following requirements:
(a) Basic requirements:
(1) Discoloration:
(i) Not more than one-third of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.700.)
(2) Firm;
(3) Mature;
(4) Similar varietal characteristics;
(5) Well formed;
(6) Fairly smooth texture; and,
(7) Color:
(i) Early and midseason varieties shall be fairly well colored.
(ii) For Valencia and other late varieties, not less than 50 percent, by count, shall be fairly well colored and the remainder reasonably well colored.
(b) Free from:
(1) Bruises;
(2) Cuts not healed;
(3) Caked melanose;
(4) Decay;
(5) Growth cracks;
(6) Sprayburn;
(7) Undeveloped segments; and,
(8) Wormy fruit.
(c) Not damaged by any other cause.
(d) For tolerances see § 51.689.

§ 51.683 U.S. No. 1 Bright.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 1 except that no fruit may have more than one-tenth of its surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration.
(a) For tolerances see § 51.689.

§ 51.684 U.S. No. 1 Bronze.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 1 except that all fruit must show some discoloration. Not less than the number of fruits required in § 51.689, Tables I and II, shall have more than one-third of their surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration. The predominating discoloration on these fruits shall be of rust mite type.

§ 51.685 U.S. Combination.

"U.S. Combination" consists of a combination of U.S. No. 1 and U.S. No. 2 oranges: *Provided*, That the number of U.S. No. 2 fruits specified in § 51.689, Tables I and II, are not exceeded.

§ 51.686 U.S. No. 2.

"U.S. No. 2" consists of oranges which meet the following requirements:
(a) Basic requirements:
(1) Discoloration:
(i) Not more than one-half of the surface, in the aggregate, may be affected by discoloration. (See § 51.700.)
(2) Fairly firm;
(3) Mature;
(4) Similar varietal characteristics;
(5) Reasonably well colored;
(6) Not more than slightly misshapen; and,
(7) Not more than slightly rough.
(b) Free from:
(1) Bruises;
(2) Cuts not healed;
(3) Decay;
(4) Growth cracks; and,
(5) Wormy fruit.
(c) Not seriously damaged by any other cause.
(d) For tolerances see § 51.689.

§ 51.687 U.S. No. 2 Russet.

The requirements for this grade are the same as for U.S. No. 2 except that not less than the number of fruits required in § 51.689, Tables I and II, shall have more than one-half of their surface, in the aggregate, affected by discoloration.

§ 51.688 U.S. No. 3.

"U.S. No. 3" consists of oranges which meet the following requirements:
(a) Basic requirements:
(1) Mature;
(2) Similar varietal characteristics;
(3) May be misshapen;
(4) May be slightly spongy;
(5) May have rough texture;
(6) Not seriously lumpy or cracked; and,
(7) May be poorly colored.
(i) Not more than 25 percent of the surface may be of a solid dark green color.
(b) Free from:
(1) Cuts not healed;
(2) Decay; and,
(3) Wormy fruit.
(c) Not very seriously damaged by any other cause.
(d) For tolerances see § 51.689.

TOLERANCES

§ 51.689 Tolerances.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling in each of the foregoing grades, based on sample inspection, the number of defective or off-size specimens in the individual sample, and the number of defective or off-size specimens in the lot, shall be within the limitations specified in Tables I and II. No tolerance shall apply to wormy fruit.

TABLE I—SHIPPING POINT [1]

(A) FOR 1 THROUGH 20 SAMPLES

Factor	Grades	AL [2]	Number of 33-count samples [3]																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Acceptance number (maximum permitted) [4]																		
Decay	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	1	0	1	[5]1	1	2	[5]2	2	3	3	3	[5]3	3	4	4	[5]4	4	5	5	5	5
	U.S. No. 3	2	0	1	2	[5]2	2	[5]3	3	4	4	[5]4	5	5	[5]5	6	6	[5]6	6	7	7	7
Very serious damage including decay.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	6	4	6	9	11	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Total defects including decay and very serious damage.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3	8	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).	29	26	48	70	91	112	134	155	176	197	218	239	260	281	301	322	343	364	384	405	425
Off-size		10	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 1 Bright, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	10	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
			Acceptance number (minimum required) [4]																		
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze, U.S. No. 2 Russet	1	3	8	12	18	23	29	34	40	45	51	56	62	68	74	79	85	91	97	102	108

(B) FOR 21 THROUGH 40 SAMPLES

Factor	Grades	AL [2]	Number of 50-count samples [3]																		
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
			Acceptance numbers (maximum permitted) [4]																		
Decay	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	1	[5]5	6	6	6	6	[5]6	6	7	7	7	7	[5]7	7	8	8	8	[5]8	8	9	9
	U.S. No. 3	2	8	8	[5]8	8	9	9	[5]9	9	10	10	[5]10	11	11	[5]11	11	12	12	[5]12	12	13
Very serious damage including decay.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	6	47	49	51	53	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	81	83
Total defects including decay and very serious damage.	U.S. Fancy, U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 2, U.S. No. 3	8	98	103	107	111	116	120	124	129	133	137	141	146	150	154	159	163	167	171	176	180
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).	29	446	467	487	508	529	549	570	590	611	631	652	672	693	713	734	754	775	795	815	836
Off-size		10	98	103	107	111	116	120	124	129	133	137	141	146	150	154	159	163	167	171	176	180
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1, U.S. No. 1 Bright, U.S. No. 2, U.S. Combination	10	98	103	107	111	116	120	124	129	133	137	141	146	150	154	159	163	167	171	176	180
			Acceptance number (minimum required) [4]																		
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze, U.S. No. 2 Russet	1	114	119	125	131	137	143	149	155	161	166	172	178	184	190	196	202	208	214	220	226

[1] Shipping point, as used in these standards, means the point of origin of the shipment in the production area or at port of loading for ship stores or overseas shipments, or in the case of shipments from outside the continental United States, the port of entry into the United States.

[2] AL—Absolute limit permitted in individual 50-count sample.

[3] Sample size—50-count.

[4] Acceptance number—Maximum or minimum number of defective or off-size fruit permitted.

[5] Preferred number of samples for this acceptance number.

TABLE II—EN ROUTE OR AT DESTINATION

Factor	Grades	AL [1]	Number of 50-count samples [2]																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Acceptance numbers (maximum permitted)																			
Decay	All		4	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Very serious damage other than decay.	U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 2 U.S. Combination		6	4	6	9	11	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Total defects including very serious damage other than decay.	U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 2 U.S. No. 3		8	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
	U.S. Combination (U.S. No. 2's permitted).		29	26	48	70	91	112	134	155	176	197	218	239	260	281	301	322	343	364	384	405	425
Off-size			10	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
Discoloration	U.S. No. 1 U.S. No. 1 Bright U.S. No. 2 U.S. Combination		10	7	12	17	22	27	32	36	41	45	50	54	59	63	68	72	76	81	85	90	94
			Acceptance number (minimum required) [3]																			
	U.S. No. 1 Bronze U.S. No. 2 Russet		1	3	8	12	18	23	29	34	40	45	51	56	62	68	74	79	85	91	97	102	108

[1] AL—Absolute limit permitted in individual 50-count sample.
[2] Sample size—50-count.
[3] Acceptance number—maximum or minimum number of defective or off-size fruit permitted.

SAMPLE FOR GRADE OR SIZE DETERMINATION

§ 51.690 Sample for grade or size determination.

Each sample shall consist of 50 oranges. When individual packages contain at least 50 oranges, the sample is drawn from one package; when individual packages contain less than 50 oranges, a sufficient number of adjoining packages are opened to form a 50-count sample. When practicable, at point of packaging, the sample may be obtained from the grading belt or bins after sorting has been completed.

STANDARD PACK

§ 51.691 Standard pack for oranges except Temple variety.

(a) Fruit shall be fairly uniform in size, unless specified as uniform in size, and shall be place packed in boxes or cartons and arranged according to the approved and recognized methods.

(b) All containers shall be tightly packed and well filled but the contents shall not show excessive or unnecessary bruising because of overfilled containers. When oranges are packed in wire-bound boxes or cartons, each container shall be at least level full at time of packing.

(c) "Fairly uniform in size" means that not more than the number of fruits permitted in § 51.689, Tables I and II, are outside the ranges of diameters given in the following table.

TABLE III

(When packed in 1⅗ bushel or ⅗ bushel containers)

Size and count in 1⅗ bushel	Count in ⅗ bushel	Diameter in inches	
		Minimum	Maximum
100's	48 or 50	3 7/16	3 13/16
125's	64	3 3/16	3 9/16
163's	80	2 15/16	3 5/16
200's	100	2 13/16	3 1/16
252's	125	2 5/8	2 15/16
288's	144	2 5/16	2 9/16
324's	162	2 5/16	2 9/16

(d) "Uniform in size" means that not more than the number of fruits permitted in § 51.689, Tables I and II, vary more than the following amounts:

(1) 163 size or smaller—not more than four-sixteenths inch in diameter; and,

(2) 125 size or larger—not more than five-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(e) In order to allow for variations, other than sizing, incident to proper packing, not more than 5 percent of the packages in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of standard pack.

STANDARD SIZING

§ 51.692 Standard sizing.

(a) Boxes, cartons, bag packs, or bulk loads in which oranges are not packed according to a definite pattern do not meet the requirements of standard pack, but may be certified as meeting the requirements of standard sizing: *Provided*, That the ranges are fairly uniform in size as defined in § 51.691: *And provided further*, That when packed in boxes or cartons the contents have been properly shaken down and the container is at least level full at time of packing.

(b) In order to allow for variations incident to proper packing, not more than 5 percent of the containers in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of standard sizing.

DEFINITIONS

§ 51.693 Mature.

"Mature" shall have the same meaning currently assigned that term in the laws and regulations of the State in which the orange is grown; or as the definition of such term may hereafter be amended.

§ 51.694 Similar varietal characteristics.

"Similar varietal characteristics" means that the fruits in any container are similar in color and shape.

§ 51.695 Well colored.

"Well colored" means that the fruit is yellow or orange in color with practically no trace of green color.

§ 51.696 Firm.

"Firm" as applied to common oranges, means that the fruit is not soft, or noticeably wilted or flabby; as applied to oranges of the Mandarin group (Satsuma, King, Mandarin), means that the fruit is not extremely puffy, although the skin may be slightly loose.

§ 51.697 Well formed.

"Well formed" means that the fruit has the shape characteristic of the variety.

§ 51.698 Smooth texture.

"Smooth texture" means that the skin is thin and smooth for the variety and size of the fruit.

§ 51.699 Injury.

"Injury" means any specific defect described in § 51.713, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which slightly detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.700 Discoloration.

"Discoloration" means russeting of light shade of golden brown caused by rust mite or other means. Lighter shades of discoloration caused by smooth or fairly smooth, superficial scars or other means may be allowed on a greater area, or darker shades may be allowed on a lesser area, provided no discoloration caused by melanose or other means may affect the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the shade and amount of discoloration allowed for the grade.

§ 51.701 Fairly smooth texture.

"Fairly smooth texture" means that the skin is not materially rough or coarse and that the skin is not thick for the variety.

§ 51.702 Damage.

"Damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.713, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which materially detracts from the appearance, or

the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.703 Fairly well colored.

"Fairly well colored" means that except for a one inch circle in the aggregate of green color, the yellow or orange color predominates over the green color on that part of the fruit which is not discolored.

§ 51.704 Reasonably well colored.

"Reasonably well colored" means that the yellow or orange color predominates over the green color on at least two-thirds of the fruit surface in the aggregate which is not discolored.

§ 51.705 Fairly firm.

"Fairly firm" as applied to common oranges, means that the fruit may be slightly soft, but not bruised; as applied to oranges of the Mandarin group (Satsuma, King, Mandarin) means that the fruit is not extremely puffy or the skin extremely loose.

§ 51.706 Slightly misshapen.

"Slightly misshapen" means that the fruit is not of the shape characteristic of the variety but is not appreciably elongated or pointed or otherwise deformed.

§ 51.707 Slightly rough texture.

"Slightly rough texture" means that the skin is not smooth or fairly smooth but is not excessively rough or excessively thick, or materially ridged, grooved or wrinkled.

§ 51.708 Serious damage.

"Serious damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.713, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.709 Misshapen.

"Misshapen" means that the fruit is decidedly elongated, pointed or flat-sided.

§ 51.710 Slightly spongy.

"Slightly spongy" means that the fruit is puffy or slightly wilted but not flabby.

§ 51.711 Very serious damage.

"Very serious damage" means any specific defect described in § 51.713, Table IV; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which very seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or marketing quality of the fruit.

§ 51.712 Diameter.

"Diameter" means the greatest dimension measured at right angles to a line from stem to blossom end of the fruit.

§ 51.713 Classification of defects.

TABLE IV

Factor	Injury	Damage	Serious damage	Very serious damage
Ammoniation		Not occurring as light speck type	Scars are cracked or dark and aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter or light colored and aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Buckskin		Aggregating more than a circle 1 inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.	Aggregating more than 50 percent of the surface.
Caked melanose			Aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Creasing		Materially weakens the skin, or extends over more than one-third of the surface.	Seriously weakens the skin or extends over more than one-half of the surface.	Very seriously weakens the skin, or is distributed over practically the entire surface.
Dryness or mushy condition.		Affecting all segments more than ¾ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.	Affecting all segments more than ½ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.	Affecting all segments more than ¾ inch at stem end, or the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.
Green spots or oil spots.	More than slightly affecting appearance.	Aggregating more than a circle ⅞ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 200 size orange.	
Hail	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ½ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Not well healed, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.
Scab		Materially detracts from the shape or texture, or aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Seriously detracts from the shape or texture, or aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Scale	More than a few adjacent to the "button" at the stem end or more than 6 scattered on other portions of the fruit.	Aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Scars	Depressed, not smooth, or detracts from appearance more than the amount of discoloration permitted in the grade.	Deep, rough or hard aggregating more than a circle ¼ inch in diameter; slightly rough with slight depth aggregating more than a circle ⅞ inch in diameter; smooth or fairly smooth with slight depth aggregation more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter. All areas based on a 200 size orange.	Deep, rough aggregating more than a circle ½ inch in diameter; slightly rough with slight depth aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter. All areas based on a 200 size orange.	Deep, rough or unsightly that appearance is very seriously affected.
Skin breakdown		Aggregating more than a circle ¼ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than a circle ⅝ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Sunburn		Skin is flattened, dry, darkened or hard, aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.	Affecting more than ½ of the surface, hard, decidely one sided, or light brown and aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 50 percent of the surface.
Sprayburn			Hard, or aggregating more than a circle 1¼ inches in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.
Split, rough or protruding navels.	Split is unhealed; navel protrudes beyond general contour; opening is so wide, growth so folded and ridged that it detracts noticeably from appearance.	Split is unhealed, or more than ¼ inch in length, or more than 3 well healed splits, or navel protrudes beyond the general contour, and opening is so wide, folded or ridged that it detracts materially from appearance.	Split is unhealed, or more than ½ inch in length, or aggregate length of all splits exceed 1 inch, or navel protrudes beyond general contour, and opening is so wide, folded and ridged that it seriously detracts from appearance.	Split is unhealed or fruit is seriously weakened.
Thorn scratches	Not slight, not well healed, or more unsightly than discoloration permitted in the grade.	Not well healed, or hard concentrated thorn injury aggregating more than a circle ⅜ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Not well healed, or hard concentrated thorn injury aggregating more than a circle ¾ inch in diameter on a 200 size orange.	Aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

§ 51.714 Metric conversion table.

Inches	Millimeters (mm)
1/4 equals	6.4
5/16 equals	7.9
3/8 equals	9.5
1/2 equals	12.7
5/8 equals	15.9
3/4 equals	19.1
7/8 equals	22.2
1 equals	25.4
1 1/4 equals	31.8
2 3/16 equals	55.6
2 1/16 equals	57.2
2 1/16 equals	61.9
2 5/16 equals	63.5
2 9/16 equals	65.1
2 11/16 equals	68.3
2 13/16 equals	69.9
2 15/16 equals	74.6
3 1/16 equals	77.8
3 3/16 equals	81.0
3 5/16 equals	84.1
3 7/16 equals	87.3
3 9/16 equals	90.5
3 13/16 equals	96.8

Dated: June 30, 1969.

G. R. GRANGE,
Deputy Administrator, Marketing Services.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7860; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[7 CFR Part 919]

[Docket No. AO-102-A5]

PEACHES GROWN IN MESA COUNTY, COLO.

Decision and Referendum Order With Respect to Proposed Amendment of Amended Marketing Agreement and Order

Pursuant to the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held in the Veterans Memorial Building, Palisade, Colo., on April 10, 1969, after notice thereof published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (34 F.R. 5301) on proposed amendment of the amended marketing agreement and order (7 CFR Part 919), hereinafter referred to collectively as the "order", regulating the handling of peaches grown in the county of Mesa, Colo., to be made effective pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

On the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing and the record thereof, the Deputy Administrator, Regulatory Programs, Consumer and Marketing Service, on June 2, 1969, filed with the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, his recommended decision in this proceeding. The notice of the filing of such recommended decision, affording opportunity to file written exceptions thereto, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F.R. Doc. 69-6633; 34 F.R. 8969). No exception was filed.

The material issues, findings, and conclusions, and the general findings of the recommended decision set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F.R. Doc. 69-6633; 34 F.R. 8969) are hereby approved and adopted as the material issues, findings, of this decision as if set forth in full herein.

Amendment of the marketing agreement and order. Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled, respectively, "Marketing Agreement, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Peaches Grown in Mesa County, Colo." and "Order Amending the Order Regulating the Handling of Peaches Grown in the County of Mesa, Colo." which have been decided upon as the appropriate and detailed means of effecting the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the aforesaid rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

Referendum order. Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted among the producers who, during the period March 1, 1968, through February 28, 1969 (which period is hereby determined to be a representative period for the purpose of such referendum), were engaged in the county of Mesa, Colo., in the production of peaches for market to ascertain whether such producers favor the issuance of said annexed order amending the order regulating the handling of such peaches.

Robert B. Case, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Denver, Colo. 80203, is hereby designated referendum agent of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct said referendum.

The procedure applicable to such referendum shall be the "Procedure for the Conduct of Referenda in Connection with Marketing Orders for Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as Amended" (7 CFR 900.400 et seq.).

The ballots used in such referendum shall contain a summary describing the terms and conditions of the proposed amendment of the order.

Copies of the aforesaid annexed order and of the aforesaid referendum procedure may be examined in the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Ballots to be cast in the referendum, and other necessary forms and instructions, may be obtained from the referendum agent or any appointee.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision and referendum order, except the annexed amended marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of the said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the said order, as amended by the annexed order which will be published with this decision.

Dated: July 2, 1969.

RICHARD LYNG,
Assistant Secretary.

Order[1] Amending the Amended Order Regulating the Handling of Peaches Grown in the County of Mesa, Colo.

§ 919.0 Findings and determinations.

The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations made in connection with the issuance of the order; and all of the said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure effective thereunder (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held at the Veterans Memorial Building, Palisade, Colo., on April 10, 1969, upon a proposed amendment of the amended marketing agreement and Order No. 919 (7 CFR Part 919) regulating the handling of peaches grown in the county of Mesa, Colo. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(2) The order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, regulates the handling of peaches grown in the county of Mesa, Colo., in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of commercial or industrial activity specified in, the marketing agreement and order upon which a hearing has been held;

(3) The order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, is limited in application to the smallest regional production area which is practicable consistently with carrying out the declared policy of the act, and the issuance of several orders applicable to subdivisions of the production area would not effectively carry out the declared policy of the act;

(4) There are no differences in the production and marketing of peaches grown in the county of Mesa, Colo., which make necessary different terms and provisions applicable to different parts of such area.

It is, therefore, ordered, That, on and after the effective date hereof, all handling of peaches grown in the production area shall be in conformity to, and in compliance with, the terms and conditions of this order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, as follows:

1. Section 919.10 *Fiscal year* is revised to read as follows:

§ 919.10 Fiscal period.

"Fiscal period" is synonymous with "fiscal year" and means the 12-month

[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreement and orders have been met.

period beginning on November 1 and ending on October 31 of the following year, or such other period that may be approved by the Secretary pursuant to recommendations by the committee: *Provided*, That the fiscal year which began on March 1, 1969, shall end on October 31, 1969.

2. Section 919.11 *District* is revised to read as follows:

§ 919.11 District.

"District" means the applicable one of any of the following described subdivisions of the county of Mesa in the State of Colorado:

(a) "District No. 1" shall include all that portion of Mesa County lying north of the Colorado River and east of 37.3 Road and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line.

(b) "District No. 2" shall include all that portion of Mesa County lying south of the Colorado River and east of 36⅝ Road and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line.

(c) "District No. 3" shall include all that portion of Mesa County lying south of the Colorado River bordered on the east by 36⅝ Road, and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line, and bordered on the west by 35 Road, and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line.

(d) "District No. 4" shall be all that portion of Mesa County lying south of the Colorado River bordered on the west by the Gunnison River and bordered on the east by 35 Road, and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line.

(e) "District No. 5" shall be all that portion of Mesa County west of 37.3 Road and an extension thereof to the Mesa County line, north of the Colorado River to the junction of the Colorado River and the Gunnison River, and all the rest of Mesa County west and north of the junction of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers.

3. Section 919.20 *Establishment and membership* is amended by revising the third sentence thereof to read as follows:

§ 919.20 Establishment and membership.

* * * The members of the committee and their respective alternates shall be nominated, in accordance with the provisions of §§ 919.21 through 919.24, at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the term of office for which nominations are being made.

§§ 919.21, 919.22 [Amended]

4. The parenthetical phrase "(on or before February 1 of each year)" is deleted from §§ 919.21(a) and 912.22(a).

5. Section 919.23 *Nomination and selection of cooperative handler members* is amended by deleting from paragraph (a) the words "beginning March 1, 1956" wherever they appear, and revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 919.23 Nomination and selection of cooperative handler members.

* * * * *

(b) Nomination of cooperative members and their respective alternates shall be made by such cooperative associations in such manner as the members of the respective associations may designate.

§ 919.25 [Amended]

6. Section 919.25 *Failure to nominate* is amended by deleting therefrom "on or before February 15 of any year" and substituting therefor "not later than 15 days prior to the beginning of the term of office."

7. Section 919.27 *Term of office* is revised to read as follows:

§ 919.27 Term of office.

(a) The term of office of producer members and their alternates shall be for two (2) years: *Provided*, That, for the term beginning January 1, 1970, the term of office of two producer members and their alternates shall be for 1 year. (Determination of which of the inital producer members and their alternates shall serve for 1 year, or 2 years, shall be by lot.) The term of office of the independent member and cooperative handler members, and of their alternates, shall be one (1) year. The term of office of each member and alternate member shall be for the period beginning on January 1 of 1 year and ending on December 31 of the same year, or the following year in the case of producer members and their alternates, both dates inclusive, or such other period as the committee, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe: *Provided*, That the term of office which began March 1, 1969, shall end December 31, 1969.

(b) Members and alternates shall serve during the term of office for which they have been selected and have qualified and until their successors are selected and have qualified.

8. Section 919.32 *Duties* is amended by adding a paragraph (l) to read as follows:

§ 919.32 Duties.

* * * * *

(l) With the approval of the Secretary, to redefine the districts into which the production area is divided and to reapportion the representation of any district on the committee: *Provided*, That any such changes shall reflect, insofar as practicable, shifts in peach production within the districts and the production area.

9. Section 919.42 *Handler accounts* is revised to read as follows:

§ 919.42 Accounting.

If, at the end of a fiscal period, the assessments collected are in excess of expenses incurred, the committee, with the approval of the Secretary, may carry over such excess into subsequent fiscal periods as a reserve: *Provided*, That funds already in the reserve do not exceed approximately two fiscal periods' expenses. Such reserve funds may be used (a) to cover any expenses authorized by this part, and (b) to cover necessary expenses of liquidation in the event of termination of this part. If any such excess is not retained in a reserve, it shall be refunded proportionately, if practicable, to the handlers from whom the excess was collected. Upon termination of this part, any funds not required to defray the necessary expenses of liquidation shall be disposed of in such manner as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate: *Provided*, That to the extent practical, such funds shall be returned pro rata to the persons from whom such funds were collected.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7974; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

[42 CFR Part 81]

METROPOLITAN MILWAUKEE INTRASTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION

Notice of Proposed Designation and of Consultation With Appropriate State and Local Authorities

Pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary and redelegated to the Commissioner of the National Air Pollution Control Administration (33 F.R. 9909), notice is hereby given of a proposal to designate the Metropolitan Milwaukee Intrastate Air Quality Control Region (Wisconsin) as set forth in the following new § 81.30 which would be added to Part 81 of Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations. It is proposed to make such designation effective upon republication.

Interested persons may submit written data, views, or arguments in triplicate to the Office of the Commissioner, National Air Pollution Control Administration, Ballston Center Tower II, Room 905, 801 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Va. 22203. All relevant material received not later than 30 days after the publication of this notice will be considered.

Interested authorities of the State of Wisconsin and appropriate local authorities, both within and without the proposed region, who are affected by or interested in the proposed designation, are hereby given notice of an opportunity to consult with representatives of the Secretary concerning such designation. Such consultation will take place at the Federal Office Building, Room 390, 517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., beginning at 10 a.m., July 21, 1969.

Mr. Doyle J. Borchers is hereby designated as Chairman for the consultation. The Chairman shall fix the time, date, and place of later sessions and may convene, reconvene, recess, and adjourn the sessions as he deems appropriate to expedite the proceedings.

State and local authorities wishing to participate in the consultation should notify the Office of the Commissioner, National Air Pollution Control Administration, Ballston Center Tower II, Room

905, 801 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Va. 22203 of such intention at least 1 week prior to the consultation. A report prepared for the consultation is available upon request to the Office of the Commissioner.

In Part 81 a new § 81.30 is proposed to be added to read as follows:

§ 81.30 Metropolitan Milwaukee Intrastate Air Quality Control Region.

The Metropolitan Milwaukee Intrastate Air Quality Control Region (Wisconsin) consists of the territorial area encompassed by the boundaries of the following jurisdictions or described area (including the territorial area of all municipalities (as defined in section 302 (f) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857 h(f)) geographically located within the outermost boundaries of the area so delimited):

In the State of Wisconsin:

Kenosha County.	Walworth County.
Milwaukee County.	Washington County.
Ozaukee County.	Waukesha County.
Racine County.	

This action is proposed under the authority of sections 107(a) and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act, section 2, Public Law 90–148, 81 Stat. 490, 504, 42 U.S.C. 1857c–2(a), 1857g(a).

Dated: July 3, 1969.

JOHN T. MIDDLETON,
Commissioner, National Air Pollution Control Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 69–8031; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:49 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[18 CFR Part 2]

[Docket No. R–200]

CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS, RATE FILINGS, PIPELINE QUALITY GAS STANDARDS, DELIVERY CONDITIONS AND CERTAIN PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

Order Terminating Proceeding

JUNE 27, 1969.

The Commission has under consideration in this proceeding a proposed standard for "pipeline quality" gas relating to all certificate and rate proceedings before the Commission which would prescribe the minimum quality, pressure and delivery provisions for determining natural gas to be of pipeline quality as that term is used in our Statement of General Policy No. 61–1, issued September 28, 1960 (18 CFR 2.56) and the price adjustments for natural gas which does not comply with these minimum requirements.

General public notice of the proposed rule making in the above-entitled proceeding was given by publication of notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 26, 1961 (26 F.R. 4614), and by mailing of notice to natural gas pipeline companies, State regulatory commissions, independent producers, Federal agencies and others whom it was considered would have an interest in the matter. In giving notice of the proposed rule making, the Commission invited all interested parties to submit data, views, and comments in writing concerning such rulemaking.[1] In response to such notice, approximately 175 parties representing principally independent producers but including pipeline companies, distributors, various natural gas associations, municipalities, a Federal agency, and seven State commissions filed comments.

While the proposed rule making was pending, we established separate area pipeline quality gas standards in the Permian area rate case, Docket No. AR61–1, and in the South Louisiana area rate case, Docket No. AR61–2. Issues relating to applicable pipeline quality gas standards in other areas will come before us for decision in other area proceedings now in progress. Aside from the foregoing, in view of the staleness of the record, we would not want to decide the matters involved here without giving interested parties further notice and an opportunity to submit comments. We therefore believe it appropriate to terminate this proposed rule-making proceeding.

The Commission finds: For the foregoing reasons, the proceeding in Docket No. R–200 should be terminated.

The Commission orders: The proceeding in Docket No. R–200 is terminated.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GORDON M. GRANT,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69–7946; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[1] An amendment to the proposed rule making was given by publication of notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 24, 1961 (26 F.R. 5689) to the effect that standards proposed would be applied consistent with and not at variance to applicable conservation orders of State commissions.

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[Billings Area Office Redelegation Order 1, Revision]

SUPERINTENDENTS AND PROJECT ENGINEER, BILLINGS AREA OFFICE, MONT.

Redelegations of Authority; Corrections

JULY 1, 1969.

In F.R. Doc. 69-6822 appearing at page 9219 in the issue of Wednesday, June 11, 1969, paragraphs (e) and (f) of section 2.80 should be corrected to read as follows:

(e) Approve cooperative and reciprocal agreements involving fire protection facilities, action, and suppression pursuant to 25 CFR 141.21.

(f) Accept payment of damages in full in settlement of civil trespass cases in excess of $2,000 pursuant to 25 CFR 141.22(4)(b).

JAMES F. CANAN,
Area Director.

Approved:

J. L. NORWOOD,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7960; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

CERTAIN OFFICIALS

Order of Succession To Act as Commissioner of Accounts and Delegation of Authority Under Emergent Conditions

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 129, Revision No. 2, dated April 22, 1955 (20 F.R. 2875), it is hereby ordered that the following officials of the Bureau of Accounts, in the order of succession enumerated herein, shall have the authority to act as Commissioner of Accounts and to perform all the functions of that office, during the absence or disability of the Commissioner of Accounts or when there is a vacancy in such office:

1. Deputy Commissioner of Accounts.
2. Heads of Divisions, in the order of incumbency (currently: Chief Disbursing Officer; Comptroller; Director, Government Financial Operations).
3. Deputy Heads of Divisions, in the order of incumbency.

In the event of an enemy attack on the continental United States, the Chief Disbursing Officer, each officer in charge of a Bureau of Accounts regional office, or, in his absence, the officer authorized to act in his place, is authorized to make such provisions as are necessary to insure continuous performance of all the functions of the Bureau of Accounts now or hereafter assigned to such regional office. This authority, under the conditions specified, will authorize the Chief Disbursing Officer, each regional office head, or in his absence the officer authorized to act in his place, to take any action with respect to the functions performed in his office that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Accounts, or any of their subordinate officers would be authorized to take.

This order supersedes the previous order of this Bureau, dated March 16, 1966 (31 F.R. 5148).

Dated: July 1, 1969.

[SEAL] S. S. SOKOL,
Commissioner of Accounts.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7988; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of International Commerce

[Case 393]

PRODUITS CHIMIQUES INDUSTRIELS ET AGRICOLES S.A. (PROCIDA)

Order Denying Export Privileges

In the matter of Produits Chimiques Industriels et Agricoles S.A. (Procida), 5 Rue Bellini, 92 Puteaux, France, respondent, case no. 393.

On June 28, 1968, a charging letter was issued against the above firm by the Director of the Investigations Division. The charging letter was duly served and the respondent, represented by counsel, filed an answer and also requested a hearing. The hearing was held, one session in New York on February 4, 1969, and another session in Washington, D.C., on February 6, 1969. The respondent submitted additional evidence after the hearing which was received into the record. The respondent filed a brief and the Government filed a brief and a reply brief.

The charging letter alleges in substance that early in 1967 respondent in France obtained U.S.-origin chlordane technical insecticide from a U.S. supplier, mixed 155,000 kilograms of the material with other ingredients and reexported the mixture from France to Cuba without first obtaining U.S. authorization. It is alleged that this was contrary to the prohibitions in the destination control statement on the invoices which respondent received, and also contrary to notice given by a U.S. Government employee to the respondent. It was charged that respondent violated § 381.6 of the Export Regulations in that it reexported U.S.-origin material with knowledge that such reexportation was in violation of said regulations.

The respondent's answer admitted receiving the technical chlordane in question and using the material in conjunction with other ingredients to manufacture an insecticide which it exported to Cuba. The respondent admitted that the destination control statements containing the prohibition against reexportation were on the invoices, but, in effect, claimed that such statements did not come to the attention of individuals in the company who were in charge of reexportation. The respondent denied having received notice from a U.S. Government employee of the reexport restrictions, denied knowledge of the prohibition against reexportation, and also denied any violation of the U.S. Export Regulations.

The respondent also alleged that the destination control statements by their terms did not prohibit use of the material in manufacturing other products and their sale to Cuba. In defense respondent also relies on the fact that a specific statement by the Office of Export Control to avoid misunderstanding as to the use of components, and a regulation relative thereto was not published in the FEDERAL REGISTER until July 8, 1967 (32 F.R. 10078-9) and that its purchase of the material and most of its manufacturing and sale took place before that date and that respondent could not have been sufficiently informed that its conduct would be in violation of the statute and regulations.

The Compliance Commissioner has submitted to the undersigned a report which summarizes the essential evidence, considers the various defenses raised by respondents, and evaluates the mitigating circumstances presented. His report contains findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendation as to sanction.

The Compliance Commissioner found that respondent was not given specific notice by an employee of the U.S. Government that the reexportations would be in violation of the U.S. Export Regulations.

The Compliance Commissioner made the following findings of fact which I adopt and confirm:

1. The respondent, Produits Chimiques Industriels et Agricoles, S.A., known as Procida, is a French corporation with offices in Puteaux, a suburb of Paris, France. The company, a subsidiary of Roussel-Uclaf a prominent French corporation, is engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural pesticides including insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides. The company has factories in Marseilles and close-by Beaucaire.

2. On January 31, 1967, Procida entered into a contract with Quimimport,

Havana, Cuba, to sell to said firm approximately 300 metric tons of an insecticide containing 800 grams of chlordane per liter.

3. In January and March 1967 Procida ordered from a U.S. supplier 190 metric tons of chlordane to be used in the insecticide for Cuba. Between February 10, 1967, and April 29, 1967, the U.S. supplier made four exportations of chlordane, totaling 418,610 pounds, from the United States to Procida in Marseilles, France. Each of the invoices from the U.S. supplier to Procida bore a destination control statement in pertinent part as follows: "United States law prohibits distribution of these commodities to Cuba * * * unless otherwise authorized by the United States".

4. Early in February 1967, before any of the chlordane was exported from the United States, the U.S. supplier had reason to question and did question Procida as to the countries of ultimate destination of the chlordane or of the product to be formulated therefrom. The inquiry from the supplier was by cable. The respondent replied, also by cable, that the final destination of the chlordane after formulation would be France and West Africa. The individual who sent this cable was a responsible employee of respondent, acting within the scope of his employment. This individual knew that Cuba was in fact the ultimate destination of the formulated product and he knowingly furnished false information that the countries of ultimate destination were France and West Africa.

5. On arrival of the chlordane in France it was mixed by respondent in its factory at Beaucaire with other ingredients to manufacture the insecticides ordered. Chlordane was the active and principal ingredient of which there was 800 grams per liter. The other ingredients were solvents and also wetting, dispersing, and stabilizing agents. The chlordane represented almost 93 percent of the value of the ingredients.

6. The respondent reexported the chlordane in the above mixture to its customer in Cuba without obtaining authorization from the Office of Export Control or any other branch of the U.S. Government.

7. The destination control statements on the invoices was adequate notice to respondent that U.S. law prohibited reexportation of the chlordane to Cuba. Aside from this notice respondent knew that U.S. law prohibited such reexportation to Cuba.

8. On the situation presented in this case the prohibition against reexportation applied not only to the chlordane as such but also to the chlordane in the formulated product. This was because of the quantity, importance, and relative value of the chlordane in said product.

Based on the foregoing I have concluded that respondent violated § 381.6 of the Export Regulations in that without obtaining authorization from the Office of Export Control or any other branch of the U.S. Government it knowingly reexported to Cuba chlordane received from the United States contrary to the terms of export control documents and to notification of prohibition against such action.

With regard to certain defenses and mitigating circumstances presented by respondent the Compliance Commissioner stated as follows:

By way of defense the respondent claims that Procida did not in fact violate the then existing Export Regulations. In support of this position it points to the statement that was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 8, 1967 and to § 370.11 that was added at that time. The respondent concedes that the regulations now cover the type of activity in which Procida engaged "but that was not the case when these purchases were made". Procida is not charged with violations for making purchases but rather with violations for unauthorized reexportations.

In support of this defense respondent relies on section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, formerly 5 U.S.C. 1002, now 5 U.S.C. 552. The provisions quoted by respondent were part of the so-called Freedom of Information Act, enacted July 4, 1966 and which became effective on July 4, 1967. See Public Law 89-487, 89th Cong., subsection (h). The provisions relied on, in pertinent part, are to the effect that a statement of policy or interpretation by a Government agency may be relied on, used, or cited as precedent only if it has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER or the party affected has actual notice thereof.

The statutory provisions relied on by respondent are not applicable to the first three shipments to Cuba inasmuch as those shipments were made prior to the effective date of said provisions. The provisions were in effect at the time of the last shipment to Cuba (Sept. 4, 1967) and the Office of Export Control was in compliance with the provisions since it had published on July 8, 1967, the statement regarding use of materials in foreign made products and § 370.11 of the Export Regulations.

It is to be noted that § 370.11 was not a new policy or a new interpretation of the scope of export controls. This regulation was published as a specific statement "to avoid any misunderstanding of the scope of export controls". It is quite apparent that the individual connected with Procida who gave the false information early in February as to the ultimate destination of the chlordane after formulation was aware of the U.S. restrictions on the use of the material in a formulated product to be reexported to Cuba.

By way of mitigation the respondent alleges that by reason of the organiaztion of Procida and the way these transactions were handled the invoices with their prohibitory clauses did not come to the attention of either the personnel who entered into the contract with Cuba nor those charged with fulfilling the contract.

The invoices from (the U.S. supplier) with the destination control notice came to the attention of the Purchasing Department but the head of this department "never paid any attention" to this notice on the invoices. The invoices were also seen by personnel in the Accounting Department, and here the destination control notices apparently made no impression. While this may explain to some extent how the destination control notices were disregarded it does not excuse such conduct. The fact still remains that the destination control notices were on the invoices and with reasonable care and attention the prohibitions would have come to the attention of responsible individuals.

The respondent asserts that even if the notice had come to the attention of Procida personnel with authority to control the use of the material it would not have been unreasonable for them to conclude that the clause did not apply to newly formulated material. I cannot agree. If the notice had come to the attention of such personnel they would have been aware of the fact that the chlordane was the active and the principal ingredient in the finished product, that the formula called for 800 grams of chlordane per liter, and that the finished product without the chlordane would be worthless. It would have been more reasonable for such personnel to conclude that the prohibition applied not only to the chlordane as such but also to the formulated product.

As to the sanction that should be imposed the Compliance Commissioner said:

In deciding what sanction should be imposed in this case there are a number of factors that should be considered. These include the nature and seriousness of the violation, whether this was an isolated transaction or whether it reflected company policy, the degree of involvement of top officials of the company, the attitude and degree of cooperation of the respondent after the violation was uncovered, and the steps taken by respondent to prevent recurrence of similar violations.

The transaction involved the reexportation of 300 metric tons of an insecticide having a value of $335,000 of which about 93 percent in value represented U.S. origin material. While this was not a commodity to be used for military purposes it was one that could make a significant contribution to the economic potential of Cuba. It does not appear that it was the policy of Procida to reexport U.S.-origin material to Cuba or that top company officials were aware of this violation. It appears that this violation was committed by a responsible employee of the company without the knowledge or approval of high level officials.

Following the first interview with (the General Manager of respondent company) by a representative of the (U.S. Government) he acknowledged that U.S.-origin chlordane had been used in formulating an insecticide that Procida shipped to Cuba. Although he did not furnish documentation * * * he gave information as to three of the four shipments to Cuba. (The General Manager) admitted that an error had been made in his company and gave assurances as to future compliance. He gave verbal instructions to the heads of the various departments in Procida so as to avoid future violations and on November 21, 1967, issued written instructions for this purpose.

At the hearing (the General Manager) demonstrated a cooperative attitude and a desire to have Procida comply with the provisions of the U.S. Export Regulations.

* * * * *

I believe that an appropriate sanction, and one consistent with sanctions imposed in other cases where there were mitigating factors of a similar degree and where respondent was cooperative, would be to deny respondent export privileges for 5 months and thereafter place it on probation for the balance of 5 years and I recommend that an order incorporating such a sanction be issued.

Now, after considering the record in the case and the report and recommendation of the Compliance Commissioner and being of the opinion that his recommendation as to the sanction that should be imposed is fair and just and calculated to achieve effective enforcement of the law: *It is hereby ordered:*

I. All outstanding validated export licenses in which respondent appears or participates in any manner or capacity are hereby revoked and shall be returned forthwith to the Bureau of International Commerce for cancellation.

II. Except as qualified in Part IV hereof, the respondent for a period of 3 years from the effective date of this order is hereby denied all privileges of participating, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in any transaction involving commodities or technical data exported from the United States, in whole or in part, or to be exported, or which are otherwise subject to the export regulations. Without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, participation prohibited in any such transaction, either in the United States or abroad, shall include participation: (a) As a party or as a representative of a party to any validated export license application; (b) in the preparation or filing of any export license application or reexportation authorization, or document to be submitted therewith; (c) in the obtaining or using of any validated or general export license or other export control documents; (d) in the carrying on of negotiations with respect to, or in the receiving, ordering, buying, selling, delivering, storing, using, or disposing of any commodities or technical data; (e) in the financing, forwarding, transporting or other servicing of such commodities or technical data.

III. Such denial of export privileges shall extend not only to the respondent, but also to its representatives, agents, and employees, and also to any person, firm, corporation, or other business organization with which it now or hereafter may be related by affiliation, ownership, control position of responsibility, or other connection in the conduct of trade or services connected therewith.

IV. Five months after the effective date hereof, without further order of the Bureau of International Commerce, the respondent shall have its export privileges restored conditionally and thereafter for the remainder of the denial period the respondent shall be on probation. The conditions of probation are that the respondent shall fully comply with all requirements of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, and all regulations, licenses, and orders issued thereunder.

V. Upon a finding by the Director, Office of Export Control, or such other official as may be exercising the duties now exercised by him, that the respondent has knowingly failed to comply with the requirements and conditions of this order or with any of the conditions of probation, said official at any time, with or without prior notice to said respondent, by supplemental order, may revoke the probation of said respondent, revoke all outstanding validated export licenses to which said respondent may be a party and deny to said respondent all export privileges for a period up to 3 years. Such order shall not preclude the Bureau of International Commerce from taking further action for any violation as shall be warranted. On the entry of a supplemental order revoking respondent's probation without notice, it may file objections and request that such order be set aside, and may request an oral hearing, as provided in § 382.16 of the Export Regulations, but pending such further proceedings, the order of revocation shall remain in effect.

VI. During the time when the respondent or other persons within the scope of this order are prohibited from engaging in any activity within the scope of Part II hereof, no person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other business organization, whether in the United States or elsewhere, without prior disclosure to and specific authorization from the Bureau of International Commerce, shall do any of the following acts, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, on behalf of or in any association with the respondent or other persons denied export privileges within the scope of this order, or whereby said respondent or such other persons may obtain any benefit therefrom or have any interest or participation therein, directly or indirectly: (a) apply for, obtain, transfer, or use any license, Shipper's Export Declaration, bill of lading, or other export control document relating to any exportation, reexportation, transshipment, or diversion of any commodity or technical data exported or to be exported from the United States, by, to, or for the respondent or other persons denied export privileges within the scope of this order; or (b) order, buy, receive, use, sell, deliver, store, dispose of, forward, transport, finance, or otherwise service or participate in any exportation, reexportation, transshipment, or diversion of any commodity or technical data exported or to be exported from the United States.

This order shall become effective on July 7, 1969.

Dated: June 25, 1969.

RAUER H. MEYER,
Director, Office of Export Control.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7966; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. S-166 (Reopened)]

AMERICAN EXPORT ISBRANDTSEN LINES, INC.

Notice of Section 605(c) Aspect of Title VI Application for Operating-Differential Subsidy

On April 1, 1964, a notice on the section 605(c) aspect of a Title VI application under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (the "Act"), was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (29 F.R. 4686) pertaining to the proposal of American Export Lines, Inc. (which company's name was subsequently changed to American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, Inc., and is herein referred to as "Export"), to inaugurate a subsidized cargo service on Trade Route No. 5-7-8-9 (U.S. North Atlantic/United Kingdom and Continent) with two older cargo vessels then operating on said trade route on a nonsubsidized basis.

In accordance with section 605(c) of the Act, said notice invited any person, firm or corporation having any interest in the matter and desiring a hearing under section 605(c) of the Act to notify the Secretary of the Maritime Subsidy Board (the "Board") in writing, in triplicate, by the close of business on April 15, 1964, and to file a petition for leave to intervene in accordance with the Board's rules of practice and procedure on the statutory issues as follows:

(1) whether the application is one with respect to vessels to be operated on a service, route or line served by citizens of the United States which would be in addition to the existing service, or services, and, if so whether the service already provided by vessels of U.S. registry in such service, route or line is inadequate, and (2) whether in the accomplishment of the purposes and policy of the Act additional vessels should be operated thereon.

The only petition to intervene was that filed by Waterman Steamship Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of McLean Industries, Inc. (the parent company of Sea-Land Service, Inc.). The matter was referred for hearing under section 605(c) as docket No. S-166, with the prehearing conference being scheduled for May 21, 1964. Prior thereto, however, on May 18, 1964, Waterman Steamship Corp., withdrew its petition to intervene—thereby obviating the necessity for a hearing on the question of existing adequacy/inadequacy of U.S.-flag cargo service under section 605(c).

On April 7, 1965, Export filed a submission (which was supplemented by letters dated May 5, 1965, and June 2, 1965) proposing that the subsidized cargo service on Trade Route No. 5-7-8-9 which was the subject of the April 1, 1964, notice, be conducted with two containerships instead of the ships originally proposed. Since, for the purposes of section 605(c), such proposed cargo type vessel service was not considered to involve such change as to warrant further publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and hearings on the question of adequacy/inadequacy of existing U.S.-flag cargo service on Trade Route No. 5-7-8-9, no publication or hearing was ordered by the Board. On August 12, 1965, based upon a finding that inadequate U.S.-flag cargo service obtained on Trade Route No. 5-7-8-9, Operating-Differential Subsidy for a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 26 sailings on Trade Route No. 5-7-8-9 with suitable cargo containerships was awarded to Export by the Board in the exercise of its discretionary authority under other sections of the Act which do not require hearings.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, in its decision rendered on June 4, 1969, in Sea-Land Service, Inc. v. Connor, et al. (No. 22,140), reversed a ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and indicated that, in the circumstances of this case, the Board failed to comply with the section 605(c) hearing requirements of the Act, and directed that upon

remand the case be returned to the Secretary of Commerce "in order to permit Sea-Land a full and fair opportunity to be heard."

In conformity with the foregoing directive of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference will be held on August 5, 1969, at 10 a.m., in Room 4519, G.A.O. Building, 441 G Street NW., on the section 605(c) aspect of Export's April 7, 1965, title VI application (as supplemented May 5, 1965, and June 2, 1965), pertaining to U.S.-flag cargo service with containerships on Trade Route No. 5–7–8–9 as of April 7, 1965.

In the circumstances of this case, the purpose of this section 605(c) hearing will be to receive evidence relevant to (1) whether said application pertaining to U.S.-flag cargo service with containerships on Trade Route No. 5–7–8–9 was one with respect to vessels to be operated on a service, route or line served by citizens of the United States which would be in addition to the containership cargo service or services existing on April 7, 1965, the date on which the application was filed, and, if so, whether the service already provided at that time by cargo containership vessels of U.S. registry in said geographical area was inadequate, and (2) whether in the accomplishment of the purposes and policy of the Act such additional cargo containership vessels were required to be operated thereon.

Any person, firm, or corporation, including Sea-Land, having any interest in the hearing here ordered should, by the close of business on July 24, 1969, notify the Secretary of the Board in writing, in triplicate, and file a petition for leave to intervene in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Board. If no petition for leave to intervene is received within the specified time, or if the Board determines that petitions for leave to intervene filed within the specified time do not demonstrate sufficient interest to warrant the conduct of a hearing, the Board will take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

Dated: July 7, 1969.

By order of the Maritime Subsidy Board.

JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-8089; Filed, July 7, 1969; 11:47 a.m.]

National Bureau of Standards

AMERICAN LUMBER STANDARDS FOR SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Distribution of Recommended Revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation

Notice of distribution of recommended revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation 16–53 American Lumber Standards for Softwood Lumber.

In accordance with the "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as amended May 11, 1968), the National Bureau of Standards has reviewed the recommended revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation 16–53, "American Lumber Standards for Softwood Lumber," as submitted by the American Lumber Standards Committee under § 10.4 (a) and (b) and the report submitted by the Committee under § 10.4(c). The Bureau has now determined that all criteria set forth in the published Procedures have been satisfactorily met.

Public notice is hereby given that the recommended revision is being distributed to representative producers, distributors, and users and consumers of softwood lumber.

The National Bureau of Standards has obtained the assistance of the Bureau of the Census in determining the acceptability of this recommended revision to the lumber industry. The Bureau of the Census has developed a statistically representative sample of all segments of the industry.

The National Bureau of Standards, additionally, will provide a copy of the proposal to any interested party who requests same by letter, on his business or personal letterhead, addressed to the Office of Engineering Standards Services, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234. The responses to the National Bureau of Standards will not be tabulated as part of the Census Bureau sample. Any objection to the recommended revision received on or before July 31, 1969, will be carefully evaluated in the National Bureau of Standards.

All responses will be analyzed to determine whether the recommended revision is supported by a consensus as defined in the published Procedures. If the proposal is published by the National Bureau of Standards, it becomes a recommended, voluntary standard of the industry.

Dated: June 30, 1969.

LAWRENCE M. KUSHNER,
Acting Director.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7983; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CERTAIN OFFICIALS IN CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Delegation of Authority Regarding Certification of True Copies of Documents, Records, Extracts From Records, or Nonexistence of Records

By the authority vested in me by the Assistant Secretary for Administration (34 F.R. 5858), I hereby:

(1) Redelegate to the officials listed below the authority to certify true copies of any books, records, papers, or other documents, extracts from such, or to certify the nonexistence of records within the Service in the area of authority set forth after their title. These same officials are authorized to cause the Seal of the Department to be affixed to such certifications.

To whom delegated	*Area of authority*
Deputy Administrator, Associate Administrator, Assistant Administrator and Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration, and CPE Information Center Officer.	Servicewide.
Certifying Officer for Federal Register Material, Office of the Administrator.	Servicewide.
Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Associate Commissioners, Executive Officers, and Deputy Executive Officers of Administrations.	Respective Administration.
Director, Associate Directors, and Deputy Associate Directors, Bureau of Compliance, FDA.	Food and Drug Administration.
Director, and Deputy Director, Division of Case Guidance, Bureau of Compliance, FDA.	Food and Drug Administration.
Certifying Officer for Federal Register Material, FDA.	Food and Drug Administration.
Directors of Bureaus, Environmental Control Administration.	Respective Bureau.
Director, ECA Cincinnati Laboratories	ECA Cincinnati Laboratories.
Certifying Officer for Federal Register Material, ECA.	Environmental Control Administration.
Certifying Officer for Federal Register Material, NAPCA.	National Air Pollution Control Administration.

(2) Redelegate to the officials listed below the authority to cause the Seal of the Department to be affixed to agreements, awards, citations, diplomas, and similar documents in the area of authority set forth after their titles.

To whom delegated	*Area of authority*
Deputy Administrator, Associate Administrator, and Assistant Administrator and Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration.	Servicewide.
Director, Division of Personnal Office of Administration.	Servicewide.

To whom delegated	Area of authority
Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Associate Commissioners, Executive Officers, and Deputy Executive Officers of Administrations.	Respective Administration.
Director, FDA Training Institute	Food and Drug Administration.
Assistant Commissioner for Training and Manpower Development.	Environmental Control Administration.
Director, ECA Cincinnati Laboratories	ECA Cincinnati Laboratories.
Director, Office of Manpower Development	National Air Pollution Control Administration.

These authorities may not be redelegated; supersede all previous delegations and redelegations to officials in the Service; and are effective this date.

Dated: June 26, 1969.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7959; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

Office of the Secretary

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE; HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part 5 (Health Services and Mental Health Administration) of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (33 F.R. 15953, Oct. 30, 1968), is hereby amended with regard to section 5-C, Delegations of Authority, as follows:

After the subparagraph numbered (2) of the paragraph entitled *Specific delegations*, add two new subparagraphs reading:

(3) Authority to make the required arrangements and determinations and enter into appropriate agreements with respect to each of the following:

a. The detail, under section 214(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 215(a)) of civil service personnel to other Federal departments and agencies when the detail of a specific individual, or individuals, is requested as opposed to a general request for personnel.

b. The detail, under section 214 (b) or (c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 215 (b) or (c) of civil service personnel to a State, political subdivision thereof, or nonprofit institution engaged in health activities. If the detail involves the reduction of grant funds, under section 314(g) of the Public Health Service Act, to cover the cost of the detail, the arrangement must also be approved by an official who is authorized to make such reduction.

c. Leave without pay, under section 214(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 215(d)), for civil service personnel for employment with a nonprofit institution.

(4) Authority to make the required arrangements and determinations and enter into appropriate agreements with respect to the authority in section 314(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 246(f)) to:

a. Place civil service personnel on leave without pay for employment with States;

b. Assign a State employee, either with or without appointment, to a position in this agency; or

c. Detail civil service personnel to States. If the detail involves a reduction in grant funds, under section 314(g) of the Public Health Service Act, to cover the cost of the detail, the arrangement must also be approved by an official who is authorized to make such reduction.

Dated: June 26, 1969.

BERNARD SISCO,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7984; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 7-3139]

DELTEC INTERNATIONAL, LTD.

Application for Unlisted Trading Privileges and Opportunity for Hearing

JULY 1, 1969.

In the matter of application of the Boston Stock Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in a certain security.

The above-named national securities exchange has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 12(f)(1)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 12f-1 thereunder, for unlisted trading privileges in the common stock of the following company, which security is listed and registered on one or more other national securities exchange:

Deltec International Limited, File No. 7-3139.

Upon receipt of a request, on or before July 16, 1969, from any interested person, the Commission will determine whether the application shall be set down for hearing. Any such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person making the request and the position he proposes to take at the hearing, if ordered. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on the said application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C., not later than the date specified. If no one requests a hearing, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated therein and other information contained in the official files of the Commission pertaining thereto.

For the Commission (pursuant to delegated authority).

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7963; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

[Files Nos. 7-3140—7-3142]

J. P. MORGAN & CO., INC., ET AL.

Applications for Unlisted Trading Privileges and Opportunity for Hearing

JULY 1, 1969.

In the matter of applications of the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in certain securities.

The above-named national securities exchange has filed applications with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 12(f)(1)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 12f-1 thereunder, for unlisted trading privileges in the common stocks of the following companies, which securities are listed and registered on one or more other national securities exchanges:

	File No.
J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc	7-3140
Levin-Townsend Computer Corp	7-3141
Rapid-American Corp	7-3142

Upon receipt of a request, on or before July 16, 1969, from any interested person, the Commission will determine whether the application with respect to any of the companies named shall be set down for hearing. Any such request should state briefly the title of the security in which he is interested, the nature of the interest of the person making the request, and the position he proposes to take at the hearing, if ordered. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on any of the said applications by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C., not later than the date specified. If no one requests a hearing with respect to any particular application, such application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated therein and other information contained in the official files of the Commission pertaining thereto.

For the Commission (pursuant to delegated authority).

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7964; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Proposed Agreement for Assumption of Certain AEC Regulatory Authority

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is publishing for public comment, prior to action thereon, a proposed agreement received from the Governor of the State of South Carolina for the assumption of certain of the Commission's regulatory authority pursuant to section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

A résumé, prepared by the State of South Carolina and summarizing the State's proposed program for control over sources of radiation, is set forth below as an appendix to this notice. The appendix referenced in the résumé is included in the complete text of the program. A copy of the program, including proposed South Carolina regulations, is available for public inspection in the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., or may be obtained by writing to the Director, Division of State and Licensee Relations, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545. All interested persons desiring to submit comments and suggestions for the consideration of the Commission in connection with the proposed agreement should send them, in triplicate, to the Secretary, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, Attention: Chief, Public Proceedings Branch, within 30 days after initial publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Exemptions from the Commission's regulatory authority which would implement this proposed agreement, as well as other agreements which may be entered into under section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, were published as Part 150 of the Commission's regulations in FEDERAL REGISTER issuances of February 14, 1962, 27 F.R. 1351; April 3, 1965, 30 F.R. 4352; September 22, 1965, 30 F.R. 12069; March 19, 1966, 31 F.R. 4668; March 30, 1966, 31 F.R. 5120; December 2, 1966, 31 F.R. 15145; July 15, 1967, 32 F.R. 10432; June 27, 1968, 33 F.R. 9388; and April 16, 1969, 34 F.R. 6517. In reviewing this proposed agreement, interested persons should also consider the aforementioned exemptions.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of June 1969.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

W. B. McCOOL,
Secretary.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN COMMISSION REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE STATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 274 OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

Whereas, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) is authorized under section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Act) to enter into agreements with the Governor of any State providing for discontinuance of the regulatory authority of the Commission within the State under chapters 6, 7, and 8 and section 161 of the Act with respect to byproduct materials, source materials, and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass; and

Whereas, the Governor of the State of South Carolina is authorized under section 1-400.15 of the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina and cumulative supplement thereto to enter into this Agreement with the Commission; and

Whereas, the Governor of the State of South Carolina certified on June 4, 1969, that the State of South Carolina (hereinafter referred to as the State) has a program for the control of radiation hazards adequate to protect the public health and safety with respect to the materials within the State covered by this Agreement, and that the State desires to assume regulatory responsibility for such materials; and

Whereas, the Commission found on _____ that the program of the State for the regulation of the materials covered by this Agreement is compatible with the Commission's program for the regulation of such materials and is adequate to protect the public health and safety; and

Whereas, the State and the Commission recognize the desirability and importance of cooperation between the Commission and the State in the formulation of standards for protection against hazards of radiation and in assuring that State and Commission programs for protection against hazards of radiation will be coordinated and compatible; and

Whereas, the Commission and the State recognize the desirability of reciprocal recognition of licenses and exemption from licensing of those materials subject to this Agreement; and

Whereas, this Agreement is entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed between the Commission and the Governor of the State, acting in behalf of the State, as follows:

ARTICLE I. Subject to the exceptions provided in Articles II, III, and IV, the Commission shall discontinue, as of the effective date of this Agreement, the regulatory authority of the Commission in the State under chapters 6, 7, and 8, and section 161 of the Act with respect to the following materials:

A. Byproduct materials;

B. Source materials; and

C. Special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

ART. II. This Agreement does not provide for discontinuance of any authority and the Commission shall retain authority and responsibility with respect to regulation of:

A. The construction and operation of any production or utilization facility;

B. The export from or import into the United States of byproduct, source, or special nuclear material, or of any production or utilization facility;

C. The disposal into the ocean or sea of byproduct, source, or special nuclear waste materials as defined in regulations or orders of the Commission;

D. The disposal of such other byproduct, source, or special nuclear material as the Commission from time to time determines by regulation or order should, because of the hazards or potential hazards thereof, not be so disposed of without a license from the Commission.

ART. III. Notwithstanding this Agreement, the Commission may from time to time by rule, regulation, or order, require that the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing source, byproduct, or special nuclear material shall not transfer possession or control of such product except pursuant to a license or an exemption from licensing issued by the Commission.

ART. IV. This Agreement shall not affect the authority of the Commission under subsection 161 b or i of the Act to issue rules, regulations, or orders to protect the common defense and security, to protect restricted data or to guard against the loss or diversion of special nuclear material.

ART. V. The Commission will use it best efforts to cooperate with the State and other agreement States in the formulation of standards and regulatory programs of the State and the Commission for protection against hazards of radiation and to assure that State and Commission programs for protection against hazards of radiation will be coordinated and compatible. The State will use its best efforts to cooperate with the Commission and other agreement States in the formulation of standards and regulatory programs of the State and the Commission for protection against hazards of radiation and to assure that the State's program will continue to be compatible with the program of the Commission for the regulations of like materials. The State and the Commission will use their best efforts to keep each other informed of proposed changes in their respective rules and regulations and licensing, inspection and enforcement policies and criteria, and to obtain the comments and assistance of the other party thereon.

ART. VI. The Commission and the State agree that it is desirable to provide for reciprocal recognition of licenses for the materials listed in Article I licensed by the other party or by any agreement State. Accordingly, the Commission and the State agree to use their best efforts to develop appropriate rules, regulations, and procedures by which such reciprocity will be accorded.

ART. VII. The Commission, upon its own initiative after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State, or upon request of the Governor of the State, may terminate or suspend this agreement and reassert the licensing and regulatory authority vested in it under the Act if the Commission finds that such termination or suspension is required to protect the public health and safety.

ART. VIII. This Agreement shall become effective on September 15, 1969, and shall remain in effect unless, and until such time as it is terminated pursuant to Article VII.

Done at _____, in triplicate, this _____ day of _____.

For the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

_____

Done at Columbia, S.C., in triplicate, this _____ day of _____.

For the State of South Carolina.

_____
Governor.

FOREWORD

South Carolina is dedicated to the purpose of protecting and improving the lot of its citizens. This dedication is realized, in part, by its full participation in the age of atoms, in due recognition of the many benefits to be derived from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its byproducts.

To discharge its responsibility to the citizens of this State to protect them from possible harmful effects of ionizing radiation, the 1967 General Assembly enacted the Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act, which at one time recognizes the partnership that must exist between the fostering of nuclear enterprise and the protection against potential radiation hazards.

This Act authorizes the Governor to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government whereby certain regulatory functions now exercised by the Federal Government in the licensing and control of byproduct material, source material and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to create a critical mass will be transferred to the State.

The Act also designates the South Carolina State Board of Health as the agency which shall be responsible for the control of radiation sources. A complete regulatory program consistent with that conducted by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is authorized.

The following pages will present a description of past, present, and future activities of the State Board of Health in the field of Radiological Health, including the organization, procedures, and resources which will be brought to bear on the new responsibility assumed as a result of the aforementioned agreement.

History

As early as 1947 the South Carolina State Board of Health became aware of and concerned about the occupational exposure of workers to static eliminators. Over fifty of these devices were located, surveyed, and recommendations for shielding and access control were made. No leak-testing was performed as equipment was not available at the time.

Also at this time a program designed to reduce occupational exposure of shoe salesmen to X-rays from fluoroscopic shoe-fitting machines was instituted. This was later followed by more complete regulations covering all aspects of the use of these devices, and finally they were outlawed altogether. Ninety-six shoe-fitting machines in all were eliminated.

A voluntary X-ray program was begun in 1953, whereby services of the South Carolina State Board of Health were made available for the purpose of inspecting X-ray installations and recommending corrective actions where needed. This program received very good response, and during the period 1953–1966, 965 machines were inspected and 38 percent were found to be deficient in some respect. Eighty percent of these deficiencies were corrected as a result of recommendations and followup inspections. This included 662 dental SurPak examinations, resulting in the installation of 63 aluminum filters and 135 collimators. More recently, during the period in which more comprehensive radiation control regulations were being developed, a program of voluntary registration of X-ray machines was begun. By December 31, 1968, 1,269 X-ray machines were registered.

A radium management program was begun in 1965 when it was discovered that the radium storage facility in a large hospital was contaminated by a leaking source, which the hospital no longer possessed. The services of the South Carolina State Board of Health were offered in this area of concern, and this voluntary service resulted in the registration of 331 radium sources in 23 facilities totaling 2,352 milligrams. Of these sources, 254 have been leak-tested and 29 leaking sources have been detected. All owners of leaking sources of radium voluntarily disposed of the leaking radium sources or had them reencapsulated. The Agency provides assistance to radium users in the proper disposal of unwanted or leaking sources. Inspections were based on recommendations in NBS Handbook 73. A written report with recommendations was left with the users after each inspection. The degree of compliance with recommendations was 90 percent. Followup visits were made when indicated.

Another activity in the area of radioactive materials has been the accompanying of AEC Inspectors on the occasion of inspection visits to South Carolina. Within the last 8 years, South Carolina personnel have accompanied Atomic Energy Commission Inspectors on 75 percent of the inspections within the State. This has served the valuable purpose of familiarizing the staff with the inspection of licenses of radioactive materials, as well as the investigation of incidents involving licensed material.

In 1956, as a result of recommendations made by the Savannah River Advisory Board, the South Carolina Water Pollution Control Authority conservatively entered into an environmental monitoring program to determine the effect, if any, of the Savannah River Plant of the Atomic Energy Commission on the aquatic environment. Initially, this program consisted of one sampling point on the Savannah River below the plant effluent, which was subjected to gross alpha and beta analysis. Continuous paddlewheel samplers were later added at three locations, and more rigorous analytical procedures were employed, including specific isotope analysis and gamma spectroscopy when indicated by gross measurements.

The location of the Carolinas-Virginia Nuclear Power Associates' small power reactor at Parr, S.C., as well as the nuclear submarine repair facility at the Charleston Naval Shipyard prompted considerable expansion and sophistication of the environmental program to include over 150 sampling points, sampling air, water, precipitation, bottom muds and silt, vegetation, and milk. These samples were subjected to gross alpha and beta analysis, specific isotope analysis and gamma scans. Approximately 1,200 analyses per year were performed. The number of sampling points, as well as items sampled and analyzed underwent change as new nuclear installations were announced. Modern, well equipped laboratory facilities were provided for this work.

During the past year the responsibility for the environmental program was transferred to the South Carolina State Board of Health, in close cooperation with the South Carolina Pollution Control Authority.

Also during the past year regulations governing radioactive materials, X-ray machines and particle accelerators were adopted, after several meetings of the Technical Advisory Radiation Control Council, which met to consider in detail proposed regulations, and after public hearings to air the recommendations before the public. The Technical Advisory Radiation Control Council is a committee authorized by the Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act to advise the State Board of Health on policy matters, including regulations.

Present Program

The present program of the Division of Radiological Health consists of initiating the activities authorized by the Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act, and continuing environmental monitoring, expanding the scope of this operation to take care of the burgeoning nuclear industries announced for South Carolina.

Licensing of radium is now mandatory. All X-ray machines and particle accelerators were required to be registered by March 31, 1969. The portions of the program dealing with these requirements have begun.

The radium management inspection determines compliance with regulations and terms of the license. Items checked are shielding, storage, access control, posting of signs, records, leak-testing, survey meters, personnel monitoring, and transport equipment. Again, other recommendations of a helpful nature are made.

The environmental program consists of sampling the environment in the vicinity of nuclear installations existing, under construction or announced. Preoperational surveillance activities consist of determining radioactivity levels in environmental samples as a baseline against which to compare those levels found after operations commence. Surveillance around existing facilities is conducted to determine if there is any impact on the environment as a result of release of radioactivity. If gross alpha and beta determinations show an increase, gamma and alpha spectrometry or specific isotope analysis is used to determine the source. An experimental program to determine the efficacy of using thermo-luminescent dosimetry as an environmental monitor is being conducted.

Future Plans

Future plans will include extending the regulatory program to licensing and regulating the use of those radioactive materials presently under the purview of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, dependent upon signing an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission. Details of the regulatory procedures and policies to be followed are given in a later section.

An in-house formal training program in radiological health will be conducted for new staff personnel on a scheduled basis, and will utilize outside instructors where they are available.

Scope of Problem

There are an estimated 2,000 X-ray units in South Carolina, approximately 600 of these being dental units. The number of Atomic Energy Commission licenses for byproduct material, source material and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass currently in effect is 142. There are 331 known radium sources in use at 23 facilities totaling 2,352 milligrams. Numerous particle accelerators exist in this State.

Four large commercial nuclear power reactors are under construction, three of them being at one location. Also under construction is a nuclear fuels fabrication plant. Announcements have been made by two separate companies of their intentions to construct a nuclear fuels reprocessing plant. Other installations which indicate the need for environmental surveillance activities are the Savannah River Plant of the Atomic Energy Commission and the nuclear submarine repair base at Charleston, S.C.

Organization and Staff

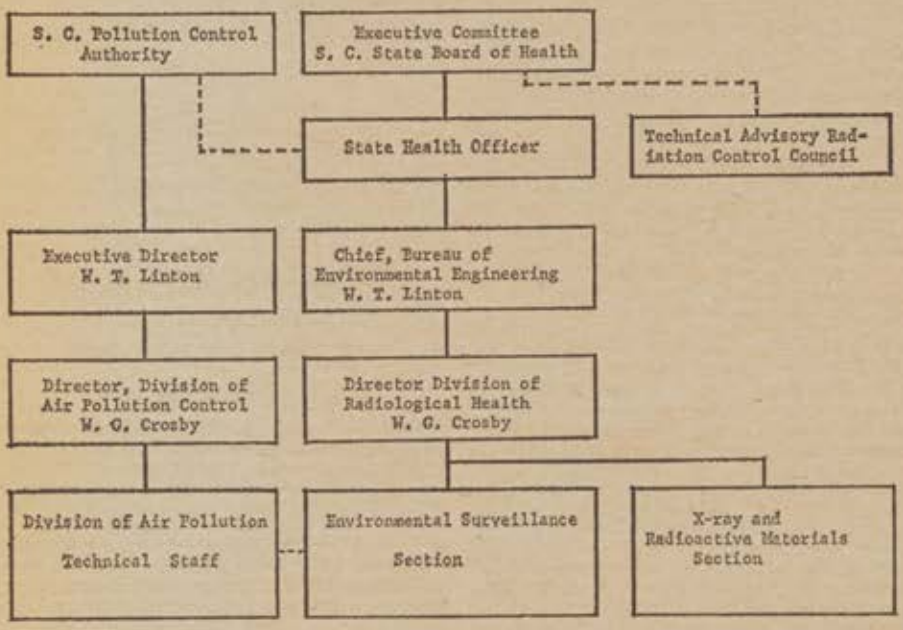
Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act, the South Carolina State Board of Health is designated as the agency to exercise regulatory functions in radiological health. The organization of the State Board of Health is shown in Appendix, Chart 1. A Technical Advisory Radiation Control Council, appointed by the Governor, is also established. The purpose of this Council is to advise the State Board of Health on matters pertaining to ionizing radiation including standards, rules and regulations to be adopted, modified, promulgated or repealed by the Agency. Present membership of the Council is given in Table 1 of the appendix.

To assist the State Board of Health and staff in judging applications for nonroutine medical use of radioactive materials a Medical Advisory Committee has been appointed, the membership of which is shown in Table 2 of the appendix.

The functional radiological health program is operated by the Division of Radiological Health which, in turn, is a division of the Bureau of Environmental Engineering. The director of this division is also the director of the Division of Air Pollution Control, and spends his time equally divided between the

two divisions. In addition to State Board of Health staff members, experienced technicians are assigned to the Division of Radiological Health from the Bureau of Pollution Control to do work in environmental surveillance.

The line of authority and responsibility is shown on the accompanying diagram. The dotted line shown between the State Health Officer and the Pollution Control Authority indicates that he is, ex officio, Chairman of the Pollution Control Authority. There is also the statutory requirement that two additional members of the Authority be appointed from the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health. The dotted line between the Technical Staff of the Division of Air Pollution Control and the Environmental Surveillance Section of the Division of Radiological Health is intended to show the assignment of personnel and technical services by the Pollution Control Authority to the Division of Radiological Health.



REGULATORY PROCEDURES AND POLICY

Licensing and registration. The South Carolina State Board of Health has been designated the State Agency with the responsibility to develop an all-encompassing radiological health program in accordance with sections 1-400.11 through 1-400.16 of the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina and supplement thereto, the Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act of South Carolina. The Division of Radiological Health has the responsibility for the operational phases of this program.

This program will regulate the safe use of all sources of ionizing radiation in the State including radium and accelerator produced nuclides, X-ray producing machines and particle accelerators. Certain small quantities of radionuclides as well as electronic devices which produce X-rays incidental to their operations in intensities insufficient to constitute a health hazard will be exempt. Licensing of all radionuclides including radium, and registration of X-ray machines and particle accelerators are features of this program. All regulations governing these sources are substantially in accord with the suggested State regulations as published by the Council of State Governments in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and the U.S. Public Health Service. Every effort will be made to conduct the program in a fashion that is compatible with those operated by other agreement States and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The licensing program will be patterned after the one established by the Atomic Energy Commission and will use applicable criteria contained in regulations as published by the Atomic Energy Commission. The director and key staff members will evaluate each radioactive material license application, including prelicensing visits if this is indicated. When applications are received for unusual uses, additional advice will be sought. When applications for nonroutine medical uses are received the Medical Advisory Committee will be consulted. When applications for specific licenses are approved, licenses will be signed by the State Health Officer for the South Carolina State Board of Health.

Inspection. Inspection to determine radiation safety and compliance with pertinent regulations, and provisions of license or registration will be conducted as needed by division staff members. These members consist of the Director, the Radiological Health Specialist, Radiological Health Inspector and the Laboratory Technician III, who are or will be qualified by training and experience to conduct the inspections. Inspections will be either by prearrangement or unannounced during reasonable hours.

Licenses will be inspected on a priority basis determined by type of use, quantity of radioactive material, physical and chemical form, training, and experience of user, frequency of use and other factors in keeping with the experience gained by others including the Atomic Energy Commission and other agreement States. The initially planned frequencies are categorized as follows:

Classification of use	*Usual inspection frequency*
Industrial radiography:	
Fixed installations	Once each 12 months.
Mobile operations	Once each 6 months.
Operations involving waste disposal.	Once each 6 months.
Broad licenses—industrial, medical, or academic.	Once each 6-12 months.
Other specific licenses — industrial, medical, or academic.	Once each 12-24 months.

These frequencies are subject to alteration and are presented as a depiction of the general policy at this time. Individual licenses will be judged on the particular circumstances associated with the terms of the license.

Inspections will include the observation of pertinent facilities and equipment; a review of use procedures and radiation safety practices; a review of records of radiation surveys, personnel exposure, and receipt and disposition of licensed materials; and instrument surveys to assess radiation levels incident to the operation—all as appropriate to the scope and conditions of the license and applicable regulations.

At the start and conclusion of an inspection, personal contact will be at management level whenever possible. Following the inspections, results will be discussed with the license management, appropriate tentative recommendations will be made and questions answered.

Investigations will be made of all reported or alleged incidents to determine the conditions and exposures incident thereto and to determine the steps taken for correction, cleanup, and the prevention of similar incidents in the future.

Radiological assistance in the form of monitoring, liaison with appropriate authorities, and recommendations for area security and cleanup will be available from the Agency on the occasion of incidents.

Reports will be prepared covering each inspection or investigation. The reports will be reviewed by a senior staff member and submitted to the Director of the Division of Radiological Health.

All inspectors will keep abreast of changes and developments in the field of radioactive materials by attending training courses, seminars and symposia, as well as in-house training which will be required.

Compliance and enforcement. The status of compliance with regulations, registration, or license conditions will be determined through inspections and evaluations of inspection reports.

Where there are items of noncompliance, the licensee shall be so informed at the time of inspection. When the items are minor and the licensee agrees at the time of inspection to correct them, written notice at the completion of the inspection will list the items of noncompliance, confirm corrections made at the time, and inform the person that a review of other corrective action will be made at the next inspection.

Where items of noncompliance of a more serious nature occur, the licensee will be informed by letter of the items of noncompliance and required to reply within a stated time as to the corrective action taken and the date completed, or expected to be completed. Assurance of corrective action will be determined by a followup inspection or at the time of the next regular inspection.

The terms and conditions of a license, upon request by the licensee, may be amended, consistent with the Act or regulations, to meet changing conditions in operations or to remedy minor items of noncompliance. The Agency may amend, suspend or revoke a license in the event of continuing refusal of the licensee to comply with terms and conditions of the license, the Act, or regulations or failure to take adequate action concerning items of noncompliance. Prior to such action,

the Agency shall notify the licensee of its intent to amend, suspend or revoke the license and provide the opportunity for a hearing.

Whenever the Agency finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the public health, safety, or general welfare, it may, in accordance with the Act, without notice of hearing, issue a regulation or order reciting the existence of such emergency and require that such action be taken as is necessary to meet the emergency. The Agency, in the event of an emergency, is empowered to impound or order the impounding of sources of ionizing radiation upon findings that the possessor is unable to observe or is not observing the provisions of the Act or regulations issued thereunder. After these actions the licensee still has right to a hearing.

A court order directing a person to comply, or enjoining practices in violation of the Act or regulations, may be sought by the Attorney General in the appropriate court upon request of the Agency, after notice to such persons and ample opportunity to comply has been afforded.

The Agency will use its best efforts to obtain compliance through cooperation and education. Only in instances of repeated noncompliance, willful violation, or where serious potential hazards exist, will the full legal procedures normally be employed.

Effective date of license transfer. Any person who, on the effective date of the agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission, possesses a license issued by the Federal Government shall be deemed to possess a like license issued by the Agency which shall expire either 90 days after the receipt from the Agency of a notice of expiration of such license or on the date of expiration specified in the federal license, whichever is earlier.

Compatibility and reciprocity. In promulgating rules and regulations, the Agency has, insofar as practicable, avoided requiring dual licensing and has provided for reciprocal recognition of other state and federal licenses.

Radiological emergency capability. The Division of Radiological Health has maintained the capability for handling radiological emergencies since 1959. This capability includes training of personnel, proper monitoring instruments, and liaison with other agencies such as State Highway Patrol, Atomic Energy Commission, Savannah River Plant, and U.S. Public Health Service.

As a result of our Radium Management Program, additional capability was formulated in 1965 to handle other radiological emergencies such as lost or damaged radium sources, overexposures, contamination, or transportation incidents. Additional personnel were trained, better instruments purchased and maintained, "emergency kits" put together for immediate use, and a system for telephone communications instituted. Emergency plans of other groups and agencies involving radiological incidents were reviewed by our Division.

Future plans for emergency procedures involve first of all a thorough review of our existing plan in light of the new role as an agreement state. A more formal plan will be instituted delineating the responsibility of each group or agency. Radiological Emergency Assistance Teams will be organized and trained in areas of major radiological activity. The Division of Radiological Health, which will be responsible for the program, will coordinate the new plan so that when and if an emergency does occur a systematic procedure will be followed.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7644; Filed, June 30, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. 50-89]

GULF GENERAL ATOMIC, INC.

Notice of Issuance of Amendment to Facility License

The Atomic Energy Commission has issued Amendment No. 17, as set forth below, to Facility License No. R-38. The license authorizes Gulf General Atomic, Inc., to operate its TRIGA nuclear reactor on the company's Torrey Pines Mesa site, San Diego, Calif. This amendment, effective as of the date of issuance, increases the total quantity of uranium-235 which the licensee may receive, possess, and use under this license from 2.6 kilograms to 5.0 kilograms.

By application dated May 23, 1969, as amended June 12, 1969, Gulf General Atomic, Inc., requested authorization to receive, possess, and use additional uranium-235 in the form of TRIGA fuel elements in connection with the operation of the facility. The additional fuel elements will provide recycling capabilities and will be stored in the in-pool storage racks until needed in accordance with procedures which have previously been reviewed and approved by the Commission. Therefore, there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered.

Within fifteen (15) days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the applicant may file a request for a hearing, and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a petition for leave to intervene. A request for a hearing and petitions to intervene shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Commission's rules of practice, 10 CFR Part 2. If a request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene is filed within the time prescribed in this notice, the Commission will issue a notice of hearing or an appropriate order.

For further details with respect to this amendment, see the application dated May 23, 1969, and amendment thereto dated June 12, 1969, which are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 26th day of June 1969.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

DONALD J. SKOVHOLT,
Assistant Director for Reactor Operations, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[License No. R-38, Amdt. 17]

The Atomic Energy Commission has found that:

1. The application for amendment dated May 23, 1969, as amended June 12, 1969, complies with the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Commission's regulations set forth in Title 10, Chapter I, CFR;

2. Operation of the reactor in accordance with the license, as amended, will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and

3. Prior public notice of proposed issuance of this amendment is not required since the amendment does not involve significant hazards considerations different from those previously evaluated.

Accordingly, Facility License No. R-38, as amended, is hereby further amended by revising subparagraph 2.B. to read as follows:

B. Pursuant to the Act and Title 10, CFR, Chapter I, Part 70, "Special Nuclear Materials", to receive, possess and use up to 5.0 kilograms of contained uranium-235 in connection with operation of the facility;

This amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

Date of issuance: June 26, 1969.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

DONALD J. SKOVHOLT,
Assistant Director for Reactor Operations, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7938; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 20012 etc.]

ALLEGHENY AIRLINES, INC.

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 July 23, 1969, at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., in Room 1027, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before the Board.

Dated at Washington, D.C., July 1, 1969.

[SEAL] THOMAS L. WRENN,
Chief Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7980; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[Docket No. 20486 etc.]

MOHAWK AIRLINES, INC.

Notice of Hearing

Mohawk Airlines, Inc. (Rochester-Pittsburgh—Subpart M).

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on July 29, 1969, at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., in Room 726, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before Examiner Robert M. Johnson.

Notice is given that the Bureau of Operating Rights will participate in this proceeding. Exhibits of the Bureau shall be submitted to the examiner and all parties on or before July 14, 1969, and any rebuttal exhibits thereto shall be submitted on or before July 24, 1969.

Dated at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1969.

[SEAL] THOMAS L. WRENN,
Chief Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7981; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[Docket No. 10920, etc.; Order 69-7-12]

NONPRIORITY AND DOMESTIC MAIL RATES

Order To Show Cause

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 2d day of July 1969.

Nonpriority Mail Rate Case, Docket No. 10920; Nonpriority Mail Rate Investigation, Docket No. 18381; Domestic Service Mail Rate Case, Docket No. 16349.

By Order 69-4-141, served April 30, 1969, Seaboard World Airlines, Inc. (Seaboard), was awarded a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to engage in the interstate transportation (except as to New York, N.Y.) of property and mail on a subsidy-ineligible basis on flights over route 119 serving a point or points in Europe and the following U.S. points: Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington-Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston, effective June 28, 1969. No service mail rates are currently in effect for this service by Seaboard. By petition filed May 20, 1969, Seaboard has requested that the service mail rates in effect for the U.S. domestic air carriers be made applicable to its newly authorized interstate operations.

For priority mail, Seaboard requests that the priority service rates and conditions established in the Domestic Service Mail Rate Investigation, Docket 16349, by Order E-25610, August 28, 1967, as that rate may be amended, be made applicable to Seaboard as final rates. With respect to nonpriority mail, due to the open-rate situation that has existed since April 6, 1967, when the Post Office petitioned for establishment of new nonpriority mail rates in Docket 18381, Seaboard requests the service rates and conditions established by Order E-17255, July 31, 1961, in the Nonpriority Mail Rate Case, Docket 10920, subject to such retroactive adjustment to June 28, 1969, as the final decision in Docket 18381 may provide. Seaboard also requests that it be made a party to the proceedings in Docket 18381 in order to be subject to the final nonpriority service mail rates and conditions at issue therein.

By letter dated May 22, 1969, Trans World Airlines, Inc., objected to any action being taken on Seaboard's petition until disposition of petitions then pending for reconsideration of the decision in Docket 18531 which granted the authority set forth in Order 69-4-141. However, by Order 69-6-55, dated June 12, 1969, the Board denied those petitions and the authority awarded by Order 69-4-141 remains effective June 28, 1969.

On June 20, 1969 the Postmaster General was permitted to file a late petition in support of Seaboard's petition. It appears appropriate to the Board that Seaboard's mail rate for the newly certificated service be established at the same level as that applicable to other carriers providing competitive services. The Board therefore proposes to issue an order to include the following findings and conclusions:

1. That on and after June 28, 1969, the fair and reasonable final service mail rates to be paid to Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., pursuant to section 406 of the Act for the transportation of priority mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith, for the interstate carriage of priority mail under the authority granted by Order 69-4-141 shall be the rates and conditions established by the Board in Order E-25610, August 28, 1967, as amended, and shall be subject to the other provisions of that order;

2. On and after June 28, 1969, the fair and reasonable temporary service mail rates to be paid to Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., pursuant to section 406 of the Act for the transportation of nonpriority mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith, for the interstate carriage of nonpriority mail under the authority granted by Order 69-4-141 shall be the rates and conditions established by the Board in Order E-17255, July 31, 1961, as amended, and shall be subject to the other provisions of that order and to such retroactive adjustment as may be made in docket 18381;

3. These findings and conclusions shall be implemented by the following amendments to Board orders:

(a) Order E-25610, dated August 28, 1967, as amended, shall be further amended by adding "Seaboard World Airlines, Inc." to the list of carriers appearing at the top of page 2.

(b) Paragraph C of Order E-17255, dated July 31, 1961, as amended, is further amended to include Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., in the list of carriers there appearing.

4. The service mail rates here fixed and determined are to be paid in their entirety by the Postmaster General.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and particularly sections 204(a) and 406 thereof, and pursuant to regulations promulgated in 14 CFR Part 302:

It is ordered, That:

1. All interested persons and particularly Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., and the Postmaster General are directed to show cause why the Board should not publish the final and temporary rates specified above as the fair and reasonable rates of compensation to be paid to Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., for the transportaton of mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith as specified above;

2. Further procedures herein shall be in accordance with 14 CFR Part 302, and if there is any objection to the rates or to the other findings and conclusions proposed herein, notice thereof shall be filed within 10 days, and if notice is filed, written answer and supporting documents shall be filed within 30 days, after the date of service of this order;

3. If notice of objection is not filed within 10 days, or if notice is filed and answer is not filed within 30 days, after service of this order, all persons shall be deemed to have waived the right to a hearing and all other procedural steps short of a final decision by the Board, and the Board may enter an order incorporating the findings and conclusions proposed herein and fix and determine the final rates specified herein;

4. If answer is filed presenting issues for hearing, the issues involved in determining the fair and reasonable rates shall be limited to those specifically raised by the answer, except insofar as other issues are raised in accordance with Rule 307 of the rules of practice (14 CFR 302.307); and

5. Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., is hereby made a party in Docket 18381.

This order shall be served upon Seaboard World Airlines, Inc., and the Postmaster General.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] MABEL MCCART,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7979; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

[Docket No. 21099]

PROFIT BY AIR, INC.

Notice of Proposed Approval

Application of Profit By Air, Inc., for approval under section 408 of the Federal Aviation Act, as amended, with respect to a certain transaction, docket 21099.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutory requirements of section 408(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that the undersigned intends to issue the order set forth below under delegated authority. Interested persons are hereby afforded a period of 15 days from the date of service within which to file comments or request a hearing with respect to the action proposed in the order.

Dated at Washington, D.C., July 1, 1969.

[SEAL] A. M. ANDREWS,
Director,
Bureau of Operating Rights.

ORDER APPROVING CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

Issued under delegated authority.

Application of Profit By Air, Inc., for approval under section 408 of the Federal Aviation Act, as amended, with respect to a certain transaction, Docket 21099.

By application filed June 18, 1969, Profit By Air, Inc. (PBA), an interstate and international air freight forwarder, requests approval without hearing pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (the Act), of its proposed incorporation in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of a wholly owned subsidiary to be known as Profit By Air, Inc. (Puerto Rico), for the purpose of operating a pickup and delivery service, by motor vehicle, of outbound and inbound freight forwarded only by PBA. Interlocking relationships involving PBA and Profit By Air, Inc. (Puerto Rico), will result by reason of the holding by Harvey E. Pittluck and Americo J. Focacci of positions as officers and directors of each of the two said companies, while Hector A. Serrano, an officer of both corporations, will be a director only of Profit By Air (Puerto Rico).

The applicant states that it desires to perform its own pickup and delivery service to supplement its air freight forwarding operations, but by reason of the requirements of Puerto Rican law, a Puerto Rican national, individual, or corporation, may alone do so.

No comments relative to the application or requests for a hearing have been received.

Notice of intent to dispose of the application without a hearing has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a copy of such notice has been furnished by the Board to the Attorney General not later than 1 day following such publication, both in accordance with section 408(a) of the Act.

Upon consideration of the application, it is concluded that PBA is an air carrier, and that Profit By Air (Puerto Rico) will be a common carrier within the meaning of section 408 of the Act, and the control by PBA of Profit By Air (Puerto Rico) is subject to that section of the Act. However, it has been further concluded that such control relationships do not affect the control of an air carrier directly engaged in the operation of aircraft in air transportation, do not result in creating a monopoly and do not tend to restrain competition. Furthermore, no person disclosing a substantial interest in the proceeding is currently requesting a hearing and it is concluded that the public interest does not require a hearing. The control relationships are similar to others which have been approved by the Board and do not essentially present any new substantive issues.[1] It therefore appears that approval of the control relationships would be consistent with the public interest.

We also find that interlocking relationships within the scope of section 409(a) of the Act will result from the holding by the individual applicants of positions in each corporation. However, we have concluded that such relationships come within the scope of the exemption from the provisions of section 409 afforded by § 287.2 of the Board's economic regulations. Thus, to the extent that the application requests approval of such relationships, it will be dismissed.

Pursuant to authority duly delegated by the Board in the Board's regulations, 14 CFR 385.13, and 385.3, it is found that the foregoing control of relationships should be approved under section 408(b) of the Act, without hearing, and that the application to the extent that it requests approval of the aforementioned interlocking relationships should be dismissed.

Accordingly, it is ordered,

1. That the control by PBA of Profit By Air, Inc. (Puerto Rico), be and it hereby is approved; and

2. That, to the extent that approval of interlocking relationships is sought under section 409 of the Act, the application be and it hereby is dismissed.

Persons entitled to petition the Board for review of this order pursuant to the Board's regulations, 14 CFR 385.50, may file such petitions within 5 days after the date of service of this order.

This order shall be effective and become the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board upon expiration of the above period unless within such period a petition for review is filed, or the Board gives notice that it will review this order on its own motion.

[SEAL] MABEL MCCART,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7977; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

[1] Cf. Furman Air Freight Corporation, et al., Order 68-8-52, Aug. 13, 1968.

[Docket No. 18078, etc.; Order 69-7-11]

TRANSATLANTIC AND TRANSPACIFIC AND LATIN AMERICAN MAIL RATES

Order To Show Cause

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 2d day of July 1969.

Service Mail Rates for Transatlantic and Transpacific Priority Mail, Docket No. 18078; Latin American Service Mail Rate Proceeding, Docket No. 15381; Latin American Service Mail Rate for Priority Mail, Docket No. 20415.

By Order 69-4-124, dated April 28, 1969, the Board directed all interested parties in the above dockets to show cause why certain proposed revised standard mileages for carriage of U.S. mail by air in the applicable areas should not be adopted.

Communications have been received indicating errors of a technical nature in some of the proposed standard mileages,[1] and that standard mileages were not established for certain new points. With respect to possible errors in calculations of the standard mileages, the Post Office Department and the carriers have discussed each of the affected mileages, and the differences in standard mileages have been resolved by the Department and the respective carriers. These mileages have been corrected in accordance with the governing provisions of the relevant rate orders, and Appendix A[2] has been revised to reflect such modifications. As for establishing standard mileages for new points, any affected carrier may apply to the Board to establish such mileages in accordance with the effective mail rate order.[3] In addition, the Postmaster General in his answer filed herein noted that new or additional mileages are now being developed reflecting new routes or additional services inaugurated since May 1968, and these mileages will be submitted to the Board at the appropriate time.

The technical matters having been disposed of, it now appears that all carriers concerned and the Department of Defense are now in agreement with the Post Office Department on the standard mileages as shown in Appendix A. The time designated for filing notice of objection has elapsed and no notice of objection of a controversial nature has been filed by any party. Under the foregoing circumstances, all parties have waived the right to a hearing and all other procedural steps short of a final decision of the Board fixing standard mileages.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and particularly sections 204(a) and 406 thereof:

It is ordered, That:

Effective July 1, 1968:

(1) Order 68-9-9, September 4, 1968, should be amended to delete Appendix A thereto and substitute in lieu thereof a new Appendix A, attached to the instant order, providing revised standard mileages for carriage of U.S. mail by air in transatlantic and transpacific services.

(2) Order 68-9-8, September 4, 1968, should be amended to provide that for military mail transported between San Francisco, Portland, or Seattle and Tokyo, the mail ton-miles shall be computed on the basis of standard mileage of 4,865 in lieu of 4,843.

(3) Order E-23916, July 7, 1966, should be amended to delete Appendix A thereto and substitute in lieu thereof a new Appendix A, attached to the instant order, providing revised standard mileages for carriage of U.S. mail by air in Latin American service.

(4) This order shall be served on all interested parties in Dockets 18078, 15381, and 20415.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] MABEL MCCART,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7978; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

[1] Communications were received from Department of Defense, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World Airways, The Postmaster General, and Trans World Airlines, which were in the form of letters, notices of objection, or answers indicating typographical, mathematical, or computation errors with respect to certain standard mileages.

[2] Appendix A filed as part of the original document.

[3] Trans Caribbean Airways filed a notice of objection and answer which noted that standard mileages were not proposed with respect to Trans Caribbean's authority to transport mail granted in Order 68-11-120, served November 27, 1968 (United States-Caribbean-South America Route Investigation, Docket 12895). Service mail rates for such authority are presently under consideration in Docket 20539, and standard mileages for this service will be established in subsequent proceedings.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Dockets Nos. 18585-18587; FCC 69-699]

CHARLES W. HURT ET AL.

Memorandum Opinion and Order Designating Applications for Consolidated Hearing on Stated Issues

In re applications of Charles W. Hurt, Charlottesville, Va., Requests: 1400 kc, 250 w, 1 kw-LS, U, Docket No. 18585, File No. BP-17596; Welk, Inc. (WELK), Charlottesville, Va., Has: 1010 kc, 1 kw, Day, Requests: 1400 kc, 250 w, 1 kw-LS, U, Docket No. 18586, File No. BP-17872; WUVA, Charlottesville, Va., Requests: 1400 kc, 250 w, 1 kw-LS, U, Docket No. 18587, File No. BP-17873; for construction permits.

1. The Commission has before it for consideration the above-captioned applications which are mutually exclusive in that they seek cochannel operation in the same community.

2. Based on the data at hand, both WELK and Charles W. Hurt appear to have adequate funds available to meet

their respective needs. Since their financial information is not current, however, it will be necessary for them to show in hearing that the funds relied upon are still available.

3. Examination of WUVA's application indicates that $34,350 will be needed to construct and operate for 1 year without revenue. To meet this expense, WUVA has $2,000 in existing capital and a loan from the University of Virginia of $25,000. Since this total of $27,000 falls short of meeting the $34,000 estimate, a financial issue will be required.

4. A Suburban issue will be specified as to the three applicants since they all fail to meet the criteria set forth in the Commission's Public Notice of August 22, 1968, 33 F.R. 12113. Although the applicants listed numerous contacts, their surveys consisted of inquiries into the programing tastes of individuals, rather than consultations designed to elicit specific suggestions as to community needs. See Sioux Empire Broadcasting Co., 16 FCC 2d 995 (1969).

5. WUVA is a nonstock corporation whose members are students attending the University of Virginia. Examination of the application indicates that a number of its officers have worked for local Charlottesville AM stations from time to time. In the past, no question of violation of Commission policy was involved since WUVA was a carrier current operation as distinguished from a broadcast station. In the event of a grant of its present proposal, however, an appropriate condition will be imposed to insure compliance with Commission duopoly policy.

6. It appears that each of the respective nighttime limitation contours of the applicants fail to cover the entire city. Thus, an issue with respect thereto will be included. Moreover, Commission studies indicate that the main business district of Charlottesville may have shifted to an area northwest of its original location near the center of town. Accordingly, we will include an issue to determine (i) the location of the main business district, and (ii) whether the applicants provide 25 mv/m coverage to that district, day and night.

7. Except as indicated by the issues specified below, the applicants are qualified to construct and operate as proposed. However, since the proposals are mutually exclusive, they must be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding on the issues specified below.

8. *Accordingly, it is ordered,* That, pursuant to section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the applications are designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding, at a time and place to be specified in a subsequent order, upon the following issues:

(1) To determine the efforts made by the applicants to ascertain the community needs and interests of the area to be served and the means by which the applicants propose to meet those needs and interests.

(2) To determine whether Charles W. Hurt and WELK, Inc., are financially qualified.

(3) To determine, with respect to the application of WUVA:

(a) The manner in which the applicant will obtain additional funds to construct and operate the station for 1 year.

(b) Whether, in the light of evidence adduced pursuant to (a), above, the applicant is financially qualified.

(4) To determine whether the proposed nighttime operations meet the requirements of § 73.30(c) of the rules and, if not, whether circumstances exist which would warrant a waiver of said section.

(5) To determine:

(a) The location of the main business district of Charlottesville.

(b) Whether, in the light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing subissue, the applicants provide 25 mv/m coverage to that district in accordance with § 73.188(b)(1) of the rules.

(c) Whether, assuming (b), above, is answered in the negative, circumstances exist which would warrant a waiver of said section.

(6) To determine the areas and populations which may be expected to gain or lose primary service from the proposed operation of Station WELK and the availability of other primary aural service to such areas and populations.

(7) To determine which of the proposals would, on a comparative basis, best serve the public interest.

(8) To determine, in the light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issues which, if any, of the applications should be granted.

9. *It is further ordered,* That, in the event of a grant of any of the above applications, the construction permit shall contain the following condition: Permittee shall accept such interference as may be imposed by other existing 250-watt Class IV stations in the event they are subsequently authorized to increase power to 1,000 watts.

10. *It is further ordered,* That, in the event of a grant of the WUVA application, permittee will take definitive steps to insure that its officers and directors, present and future, will not maintain employee relationships with other Charlottesville standard broadcast stations which would in any way tend to diminish arms length competition in the area.

11. *It is further ordered,* That, to avail themselves of the opportunity to be heard, the applicants herein, pursuant to § 1.221(c) of the Commission's rules, in person or by attorney, shall, within 20 days of the mailing of this order, file with the Commission, in triplicate, a written appearance stating an intention to appear on the date fixed for the hearing and present evidence on the issues specified in this order.

12. *It is further ordered,* That the applicants herein shall, pursuant to section 311(a)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 1.594 of the Commission's rules, give notice of the hearing, either individually or, if feasible and consistent with the rules, jointly, within the time and in the manner prescribed in such rule, and shall advise the Commission of the publication of such notice as required by § 1.594(g) of the rules.

Adopted: June 25, 1969.

Released: July 1, 1969.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[1]
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7990; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[Dockets Nos. 18582-18584; FCC 69-697]

BRINSFIELD BROADCASTING CO. ET AL.

Order Designating Applications for Consolidated Hearing on Stated Issues

In re Applications of J. Stewart Brinsfield, Sr., and J. Stewart Brinsfield, Jr., doing business as Brinsfield Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., Requests: 105.7 mcs, No. 289; 50 kw; 417 feet, Docket No. 18582, File No. BPH-6519; Peoria Community Broadcasters, Inc., Peoria, Ill., Requests: 105.7 mcs, No. 289; 36 kw(H); 36 kw(V); 571 feet, Docket No. 18583, File No. BPH-6551; Clark Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., Requests: 105.7 mcs; No. 289; 50 kw(H); 50 kw(V); 287 feet, Docket No. 18584, File No. BPH-6695; for construction permits.

1. The Commission has under consideration the above-captioned and described applications which are mutually exclusive in that operation by the applicants as proposed would result in mutually destructive interference.

2. Data submitted by the applicants indicate that there would be a significant difference in the size of the areas and populations which would receive service from the proposals. Consequently, for the purposes of comparison, the areas and populations within the 1 mv/m contours together with the availability of other primary aural services in such areas will be considered under the standard comparative issue, for the purpose of determining whether a comparative preference should accrue to any of the applicants.

3. According to its application, Brinsfield Broadcasting Co. would require $30,000 to construct and operate its proposed station for 1 year without revenues. This figure, however, cannot be accepted because it is premised on utilization of a lease arrangement the availability of which has not been demonstrated. Moreover, applicant's estimate of $11,472 for first-year operational costs does not appear reasonable for the proposed nonduplicated 126-hour-per-week operation. To meet its costs, applicant relies on $62,000 in existing capital, but documentation for this figure appears only on the out-of-date balance sheet for the partnership. Moreover, applicant and its funds are involved in several other

[1] Commissioners Hyde, Chairman; and Robert E. Lee concurring in the result; Commissioner Bartley absent.

pending proposals: Raytown, Mo. (BPH-6329); Oil City, Pa. (BPH-6662); Cory, Pa. (BP-18396); La Plata, Md. (BALH-1144); and Utica, N.Y. (BALH-1176). Accordingly, an issue is required to determine the costs for construction and operation of the proposed station and applicant's ability to meet these costs, taking into account its other pending proposals.

4. According to its application, Peoria Community Broadcasters, Inc., would require $35,811 to construct its proposed station and $45,000 to operate it for 1 year without reliance on revenues. To meet these needs totaling $80,811, applicant has shown the availability of existing capital of $1,000 and a bank loan for $75,000. The total thus available ($76,000) is less than the amount required and an issue will be specified on the availability of the additional amount it requires.

5. According to Clark Broadcasting Co.'s application, a total of $58,025 would be required for construction and first-year operation of its proposed station. To meet this requirement it shows $2,000 in liquid assets. No credit, however, can be given for the stock subscriptions as the stockholders have not shown their ability to meet them nor for a $50,000 loan since the stockholder/lender has not shown his ability to provide it. In addition, the loan does not adequately indicate the terms for repayment. Accordingly, a financial issue will be specified.

6. In Suburban Broadcasters, 30 FCC 1020, 20 RR 951 (1961), and our public notice of August 22, 1968 (FCC 68-847), we indicated that applicants were expected to provide full information on their awareness of and responsiveness to local community needs and interests. Although all applicants appear to have made adequate surveys, none have adequately listed the suggestions it received regarding community needs nor have Peoria Community and Brinsfield Broadcasting adequately listed the programing proposed to meet these needs as evaluated. Thus, we are unable at this time to determine whether any of the applicants are aware of and responsive to the needs of the area. Accordingly, Suburban issues are required.

7. Since no determination has yet been reached on whether the antenna proposed by Clark Broadcasting Co. would constitute a menace to air navigation, an issue regarding this matter is required.

8. Except as indicated below, the applicants are qualified to construct and operate as proposed. However, because of their mutual exclusivity, the Commission is unable to make the statutory finding that a grant of the applications would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity, and is of the opinion that the applications must be designated for hearing on the issues set forth below.

9. *It is ordered*, That, pursuant to section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the applications are designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding, at a time and place to be specified in a subsequent order, upon the following issues:

(1) To determine the amount reasonably required by Brinsfield Broadcasting Co. to construct and operate its proposed station for 1 year without revenue and whether it has funds available to cover such costs to thus demonstrate its financial qualifications.

(2) To determine whether Peoria Community Broadcasters, Inc., has available to it the additional $4,811 required to construct and operate its proposed station for 1 year without revenues and thus demonstrate its financial qualifications.

(3) To determine whether Clark Broadcasting Co. has available the additional $56,025 required for construction and first-year operation of the proposed station to thus demonstrate its financial qualifications.

(4) To determine the efforts made by Brinsfield Broadcsting Co. to ascertain the community needs and interests of the area to be served and the means by which the applicant proposes to meet those needs and interests.

(5) To determine the efforts made by Peoria Community Broadcasters, Inc., to ascertain the community needs and interests of the area to be served and the means by which the applicant proposes to meet those needs and interests.

(6) To determine the efforts made by Clark Broadcasting Co. to ascertain the community needs and interests of the area to be served and the means by which the applicant proposes to meet those needs and interests.

(7) To determine whether there is a reasonable possibility that the tower height and location proposed by Clark Broadcasting Co. would constitute a menace to air navigation.

(8) To determine which of the proposals would, on a comparative basis, best serve the public interest.

(9) To determine in the light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issue, which, if any, of the applications for construction permit should be granted.

10. *It is further ordered*, That the Federal Aviation Administration is made a party to the proceeding.

11. *It is further ordered*, That, to avail themselves of the opportunity to be heard, the applicants and party respondent herein, pursuant to § 1.221(c) of the Commission's rules, in person or by attorney shall, within twenty (20) days of the mailing of this order, file with the Commission in triplicate, a written appearance stating an intention to appear on the date fixed for the hearing and present evidence on the issues specified in this order.

12. *It is further ordered*, That the applicants herein shall, pursuant to section 311(a)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 1.594 of the Commission's rules, give notice of the hearing, either individually or, if feasible and consistent with the rules, jointly, within the time and in the manner prescribed in such rule, and shall advise the Commission of the publication of such notice as required by § 1.594(g) of the rules.

Released: July 1, 1969.

Adopted: June 25, 1969.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[1]

[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7991; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[1] Commissioners Hyde, Chairman; and Robert E. Lee concurring in the result; Commissioner Bartley absent.

[Dockets Nos. 18503, 18504; FCC 69R-283]

UNITED COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES, INC., AND SALUDA BROADCASTING CO., INC.

Memorandum Opinion and Order Enlarging Issues

In re applications of United Community Enterprises, Inc., Greenwood, S.C., Docket No. 18503, File No. BP-17439; Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc., Saluda, S.C., Docket No. 18504, File No. BP-17529; for construction permits for new Standard Broadcast Stations.

1. The above-captioned mutually exclusive applications were designated for hearing by Commission memorandum opinion and order, FCC 69-280, released April 2, 1969. United Community Enterprises, Inc. (United), seeks a new standard broadcast station on 1090 kHz, 1 kw. power, Day, at Greenwood, S.C.; and Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc. (Saluda), has requested a new broadcast facility to operate on 1090 kHz with 500 watts power, daytime only, at Saluda, S.C. On April 21, 1969, United filed a petition [1] for enlargement of issues:

To determine whether the application of Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc., was filed for the principal or incidental purpose of obstructing or delaying the establishment of a standard broadcast facility at Greenwood, S.C., and whether, in light of the facts adduced pursuant to this issue, a grant of the application of Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc., would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

2. In support of the requested issue, United relies upon an affidavit of Wallace A. Mullinax alleging as follows: on September 12, 1966, United's principal stockholders, Wallace A. Mullinax and

[1] The Board also has before it an opposition filed on May 20, 1969, by Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc.; a comment on petition for enlargement of issues, filed May 22, 1969, by Grenco, Inc.; Broadcast Bureau comments on petition for enlargement of issues, filed May 20, 1969; comments on petition for enlargement, filed May 19, 1969, by Radio Greenwood, Inc.; and a reply filed June 9, 1969, by United Community Enterprises, Inc. Neither Radio Greenwood or Grenco, Inc., are parties to this proceeding. However, since United's position relies on certain alleged conversations with the managers of stations operated by those companies and purports to implicate those companies in an arrangement designed to prevent competition in Greenwood, their comments are accepted for filing and will be considered by the Board.

Mr. John Y. Davenport visited Greenwood to arrange for publication of notice that its application for a new broadcast station in Greenwood had been filed on September 9, 1966; at that time they visited a Mr. Crosland, general manager of WCRS in Greenwood, for the purpose of advising him of their intent to enter the broadcast business in Greenwood; that Crosland advised them he was aware of the fact that an application was about to be filed and that he had discussed the possibility with a Mr. Cook, general manager of WGSW in Greenwood. Crosland further stated that Mr. Cook was very upset about the possibility of additional competition in Greenwood and had suggested that the two existing stations join forces to keep out the competition; that Cook had suggested that one way of keeping competition out would be for a competing applicant to file on 1090 kHz for Saluda, S.C.; and that Crosland had told Cook that Station WCRS would not cooperate in such an endeavor. Mullinax further alleges that thereafter he and Mr. Davenport called upon Mr. George Cook, part-owner and general manager of Station WGSW Greenwood, and advised him of their intention to enter the broadcast business in Greenwood. Mr. Cook indicated that he knew of their intention and inquired concerning how much profit they intended to make from the station in the first few years. Cook then suggested that he could arrange to pay them a sum equal to their expected profits as well as all expenses incurred in filing the application, if they were to withdraw their application. Upon being advised that they were not interested in withdrawing their application, Mr. Cook suggested that he knew people in Greenwood who would be interested in using the frequency at Saluda. Thereafter, Mullinax and Davenport left WGSW. Mullinax further avers that later that day he called Mr. Palmer Greer, his consulting engineer, and told him of his conversations with Crosland and Cook; that Greer advised that Mullinax and Davenport should make notes of the conversations, and that such notes are the basis of the information concerning those conversations contained in his instant affidavit.

3. Mullinax further alleges that on November 16, 1966, Saluda filed its application for a new station in Saluda, S.C., utilizing 1090 kHz, and that shortly thereafter he, Mullinax, requested Mr. Greer to do a frequency study in an attempt to ascertain a suitable alternate frequency for use in Saluda. Greer found such a frequency which could be utilized with a two element directional antenna and, at the request of United, advised Mr. W. J. Holey who was then consulting engineer for Saluda, of its availability but that Holey, by letter dated March 1, 1967, advised Greer that his clients did not wish to change frequencies. Mullinax further alleges that on March 17, 1967, he and Mr. Davenport met with Ted B. Wyndham, president and treasurer of Saluda, and that Davenport had suggested that a hearing before the Commission would be long and expensive and that United would be willing to reimburse Saluda for any expense it had incurred in conjunction with its application for a new station at Saluda. Mullinax further alleges that Wyndham then stated that he had become interested in a new station approximately 1 year before; that he had first considered filing an application for Greenwood but that his friend and professional associate, Mr. Featherstone (sole owner of the licensee for WCRS, Greenwood), had suggested that since Greenwood already had two stations, Saluda, which had none, would be a better place. Wyndham also stated that Mr. James W. Warren who was chief engineer at WGSW, had helped him prepare his application and secure the services of his first engineering consultant and of Mr. Holey who presently advised him on engineering matters. Mullinax then asked Wyndham if he had seriously considered the alternate frequency which Mr. Greer had suggested to Holey. Mullinax alleges that Wyndham stated that Holey had never mentioned an alternate frequency to him or to Mr. Barksdale, the other principal of Saluda, but that Wyndham indicated that he would give serious consideration to using the alternate frequency. Neither Mullinax or Davenport has heard from Wyndham further since that conservation.

4. Mr. Mullinax's affidavit is corroborated by the affidavit of Davenport and insofar as it refers to Mr. Greer and Mr. Greer's frequency search it is corroborated by an affidavit of Palmer A. Greer.

5. United notes further that the city of Greenwood had a 1960 population of 16,644 people and that Greenwood County has a population of 44,346, and that the town of Saluda, which is located approximately 25 miles southeast of Greenwood, had a 1960 population of 2,089; and that Saluda County had a 1960 population of 14,544. Greenwood has two standard broadcast stations, while Saluda has none. United therefore argues that since the managers and owners of the Greenwood stations stand to gain financially if the United application is denied, and since:

> Cook and Crosland conferred about the possibility of opposing a third station in Greenwood and the possibility of an application using 1090 kHz at Saluda to accomplish this end;
>
> Cook offered to pay expenses incurred in filing the United application, plus some anticipated profits in exchange for withdrawal of its application;
>
> Cook told Mullinax and Davenport that he knew Greenwood people who were interested in 1090 kHz at Saluda;
>
> Saluda declined to use an alternate frequency for Saluda even though United presented information concerning the availability of such a frequency to the engineering consultant for Saluda;
>
> Wyndham first considered Greenwood but was dissuaded by Featherstone with whom he apparently has a professional relationship and shares adjoining offices;

and the chief engineer of WCRS assisted in the preparation of the Saluda application, the requested issue must be included in this proceeding.

6. On May 19, 1969, Radio Greenwood filed its statement concerning the petition to enlarge issues. That statement denies any responsibility on the part of Radio Greenwood for the Saluda application. Moreover, the statement and supporting affidavits explain that James W. Warren had begun conversations with Wyndham looking toward the filing of an application for a new station in which Warren and Wyndham would share ownership without advising Radio Greenwood, and that upon being advised of this matter, the station manager had referred it to Washington counsel who felt that Warren must entirely disassociate himself from the new applicant or give up his employment at Radio Greenwood, and Mr. Cook had so advised Warren; that Warren had chosen to continue his employment at Radio Greenwood and had, in fact, disassociated himself from the Saluda applicant. Mr. George B. Cook in his affidavit states that he has read the affidavit of Mr. Mullinax and that his recollection of his conversation with Messrs. Mullinax and Davenport is to the effect that they did discuss the economics of a third radio station in Greenwood but that at no time did he offer any money or any other compensation to Mullinax and Davenport not to file an application or to withdraw an application which they announced had been filed. He did, however, remember some discussion about the possibility of an application for Saluda, but had no knowledge of the frequency involved. He also states in his affidavit that in October, 1966, upon advice of his Washington counsel he advised his chief engineer, Mr. James Warren, that if he elected to stay with WGSW he must terminate his association with the Saluda applicant. Moreover, he states that neither he nor any of his associates in WGSW have in any way encouraged, financed, planned, or assisted in any application for Saluda. He further states in his affidavit that on or about April 14, 1969, Messrs. Mullinax and Davenport, accompanied by a Mr. Bernard described as an attorney from Washington, D.C., had called at his office and

> said in effect that they were going to file a request for the addition of a strike issue against the Saluda applicant unless I can convince the Saluda applicant to withdraw. The lawyer mentioned that WGSW was coming up for renewal this year and that my license would be in jeopardy if I were facing a strike issue. I told the gentleman in effect that I had no control over the Saluda applicant and could not direct any action which the Saluda applicant might take.

7. Mr. James W. Warren, in his affidavit, states in essence: That he is the James Warren referred to by Mullinax in paragraph 11 of his affidavit; that as the result of being neighbors and having other mutual interests, he had met Ted Wyndham, a young lawyer in Greenwood; that during the course of the winter of 1965 and 1966, they had discussed the possibility of jointly owning a radio station. By spring of 1966 they had tentatively decided upon Saluda, S.C., and that under date of April 20, 1966, he

had written to a Mr. Robert D. Lambert, a registered professional engineer, requesting him to make a frequency search for a suitable frequency to use in Saluda.[2] Under date of May 10, Lambert submitted a report recommending 1090 kHz with 500 watts power, nondirectional, daytime, as the best choice for Saluda, and Warren and Wyndham decided to proceed with the application. Shortly thereafter, Warren advised Mr. Cook of his participation in the preparation of the application and in October, 1966, Cook advised him that he must disassociate himself from the Saluda application or terminate his employment at WGSW.

8. In its opposition to the petition to enlarge, Saluda flatly denies that the existing Greenwood stations in any way influenced its decision to file its application. Furthermore, it points out that its frequency for Saluda was chosen many months before United's application was filed for Greenwood. It states that Wyndham did not meet Mr. Featherstone until more than 6 months after his application for Saluda was filed and that it rejected United's alternate frequency proposal because it involved a directional installation which would require greater initial expenses and more expense in the operation of the station, and since, in a small market, this additional expense did not appear to be warranted. Saluda supports its allegations and arguments by the affidavits of Robert B. Lambert, Jr.; copies of correspondence between Lambert and Warren bearing the dates of April 20, 1966, and May 10, 1966; and the affidavit of William J. Holey in which he reiterates that he made a limited frequency search and concluded that Mr. Lambert's choice of 1090 kHz for Saluda was the best frequency for use at Saluda. Holey also sets forth the circumstances concerning his employment by Saluda and Mr. Warren's withdrawal from the applicant. With respect to this latter point, a copy of a hand-written letter dated October 24 [1966], and signed by James W. Warren is attached; also, Holey's letter of March 1, 1967, to Mr. Palmer Greer declining to accept Greer's suggestion that an alternate frequency might be used.

9. Saluda also attached an affidavit from C. Bruce Barksdale, Jr., vice president and secretary of Saluda Broadcasting Co. in which he denies any discussion concerning his Saluda application with the existing Greenwood, S.C., stations or their principals or managers. Furthermore, he notes that at the time he was invited to join Mr. Wyndham in this application, he thoroughly investigated the matter and concluded that it was a sound business venture.

10. The opposition is also supported by an affidavit by Mr. Ted B. Wyndham who states that upon graduation from the University of South Carolina Law School in 1965, he commenced his law practice in Greenwood, S.C.; that during the initial period of his practice he met Mr. Warren who was employed by WGSW; that the two became friends and discussed the possibility of owning a radio station. They first considered Greenwood but decided against it because it was obvious that Mr. Warren would be required to give up his employment with WGSW and because there were already two stations in that community. In the spring of 1966, they decided that Saluda would be a suitable community. Warren undertook to arrange for a frequency study and Mr. Robert B Lambert was retained to perform this service. The letters from Warren to Lambert and from Lambert to Warren concerning this frequency study are attached. Subsequently, Lambert withdrew because of a conflict of interest, and Warren arranged for the services of Mr. W. J. Holey. During the period while Warren and Wyndham were preparing their application, they concluded that a partner who could provide financing was needed. They then invited Mr. Barksdale to join them. He took considerable time investigating the possibility and thereafter agreed to participate in the enterprise. United filed its application for Greenwood on September 9, 1966, and at about this time or shortly thereafter it was necessary for Warren to withdraw from the Saluda application, or lose his employment at Radio Greenwood. Nevertheless, Saluda decided to continue with its proposal for a new station at Saluda, and its application was filed November 16, 1966. In his affidavit, Wyndham states that Saluda has paid all of the expenses in conjunction with its application except $150 which Warren paid for the initial frequency study and that that sum is offset by legal services which Wyndham rendered to Warren in connection with a divorce action. Wyndham states that he had not met Mr. Featherstone until Featherstone moved his office to the same floor of the same building that Mr. Wynham occupied. This was approximately 6 months after the Saluda application was filed. Moreover, he flatly states that he has never talked to Mr. Crosland or Mr. Cook about the Saluda proposal.

11. On May 22, 1969, Grenco, Inc., the licensee of WCRS and WCRS–FM, filed its comments on the petition to enlarge. It denied any implication on the part of Grenco, Inc., and supports this denial with an affidavit of Mr. Douglas Featherstone, its president and sole stockholder, in which Mr. Featherstone states that he first learned that Mr. Ted B. Wyndham was interested in an application for a station in Saluda, S.C., on or about April 23, 1969, when Dan Crosland, general manager of WCRS and WCRS–FM called his attention to a petition to enlarge issues in this proceeding. He states that he did not meet Mr. Wyndham until he moved his law offices to the Greenwood Savings and Loan Building on May 1, 1967; that he has never been associated in business or professionally with Mr. Wyndham; and that they have never shared offices and that he had never discussed any proposed or pending applications for new radio stations with Mr. Wyndham until after he received the petition to enlarge issues. Furthermore, Featherstone denied that he made any statement at any time to Wyndham concerning the merits of either Greenwood or Saluda as a site for a new radio station.

12. In its reply, United argues that an analysis of correspondence attached to Saluda's opposition supports its contention that 1090 kHz at Saluda was chosen before the frequency study was ordered. Particularly, it notes that in Warren's letter to Lambert, Warren refers to a telephone conversation in which Lambert had stated that "the clearance would be real close", and reasons that, since Lambert had presumably not studied the matter, Warren must have suggested a specific frequency. United further notes that in Lambert's report to Warren, Lambert refers to a telephone conversation in which the frequency 1090 kHz had been discussed. Since the telephone conversation is not further identified, United reasons we must infer that there was only one conversation, and that must have occurred prior to Warren's first letter to Lambert. United thus concludes that 1090 kHz was selected for Saluda without the benefit of a frequency study and the subsequent study was only for the purpose of facilitating Saluda's intention to apply for a new station on 1090 kHz at Saluda. United further argues that since Lambert suggested a number of alternate frequencies, several of which would not be mutually exclusive with United's application (which was filed some months before Saluda's application), Saluda's persistence in applying for 1090 kHz supports United's conclusion that the Saluda application was filed to obstruct United's efforts to obtain a new station in Greenwood. Moreover, United argues (citing Sumiton Broadcasting Co., Inc., 15 FCC 2d 400, 14 RR 2d 1000 (1968)) that the conflicting affidavits, Warren's involvement in the preparation and filing of an application for Saluda which necessitates a hearing, and the availability of alternate frequencies which could have been granted without hearing, require the addition of the requested issue.

13. Upon careful consideration of the foregoing, the Board concludes that the serious implication which flows from the allegations of the petitioner and the apparent conflicts in the statements set forth in the several pleadings and affidavits warrant a complete inquiry into the facts and circumstances with respect to the preparation and filing of the Saluda application. An appropriate issue concerning this matter will therefore be added to this proceeding. Moreover, in view of the potential implication which might flow from this matter with respect to the existing Greenwood stations, Grenco, Inc., and Radio Greenwood, Inc., will be made parties respondent for the limited purpose of resolving this issue. The burden of proceeding with the evidence on these issues will be assigned to United Community Enterprises, Inc., and the burden of proof to Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc.

14. *Accordingly, it is ordered*, That the petition to enlarge issues, filed April 21, 1969, by United Community Enterprises, Inc., is granted and the following issues are included in this proceeding:

[2] A copy of Warren's letter to Lambert is attached to the oppostion filed by Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc, on May 20, 1969.

(a) To determine all the facts and circumstances concerning the preparation and filing of Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc.'s, application for a new standard broadcast station utilizing 1090 kHz with 500 watts power, daytime only, at Saluda, S.C.;

(b) In light of the facts elicited pursuant to (a) above, to assess their effect upon the qualifications of Saluda Broadcasting Co., Inc., to be the licensee of the standard broadcast station for which it has applied.

15. *It is further ordered*, That Radio Greenwood, Inc., and Grenco, Inc., are made parties to the proceeding for the purpose of resolving the foregoing issues, and

16. *It is further ordered*, That the burden of proceeding with the evidence on the foregoing issues is upon United Community Enterprises, Inc., and the burden of proof is upon Saluda Broadcasting, Inc.

Adopted: June 27, 1969.

Released: July 1, 1969.

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

[F.R. Doc. 69-7992; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

STANDARD BROADCAST APPLICATIONS READY AND AVAILABLE FOR PROCESSING

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to § 1.571(c) of the Commission's rules, that on August 12, 1969, the standard broadcast applications listed in the appendix below will be considered as ready and available for processing. Pursuant to §§ 1.227(b)(1), 1.591(b), and Note 2 to § 1.571 of the Commission's rules,[1] an application, in order to be considered with the application of WRMA Broadcasting Co., Inc. (BP-18336), must be in direct conflict with that application, substantially complete and tendered for filing at the offices of the Commission by the close of business on August 11, 1969. The attention of prospective applicants is directed to the fact that, according to studies on file, no contemplated proposal is eligible for consideration with the applications of Lucas Tomas Muniz (BP-17990), The General Broadcasting Corp. (BP-18219), and Peter L. Pratt (BP-18233), by reason of conflicts between these applications and applications appearing in previous notices published pursuant to § 1.571(c) of the Commission's rules.

The attention of any party in interest desiring to file pleadings concerning any pending standard broadcast application pursuant to section 309(d)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is directed to § 1.580(i) of the Commission's rules for provisions governing the time of filing and other requirements relating to such pleadings.

Adopted: July 1, 1969.

Released: July 2, 1969.

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

APPENDIX

Applications from the top of the processing line:

BP-17990 New, Yabucoa, P.R.
Lucas Tomas Muniz.
Req: 840 kc, 250 w, Day.

BP-18129 New, Yorktown Heights, N.Y.
The General Broadcasting Corp.
Req: 850 kc, 250 w, Day.

BP-18233 New, Honesdale, Pa.
Peter L. Pratt.
Req: 850 kc, 250 w, DA, Day.

BP-18336 WRMA, Montgomery, Ala.
WRMA Broadcasting Co., Inc.
Has: 950 kc, 1 kw, Day.
Req: 950 kc, 1 kw, DA-N, U.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7993; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[1] See report and order released July 18, 1968, FCC 68-739, Interim Criteria to Govern Acceptance of Standard Broadcast Applications, 33 F.R. 10343, 13 FCC 2d 866, 13 RR 2d 1667.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

GERMANY-NORTH ATLANTIC RATE AGREEMENT

Notice of Agreement Filed for Approval

Notice is hereby given that the following agreement has been filed with the Commission for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 733, 75 Stat. 763, 46 U.S.C. 814).

Interested parties may inspect and obtain a copy of the agreement at the Washington office of the Federal Maritime Commission, 1405 I Street NW., Room 1202; or may inspect agreements at the offices of the District Managers, New York, N.Y., New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Calif. Comments with reference to an agreement including a request for hearing, if desired, may be submitted to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573, within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A copy of any such statement should also be forwarded to the party filing the agreement (as indicated hereinafter) and the comments should indicate that this has been done.

Notice of agreement filed for approval by:

Mr. W. Voight, Secretary, Germany-North Atlantic Rate Agreement, 1 Ballindamm, Hamburg 1, Germany.

Agreement No. 9427-1, between the member lines of the Germany-North Atlantic Rate Agreement, modifies Article 3 of the basic agreement to provide that, in addition to their right to agree upon and publish rates, terms, and conditions applicable to commodities originating in areas local to German ports, the parties may agree upon and list in their tariffs rates, terms, and conditions applicable to commodities which originate in Italy or the Iberian Peninsula and move overland to a port in Germany for shipment by water to a North Atlantic port in the United States. Such rates, terms and conditions may be the same as those prevailing in the trade from ports in Italy and the Iberian Peninsula to U.S. North Atlantic ports.

Dated: July 2, 1969.

By order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

THOMAS LISI,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7997; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:49 a.m.]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

[H.C. 27]

AVCO CORP.

Notice of Receipt of Application for Permission To Acquire Huntington Savings and Loan Association

JULY 1, 1969.

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has received an application from the Avco Corp., New York, N.Y., a registered diversified savings and loan holding company, for approval of the latter corporation's acquisition of control of the Huntington Savings and Loan Association, Huntington Park, Calif., an insured institution, under the provisions of section 408(e) of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1730(a)), and § 584.4 of the rules and regulations for Savings and Loan Holding Companies, said acquisition to be effected by the purchase of stock of Huntington Savings and Loan Association by Avco Corp. followed by a merger of Ventura Savings and Loan Association, Ventura, Calif., a subsidiary insured institution of Avco Corp., into said Huntington Savings and Loan Association. Comments on the proposed acquisition should be submitted to the Director, Office of Examinations and Supervision, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D.C. 20552, within 30 days of the date this notice appears in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] JACK CARTER,
Secretary,
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7942; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. RI69-815 etc.]

SUN OIL CO. ET AL.

Order Accepting Contract Amendments, Providing for Hearings on and Suspension of Proposed Changes in Rates [1]

JUNE 25, 1969.

The above-named Respondents have tendered for filing proposed changes in presently effective rate schedules for sales of natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The proposed changes, which constitute increased rates and charges, are designated as follows:

[1] Does not consolidate for hearing or dispose of the several matters herein.

Docket No.	Respondent	Rate schedule No.	Supplement No.	Purchaser and producing area	Amount of annual increase	Date filing tendered	Effective date unless suspended	Date suspended until—	Cents per Mcf: Rate in effect	Cents per Mcf: Proposed increased rate	Rate in effect subject to refund in dockets Nos.
RI69-815	Sun Oil Co., Post Office Box 2880, Dallas, Tex. 75221.	106	3	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Southeast Boyd Field, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	$2,380	5-29-69	[2] 7-7-69	12-7-69	[3] 17.015	[4] [5] 18.015	RI68-109
	do	135	4	do	190	5-29-69	[2] 7-16-69	12-16-69	[3] 17.015	[4] [5] 18.015	RI68-109.
	do	219	4	Lone Star Gas Co. (Big Mineral Creek Field, Grayson County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 9).	41	5-29-69	[2] 7-1-69	12-1-69	14.49	[4] 16.56	
	do	220	4	do	186	5-29-69	[2] 7-1-69	12-1-69	14.49	[4] 16.56	
RI69-816	Sun Oil Co. (Operator) et al	109	3	do	415	5-29-69	[2] 7-16-69	12-16-69	[3] 17.015	[4] [5] 18.015	RI68-101.
RI69-817	Pan American Petroleum Corp., Post Office Box 1410, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.	55	8	Northern Natural Gas Co. (Hugoton Field, Haskell and Seward Counties, Kans.).	170	5-29-69	[2] 6-30-69	11-30-69	[3] 11.0	[4] [5] 12.0	
RI69-818	Lario Oil & Gas Co., 301 South Market St., Wichita, Kans. 67202.	6	2	Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Co., Inc. (Hugoton Field, Kearny County, Kans.).	1,452	5-26-69	[2] 6-26-69	11-26-69	[3] 11.0	[4] [5] 12.0	
RI69-819	Petroleum, Inc. (Operator) et al., 300 West Douglas, Wichita, Kans. 67202.	18	[7] 4	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Liberal-Light Field, Seward County, Kans.).	2,206	5-28-69	[2] 6-28-69	11-28-69	16.0	[4] [5] 17.0025	RI65-176.
RI69-820	Atlantic Richfield Co., Post Office Box 2819, Dallas, Tex. 75221.	285	5	Northern Natural Gas Co., (Kiowa Creek and Bechtold Fields, Lipscomb County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 10) and (Ivanhoe & Northeast Dower Fields, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	2,850 711	5-29-69	[2] 8-1-69	1-1-70	[3] [8] 17.0 [3] [11] 17.0	[4] [5] [8] 18.0 [4] [5] [8] [11] 18.015	
RI69-821	Texaco Inc. (Operator), et al., Post Office Box 2420, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.	214	16	Transwestern Pipe Line Co. (Southeast Griggs Field, Cimarron County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area) and (Harper Ranch Field, Clark County, Kans.).	182 2,782	5-29-69	[2] 6-29-69	11-29-69	[3] [11] 17.0 [3] [12] 16.0	[4] [5] [11] [12] 19.0 [4] [5] [11] [12] 18.0	
RI69-822	do	230	3	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Nye South Field, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	261	5-29-69	[2] 6-29-69	11-29-69	[13] 19.244	[4] [5] [13] 21.508	
	do	249	2	Lone Star Gas Co. (Carter Knox Field, Stephens County, Okla.) (Carter-Knox Area).	17	5-29-69	[2] 6-29-69	11-29-69	16.8	[4] [9] 18.8	
RI69-823	The Stevens County Oil & Gas Co., 302 American Savings Bldg., 201 North Main St., Wichita, Kans. 67202.	32	5	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Greenwood and Hugoton Fields, Morton County, Kans.).	1,000	6-4-69	[2] 7-5-69	12-5-69	15.0	[4] 16.0	RI63-242.
RI69-824	Cabot Corp. (SW), Post Office Box 1101, Pampa, Tex. 79065.	42	4	Cities Service Gas Co. (Hugoton Field, Seward County, Kans., and Texas County, Okla.). (Panhandle Area).	24,000	6-3-69	[2] 8-23-69	1-23-70	[3] 11.0	[4] [5] 12.0	
RI69-825	Edgar W. White, Drawer O, Elkhart, Kans. 67950.	2	4	Colorado Interstate Gas Co., (Greenwood Field, Morton County, Kans.).	420	6-5-69	[2] 7-6-69	12-6-69	[10] 17.0	[4] [10] 18.0	RI64-708.
RI69-826	Investors Royalty Co., Inc., 1309 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 74103.	1	2	Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America (Southeast Boyd Area, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	20	6-4-69	[2] 7-7-69	12-7-69	[3] 17.0	[4] [5] 18.0	RI65-795.
RI69-827	Union Oil Co. of California, Union Oil Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.	37	2	do	2,600	6-4-69	[2] 7-7-69	12-7-69	[3] 17.0	[4] [5] 18.0	RI64-793.
	do	87	2	Northern Natural Gas Co. (Kiowa Creek Field, Lipscomb County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 10).	1,120	6-4-69	[2] 8-1-69	1-1-70	[3] 17.0	[4] [5] 18.0	
RI69-828	Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020.	187	6	Clinton Oil Co.[14] (Antwine Field, Kay County, Okla.) (Oklahoma "Other" Area).	526	6-5-69	[2] 9-1-69	2-1-70	7.2	[4] 8.2	RI65-474.
	do	273	6	El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Yucca Butte Field, Pecos and Terrell Counties, Tex.) (Permian Basin Area).	2,934	5-28-69	[2] 8-1-69	1-1-70	16.7227	[4] 17.7363	
	do	341	5	El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Blinebry Field, Lea County, N. Mex.) (Permian Basin Area).	121	5-28-69	[2] 8-1-69	1-1-70	[15] 16.6317	[4] [15] 17.6398	

See footnotes at end of table.

Docket No.	Respondent	Rate schedule No.	Supplement No.	Purchaser and producing area	Amount of annual increase	Date filing tendered	Effective date unless suspended	Date suspended until—	Cents per Mcf: Rate in effect	Cents per Mcf: Proposed increased rate	Rate in effect subject to refund in dockets Nos.
RI69-829..	D. J. Simmons, et al., d./b./a. Farrell & Co. of Louisiana (Operator), 2500 McCart St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76110.	1	[32] 16	United Gas Pipe Line Co. (Monroe Gas Field, Union, Morehouse, and Ouachita Parishes, La.) (North Louisiana Area).	.....	5-28-69	[1] 6-28-69	(Accepted)	.....	.....	.....
		1	17		$11,500	5-28-69	[2] 6-28-69	11-28-69	[34] 13.5	[33 34 36] 16.0	
RI69-830..	D. J. Simmons, et al.	2	[32] 7	do	.....	5-28-69	[1] 6-28-69	(Accepted)	.....	.....	.....
		2	8		11,500	5-28-69	[2] 6-28-69	11-28-69	[34] 13.5	[33 35 36] 16.0	
	do	3	[32] 8	do	.....	5-28-69	[1] 6-28-69	(Accepted)	.....	.....	.....
		3	9		11,500	5-28-69	[2] 6-28-69	11-28-69	[34] 13.5	[33 35 36] 16.0	
RI69-831..	Global Oils, Inc. (Operator), et al., 2010 Republic National Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75201.	5	9	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co. (Woodward Area, Major County, Okla.) (Oklahoma "Other" Area).	24,360	6- 9-69	[1] 7-10-69	12-10-69	[37] 15.63	[4 38 37] 23.76	
RI69-832	do	6	4	Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co. (Northwest Oakdale Field, Woodward Area, Woods County, Okla.) (Oklahoma "Other" Area).	29,268	6- 9-69	[1] 7-10-69	12-10-69	[37] 16.0	[4 38 37] 24.13	
RI69-833..	Reserve Oil & Gas Co., 1806 Fidelity Union Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201. Attn: Mr. Paul D. Meadows.	1	5	Texas Gas Pipeline Corp. (Mars McLean Field, Jefferson County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 3).	33,966	5-26-69	[1] 6-26-69	11-26-69	[39] 14.6	[4] 15.6	
	do	2	5	Texas Gas Pipeline Corp., (Phelan Field, Jefferson County, Tex.) (RR. District No. 3).	708	5-26-69	[1] 6-26-69	11-26-69	[39] 14.6	[4] 15.6	

[1] The stated effective date is the effective date requested by Respondent.
[2] Periodic rate increase.
[4] Pressure base is 14.65 p.s.i.a.
[5] Subject to a downward B.t.u. adjustment.
[6] The stated effective date is the first day after expiration of the Statutory notice.
[7] Applicable to Light, Light B, and Thompson Units, all in Seward County, Kans.
[8] Includes 0.0025-cent tax reimbursement.
[9] Texas RR. District No. 10 production.
[10] Includes 0.015-cent tax reimbursement.
[11] Oklahoma Panhandle production.
[12] "Fractured" rate increase. Seller contractually due 19.5 cents per Mcf rate.
[13] Kansas production.
[14] "Fractured" rate increase. Seller contractually due 22.5 cents per Mcf rate.
[15] Includes base rate of 17 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 19 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment after increase (1,132 B.t.u. gas). Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
[16] "Fractured" rate increase. Seller contractually due 19 cents base rate.
[17] Footnote 17 not used in this order.
[18] Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
[19] Clinton Oil Co. (successor to Wunderlich Development Co.) process the gas and resells it under its Rate Schedule No. 12 to Cities Service Gas Co., at a rate of 12 cents which is effective subject to refund in Docket No. RI65-124. Clinton has not filed its related increase to 13 cents per Mcf.
[20] Subject to reduction in price of 0.4467-cent for gas requiring compression to enter high pressure gathering system.
[21] Contract amendment, dated May 23, 1969, which provides for proposed rate for remaining term of contract. Present contract provisions do not provide for any future price escalations.
[22] Renegotiated rate increase.
[23] Pressure base is 15.025 p.s.i.a.
[24] Includes 1-cent tax reimbursement.
[25] Contract amendment dated May 23, 1969, which provides for Respondent's proposed rate increase.
[26] Respondent filing from initial certificated rate to present contract rate.
[27] Includes base rate of 15 cents plus upward B.t.u. adjustment before increase and 22 cents plus 1.13-cent tax reimbursement and upward B.t.u. adjustment after increase. Base rate subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
[28] Settlement rate as approved by Commission order issued June 6, 1967, in Docket No. G-18570.

Lario Oil & Gas Co. request that its proposed rate increase be permitted to become effective as of June 26, 1969. Texaco, Inc. (Operator), et al., and Texaco, Inc., request an effective date of May 29, 1969, for their proposed rate filings. The Stevens County Oil & Gas Co. requests an effective date of July 1, 1969. Edgar W. White requests a retroactive effective date of January 1, 1969, for his proposed rate increase. D. J. Simmons et al., doing business as Farrell & Company of Louisiana (Operator); D. J. Simmons et al.; Global Oils, Inc. (Operator), et al., and Global Oils, Inc., all request an effective date of June 1, 1969, for their proposed rate increases. Reserve Oil and Gas Co. requests waiver of the statutory notice to permit an effective date of May 26, 1969, for its rate increases. Good cause has not been shown for waiving the 30-day notice requirement provided in section 4(d) of the Natural Gas Act to permit earlier effective dates for the aforementioned producers' rate filings and such requests are denied.

Shell Oil Co. (Shell) proposes a rate increase from 7.2 cents to 8.2 cents per Mcf for a sale of gas to Clinton Oil Co. (Clinton) in the Oklahoma "Other" Area. The area increased rate ceiling is 11 cents per Mcf. Clinton processes the gas and resells the residue gas to Cities Service Gas Co. at a rate of 12 cents per Mcf which is in effect subject to refund. Clinton is contractually due a related increase from 12 cents to 13 cents per Mcf but has not as yet filed for same. Although Shell's proposed rate increase to 8.2 cents per Mcf does not exceed the area increased rate ceiling of 11 cents per Mcf for the Oklahoma "Other" Area as announced in the Commission's statement of general policy No. 61-1, as amended, it should be suspended because such ceiling is applicable to Clinton's resale rate, not to Shell's rate. In view of the fact that Clinton's contractually provided rate increase would be suspended, if filed for we conclude that Shell's proposed rate increase should be suspended for 5 months from September 1, 1969, the proposed effective date.

Concurrently with the filing of their rate increases, D. J. Simmons et al., doing business as Farrell & Company of Louisiana (Operator), and D. J. Simmons et al. (both referred to herein as Simmons) filed three contract amendments dated May 23, 1969,[29] which provide the basis for their proposed rate increases. We believe that it would be in the public interest to accept for filing Simmons' contract amendments to become effective on June 28, 1969, the expiration date of the statutory notice, but not the proposed rate contained therein which is suspended as hereinafter ordered.

All of the producers' proposed increased rates and charges exceed the applicable area price levels for increased rates as set forth in the Commission's statement of general policy No. 61-1, as amended (18 CFR 2.56), with the exception of the two rate increases filed by Shell Oil Co. relating to sales in the Permian Basin Area which exceed the just and reasonable rates established by the Commission in Opinion No. 468, as amended, and should be suspended for 5 months as ordered herein.

The proposed changed rates and charges may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause has been shown for accepting for filing Simmons' three contract amendments dated May 23, 1969,[29] and for permitting such supplements to become effective as of June 28, 1969, the expiration date of the statutory notice.

(2) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon hearings concerning the lawfulness of the proposed changes, and that the above-designated supplements be suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered (except for the supplements referred to in paragraph (1) above).

The Commission orders:

(A) Supplement No. 16 to Simmons (Operator) FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1, and Supplement Nos. 7 and 8 to Simmons'

[29] Designated as Supplement No. 16 to Simmons (as Operator) FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1, and Supplements Nos. 7 and 8 to Simmons' FPC Gas Rate Schedules Nos. 2 and 3, respectively.

FPC Gas Rate Schedule Nos. 2 and 3, respectively, are accepted for filing and permitted to become effective on June 28, 1969, the expiration date of the statutory notice.

(B) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR Ch. I), public hearings shall be held upon dates to be fixed by notices from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the proposed increased rates and charges contained in the above-designated supplements (except the supplements set forth in paragraph (A) above).

(C) Pending hearings and decisions thereon, the above-designated rate supplements are hereby suspended and the use thereof deferred until the date indicated in the "Date Suspended Until" column, and thereafter until such further time as they are made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act.

(D) Neither the supplements hereby suspended, nor the rate schedules sought to be altered thereby, shall be changed until these proceedings have been disposed of or until the periods of suspension have expired, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(E) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 137(f)) on or before August 6, 1969.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GORDON M. GRANT, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7838; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. RI69-785]

TEXACO, INC.

Order Providing for Hearing on and Suspension of Proposed Change in Rate, and Allowing Rate Change To Become Effective Subject to Refund

MAY 29, 1969.

Respondent named herein has filed a proposed change in rate and charge of a currently effective rate schedule for the sale of natural gas under Commission jurisdiction, as set forth in Appendix A hereof.

The proposed changed rate and charge may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is in the public interest and consistent with the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing regarding the lawfulness of the proposed change, and that the supplement herein be suspended and its use be deferred as ordered below.

The Commission orders:

(A) Under the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15, the regulations pertaining thereto (18 CFR Ch. I), and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing shall be held concerning the lawfulness of the proposed change.

(B) Pending hearing and decision thereon, the rate supplement herein is suspended and its use deferred until date shown in the "Date Suspended Until" column, and thereafter until made effective as prescribed by the Natural Gas Act: *Provided, however,* That the supplement to the rate schedule filed by Respondent shall become effective subject to refund on the date and in the manner herein prescribed if within 20 days from the date of the issuance of this order Respondent shall execute and file under its above-designated docket number with the Secretary of the Commission its agreement and undertaking to comply with the refunding and reporting procedure required by the Natural Gas Act and § 154.102 of the regulations thereunder, accompanied by a certificate showing service of a copy thereof upon the purchaser under the rate schedule involved. Unless Respondent is advised to the contrary within 15 days after the filing of its agreement and undertaking, such agreement and undertaking shall be deemed to have been accepted.

(C) Until otherwise ordered by the Commission, neither the suspended supplement, nor the rate schedule sought to be altered, shall be changed until disposition of this proceeding or expiration of the suspension period.

(D) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)) on or before July 15, 1969.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GORDON M. GRANT, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX A

Docket No.	Respondent	Rate schedule No.	Supplement No.	Purchaser and producing area	Amount of annual increase	Date filing tendered	Effective date unless suspended	Date suspended until—	Cents per Mcf: Rate in effect	Cents per Mcf: Proposed increased rate	Rate in effect subject to refund in dockets Nos.
RI69-785..	Texaco, Inc., Post Office Box 2420, Tulsa, Okla. 74102.	[1] 244	4	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Northeast Carthage Field, Texas County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area).	$1,643	5-9-69	[2] 6-9-69	[3] 6-10-69	[4] 16.0	[4] [5] 17.0	

[1] Contract dated after Sept. 28, 1960, the date of issuance of general policy statement No. 61-1 and proposed price does not exceed the initial rate ceiling of 17 cents per Mcf.
[2] The stated effective date is the first day after expiration of the statutory notice.
[3] The suspension period is limited to 1 day.
[4] Periodic rate increase.
[5] Pressure base is 14.65 p.s.i.a.
[6] Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

Texaco, Inc. (Texaco), requests that its proposed rate increase be permitted to become effective as of May 9, 1969. Good cause has not been shown for waiving the 30-day notice requirement provided in section 4(d) of the Natural Gas Act to permit an earlier effective date for Texaco's rate filing and such request is denied.

The contract related to the rate filing of Texaco was executed subsequent to September 28, 1960, the date of issuance of the Commission's statement of general policy No. 61-1, as amended, and the proposed rate of 17 cents exceeds the area increased rate ceiling of 11 cents for the Oklahoma Panhandle Area, but does not exceed the service ceiling established for the area involved. We believe, in this situation, Texaco's proposed rate increase should be suspended for 1 day from June 9, 1969, the expiration date of the statutory notice.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7839; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Project No. 187]

CALIFORNIA

Order Partially Vacating Withdrawal of Land

JUNE 30, 1969.

Application has been filed by the U.S. Forest Service (Applicant) for vacation of the power withdrawal under section 24 of the Federal Power Act pertaining to the following described lands of the United States:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, CALIFORNIA

T. 20 N., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 35, lot 5.

(0.76 acre.)

The land lies near the North Yuba River at Downieville, Sierra County, Calif., and is withdrawn pursuant to the filing on March 14, 1921, of an application for preliminary permit for Project No. 187. At the time of the filing of the application extensive development of the Yuba River Basin was proposed but only the Bullards Bar facilities were authorized by the license for Project No. 187. The application for the preliminary permit for the project contemplated development of this reach of the North Yuba River by construction of the proposed Toll Bridge diversion dam to be located about 1 mile downstream from the town of Downieville. An alternate plan which has been studied proposes development of the Goodyears Bar reservoir site. The subject land would not be affected by either of these developments which have been proposed since the subject land is

located at a higher elevation than either of the proposed flowages. The town of Downieville also lies at a lower elevation than the subject land and precludes the feasibility of a larger flowage.

The application was filed as part of a proposed land exchange in the Tahoe National Forest.

The Commission finds: Inasmuch as the lands have no significant power value, the withdrawal of the subject lands pursuant to the above mentioned application for Project No. 187 serves no useful purpose and should be vacated.

The Commission orders: The withdrawal of the subject lands pursuant to the application for Project No. 187 is hereby vacated insofar as it affects the subject lands.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GORDON M. GRANT, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7945; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Dockets Nos. CP69-345, G-8932]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

Notice of Application and Petition To Amend

JUNE 30, 1969.

Take notice that on June 23, 1969, El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Applicant), Post Office Box 1492, El Paso, Tex. 79999, filed in Docket No. G-8932 a petition to amend the order of the Commission of November 25, 1955, as amended, so as to authorize, pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act, the importation from Canada at a point near Sumas, Wash., on the international boundary of an additional daily quantity of natural gas up to 150 million cubic feet per day. Applicant also filed, in Docket No. CP69-345, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing construction and operation of certain Northwest Division System facilities and the transportation of an additional 50,000 Mcf per day of natural gas to be imported from Canada and the delivery thereof to existing customers in market areas served by Northwest Division System, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

As regards to the petition to amend in Docket No. G-8932 Applicant states that the purpose of the authorization is to allow Applicant to implement the proposed purchase of such additional daily quantities of gas from Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd. (Westcoast), and enable Applicant to import a total daily quantity of 575 million cubic feet commencing on or about November 1, 1970, and 650 million cubic feet on November 1, 1971.

Applicant states that it has entered into an agreement with Westcoast dated January 29, 1969, under which the additional 150 million cubic feet of gas per day were to be made available as follows: 75,000 Mcf from November 1, 1970, through October 31, 1971, and 150,000 Mcf from November 1, 1971, through the remaining term of the agreement, the primary term of which ends October 31, 1990. The price at which such gas will be purchased by Applicant will be computed on the basis of the demand and commodity charges set forth in the agreement which will equate, based on 100 percent load factor delivery, to a rate of 31.78 cents per Mcf (at 14.9 p.s.i.a) for all gas purchased from November 1, 1972, throughout the term of the agreement.

Applicant states that the facilities which it proposes to construct and operate, in conjunction with its existing Northwest Division pipeline facilities to permit the acquisition and utilization of the proposed new supply from Westcoast, consist primarily of a new compressor station of 4,000 horsepower and a total of 58.9 miles of 30-inch O.D. mainline loop pipeline. The estimated cost of the project, including overheads, contingencies and filing fees, is $14,889,351. Applicant proposes to finance such cost initially by use of working funds, supplemented by short-term borrowings.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 28, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

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 without further notice before the Commission on this application if no petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

KENNETH F. PLUMB, *Acting Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7947; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP69-349]

GREAT LAKES GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Notice of Application

JUNE 27, 1969.

Take notice that on June 24, 1969, Great Lakes Gas Transmission Co. (Applicant), 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226, filed in Docket No. CP69-349 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Applicant seeks authorization for the construction and operation of facilities needed to sell and deliver up to 4 million cubic feet of natural gas per day to Inter-City Gas Limited for a 1-year period commencing November 1, 1969. Applicant also seeks authority to construct and operate a sales measuring station at Grand Rapids, Minn., for this purpose.

The total estimated cost of the proposed facilities is $22,730, which will be financed from funds on hand.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 25, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

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 without further notice before the Commission on this application if no petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

GORDON M. GRANT, *Secretary.*

[F.R. Doc. 69-7948; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP69-344]

MID-ILLINOIS GAS CO. AND PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO.

Notice of Application

JUNE 30, 1969.

Take notice that on June 23, 1969, Mid-Illinois Gas Co. (Applicant), 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60690, filed in Docket No. CP69-344 an application pursuant to section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act for an order of the Commission directing Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Respondent) to establish physical connection of its transportation facilities with the facilities to be constructed by Applicant, for the purpose of supplying natural gas requirements for the villages of Murdock, Pierson Station, and Scottland, Ill., and their environs, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Applicant states that Respondent's transmission line provides the only feasible source of natural gas for the aforementioned areas. Applicant further states such sales and deliveries as may be required will not impair Respondent's ability to render adequate service to its existing customers or subject it to any undue burden and will not compel enlargement of existing transportation facilities.

Estimated cost of Applicant's facilities is $99,600, which will be financed out of general funds.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 25, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7949; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP66-130]

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRANSMISSION CORP.

Notice of Petition To Amend

JUNE 30, 1969.

Take notice that on June 24, 1969, Mississippi River Transmission Corp. (Petitioner), 9900 Clayton Road, St. Louis, Mo. 63124, filed in Docket No. CP66-130, a petition to amend the order of the Commission issued in said docket on June 6, 1966, as amended August 10, 1966, which order authorized Petitioner, inter alia, to complete and place in operation facilities required for operation of the St. Peter formation in the north area of the St. Jacob Field, Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill. The purpose of these facilities is for the underground storage of natural gas with a maximum inventory of 4,800,000 Mcf at 14.73 p.s.i.a., all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Petitioner seeks amendment of said order by requesting authorization to increase this storage inventory to 5,300,000 Mcf at 14.73 p.s.i.a. Petitioner states the proposed increase will enable continued development leading toward eventual utilization of the full capacity of the reservoir.

Petitioner further states that no new sales are proposed nor will additional facilities be required.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 25, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7950; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. RP69-36]

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Notice of Postponement of Hearing

JUNE 30, 1969.

Upon consideration of the request filed on June 26, 1969, by counsel for Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America for a postponement of the hearing now scheduled to commence on July 8, 1969, in the above-designated matter;

Notice is hereby given that the hearing in the above-designated matter is postponed to July 9, 1969.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7951; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

[Dockets Nos. CP69-346, CP69-347]

PACIFIC GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Notice of Application

JUNE 30, 1969.

Take notice that on June 23, 1969, Pacific Gas Transmission Co. (Applicant), 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106, filed in Docket No. CP69-347 an application for the authorization pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act for the importation of an additional volume of gas from Canada, and in Docket No. CP69-346 for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing construction and operation of facilities for the interstate transportation and sale of this additional volume of gas, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The above applications incorporate a proposal by Applicant for the transportation of an additional volume of natural gas from Canada to California, and the sale of the gas at the Oregon-California border to Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (P, G and E) for resale and distribution by P, G and E in northern and central California. Specifically, natural gas will be purchased from producers in Alberta by Alberta and Southern Gas Co., Ltd. (ASG), and transported by the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co., Ltd., to a point in Alberta near the Alberta-British Columbia border. From there, Alberta Natural Gas Co. will transport the gas to a point on the international boundary between the United States and Canada in the vicinity of Kingsgate, British Columbia, where it will be purchased by Applicant from ASG. Applicant then proposes to transport the gas to the Oregon-California border and there sell it to P, G and E.

Applicant proposes to increase the daily contract quantity in its gas purchase contract with ASG by 185 million cubic feet of gas per day. Applicant would begin to accept deliveries on or about November 1, 1970, and full deliveries would be in effect by January 1, 1971.

Applicant proposes to increase the daily contract quantity in its service agreement with P, G and E 165 million cubic feet of gas per day. Applicant would begin delivery of this additional gas to P, G and E on or about November 1, 1970, and full delivery of the 165 million cubic feet would be in effect by January 1, 1971.

Applicant proposes to expand and change its existing compressor and impeller facilities and the construction and operation of additional river crossings necessary to take delivery of the additional 185 million cubic feet of gas per day from ASG and to transport and deliver the additional 165 million cubic feet per day to P, G and E.

The cost of such facilities is estimated to be $23,132,000.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 28, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing

therein must file a petition to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7952; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP67-175]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

Notice of Petition To Amend

JUNE 27, 1969.

Take notice that on June 23, 1969, Southern Natural Gas Co. (Applicant), Post Office Box 2563, Birmingham, Ala. 35208, filed in Docket No. CP67-175, a petition to amend the certificate of public convenience and necessity to authorize a single 26-inch pipeline crossing of the Mississippi River in lieu of previously authorized multiple line crossing, which Applicant states would not have been feasible.

Applicant was also authorized to construct facilities to deliver gas to a processing plant to be constructed by Shell Oil Co. who has not yet constructed said plant. Applicant states that it will request authority from the Commission to construct these facilities at a later date.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before July 25, 1969, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, a petition to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file petitions to intervene in accordance with the Commission's rules.

GORDON M. GRANT,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7953; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BARNETT NATIONAL SECURITIES CORP.

Order Approving Application Under Bank Holding Company Act

In the matter of the application of Barnett National Securities Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., for approval of acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Citizens National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and § 222.3 (a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Barnett National Securities Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Citizens National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 4, 1969 (34 F.R. 1707), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the U.S. Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

It is hereby ordered, For the reasons set forth in the Board's statement[1] of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved; *Provided*, That the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the 30th calendar day following the date of this order or (b) later than 3 months after the date of this order, unless such time shall be extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of June 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.[2]

[SEAL] ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,
Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7954; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

BARNETT NATIONAL SECURITIES CORP.

Order Denying Application Under Bank Holding Company Act

In the matter of the application of Barnett National Securities Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., for approval of acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Union Trust National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and § 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Barnett National Securities Corporation, Jacksonville, Fla., for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Union Trust National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Fla.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and requested his views and recommendation. The comptroller recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 4, 1969 (34 F.R. 1708), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the U.S. Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

It is hereby ordered, For the reasons set forth in the Board's statement[1] of this date, that said application be and hereby is denied.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of June 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.[2]

[SEAL] ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,
Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7955; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:46 a.m.]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area 714]

KENTUCKY

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Whereas, it has been reported that during the month of June 1969, because of the effects of certain disasters, damage resulted to residences and business property located in Allen and Warren Counties, Ky.;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act, as amended.

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, as amended, may be received and considered by the office below indicated from persons or firms whose property, situated in the aforesaid Counties and areas adjacent thereto, suffered damage or destruction resulting from floods occurring on June 23, 1969.

[1] Filed as part of the original document. Copies available upon request to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, or to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

[2] Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Daane.

[1] Filed as part of the original document. Copies available upon request to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, or to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

[2] Voting for this action: Chairman Martin and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Daane.

OFFICE

Small Business Administration Regional Office, Fourth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

2. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this Declaration will not be accepted subsequent to December 31, 1969.

Dated: June 25, 1969.

HILARY SANDOVAL, Jr.,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7965; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:47 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[S.O. 994; ICC Order 28]

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS RAILROAD CO.

Rerouting or Diversion of Traffic

In the opinion of R. D. Pfahler, agent, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. is unable to transport traffic on its line between Wichita Falls, Tex., and Forgan, Okla., because of bridge damage.

It is ordered, That:

(a) The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., being unable to transport traffic over its line between Wichita Falls, Tex., and Forgan, Okla., because of bridge damage, that line is hereby authorized to reroute or divert such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement.

(b) Concurrence of receiving road to be obtained: The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. shall receive the concurrence of other railroads to which such traffic is to be diverted or rerouted before the rerouting or diversion is ordered.

(c) Notification to shippers: Each carrier rerouting cars in accordance with this order shall notify each shipper at the time each car is rerouted or diverted and shall furnish to such shipper the new routing provided under this order.

(d) Inasmuch as the diversion or rerouting of traffic by said agent is deemed to be due to carriers' disability, the rates applicable to traffic diverted or rerouted by said agent shall be the rates which were applicable at the time of shipment on the shipments as originally routed.

(e) In executing the directions of the Commission and of such Agent provided for in this order, the common carriers involved shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements now exist between them with reference to the divisions of the rates of transportation applicable to said traffic; divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, those voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; or upon failure of the carriers to so agree, said divisions shall be those hereafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act.

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective at 10 a.m., July 1, 1969.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p.m., July 25, 1969, unless otherwise modified, changed, or suspended.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that it be filed with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D.C., July 1, 1969.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7985; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

[S.O. 994; ICC Order 27]

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO.

Rerouting or Diversion of Traffic

In the opinion of R. D. Pfahler, agent, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. is unable to transport traffic over its line into Clinton, Mo., because of flooding.

It is ordered, That:

(a) The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., being unable to transport traffic over its line into Clinton, Mo., because of flooding, that line is hereby authorized to reroute or divert such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement.

(b) Concurrence of receiving road to be obtained: The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. shall receive the concurrence of other railroads to which such traffic is to be diverted or rerouted before the rerouting or diversion is ordered.

(c) In executing the directions of the Commission and of such Agent provided for in this order, the common carriers involved shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements now exist between them with reference to the divisions of the rates of transportation applicable to said traffic. Divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, those voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; or upon failure of the carriers to so agree, said divisions shall be those hereafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act.

(d) Effective date: This order shall become effective at 2 p.m., June 30, 1969.

(e) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p.m., July 3, 1969, unless otherwise modified, changed, or suspended.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that it be filed with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D.C., June 30, 1969.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7986; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

RAYMOND R. MANION

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

Pursuant to subsection 302(e), Part III, Executive Order 10647 (20 F.R. 8769) "Providing for the Appointment of Certain Persons under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended," I hereby furnish for filing with the Office of the Federal Register for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER the following information showing any changes in my financial interests and business connections as heretofore reported and published (30 F.R. 8809; 31 F.R. 930, 13405; 32 F.R. 769, 10706; 33 F.R. 522, 10544, 20067) for the 6 months' period ended July 3, 1969.

REVISED LIST OF SECURITIES—JUNE 26, 1969

IT&T.
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing.
I.B.M.
Penn Central.
Monarch Realty Investment Trust.

Dated: June 26, 1969.

R. R. MANION.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7987; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

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FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 34 • NUMBER 129

Tuesday, July 8, 1969 • Washington, D.C.

PART II

Department of the Treasury

Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts

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Circular 570; 1969 Revision

Surety Companies Acceptable on Federal Bonds

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts

[Dept. Cir. 570; 1969 Rev.]

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS AND AS ACCEPTABLE REINSURING COMPANIES

JULY 1, 1969.

This circular is published annually, as of July 1, solely for the information of Federal bond-approving officers and persons required to give bonds to the United States. Copies of this circular may be obtained from: Audit Staff, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20226. Interim changes in this circular are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as they occur.

The following companies, except where otherwise noted, have complied with the law and the regulations of the Treasury Department and are acceptable as sureties on Federal bonds, to the extent and with respect to the localities indicated opposite their respective names.

[SEAL]

JOHN K. CARLOCK,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford, Conn.	41,562	All	CONN.—All.
Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	14,062	All except C.Z.	CONN.—All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	2,297	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, sIll., Ind., Ky., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., Puerto Rico, Tenn., Virgin Islands, W. Va.
Allegheny Mutual Casualty Company, Meadville, Pa.	102	Alaska, Fla., Ill., Ind., La., Md., Mich., N.J., Ohio, Pa., Wis.	FLA.—D.C., sFla., nIll., sInd., Md., eMich., N.J., Ohio, eVa., eWis.
Allied Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	598	Cal., N.Y., Tex., Wash.	CAL.—D.C., Tex.
Allied Mutual Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	2,094	Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wis., Wyo.	IOWA—Ariz., Colo., D.C., Idaho, Kans., Minn., Nebr., N. Dak., Oreg., S. Dak., Wyo.
Allstate Insurance Company, Northbrook, Ill.	73,313	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	ILL.—eCal., Colo., Conn., D.C., nFla., nGa., sInd., Kan., eMich., sMiss., N.J., eN.Y., wN.C., nOhio, ePa., sTex., wVa., wWash., eWis.
American Automobile Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	5,034	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	MO.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
American Bonding Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	62	Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Cal., Idaho, Iowa, Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., Oreg.	NEBR.—Ariz., Cal., D.C., Idaho, Iowa, Nev., N. Mex., Oreg., wWash.
American Casualty Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Ill.	3,985	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	PA.—All except Guam, Virgin Islands.
American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Baltimore, Md.	2,473	Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., Vt., Wash., W. Va.	N.Y.—D.C.
American Employers' Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	5,248	All except Guam	MASS.—All except Guam.
American Fidelity Company, Manchester, N.H.	454	Conn., Iowa, Me., Mass., Miss., N.H., R.I., Vt.	VT.—All except C.Z., Guam, Kans., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
American Fire and Casualty Company, Orlando, Fla.	497	Ala., Ark., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Kans., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va.	FLA.—Ala., Ark., Colo., D.C., Ga., Kans., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va.
American and Foreign Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,543	All except C.Z., Del., Guam, La., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Va., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C., Tex.
American General Insurance Company, Houston, Tex.	26,146	La., N. Mex., Okla., Pa., Tex.	TEX.—All except Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
American Guarantee and Liability Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	1,268	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—Alaska, Cal., Conn., D.C., nFla., naGa., ngIll., nInd., Me., Md., Mass., eMich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., Ohio, Pa., nswTex., Vt.
American Home Assurance Company, New York, N.Y.	2,913	Ala. (except official), Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S.C. (fidelity only), S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.	N.Y.—D.C.
American Indemnity Company, Galveston, Tex.	484	Ala., Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., N. Mex., N.C., Ohio, Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va., Wis., Wyo.	TEX.—All except Alaska, wArk., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, wMich., nOkla., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, wVa.
The American Insurance Company, Principal Office: Newark, N.J. Home Office: San Francisco, Cal.	11,804	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.J.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
American International Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	397	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Guam, Virgin Islands.
American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	996	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except nAla., Ark., C.Z., Conn., Del., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, sIowa, Kans., La., Me., Md., Mo., Nebr., Nev., Oreg., nPa., Puerto Rico, S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Virgin Islands, wWis.
American Motorists Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	1,550	All except Guam, Oreg., Virgin Islands	ILL.—All except Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., N. Mex., Oreg., Tenn., Virgin Islands, Wyo.
American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Wakefield, Mass.	3,788	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	MASS.—D.C.
American National Fire Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,223	All except C.Z., Conn., Guam, La., Me., Mich., N.J., Puerto Rico, S.C., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All.
American Re-Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	7,923	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Guam.
American States Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	4,368	All except Ala., C.Z., Conn., Del., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, La., Mass., Miss., N.H., N.Y., N.C., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Va., Virgin Islands.	IND.—Ariz., Cal., Colo., D.C., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Mo., Mont., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wis.
Argonaut Insurance Company, Menlo Park, Cal.	2,005	All except C.Z., Conn., Guam, Me., N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	CAL.—D.C., nGa., Idaho, eLa.
Associated Indemnity Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.	1,372	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	CAL.—nmAla., Ariz., Conn., Del., D.C., nsFla., nGa., Ill., Ind., Kans., wKy., Me., Md., Mass., eMich., eMo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., sN.Y., N.C., nwOkla., Oreg., Pa., R.I., S.C., weTenn., Tex., Utah, eVa., Wash., eWis.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
Atlantic Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.	1,678	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Kans., Md., Mo., Nev., N. Mex., N.C., Ohio, Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Utah.	TEX.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, eN.Y., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., eWis.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	4,658	All except Ala., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, La., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C.
Auto-Owners Insurance Company, Lansing, Mich.	2,693	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Pa., S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis.	MICH.—D.C., nsFla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Minn., Mo., N. Dak., Ohio, S. Dak.
Balboa Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	1,118	All except Ala., Ark., C.Z., Guam, Kans., La., Me., Mass., Miss., Nebr., N.H., N.J., N.C., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wis.	CAL.—D.C.
Bankers Multiple Line Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	628	All except Alaska, C.Z., Del., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, La., Me., N.H., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tenn., Va., Virgin Islands.	IOWA—D.C.
Bankers and Shippers Insurance Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	1,420	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—mAla., Ariz., Ark., Del., D.C., nFla., nGa., sInd., sIowa, eKy., Me., Mass., Mich., Minn., sMiss., wMo, N.H., N.J., sOhio, wOkla., R.I., S. Dak., nwTex., Wyo., PA.—D.C.
Birmingham Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, New York, N.Y.	457	All except Ark., C.Z., Del., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Mass., N.H., N.J., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tex., Virgin Islands.	
Boston Old Colony Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	3,241	All except C.Z., Guam	MASS.—Ala., Alaska, Ark., neCal., Conn., Del., D.C., sFla., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Kans., La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., eMo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., wseN.Y., N.C., S.C., Wyo.
The Buckeye Union Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.	2,923	Ind., Ky., Mich., Ohio, Pa., Va., W. Va.	OHIO—D.C., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Minn., Pa., eTenn., Va., W. Va.
The Camden Fire Insurance Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	4,150	Ala. (fidelity only), Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Cal., C.Z., Colo., Conn., D.C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S.C. (fidelity only), Utah, Vt., Va., W. Va., Wyo.	N.J.—D.C.
Capitol Indemnity Corporation, Madison, Wis.	122	Ill., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Wis.	WIS.—D.C., nGa., Ill., sInd., Iowa, Mich., Minn., wMo.
Cascade Insurance Company, Tacoma, Wash.	785	Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Mont., Nev., Oreg., Utah, Wash.	WASH.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The Celina Mutual Insurance Company, Celina, Ohio.	424	Colo., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Mich., Ohio, Pa., W. Va.	OHIO—D.C.
Centennial Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,420	All except Ala., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, La., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C.
Century Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	463	Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., D.C., Fla., Ga., Iowa, Me., Md., Minn., N.J., Okla., R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Utah, Vt.	CONN.—
The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	1,315	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	CONN.—eCal., D.C., sFla., sGa., Iowa, Mass., eMich., nMiss., wMo., N.J., esN.Y., mN.C., sOhio, ePa., S.C., eTenn., wTex., Utah, nW. Va., eWis., Wyo.
The Cincinnati Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.	787	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., Ohio, Pa., Tenn.	OHIO—mAla., D.C., sFla., nGa., sInd., Ky.
Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey, Hartford, Conn.	914	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.J.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Commercial Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., New York, N.Y.	3,068	All except C.Z., Oreg., Puerto Rico	N.J.—All except Guam.
Commercial Standard Insurance Company, Forth Worth, Tex.	541	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N.C., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., Wis., Wyo.	TEX.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Minn., Miss., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Virgin Islands.
Commercial Union Insurance Company of America, Boston, Mass.[1]	13,523	All except C.Z., Guam	MASS.—All except Alaska, C.Z., mFla., mGa., Guam, wLa., Md., wMich., Mo., N. Mex., N.Y., eN.C., wPa., S.C., wWash., Wyo.
The Connecticut Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	965	All except Alaska, C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Va., Virgin Islands.	CONN.—All except Alaska, cesCal., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Nev., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wash.
Consolidated Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	190	Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Ohio	IND.—D.C., Ill., Ky., Mich., Ohio.
Consolidated Mutual Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1,288	All except Ala., Alaska, C.Z., Del., Guam, La.	N.Y.—D.C.
Continental Casualty Company, Chicago, Ill.	34,725	All except Guam	ILL.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands.
The Continental Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	106,277	All except Guam	N.Y.—All except Guam.
Cosmopolitan Mutual Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	931	All except Alaska, Ariz., C.Z., Colo., Del., Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Guam, Kans., Minn., Miss., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Oreg., S. Dak., Utah, Virgin Islands, Wash., Wyo.	N.Y.—D.C.
Cumis Insurance Society, Inc., Madison, Wis.	443	All except Ark., C.Z., Conn., Guam, Hawaii, Kans., Mass., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Tex., Virgin Islands.	WIS.—nsAla., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ill., Md., Mich., Nev., Utah.
Emmco Insurance Company, South Bend, Ind.	2,176	All except C.Z., Colo., Conn., Guam, Mass., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, W. Va.	IND.—D.C.
Empire Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebr.	94	Alaska, Ariz., Colo., Ga., Hawaii, Ill., Iowa, Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Wash., Wyo.	NEBR.—D.C.
Employers Casualty Company, Dallas, Tex.	1,538	Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	TEX.—D.C.
The Employers' Fire Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	2,277	All except C.Z.	MASS.—All except C.Z., Guam.
Employers Mutual Casualty Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	2,127	All except Ala., C.Z., Del., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, La., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Tenn., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	IOWA—Alaska, Colo., D.C., Ill., Ind., Kans., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S.C., S. Dak., Wis.
Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company of Wisconsin, Wausau, Wis.	15,825	All except C.Z., Virgin Islands	WIS.—D.C.
Employers Reinsurance Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.	5,247	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	MO.—All except Guam.
Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	2,467	All except Ala., Ark., C.Z., Ga., Guam, La., Me., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	R.I.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Farmers Elevator Mutual Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa	82	Colo., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Wyo.	IOWA—Colo., D.C., Ill., Kans., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak.
Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa	1,315	Iowa	IOWA—D.C.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
Federal Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	19,256	All	N.J.—All.
Federated Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Owatonna, Minn.	1,893	All except Alaska, Cal., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, La., Me., Mass., Nev., Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, Tex., Virgin Islands, Wis.	MINN.—Ala., Ark., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	6,702	All except Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	8,941	All except Guam	MD.—All except Guam.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	25,060	All except C.Z.	CAL.—All.
Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, New York, N.Y.	16,607	All except Puerto Rico	N.J.—All except C.Z.
First Insurance Company of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,118	Cal., Guam, Hawaii, Oreg.	HAWAII—D.C.
First National Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Wash.	1,441	All except C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, La., Me., N.H., Puerto Rico, Vt.	WASH.—All except C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, La., Me., N.H., Puerto Rico, Vt., Virgin Islands.
General Fire and Casualty Company, New York, N.Y.	851	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—D.C.
General Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Wash.	19,975	All except Virgin Islands	WASH.—All except Virgin Islands.
General Reinsurance Corporation, New York, N.Y.	12,467	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico	N.Y.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands.
Glens Falls Insurance Company, Glens Falls, N.Y.	10,016	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Globe Indemnity Company, New York, N.Y.	6,852	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, Guam, Virgin Islands.
Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	910	All except Ala., Alaska, C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Me., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tenn., Virgin Islands.	IND.—eArk., Colo., D.C., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Nebr., Ohio, wOkla.
Granite State Insurance Company, Manchester, N.H.	556	All except C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.H.—All except Guam, Puerto Rico.
Great American Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	30,669	All	N.Y.—All.
Great Northern Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn.	854	Ariz., Colo., Ill., Iowa, Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.Y., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.	MINN.—D.C., nsIll., Iowa, Mo., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis.
Greater New York Mutual Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	2,864	All except Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, La., S.C., Tenn., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C.
Guarantee Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	759	Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Cal., Fla., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Mont., Nev., N.J., N.Mex., N.Y., N.C., Okla., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., Wyo.	CAL.—D.C.
Gulf American Fire and Casualty Company, Montgomery, Ala.	157	Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S.C., Tenn.	ALA.—Alaska, D.C., mnGa., sMiss.
Gulf Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.[2]	4,746	All except Alaska, C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Mass., N.H., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands.	MO.—All except Alaska, sCal., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, eIll., nInd., Nev., N.J., N. Mex., eN.Y., ewN.C., N. Dak., nOhio, Pa., Puerto Rico, Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., eWis.
The Hanover Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	4,441	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico	N.Y.—All except Guam.
Hardware Mutual Casualty Company, Stevens Point, Wis.	1,938	All except C.Z., Guam, Idaho, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	WIS.—D.C.
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	26,620	All except Guam	CONN.—All except Guam, Virgin Islands.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	73,435	All except C.Z., Guam	CONN.—Ariz., Cal., D.C., Guam, Hawaii, La., N.Y., Va.
Hawkeye-Security Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	995	Ariz., Colo., Conn., D.C., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.J., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Va., Wis., Wyo.	IOWA—Colo., D.C., nsFla., Ill., sInd., Kans., wMich., Mo., Nebr., N. Mex., S. Dak., Wyo.
Highlands Insurance Company, Houston, Tex.	1,273	All except C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Mass., N.H., Puerto Rico, R.I., Virgin Islands.	TEX.—D.C., La.
The Home Indemnity Company, New York, N.Y.	3,817	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The Home Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	33,885	All except C.Z.	N.Y.—Alaska, D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico, S.C.
Home Owners Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill	161	Ala., Ariz., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nev., Okla., Oreg., Tenn., Wash.	ILL.—Ariz., D.C., sFla., eLa., Minn., Mont., eVa., wWash.
Hudson Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	433	N.Y.	N.Y.—D.C.
Illinois National Insurance Co., Springfield, Ill.	737	Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mo., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Tex.	ILL.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Indiana Bonding and Surety Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	76	Ind.	IND.—D.C.
Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	959	Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Ohio	IND.—D.C., Ill., Ky., Mich., Ohio.
Industrial Indemnity Company, San Francisco, Cal.	2,636	All except C.Z., Conn., N.Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, W. Va.	CAL.—Alaska, Ariz., eArk., Colo., D.C., sFla., nGa., Hawaii, Idaho, nIll., sInd., eLa., Md., eMich., eMo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.J., N. Mex., wOkla., Oreg., S. Dak., eTenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Inland Insurance Company, Lincoln, Nebr.	465	Colo., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak., Wyo.	NEBR.—Ariz., Ark., Colo., D.C., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Minn., eMo., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	91,630	All	PA.—All except Guam.
The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, New York, N.Y.	676	Ala. (except official), Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S.C. (fidelity only), S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.	PA.—D.C.
International Fidelity Insurance Company, Newark, N.J.	62	Mass., Mich., N.J., N.Y., Pa.	N.J.—D.C.
International Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,351	All except Ala., C.Z., Del., Guam, La., Miss., Oreg., S.C., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Me., Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., Ohio, Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., eTenn., Vt., Virgin Islands, W. Va.
International Service Insurance Company, Fort Worth, Tex.	416	Alaska, C.Z., N. Mex., Tex.	TEX.—D.C.
Iowa Mutual Insurance Company, De Witt, Iowa.	558	Colo., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N.C., N. Dak., Okla., S.C., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.	IOWA—nAla., Colo., D.C., sIll., Kans., Minn., Mont., Nebr., wN.C., wOkla., Oreg., S. Dak.
Iowa Surety Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	64	Iowa	IOWA—D.C.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
Jersey Insurance Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	952	All except Alaska, Ariz., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Nev., N.H., N. Mex., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, Vt., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wyo.	N.Y.—nAla., Ariz., Ark., D.C., nFla., nGa., sInd., sIowa, eKy., Mass., Mich., Minn., sMiss., wMo., N.J., Ohio, wOkla., R.I., S. Dak., nwTex.
John Deere Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.[3]	307	All except Ala., C.Z., Del., Guam, Idaho, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Ala., C.Z., Del., Guam, Idaho, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, sW. Va.
Kansas City Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Glens Falls, N.Y.	510	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	MO.—Ala., Alaska, Ark., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Nebr., Okla., S.C., Tex., Va., Wis., Wyo.
Lawyers Surety Corporation, Dallas, Tex.	91	Tex.	TEX.—D.C.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	20,093	All except Guam, Virgin Islands	MASS.—All except C.Z., Guam.
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago, Ill.	9,500	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	ILL.—All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, wLa., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Maine Bonding and Casualty Company, Portland, Me.	484	Conn., Me., Md., Mass., N.H., N.Y., R.I., Vt.	ME.—Conn., D.C., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.
The Manhattan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.	1,046	All except C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, La., Me., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tenn., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C.
Maryland American General Insurance Company, Houston, Tex.	1,079	N. Mex., Okla., Tex.	TEX.—D.C., La., N. Mex., Okla.
Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, Md.	15,823	All except Guam	MD.—All except Guam.
Massachusetts Bay Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	397	Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Me., Md., Mass., Mo., N.H., N.Y., R.I., Tex., Vt., Wis., Wyo.	MASS.—Colo., D.C., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Me., Md., N.H., R.I., Tex., Vt., Wis., Wyo.
Merchants Mutual Bonding Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	43	Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak., Tex	IOWA—D.C., sIll., Nebr., wOkla.
Michigan Millers Mutual Insurance Company, Lansing, Mich.	1,356	All except Ala., Alaska, Ariz., C.Z., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, La., Nev., N. Mex., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Virgin Islands, Wyo.	MICH.—eArk., Cal., Colo., D.C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., eKy., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., nwN.Y., N. Dak., Ohio, wOkla., S. Dak., wmTenn., Utah, wWash.
Michigan Mutual Liability Company, Detroit, Mich.	2,015	All except C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Minn., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Tenn., Virgin Islands.	MICH.—D.C.
Mid-Century Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	1,116	All except Ala., Alaska, C.Z., Conn., D.C., Guam, Hawaii, Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Miss., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Tenn., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	CAL.—Ariz., Ark., Colo., D.C., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis., Wyo.
Midland Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	523	Del., Fla., Idaho, Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mont., Nev., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., Pa., S.C., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., Wyo.	N.Y.—D.C.
The Millers Casualty Insurance Company of Texas, Fort Worth, Tex.	104	Ark., D.C., Fla., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., Okla., Tex	TEX.—Ark., D.C., Fla., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., Okla.
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Harrisburg, Pa.	279	Ga., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mo., N.Y., N.C., Pa., R.I., S.C., Tex., Vt., W. Va.	PA.—D.C.
The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas, Fort Worth, Tex.	623	Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N.H. (Reinsurance), N. Mex., N.Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va. (Reinsurance), Wis.	TEX.—All except Ala., Alaska, C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Me., Md., Nev., N.H., N.J., N.C., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, eWash., W. Va., Wyo.
Millers' Mutual Insurance Association of Illinois, Alton, Ill.	1,831	All except Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Cal., C.Z., Conn., Del., D.C., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Ky., La., Me., Mass., Miss., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N. Mex., Oreg., Puerto Rico, R.I., Tenn., Utah, Virgin Islands.	ILL.—nmAla., Ark., Colo., D.C., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Millers National Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	425	All except Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, La., Md., Miss., N. Mex., Puerto Rico, Vt., Virgin Islands.	ILL.—Ariz., sCal., Colo., D.C., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., R.I., S. Dak., nwsTex., Utah, wWis., Wyo.
Mutual Boiler and Machinery Insurance Company, Waltham, Mass.	1,444	Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., D.C., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mont., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., R.I., Tex., Utah, Vt., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.	MASS.—D.C.
National Automobile and Casualty Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	277	Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., La., Mich., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Oreg., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	CAL.—All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
National-Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., New York, N.Y.	1,496	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	PA.—D.C., Md., W. Va.
National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich.	1,000	All except C.Z., Guam, Me., Miss., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	MICH.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Chicago, Ill.	13,004	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	CONN.—All except Ariz., C.Z., Guam, Nev., Virgin Islands.
National Grange Mutual Insurance Company, Keene, N.H.	1,980	Conn., Del., D.C., Ill., Ind., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., S.C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.	N.H.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
National Indemnity Company, Omaha, Nebr.	1,151	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Vt., Virgin Islands.	NEBR.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The National Reinsurance Corporation, New York, N.Y.	3,177	All except Ala., C.Z., Conn., Fla., Ga., Guam, La., Me., Miss., Mo., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Va., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C., sOhio.
National Standard Insurance Company Houston, Tex.	287	La., N. Mex., Tex	TEX.—D.C.
National Surety Corporation, Principal Office: New York, N.Y., Home Office: San Francisco, Cal.	6,911	All except Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Guam.
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., New York, N.Y.	2,632	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	PA.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
National Union Indemnity Company, New York, N.Y.	409	All except Ark., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Me., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	PA.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company Columbus, Ohio.	9,744	All except Cal., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii	OHIO—D.C.
New Hampshire Insurance Company, Manchester, N.H.	4,714	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.H.—All except Guam.
New York Underwriters Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	2,372	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Newark Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	2,003	All except C.Z., Guam, Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.J.—All except Alaska, nCal., C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Virgin Islands, Wyo.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	2,083	All except C.Z., Guam	N.Y.—All except C.Z., Guam.
North American Reinsurance Corporation, New York, N.Y.	4,627	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The North River Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	6,569	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Northeastern Insurance Company of Hartford, Des Moines, Iowa.	969	Cal., Colo., Conn., Ill., Iowa, Kans., Mich., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Okla., Tex.	CONN.—D.C.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
The Northern Assurance Company of America, Boston, Mass.	1,762	All except C.Z., Guam	MASS.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands, sW.Va.
Northern Insurance Company of New York, Baltimore, Md.	5,872	All except C.Z., Fla., Guam, Hawaii, La., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—D.C., Me.
Northwestern National Casualty Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	957	Ala., Ariz., Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S. Dak., Tex., Wash., W. Va., Wis.	WIS.—nsAla., Ariz., Cal., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S. Dak., nes Tex., Wash., W. Va.
Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.	4,921	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	WIS.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands.
The Ohio Casualty Insurance Company, Hamilton, Ohio.	5,574	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	OHIO—All except C.Z., Guam.
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company, LeRoy, Ohio.	2,387	All except Ala., Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Fla., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Kans., La., Me., Miss., N.H., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Virgin Islands, Wyo.	OHIO—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Oklahoma Surety Company, Tulsa, Okla.	56	Okla.	OKLA.—D.C.
Olympic Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	654	All except C.Z., Del., D.C., Guam, Md., Mass., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	CAL.—D.C.
Oregon Automobile Insurance Company, Portland, Oreg.	845	Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Utah, Wash.	OREG.—Cal., D.C., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Utah, Wash.
Pacific Employers Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	2,544	Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Miss., Mo. Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis., Wyo.	CAL.—Ariz., Conn., Del., D.C., sFla., wKy., Md., Mass., N. Mex., N.Y., Ohio, R.I., wTex., W. Va., Wis.
Pacific Indemnity Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	3,626	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	CAL.—All except Conn., Guam, Me., N.H., Vt., Virgin Islands.
Pacific Insurance Company Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii.	949	Hawaii	HAWAII—D.C.
Pacific Insurance Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	2,192	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Nev., N.H., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Vt., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wyo.	N.Y.—mAla., Ariz., Ark., Del., D.C., nFla., nGa., sInd., sIowa, eKy., Me., Mass., Mich., Minn., sMiss., wMo., N.J., sOhio, wOkla., R.I., S. Dak., nwTex., Wyo.
Peerless Insurance Company, Keene, N.H.	833	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.H.—All except Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
Pekin Insurance Company, Pekin, Ill.	134	Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mo.	ILL.—D.C.
The Pennsylvania Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.	2,750	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico	PA.—All except C.Z., Guam.
Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,529	Del., D.C., Md., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., W. Va.	PA.—D.C.
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Insurance Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,150	D.C., Pa.	PA.—D.C.
Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, Harrisburg, Pa.	1,609	Ala., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R.I., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.	PA.—D.C., Kans., Md., Mo., N.J., N.C., Okla., Tenn., Va.
Phoenix Assurance Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	2,272	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	15,944	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico	CONN.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Planet Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,013	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	WIS.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands.
Potomac Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	7,309	Ala. (fidelity only), Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N. Mex., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., R.I., S.C. (fidelity only), Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.	PA.—All except Ala., Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Me., Mont., Nev., N.H., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Vt., Virgin Islands.
Protective Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	285	All except Ala., Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Kans., Ky., La., Md., N.H., N. Mex., N.Y., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	IND.—D.C.
Providence Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R.I.	1,777	All except C.Z., Del., Guam, Idaho, La., Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	R.I.—Conn., D.C., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., Vt.
The Prudential Insurance Company of Great Britain Located in New York, New York, N.Y.	1,008	Cal., N.Y.	N.Y.—D.C.
Public Service Mutual Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,707	Conn., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Me., Md., Mass., Mich., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Pa., R.I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.	N.Y.—D.C., sFla., ePa., wTex.
Puerto Rican-American Insurance Company, San Juan, Puerto Rico.	365	Puerto Rico	PUERTO RICO—D.C.
Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, N.Y.	5,018	All except C.Z., Guam, Oreg., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Virgin Islands, Wyo.
The Reinsurance Corporation of New York, New York, N.Y.	3,414	All except Ariz., C.Z., Conn., Fla., Guam, Hawaii, N. Mex., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Virgin Islands. (In Kans., La., Mass., N.H., Tex., Utah, Va. licensed for reinsurance only.)	N.Y.—D.C.
Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	26,632	All except Guam	PA.—All except Guam.
Republic Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.	2,179	All except Ala., Alaska, C.Z., Fla., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Mass., Mont., Nev., N.H., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Vt., Virgin Islands, Wyo.	TEX.—D.C.
Resolute Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	1,080	All except C.Z., Guam, La., N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	R.I.—All except wArk., C.Z., mGa., Guam, Hawaii, La., Me., wMich., nMiss., nwN.Y., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., S. Dak., weTenn., Utah, Vt., wVa., Virgin Islands nW. Va., wWis.
Royal Indemnity Company, New York, N.Y.	5,247	All	N.Y.—All except Guam, Virgin Islands.
Safeco Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Wash.	6,247	Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., D.C. (fidelity only), Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Md. (fidelity only), Mich., Minn., Miss. (fidelity only), Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N.C., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., Pa., R.I., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.	WASH.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Del., Fla., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Miss., N.Y., Ohio, Puerto Rico, S.C., Tenn., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands.
Safeguard Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	1,849	All except C.Z., Del., Guam, Oreg., Virgin Islands	CONN.—All except Ark., C.Z., Ga., Guam, Ky., La., Miss., wN.C., Okla., Puerto Rico, Tenn., nweTex., Vt., Virgin Islands, wVa., W. Va.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.	20,641	All except C.Z., Guam	MINN.—All except Guam.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
Seaboard Surety Company, New York, N.Y.	3,605	All except Guam	N.Y.—All except Guam.
Security Insurance Company of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.	4,124	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	CONN.—All except Alaska, cesCal., C.Z., sGa., Guam, Hawaii, seIll., sIowa, Kans., wLa., wMich., nMiss., Nev., neN.Y., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., meTenn., Vt., Virgin Islands, eWash., sW. Va., wWis.
Security Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago, Ill.	708	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	Ill.—D.C.
Security National Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.	367	Ark., Cal., Colo., Ind., Ky., Mich., Okla., Tex., Wash., Wis.	TEX.—All except C.Z., Guam, Mont.
Select Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.	570	Cal., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Mo., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Wash., Wyo.	TEX.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Mo., N. Dak., nOhio, Puerto Rico, Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., eWis.
Southern General Insurance Company, Allentown, Pa.	243	Ark., Cal., Colo., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Md., Miss., Mo., Nev., N.J., N.C., Pa., R.I., S.C., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wis.	GA.—Ariz., Cal., D.C., nsFla., nInd., Md., sMiss., N.J., mwN.C., ePa., onTex.
The Standard Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	3,146	All except Ala., C.Z., Del., Guam, La., N.J., Puerto Rico, Tenn., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	CONN.—All.
State Automobile Mutual Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio.	2,932	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.C., Ohio, Pa., S.C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.	OHIO—Ala., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., Md., Mich., Miss., eMo., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.
State Farm Fire and Casualty Company, Bloomington, Ill.	8,985	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	ILL.—Colo., D.C., mGa., mPa.
State Surety Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	67	Colo., D.C., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Nebr., S. Dak	IOWA—eArk., Colo., D.C., sFla., Ill., Kans., eLa., wMich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., sN.Y., N. Dak., nOhio, nOkla., S. Dak.
Statesman Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	251	Ala., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., La., Md., Minn., Miss., Mont., Pa., Tenn.	IND.—Ariz., eCal., Colo., D.C., Ill., nIowa, Kans., eLa., Minn., wMo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., nwOkla., wmPa., S. Dak., nesTex., Wyo.
The Stuyvesant Insurance Company, Allentown, Pa.	965	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
The Summit Fidelity and Surety Company, Des Moines, Iowa.	50	All except Ark., Cal., C.Z., Conn., D.C., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, La., Me., Md., Mass., N.H., N.Y., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Tex., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	OHIO—Ariz., Colo., D.C., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., eMich., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N. Mex., Okla., ePa., wTenn., wWash., Wis.
Sun Insurance Company of New York, New York, N.Y.	400	All except Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Ark., C.Z., Colo., Fla., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Ind., Kans., La., Miss., Nebr., Nev., N.C., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, S.C., S. Dak., Utah, Virgin Islands, W. Va.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Superior Risk Insurance Company, LeRoy, Ohio.	1,106	All except Ala., Alaska, Ark., C.Z., Fla., Ga., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Kans., La., Me., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N.H., N. Mex., N. Dak., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Tex., Utah, Vt., Virgin Islands, Wyo.	OHIO—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Surety Company of the Pacific, Los Angeles, Cal.	51	Cal.	CAL.—
Traders & General Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas.	205	Colo., Kans., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., Okla., Tex	TEX.—D.C.
Transamerica Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	6,105	All except Guam	CAL.—All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands.
Transcontinental Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	3,535	All except C.Z., Del., Guam., Hawaii, La., Oreg., Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Del., msGa., Guam, Hawaii, La., Miss., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S.C., Vt., Virgin Islands.
Transit Casualty Company, St. Louis, Mo.	1,373	All except C.Z., Guam, N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	MO.—D.C.
Transport Indemnity Company, Los Angeles, Cal.	768	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	CAL.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, eKy., eLa., Nev., nwN.Y., eOkla., Puerto Rico, mTenn., wVa. Virgin Islands, nW. Va.
Transportation Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	1,096	All except C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, S.C., Virgin Islands.	ILL.—All except Alaska, nCal., C.Z., Conn., sFla., Guam, Hawaii, eKy., Minn., wMo., Nev., N.H., wN.Y., Ohio, ePa., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Virgin Islands, wWash., nW. Va., Wis.
The Travelers Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	All except Guam	CONN.—All except Guam.
Trinity Universal Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.	2,755	All except Alaska, C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Me., Md., Mass., Mont., Nev., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wyo.	TEX.—All except Guam.
Tri-State Insurance Company, Tulsa, Okla.	402	All except Cal., C.Z., Conn., Del., D.C., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Mass., Mich., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wis.	OKLA.—All except Cal., C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Md., Mass., Mich., N.H., N.J., N.Y. N.C., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va., Wis.
Twin City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	948	All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	MINN.—sCal., Conn., D.C., La., Va.
United Bonding Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.	86	All except C.Z., Conn., Guam., N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, W. Va.	IND.—All except nAla., C.Z., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Mass., Mont., wnN.Y., N. Dak., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
United Fire & Casualty Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	221	Ariz., Colo., Ill., Iowa, Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak., Wis., Wyo.	IOWA—D.C., nsIll., Minn., Mo., Nebr., S. Dak., Wis.
United Pacific Insurance Company, Tacoma, Wash.	2,272	All except Ala., C.Z., Conn., Del., Ga., Guam, Me., Md., Mass., N.J., N.C., Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., S.C., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands.	WASH.—All except C.Z., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Md.	50,570	All except Guam	MD.—All except Guam.
United States Fire Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	10,486	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
Universal Surety Company, Lincoln, Nebr.	259	Ariz., Ark., Colo., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	NEBR.—Ariz., Colo., D.C., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Mont., N. Mex., N. Dak., wOkla., S. Dak., nTex., Utah, Wyo.
Utica Mutual Insurance Company, Utica, N.Y.	2,154	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Kans., La., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Valley Forge Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.	1,334	All except Alaska, Cal., C.Z., Del., Fla., Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Kans., Ky., La., Nebr., N.H., N. Mex., N.C., Oreg., Puerto Rico, S. Dak., Tenn., Virgin Islands, Wyo.	PA.—All except Guam, Virgin Islands, Wis.
Vigilant Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	2,007	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii	N.Y.—All except Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
West American Insurance Company, Hamilton, Ohio.	1,324	Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., D.C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N.Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., Utah, Va., Wash., Wis., Wyo.	CAL.—Ala., Colo., D.C., nsFla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., eLa., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, nOkla., Oreg., Pa., mTenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., Wis., Wyo.

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNDER SECTIONS 6 TO 13 OF TITLE 6 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AS ACCEPTABLE SURETIES ON FEDERAL BONDS (a)—Continued

Names of companies and locations of principal executive offices	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk). See footnote (b) (In thousands of dollars)	States and other areas in which licensed to transact a fidelity and surety business. See footnote (c)	State or other area in which incorporated and judicial districts in which process agents have been appointed. (State or other area of incorporation in capitals. Letters preceding names of States indicate judicial districts.) See footnote (d)
Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New York, N.Y.	6,468	All except C.Z., Guam, Virgin Islands	N.Y.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The Western Casualty and Surety Company, Fort Scott, Kans.	4,166	All except Alaska, C.Z., Conn., Del., Guam, Hawaii, Me., Mass., N.H., N.Y., N.C., Puerto Rico, R.I., Vt., Va., Virgin Islands, W. Va.	KANS.—All except Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
The Western Fire Insurance Company, Fort Scott, Kans.	2,605	Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N.Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Wash., Wis., Wyo.	KANS.—All except Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Western Pacific Insurance Company, Seattle, Wash.	429	Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	WASH.—Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., D.C., Idaho, wMich., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., sN.Y., Oreg., Utah, Wyo.
Western Surety Company, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,130	All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.	S. DAK.—All except Alaska, C.Z., Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Wisconsin Surety Corporation, Madison, Wis.	79	Alaska, D.C., Minn., Pa., Wis	WIS.—D.C.
Wolverine Insurance Company, Battle Creek, Mich.	1,280	Alaska, Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga. (surety only), Ill., Ind., Iowa, Md. (surety only), Mich., Minn., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Pa., S. Dak., Vt., W. Va., Wyo.	MICH.—D.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Minn., Ohio, S. Dak.

COMPANIES HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AS ACCEPTABLE REINSURING COMPANIES UNDER TREASURY CIRCULAR NO. 297, DATED JULY 5, 1922, AS AMENDED

Names of Companies	Underwriting limitations (net limit on any one risk) [In thousands of dollars]	Judicial Districts in which process agents have been appointed
Accident and Casualty Insurance Company of Winterthur, Switzerland (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	2,054	D.C.
Alliance Assurance Company, Ltd., London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	764	D.C.
Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	730	D.C.
Constellation Reinsurance Company, New York, N.Y	1,753	D.C.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, London, England (U.S. Office, Boston, Mass.)	9,049	D.C.
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, Perth, Scotland (U.S. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.)	12,327	D.C.
General Security Assurance Corporation of New York, New York, N.Y	586	D.C.
The London Assurance, London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	771	D.C.
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd., London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	1,485	D.C.
The London & Lancashire Insurance Company, Ltd., London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	748	D.C.
The Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	558	D.C.
Metropolitan Fire Assurance Company, Hartford, Conn	383	D.C.
Munich Reinsurance Company, Munich, Germany (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	808	D.C.
The Netherlands Insurance Company, Est. 1845, The Hague, Holland (U.S. Office, Keene, N.H.)	700	D.C.
Rochdale Insurance Company, New York, N.Y	248	D.C.
Royal Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	3,841	D.C.
The Sea Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	848	D.C.
The Skandia Insurance Company, Stockholm, Sweden (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	1,074	D.C.
Sun Insurance Office, Limited, London, England (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	1,165	D.C.
Swiss Reinsurance Company, Zurich, Switzerland (U.S. Office, New York, N.Y.)	4,313	D.C.
Transatlantic Reinsurance Company, New York, N.Y	174	D.C.
The Unity Fire and General Insurance Company, New York, N.Y	475	D.C.
Zurich Insurance Company, Zurich, Switzerland (U.S. Office, Chicago, Ill.)	8,406	D.C.

[1] Surviving corporation of a merger with Commercial Union Insurance Company of New York, a New York Corporation, effective December 31, 1968. (For details see FEDERAL REGISTER of February 5, 1969, Page 1734.)

[2] Formerly Washington Fire & Marine Insurance Company, a Missouri Corporation. Assumed insurance business and name of Gulf Insurance Company, a Texas Corporation, December 31, 1968. (For details see FEDERAL REGISTER April 22, 1969, Page 6745.)

[3] Formerly Fulton Insurance Company, New York, N.Y. Name changed effective May 12, 1969.

NOTES

(a) All certificates of authority expire June 30, and are renewable July 1, annually.

(b) Treasury regulations do not limit the penal sum of bonds which surety companies may execute. The net retention, however, cannot exceed the underwriting limitation and excess risks must be protected by reinsurance, co-insurance, or other methods in accordance with Treasury regulations. When excess risks on bonds in favor of the United States are protected by reinsurance, such reinsurance is to be effected by use of Treasury Form BA 6308 (formerly 369) to be filed with the bond or within 45 days thereafter. Risks in excess of limit fixed herein must be reported for quarter in which they are executed. In protecting such excess, the rating in force on the date of the execution of the risk will govern absolutely. This limit applies until a new rating is established by the Treasury Department.

(c) A surety company must be licensed in the State or other area in which it executes (signs) the bond, but need not be licensed in the State or other area in which the principal resides or where the contract is to be performed (28 Op. Atty. Gen. 127, Dec. 24, 1909; 31 CFR Part 222). The term "other areas" includes the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(d) Abbreviated capital letters preceding judicial districts indicate State or other area in which the company is incorporated. Process agents are required in the following districts: Where principal resides; where obligation is to be performed; and where bond is returnable or filed. No process agent required in State or other area wherein company is incorporated. Letters "n, s, e, m, c, and w" preceding name of State indicate respectively the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Middle, Central and Western judicial districts of States indicated. If letters do not precede names of States process agents have been appointed in all judicial districts of such States.

[F.R. Doc. 69-7975; Filed, July 7, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]