federal register

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1974

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 39 ■ Number 229

Pages 41239–41348

PART I

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

This listing does not affect the legal status of any document published in this issue. Detailed table of contents appears inside.

A REMINDER:

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(The items in this list were editorially compiled as an aid to FEDERAL REGISTER users. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance. Since this list is intended as a reminder, it does not include effective dates that occur within 14 days of publication.)

Rules Going into Effect Today

There were no items published after October 1, 1972 eligible for inclusion in this list.

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CHAPTER I—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (STANDARDS, INSPECTIONS, MARKETING PRACTICES), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

PART 56—GRADING OF SHELL EGGS AND UNITED STATES STANDARDS, GRADES, AND WEIGHT CLASSES FOR SHELL EGGS

PART 70—GRADING AND INSPECTION OF POULTRY AND EDIBLE PRODUCTS THEREOF; AND UNITED STATES CLASSES, STANDARDS, AND GRADES WITH RESPECT THERETO

Changes in Fees and 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 of Shell Eggs and U.S. Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs (7 CFR Part 56), and the regulations Governing the Grading and Inspection of Poultry and Edible Products Thereof and U.S. Classes, Standards, and Grades with Respect Thereto (7 CFR Part 70) as set forth below:

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The cost of supervising and administering the resident voluntary poultry and egg grading service has steadily risen. Last year the grading program operated on a deficit basis. The Agricultural Marketing Act, under which the program is conducted, requires that fees charged substantially cover the cost of the program.

The cost of supervising and administering the program is recovered primarily from the administrative volume charges. These charges have not been adjusted since July 1, 1969. Since that time the salaries of supervising and clerical personnel have increased 42.3 percent by congressional action and office costs and cost of travel have also increased markedly.

The amendments raise the administrative volume charges to cover the increased costs of supervising and administering the voluntary poultry and egg grading services.

The amendments are as follows:

As to Part 56:

In § 56.52, paragraph (a)(8) is amended to read:

§ 56.52 Continuous grading performed on a resident basis.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(8) An administrative service charge based upon the aggregate number of 30-dozen cases of all shell eggs handled in the plant per billing period and computed in accordance with the following:

$60 for 0 to 1,000 cases,[1] $62 for 1,001 to 2,000 cases plus $7 for each additional 1,000 cases or fraction thereof in excess of 2,000 up to 45,000 cases, and a maximum charge of $375 in excess of 45,000 cases.

* * * * *

As to Part 70:

In § 70.138, paragraph (a)(8) is amended to read:

§ 70.138 Continuous grading performed on a resident basis.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(8) An administrative service charge based upon the aggregate weight of the total volume of all live and ready-to-cook poultry handled in the plant per billing period computed in accordance with the following:

$60 for 0 to 100,000 pounds,[1] $85 for 100,001 to 400,000 pounds plus $8 additional for each 100,000 pounds or fraction thereof in excess of 400,000 and up to 3 million pounds, and $10 for each 1 million pounds or fraction thereof, in excess of 3 million to 10 million pounds, and a maximum charge of $375 in excess of 10 million pounds.

* * * * *

Legislation requires that the fees and charges for grading services under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*), be reasonable and shall as nearly as possible, cover the cost of such services. It has been determined that in order to cover the increased costs of the service, the administrative charges must be increased as soon as practicable as provided herein. The need for the increase and the amount thereof are dependent upon facts within the knowledge of the Department. Therefore, under 5 U.S.C. 553 it is found that notice and other public procedure with respect to these amendments are impracticable and unnecessary.

Issued at Washington, D.C., this 21st day of November, 1974, to become effective on January 5, 1975.

E. L. PETERSON,
Administrator,
Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.74-27664 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[1] Also applies where an approved application is in effect and no product is handled.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS; FRUITS, VEGETABLES, NUTS), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Tangerine Reg. 46, Amdt. 3]

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

Amendment of Size Regulation

This amendment prescribes a minimum diameter requirement of 2$^{6}/_{16}$ inches applicable to shipments of tangerines during the period December 2 through December 8, 1974, except that not more than 30 percent of the total quantity of tangerines shipped by any handler during the last previous week of tangerine shipments within the current fiscal period may be smaller but not smaller than 2$^{4}/_{16}$ inches in diameter. This requirement is designed to prevent an excessive buildup of smaller-size tangerines in fresh market outlets and maintain orderly marketing conditions.

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 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 regulation of tangerine shipments, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) The amendment reflects the Department's appraisal of the need for regulation of tangerine shipments based on the available supply and current and prospective market conditions. The

amendment is designed to provide ample supplies of tangerines of the more desirable sizes in the interest of both growers and consumers. The action is designed to prevent an excessive buildup of smaller-size tangerines and maintain orderly marketing conditions by preventing the adverse effect on the market caused by shipment of excessive quantities of smaller-size fruit when more than ample supplies of the more desirable sizes are available to serve consumers' needs. This amendment is consistent with the objective of the act of promoting orderly marketing and protecting the interest of consumers.

(3) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rulemaking procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof 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; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of tangerines, grown in the production area, are presently subject to regulation by grade and size, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on November 19, 1974; such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this amendment, including the effective time hereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such fruit; compliance with this amendment will not require any special preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

Order. In § 905.557 (Tangerine Regulation 46; 39 FR 32976, 37186, 40745) the provisions of paragraph (b)(2) are revised to read as follows:

* * * * *

§ 905.557 **Tangerine Regulation 46.**

(b) * * *

(2) Any tangerines, grown in the production area, which are of a size smaller than 2$^{1}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, except that a tolerance for tangerines 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 United States Standards for Florida Tangerines: *Provided,* That during the period December 2 through December 8, 1974, no handler may ship tangerines, grown in the production area, which are of a size smaller than 2$^{6}/_{16}$ inches in diameter except that a tolerance for tangerines 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 United States Standards for Florida Tangerines: *Provided further,* That during said week any handler may ship a quantity of tangerines which are smaller than 2$^{6}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, including the aforesaid tolerance, if (i) the number of standard packed boxes of such smaller tangerines does not exceed 30 percent of the total shipments of tangerines by such handler during the last previous week, within the current fiscal period, in which he shipped tangerines; and (ii) such smaller tangerines are of a size not smaller than 2$^{1}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, except that a tolerance for tangerines 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 United States Standards for Florida Tangerines.

* * * * *

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

Dated: November 21, 1974, to become effective December 2, 1974.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.74-27662 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 929—CRANBERRIES GROWN IN THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND LONG ISLAND IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Expenses and Rate of Assessment

This document authorizes $60,842 of Cranberry Marketing Committee expenses for the 1974–75 fiscal period, under Marketing Order No. 929, and fixes the rate of assessment at $0.03 per barrel of cranberries, handled during such period, to be paid to the committee by each first handler as his pro rata share of such expenses.

On November 4, 1974, notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 38906) regarding proposed expenses and the related rate of assessment for the fiscal period September 1, 1974, through August 31, 1975, pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 929, as amended (7 CFR Part 929), regulating the handling of cranberries grown in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in the State of New York. The notice afforded 16 days during which interested persons could submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with said proposals. None were received. This regulatory program is effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674).

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the proposals which were submitted by the Cranberry Marketing Committee (established pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order) and set forth in the aforesaid notice, it is hereby found and determined that:

§ 929.215 **Expenses and rate of assessment.**

(a) *Expenses.* The expenses that are reasonable and likely to be incurred by the Cranberry Marketing Committee during the fiscal period September 1, 1974, through August 31, 1975, will amount to $60,842.

(b) *Rate of assessment.* The rate of assessment for said period, payable by each handler in accordance with § 929.41, is fixed at $0.03 per barrel, or equivalent quantity, of cranberries.

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

It is hereby further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date hereof until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) in that (1) shipments of cranberries are now being made, (2) the relevant provisions of said marketing agreement and this part require that the rate of assessment herein fixed shall be applicable to all assessable cranberries handled during the aforesaid period, and (3) such period began on September 1, 1974, and said rate of assessment will automatically apply to all such cranberries beginning with such date.

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

Dated: November 21, 1974.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.74-27663 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 987—DOMESTIC DATES PRODUCED OR PACKED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Free and Restricted Percentages and Withholding Factors for the 1974–75 Crop Year

Notice was published in the November 4, 1974, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 38906) regarding a proposal to

establish free and restricted percentages and withholding factors of 100 percent, 0 percent, and 0 percent, respectively, for Deglet Noor, Zahidi, Halawy, and Khadrawy dates. The 1974–75 crop year began October 1, 1974. The proposal was pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 987, as amended (7 CFR Part 987). The amended marketing agreement and order regulate the handling of domestic dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California, and are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674).

The notice afforded interested persons an opportunity to submit written data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposal. None were received.

The free percentages, restricted percentages, and withholding factors for the 1974–75 crop year are applicable to marketable dates and are pursuant to §§ 987.44 and 987.45. These percentages and factors are based on estimates by the California Date Administrative Committee of supply and trade demand, adjusted for handler carryover, for the current crop year. Trade demand means the aggregate quantity of whole or pitted dates which the trade will acquire from all handlers during the crop year for distribution in the continental United States, Canada, and such other countries as the Committee finds will acquire dates at prices reasonably comparable with prices received in the continental United States. The California Date Administrative Committee included no countries other than the continental United States and Canada in its determination of trade demand.

In determining the percentages for each of the four varieties, the Committee considered the following data and estimates for the crop year beginning October 1, 1974:

	Deglet Noor	Zahidi	Halawy	Khadrawy
		(1,000 pounds)		
1. Production of marketable dates (1974–75 crop)	33,858	1,843	193	589
2. Plus Noncertified handler carryover as of September 30, 1974, of marketable dates	6,348	57	40	124
3. Total marketable supply	40,206	1,900	233	713
4. Trade demand for free whole and pitted dates (continental United States and Canada)	15,000	1,000	100	350
5. Plus: Desirable handler carryover as of September 30, 1975, to assure date supplies for early demand	8,400	400	75	175
6. Less: Certified handler carryover as of September 30, 1974, of free dates	1,676	14	10	23
7. Adjusted trade demand	21,724	1,386	165	502

It is estimated that the amounts in excess of adjusted trade demands for these four varieties will be utilized in products and export markets. Hence, free and restricted percentages, and withholding factors of 100 percent, 0 percent, and 0 percent, respectively, should be established for each of these varieties.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including that in the notice, the information and recommendation submitted by the Committee, and other available information, it is found that to establish free percentages, restricted percentages, and withholding factors as hereinafter set forth will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

It is further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective time of this action until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) in that: (1) This action does not impose any restrictions upon handlers and gives them flexibility in meeting market needs; (2) the relevant provisions of said marketing agreement and this part require that free and restricted percentages and withholding factors established for a particular crop year shall be applicable during the entire crop year to all marketable dates; and (3) the current crop year began October 1, 1974, and the percentages and withholding factors hereinafter established will apply to all such dates beginning with that date.

The free percentages, restricted percentages, and withholding factors for the 1974–75 crop year are as follows:

§ 987.222 Free and restricted percentages, and withholding factors.

The various free percentages, restricted percentages, and withholding factors applicable to marketable dates of each variety shall be, for the crop year beginning October 1, 1974, and ending September 30, 1975, as follows: (a) Deglet Noor variety dates: Free percentage, 100 percent; restricted percentage, 0 percent; and withholding factor, 0 percent; (b) Zahidi variety dates: Free percentage, 100 percent; restricted percentage, 0 percent; and withholding factor, 0 percent; (c) Halawy variety dates: Free percentage, 100 percent; restricted percentage, 0 percent; and withholding factor, 0 percent; (d) Khadrawy variety dates: Free percentage, 100 percent; restricted percentage, 0 percent; and withholding factor, 0 percent.

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

Dated: November 19, 1974.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director,
Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc.74-27573 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

CHAPTER X—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS; MILK), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Milk order 136; Docket No. AO–309–A20]

PART 1136—MILK IN THE GREAT BASIN MARKETING AREA

Order Amending Order

FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; 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 provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order regulating the handling of milk in the Great Basin marketing area.

Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

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

(2) The parity prices of milk, as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act, are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the said marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the order as hereby amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest;

(3) The said order as hereby amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial or commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held;

(4) All milk and milk products handled by handlers, as defined in the order as hereby amended, are in the current of interstate commerce or directly burden, obstruct, or affect interstate commerce in milk or its products; and

(5) It is hereby found that the necessary expense of the market administrator for the maintenance and functioning

of such agency will require the payment by each handler, as his pro rata share of such expense, 4 cents per hundredweight or such lesser amount as the Secretary may prescribe, with respect to milk specified in § 1136.86.

(c) *Determinations.* It is hereby determined that: (1) the refusal or failure of handlers (excluding cooperative associations specified in section 8c (9) of the Act) of more than 50 percent of the milk, which is marketed within the marketing area, to sign a proposed marketing agreement, tends to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The issuance of this order, amending the order, is the only practical means pursuant to the declared policy of the Act of advancing the interests of producers as defined in the order as hereby amended; and

(3) The issuance of the order amending the order is approved or favored by at least two-thirds of the producers who participated in a referendum and who during the determined representative period were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area.

ORDER RELATING TO HANDLING

It is therefore ordered, That on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the Great Basin marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, as follows:

1. Section 1136.6 is revised as follows:

§ 1136.6 Great Basin marketing area.

"Great Basin marketing area" hereinafter called the "marketing area" means all the territory, including all government reservations and installations and all municipalities, within the places listed below:

UTAH COUNTIES

Box Elder	Morgan
Cache (city of Logan only)	Salt Lake
Carbon	Sanpete
Daggett	Sevier
Davis	Summit
Duchesne	Tooele
Emery	Uintah
Grand	Utah
Juab	Wassatch
Miller	Webber

NEVADA COUNTIES

Elko	White Pine

WYOMING COUNTIES

Uinta (town of Evanston only)

IDAHO COUNTIES

Bannock	Franklin
Bear Lake	Jefferson
Bingham	Madison
Bonneville	

2. In § 1136.11, paragraph (a) is revised as follows:

§ 1136.11 Pool plant.

* * * * *

(a) A fluid milk plant, except a producer-handler plant, from which not less than 50 percent in any month of September through February, not less than 45 percent in any month of March and April, and not less than 40 percent in any month of May through August of the fluid milk products, except filled milk, approved by a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption that are physically received at such plant (excluding milk received at such plant from other order plants or dairy farms which is classified in Class III under this order and which is subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act) or diverted therefrom as producer milk to a nonpool plant pursuant to § 1136.13 is disposed of on routes, and not less than 15 percent of such receipts are on routes in the marketing area.

* * * * *

3. Section 1136.53 is revised as follows:

§ 1136.53 Location adjustments to handlers.

(a) For milk which is received from producers at a pool plant, or is diverted therefrom, or is delivered by a cooperative association pursuant to § 1136.9(c) to a pool plant and which is assigned to Class I milk subject to the limitations pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, and for other source milk for which a location adjustment is applicable, the price computed pursuant to § 1136.50(a) shall be reduced as follows:

Distance (miles):	*Rate per hundredweight (cents)*
150 but not more than 160	22.0
For each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof in excess of 160	1.5

Such distance to be the shortest hard-surfaced highway distance as determined by the market administrator from the plant to the County Courthouse of Salt Lake County, Utah;

(b) In applying such credits to transfers of fluid milk products between pool plants, a Class I location adjustment credit for the transferor-plant shall be determined by the market administrator for skim milk and butterfat, respectively, as follows:

(1) From the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class I at the transferee-plant after the computations are made pursuant to § 1136.44(a)(10) subtract the pounds of skim milk in receipts of milk at the transferee-plant from producers and handlers described in § 1136.9(c);

(2) Assign any remaining pounds of skim milk in Class I at the transferee-plant to the skim milk in receipts of fluid milk products from other pool plants, first to the transferor-plants at which no location adjustment applies and then in sequence beginning with the plant at which the least location adjustment applies;

(3) Compute the total amount of location adjustment credits to be assigned to transferor-plant pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section by the applicable adjustment rate for each such plant, and add the resulting amounts;

(4) Assign the total amount of location adjustment credits computed pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section to those transferor-plants that transferred fluid milk products containing skim milk classified as Class I milk pursuant to § 1136.44(a), in sequence beginning with the plant at which the least location adjustment applies. Subject to the availability of such credits, the credit assigned to each plant shall be equal to the hundredweight of such Class I skim milk multiplied by the applicable location adjustment rate for such plant. If the aggregate of this computation for all plants having the same location adjustment rate exceeds the credits that are available to those plants, such credits shall be prorated to the volume of skim milk in Class I transfers received from such plants; and

(5) Class I location adjustment credit for butterfat shall be determined in accordance with the procedure outlined for skim milk in paragraph (b) (1) through (4) of this section.

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

Effective date: January 1, 1975.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on November 21, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27578 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

CHAPTER I—ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER D—EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 94—RINDERPEST, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FOWL PEST (FOWL PLAGUE), NEWCASTLE DISEASE (AVIAN PNEUMOENCEPHALTIS), AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, AND HOG CHOLERA; PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED IMPORTATIONS

Restrictions on Importation of Eggs Other Than Hatching Eggs, Carcasses of Poultry, Game Birds and Other Birds, and Parts or Products of Such Carcasses

Correction

In FR Doc. 74-26185 appearing on page 39546 in the issue for Friday, November 8, 1974 the following changes should be made:

1. In § 94.6(g)(1) the second typographical unit which is designated (g)(1)(ii) should be designated (g)(1)(iii).

2. In § 94.6(g)(2) the reference to "subdivision (g)(1)(E)" should read "paragraph (g)(1)(v) of this section."

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER V—FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

SUBCHAPTER D—FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

[No. 74-1176]

PART 564—SETTLEMENT OF INSURANCE

Insurance Coverage

NOVEMBER 7, 1974.

The following outline regarding the amendments adopted herein is included for the reader's convenience and is subject to the full description in the preamble as well as the specific provisions in the regulations.

I. *Present Regulations.* Each insured member is insured up to $20,000.

II. *Amended Regulations.* Each official custodian of a public unit will be insured up to $100,000 on funds invested in the same State and $40,000 on funds invested outside the same State. All other insured members will be insured up to $40,000.

III. *Reason for Change.* To implement the provisions of Pub. L. 93-495 (H.R. 11221).

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board considers it necessary to amend Part 564 (12 CFR Part 564) to implement the changes in insurance coverage provided by Public Law 93-495.

Under the amendment, maximum insurance coverage on public unit accounts will be increased to $100,000 on funds invested in the same State and $40,000 on funds invested outside the same State and on all other accounts it will be increased to $40,000.

Accordingly, the Board hereby amends § 564.8(a) to read as set forth below, and hereby amends §§ 564.2, 564.3, 564.4, 564.5, 564.6, 564.7, 564.8(b), 564.9, and 564.10 by striking out "$20,000" each place it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "$40,000", effective November 27, 1974.

Since the above amendment implements a statutory mandate, the Board hereby finds that notice and public procedure with respect to said amendment are unnecessary under the provisions of 12 CFR 508.11 and 5 U.S.C. 553(b); and since publication of said amendment for the 30-day period specified in 12 CFR 508.14 and 5 U.S.C. 553(d) prior to the effective date of said amendment would in the opinion of the Board be unnecessary for the same reason, the Board hereby provides that said amendment shall become effective as hereinbefore set forth.

§ 564.8 **Public unit accounts.**

(a) (1) Each official custodian of funds of the United States lawfully investing the same in an insured institution shall be separately insured up to $100,000.

(2) Each official custodian of funds of any State of the United States or any county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof lawfully investing the same in an insured institution in the same State shall be separately insured up to $100,000. Each such official custodian lawfully investing such funds in an insured institution outside the same State shall be separately insured up to $40,000.

(3) Each official custodian of funds of the District of Columbia lawfully investing the same in an insured institution in the District of Columbia shall be separately insured up to $100,000. Each such official custodian lawfully investing such funds in an insured institution outside the District of Columbia shall be separately insured up to $40,000.

(4) Each official custodian of funds of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, or of any county, municipality, or political subdivision thereof lawfully investing the same in an insured institution in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, respectively, shall be separately insured up to $100,000. Each such official custodian lawfully investing such funds in an insured institution outside Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, respectively, shall be insured up to $40,000. Each official custodian of funds of any other territory of the United States or any county, municipality or political subdivision thereof lawfully investing the same in an insured institution shall be insured up to $40,000.

(5) For purposes of this paragraph (a) if the same person is an official custodian of more than one public unit, he shall be separately insured with respect to the public funds held by him for each such unit.

(Secs. 401, 402, 403, 405, 48 Stat. 1255, 1256, 1257, 1259; as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1724, 1725, 1726, 1728. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR, 1943-48 Comp., p. 1071.)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] GRENVILLE L. MILLARD, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27653 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[No. 74-1177]

PART 564—SETTLEMENT OF INSURANCE

Updating of Examples of Insurance Coverage

NOVEMBER 7, 1974.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board considers it advisable to amend Part 564 of the Rules and Regulations for Insurance of Accounts (12 CFR Part 564) for the purpose of updating the Examples of Insurance Coverage Afforded Accounts in Institutions Insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, published as an Appendix to said Part 564, to reflect the increase in maximum insurance on accounts authorized in Pub. L. 93-495, from $20,000 to $100,000 on public unit accounts and from $20,000 to $40,000 on all other accounts. Accordingly, on the basis of such consideration and for such purpose, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board hereby amends said Part 564 by revising the Appendix thereto to read as set forth below.

(Secs. 401, 402, 403, 405, 48 Stat. 1255, 1256, 1257, 1259, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1724, 1725, 1726, 1728. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR, 1943-1948, Comp., p. 1071)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] GRENVILLE L. MILLARD, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX—EXAMPLES OF INSURANCE COVERAGE AFFORDED ACCOUNTS IN INSTITUTIONS INSURED BY THE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The following examples illustrate insurance coverage on accounts maintained in the same insured institution. They are intended to cover various types of ownership interests and combinations of accounts which may occur in connection with funds invested in insured institutions. These examples interpret the rules for insurance of accounts contained in 12 CFR Part 564.

The examples, as well as the rules which they interpret, are predicated upon the assumption that invested funds are actually owned in the manner indicated on the institution's records. If available evidence shows that ownership is different from that on the institution's records, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation may pay claims for insured accounts on the basis of actual rather than ostensible ownership.

A. Single ownership accounts. All funds owned by an individual (or by the husband-wife community of which the individual is a member) and invested by him in one or more individual accounts are added together and insured to the $40,000 maximum. This is true whether the accounts are maintained in the name of the individual owning the funds, in the name of his agent or nominee, or in the name of a guardian, conservator or custodian holding the funds for his benefit.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: A and B, husband and wife, each maintain an individual account containing $40,000. In addition, they hold a joint account containing $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Each account is separately insured to $40,000, for a total coverage of $120,000. The coverage would be the same whether the individual accounts contain funds owned as community property or as individual property of the spouses. (§ 564.3(a) and § 564.9(a)).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: H and W, husband and wife, reside in a community property state. H maintains a $40,000 account consisting of his separately owned funds and invests $40,000 of community property funds in another account, both of which are in his name alone. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The two accounts are added together and insured to a total of $40,000. $40,000 is uninsured. (§ 564.3(a)).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: A has $37,000 invested in an individual account, and his agent, B, invests $10,000 of A's funds in a properly designated agency account. B also holds a $40,000 individual account. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: A's individual account and the agency account are added together and insured to the $40,000 maximum, leaving $7,000 uninsured. The investment of funds through an agent does not result in additional insurance coverage for the principal. (§ 564.3(b)). B's individual account is insured separately from the agency account. (§ 561.3(a)). However, if the account records of the institution do not show the agency relationship under which the funds in the $10,000 account are held, the $10,000 in B's name could, at the option of the Insurance Corporation, be added to his individual account and insured to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $7,000 uninsured. (§ 564.2(b)(1)).

EXAMPLE 4

Question: A holds a $40,000 individual account. B holds two accounts in his own name, the first containing $10,000 and the second containing $37,000. In processing the claims for payment of insurance on these accounts, the Insurance Corporation discovers that the funds in the $10,000 account actually belong to A and that B had invested these funds as agent for A, his undisclosed principal. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since the available evidence shows that A is the actual owner of the funds in the $10,000 account, the Insurance Corporation may, at its option, add these funds to the $40,000 individual account held by A (rather than to B's $37,000 account) and insure the total of $50,000 to the $40,000 maximum, leaving $10,000 uninsured. In that event B's $37,000 individual account would be separately insured. (§ 564.3 (a) and (b)).

EXAMPLE 5

Question: C, a minor, maintains an individual account of $300 in connection with a school savings program. C's grandfather makes a gift to him of $40,000, which is invested in another account by C's father, designated on the institution's records as custodian under a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. C's father also maintains an individual account of $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: C's individual account and the custodianship account held for him by his father are added together and would be insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.3(c)). The individual account held by C's father is separately insured. (§ 564.3(a)).

EXAMPLE 6

Question: G, a court appointed guardian, invests in a properly designated account $40,000 of funds in his custody which belong to W, his ward. W and G each maintain $10,000 individual accounts. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: W's individual account and the guardianship account in G's name are added together and insured to $40,000 in the aggregate. The fact that a guardian has been judicially appointed does not alter the fact that the guardianship funds legally belong to W, the ward, and are insured as W's individually owned funds. (§ 564.3(c)). G's individual account is separately insured. (§ 564.3(a)).

B. Testamentary accounts. The term "testamentary account" refers to a revocable trust account, tentative or "Totten" trust account, "payable-on-death" account or any similar account which evidences an intention that the funds shall pass on the death of the owner of the funds to a named beneficiary. If the beneficiary is a spouse, child or grandchild of the owner, the funds in all such accounts are insured for the owner up to $40,000 in the aggregate as to each such beneficiary, separately from any other individual accounts of the owner. If the beneficiary of such an account is other than a spouse, child or grandchild of the owner, the funds in the account are, for insurance purposes, added to any other individual accounts of the owner and insured up to $40,000 in the aggregate. In the case of a revocable trust account, the person who holds the power of revocation is deemed to be the owner of the funds in the account. If a revocable trust account is held in the name of a fiduciary other than the owner of the funds, any other accounts held by the fiduciary are insured separately from such revocable trust account.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: H invests $80,000 in a revocable trust account with his son, S, and his daughter, D, as named beneficiaries. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since S and D are children of H, the owner of the account, the funds are insured up to $40,000 as to each beneficiary. (§ 564.4(a)). Assuming that S and D have equal beneficial interests ($40,000 each), H is fully insured for this account.

EXAMPLE 2

Question: H, as settlor-trustee, creates a revocable trust for the benefit of his son, S. H creates a second revocable trust, with T as trustee, for the benefit of his nephew, N. H invests $40,000 of the funds of the first trust in a revocable trust account. T invests $20,000 of the funds of the second trust in another account. In addition, H, S, N, and T each maintain individual accounts containing $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since S is a child of H, the account established under the first trust is insured up to $40,000 separately from any other accounts held by H. (§ 564.4(a)). Since N is not a spouse, child or grandchild of H, the $20,000 in the account held by T under the second trust is deemed to be owned by H and is added to the $40,000 in H's individual account and insured up to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $20,000 uninsured. (§ 564.4 (b)). The individual accounts of S, N and T are separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.3(a)).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: H invests $40,000 in each of four "payable-on-death" accounts. Under the terms of each account contract, H has the right to withdraw any or all of the funds in the account at any time. Any funds remaining in the account at the time of H's death are to be paid to a named beneficiary. The respective beneficiaries of the four accounts are H's wife, his mother, his brother and his son. H also holds an individual account containing $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The accounts payable on death to H's wife and son are each separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.4(a)). The accounts payable to H's mother and brother are added to H's individual account and insured to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $40,000 uninsured. (§ 564.4(b)).

EXAMPLE 4

Question: H and W, husband and wife, each invest $80,000 in a revocable trust account with their son, S, and their daughter, D, named as equal beneficiaries. Under the terms of the trust, the interest of either grantor passes, on his death, to the surviving grantor; upon the death of both grantors, the account is to be divided between S and D. Each of the grantors has the right to revoke the trust at any time. What, assuming S and D do not predecease their parents, is the insurance coverage if default occurs during the lifetime of both of the grantors? What is the insurance coverage if default occurs after the death of one but before the death of the other grantor?

Answer: Since S and D are the children of H and W, each of whom is the owner of one-half of the funds in the account, and since the account evidences an intention that the funds shall pass on the death of the owners of the funds to named beneficiaries, the funds are insured for each owner up to $40,000 as to each beneficiary. Thus, during their lifetimes, H and W are each insured up to $40,000 as to S and as to D, separately from any other individual accounts which they may own, making the account fully insured. If default occurs after the death of one of the grantors, insurance coverage of the account would decrease from $160,000 to $80,000, since the surviving grantor would have power of revocation over the trust and, under § 564.4, a grantor is entitled to insurance coverage only up to $40,000 as to each named beneficiary.

EXAMPLE 5

Question: H establishes a revocable trust account with his son, S, named as beneficiary. Under the terms of the trust, S becomes the owner of the account upon the happening of a certain event (for instance, coming of age) or upon the death of H whichever comes later. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: During the lifetime of H the account would be insured up to $40,000 to H, the owner, as to S, the son, as a testamentary account, inasmuch as the account evidences an intention that, upon the death of the owner, ownership of the funds shall pass to the named beneficiary. If H dies prior to the happening of the event, the power of revocation dies with him and the account would be insured up to $40,000 to S, as the beneficiary of an irrevocable trust account established by H.

C. Accounts of executors or administrators. All funds belonging to a decedent and invested in one or more accounts, whether held in the name of the decedent or in the name of his executor or administrator, are added together and insured to the $40,000 maximum. Such funds are insured separately from the individual accounts of any of the beneficiaries of the estate or of the executor or administrator.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: A, administrator of D's estate, sells D's automobile and invests the proceeds of $5,000 in an account entitled: "A, Administrator of the estate of D." In the same institution there is an account containing $40,000 which D had opened just prior to his death. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The two accounts are added together and insured up to the $40,000 maximum, leaving $5,000 uninsured. (§ 564.5).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: X is executor of the will of T, under which A, B and C are beneficiaries in equal shares. X invests $80,000 of T's estate in an account entitled: "X, Executor of the will of T." A and X maintain individual accounts of $40,000 each in the same institution. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The account held by X as executor is insured only to $40,000. Such funds are considered the property of the decedent's estate and are not apportioned among the beneficiaries under the will. Since the title of the estate account discloses its fiduciary nature, X's individual account is insured separately. In addition, A's individual account is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.5).

D. Accounts held by a corporation, partnership or unincorporated association. All funds invested in an account or accounts by a corporation, a partnership or an unincorporated association engaged in any independent activity are added together and insured to the $40,000 maximum. The term "independent activity" means any activity other than the one directed solely at increasing insurance coverage. If the corporation, partnership or unincorporated association is not engaged in an independent activity, any account held by the entity is insured as if owned by the persons owning or comprising the entity, and the imputed interest of each such person is added for insurance purposes to any individual account which he maintains.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: X Corporation maintains a $40,000 account. The stock of the corporation is owned by A, B, C, and D in equal shares. Each of these stockholders also maintains an individual account with the same institution. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Each of the accounts would be insured to $40,000 if the corporation is engaged in an independent activity and has not been established merely for the purpose of increasing insurance coverage. The same would be true if the business were operated as a bona fide partnership instead of as a corporation. (§ 564.6).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: A and B each has a $36,000 account in his own name and X Corporation has a $36,000 account. One third of the stock of X Corporation is owned by A and two thirds by B. X Corporation was set up solely to obtain additional insurance. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since X Corporation is not engaged in an independent activity, the funds in its account are insured as if owned by A and B in proportion to their inteerst in the corporation. For insurance purposes, $12,000 of the corporate account is imputed to A and added to his individual account and $24,000 is added to B's individual account. A has an aggregate individual interest of $48,000, if which $40,000 is insured, leaving $8,000 uninsured. Of B's total interest of $60,000, $20,000 is uninsured. (§ 564.6).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: C College maintains three separate accounts with the same institution under the titles: "General Operating Fund", "Teachers Salaries", and "Building Fund". What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since all of the funds are the property of the college, the three accounts are added together and insured only to the $40,000 maximum. (§§ 564.6 and 564.7).

EXAMPLE 4

Question: The men's club of X Church carries on various social activities in addition to holding several fund raising campaigns for the church each year. The club is supported by membership dues. Both the club and X Church maintain accounts in the same institution. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The men's club is an unincorporated association engaged in an independent activity. If the club funds are, in fact, legally owned by the club itself and not the church, each account is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.7).

EXAMPLE 5

Question: The PQR Union has three locals in a certain city. Each of the locals maintains a savings account containing funds belonging to the parent organization. All three accounts are in the same insured institution. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The three accounts are added together and insured up to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.7).

E. Public unit accounts. For insurance purposes, the official custodian of funds belonging to a public unit, rather than the public unit itself, is insured as the account holder. All funds belonging to a public unit and invested by the same custodian in an insured institution in the same state are added together and insured to the $100,000 maximum, regardless of the number of accounts involved. If there is more than one official custodian for the same public unit, the funds invested by each custodian are separately insured up to $100,000. If the same person is custodian of funds for more than one public unit, he is separately insured to $100,000 with respect to the funds of each unit held by him in properly designated accounts. With regard to funds invested outside the state, the same principles apply but the coverage is limited to $40,000. The maximum coverage for an official custodian of funds of the United States would be $100,000. In the following examples it is assumed that all of the funds are invested in the same state.

For insurance purposes, a "political subdivision" is entitled to the same insurance coverage as any other public unit. "Political subdivision" includes any subdivision of a public unit or any principal department of such unit (1) the creation of which has been expressly authorized by state statute (2) to which some functions of government have been allocated by state statute and (3) to which funds have been allocated by statute or ordinance for its exclusive use and control.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: X, as county treasurer, invests $25,000 in each of the following accounts: "General Operating Account", "Road and Bridge Fund", "School Transportation Fund", "Local Maintenance Fund", and "Payroll Fund". What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since all of these funds are owned by the same public unit (the county) and are invested by the same public official, the five accounts are added together and insured in the aggregate to the $100,000 maximum, leaving $25,000 uninsured. (§ 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: As Comptroller of Y Consolidated School District, A maintains a $125,000 account containing school district funds. He also maintains his own $40,000 savings account. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The two accounts will be separately insured, assuming the institution's records indicate that the account containing the school district funds is held by A in a fiduciary capacity. Thus, $100,000 of the school's funds and the entire $40,000 in A's personal account will be insured. (§§ 564.2 (b) (1) and 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: A, as city treasurer, and B, as chief of the city police department, each have $100,000 in city funds invested in custodial accounts. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Assuming that both A and B have official custody of the city funds, each account is separately insured to the $100,000 maximum. (§ 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 4

Question: A is Treasurer of X County and collects certain tax assessments, a portion of which must be paid to the state under statutory requirement. A maintains an account for general funds of the county and establishes a separate account for the funds which belong to the State Treasurer. The institution's records indicate that the separate account contains funds held for the State. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since two public units own the funds held by A, the accounts would each be separately insured to the $100,000 maximum. (§ 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 5

Question: A city treasurer invests city funds in each of the following accounts: "General Operating Account", "School Transportation Fund", "Local Maintenance Fund", and "Payroll Fund". By administrative direction the city treasurer has allocated the funds for the use of and control by separate departments of the city. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: All of the accounts are added together and insured in the aggregate to $100,000. Because the allocation of the city's funds is not *by statute or ordinance* for the specific use of and control by separate departments of the city, separate insurance coverage to the maximum of $100,000 is not afforded to each account. (§§ 561.5a, 564.8 (a)).

EXAMPLE 6

Question: A city treasurer invests $100,000 in a "General Fund" account and $125,000 in a "Meter Deposit" account. The funds in the Meter Deposit account belong to users of gas and are held by the official custodian in a fiduciary capacity as security for damage to gas meters. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Each account is separately and fully insured. However, if the city treasurer held such funds as agent for the users of gas, their interests in the Meter Deposit account would be added to their individual accounts in computing insurance coverage. (§ 564.3(b)). On the other hand, if the meter deposits are actually held in trust pursuant to statute or contract, such funds would be separately insured from any individually owned funds of the gas users. (§ 564.10).

EXAMPLE 7

Question: In addition to the public fund accounts listed in Example 1, the county treasurer also maintains a "Bond Payment Account" containing funds required by law to be paid to 2,000 holders of bonds issued by the county. The account contains $1,000,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The interest of each bond holder is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. Where a public official invests in an account funds which are required by law to be held for the payment of a particular bond issue, the account is deemed to be held in trust for the individual bond holders. The title of such an account, however, must indicate its fiduciary nature. (§ 564.8(b)).

EXAMPLE 8

Question: A city treasurer deposits in an insured institution $100,000 in each of the following accounts:

"General Operating Fund"
"Police Department"
"Fire Department"
"Parks Department—Maintenance"

What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The "Police Department" and "Fire Department" accounts would each be separately insured to $100,000 if the funds in each such account have been allocated by law for the exclusive use of a separate city department or subdivision expressly authorized by State statute.

Funds in the "Parks Department" account are expended only by order of the city treasurer and are added to the funds in the "General Operating Fund" account and insured only to $100,000. (§§ 561.5a, 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 9

Question: A county treasurer deposits in an insured institution $100,000 in each of the following accounts:

"General Operating Fund"
"County Roads Department Fund"
"County Water District Fund"
"County Public Improvement District Fund"
"County Emergency Fund"

What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The "County Roads Department", "County Water District" and "County Public Improvement District" accounts would each be separately insured to $100,000 if the funds in each such account have been allocated by law for the exclusive use of a separate county department or subdivision expressly authorized by State statute.

Funds in the "General Operating" and "Emergency Fund" accounts would be added together and insured in the aggregate to $100,000, if such funds are for county-wide use and not for the exclusive use of any subdivision or principal department of the county, expressly authorized by State statue. (§§ 561.5a, 564.8(a)).

EXAMPLE 10

Question: A city treasurer deposits $100,000 in each of the following accounts:

"Local Improvement District"
"General Operating Fund"
"Equipment Rental Fund"
"Department of Public Welfare"
"Bureau of Weights and Measures" (subordinate agency of "Department of Public Welfare")

What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Funds allocated by law for the exclusive use of the "Department of Public Welfare" and the "Bureau of Weights and Measures", a subordinate agency thereof, would be added together and insured only to $100,000. The "Local Improvement District" account, consisting of funds of a separate subdivision, would be separately insured to $100,000. The "Equipment Rental" and "General Operatng" accounts, held for city-wide use, would be added together and separately insured to $100,000. (§§ 561.5a, 564.8(a)).

F. *Joint accounts.* Accounts held under any form of joint ownership valid under State law (whether as joint tenants with right of survivorship, tenants by the entireties, tenants in common or by husband and wife as community property) are insured up to $40,000. This insurance is separate from that afforded individual accounts held by any of the co-owners.

An account is insured as a joint account only if each of the co-owners has personally executed an account signature card and possesses withdrawal rights. An account owned jointly which does not qualify as a joint account for insurance purposes is insured as if owned by the named persons as individuals. In that case, the actual ownership interest in the account of each person is added to any other accounts individually owned by such person and insured up to $40,000 in the aggregate.

Any individual, including a minor, may be a co-owner of a joint account provided that, under State law, he may execute a signature card and withdraw funds from the account on the same basis as the other co-owners.

All funds invested in joint accounts owned by the same combination of individuals are first added together and insured to the $40,000 maximum. Where an investor has an interest in more than one joint account and different joint owners are involved, his interests in all of such joint accounts are then added together and insured to $40,000 in the aggregate.

For insurance purposes, the co-owners of any joint account are deemed to have equal interests in the account, except in the case of a tenancy in common. With a tenancy in common, equal interests are presumed unless otherwise stated on the records of the institution.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: A and B maintain an account as joint tenants with right of survivorship and, in addition, each holds an individual account. Is each account separately insured?

Answer: If both A and B have executed the signature card and possess withdrawal rights with respect to the joint funds, each account is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. (§§ 564.9(a) and (b)).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: H and W, husband and wife, reside in a community property state. Each holds an individual account and, in addition, they hold a qualifying joint account. The funds in all three accounts consist of community property. Is each account separately insured?

Answer: Yes. An account in the individual name of a spouse will be insured up to $40,000, whether the funds consist of community property or separate property of the spouse. A joint account containing community property is also insured up to $40,000. Thus, community property can be used for individual accounts in the name of each spouse and for a joint account in the name of both spouses, each of which accounts is separately insured up to $40,000. (§§ 564.3(a) and 564.9(a)).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: Two accounts of $40,000 each are held by a husband and his wife under the following names: John Doe and Mary Doe, husband and wife, as joint tenants with right of survivorship. Mrs. John Doe and John Q. Doe (community property). Are the accounts separately insured?

Answer: No. Both accounts are considered joint accounts owned by the same combination of individuals, regardless of the form of joint ownership. Reversal of names or use of different styles does not change the result, as long as the account owners are in fact the same in both cases. For insurance purposes, the accounts are added together for a total of $80,000, of which $40,000 is insured. (§ 564.9(d)).

EXAMPLE 4

Question: The following accounts are held by A, B, and C, each of whom has personally executed signature cards for the accounts in which he has an interest. Each co-owner of a joint account possesses the necessary withdrawal rights.

No. 1—A, as an individual—$40,000
No. 2—B, as an individual—$40,000
No. 3—C, as an individual—$40,000
No. 4—A and B, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$36,000
No. 5—A and C, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$36,000
No. 6—B and C, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$36,000
No. 7—A, B and C, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$36,000

What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Accounts numbered 1, 2 and 3 are each separately insured for $40,000 as individual accounts held by A, B, and C, respectively. (§ 564.3(a)). With regard to accounts numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7, the respective interests of A, B, and C in such accounts are added toegther for insurance purposes. (§ 564.9(e)). The interests of the co-owners of each joint account are deemed equal for insurance purposes. (§ 564.2(b)(4)). Thus, A has an interest of $18,000 in account No. 4, $18,000 in account No. 5, and $12,000 in account No. 7, for a total joint account interest of $48,000, of which $40,000 is insured. The interests of B and C are similarly insured.

EXAMPLE 5

Question: A, B, and C hold accounts as set forth in Example 4. A and B are husband and wife. C, their minor child, has failed to execute the signature card for account No. 7. In account No. 5, C cannot make a withdrawal without A's written consent. In account No. 6, the signatures of both B and C are required for withdrawal. A has provided all of the funds for accounts numbered 5 and 7. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: If any of the co-owners of a joint account have failed to meet any of the joint account requirements, the account is not insured as a joint account. Instead, the account is insured as if ia consisted of commingled individual accounts of each of the co-owners in accordance with his actual ownership of the funds, as determined under applicable state law. (§ 564.9(c)). Account No. 5 is not insured as a joint account because C does not possess the right to withdraw the funds in accordance with his purported interest in the account. (§ 564.9(b)). However, account No. 6 does qualify as a joint account for insurance purposes since each co-owner possesses the right to withdraw funds on the same basis. Account No. 7 is not insured as a joint account since C did not personally execute the signature card. Assuming that, under applicable state law, A has the entire actual ownership interest in accounts 5 and 7, all of the funds in these accounts are treated for insurance purposes as individually owned by A. (§ 564.9(c)). Thus, the $72,000 in these accounts is added to the $40,000 in account No. 1, A's individual account, and insured up to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $72,000 uninsured. Ac-

counts 4 and 6, the remaining joint accounts, are each insured to the $40,000 limit, since they are owned by different combinations of individuals and no co-owner has an aggregate interest in the two accounts in excess of $40,000. (§§ 564.9 (d) and (e)).

EXAMPLE 6

Question: Three qualifying joint accounts are owned by A, B, and C, as joint tenants with right of survivorship, as follows:
#1—A and B—$40,000
#2—A and B—$10,000
#3—A and C—$20,000
What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since accounts numbered 1 and 2 are owned by the same combination of individuals, they are first added together and insured to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $10,000 uninsured. (§ 564.9(d)). Since the respective interests of the co-owners of each joint account are deemed equal for insurance purposes, A has an interest of $20,000 in account No. 1, $5,000 in account No. 2, and $10,000 in account No. 3 for a total joint account interest of $35,000. A's interest of $25,000 in accounts numbered 1 and 2 receives a $20,000 proportionate share of the $40,000 insurance coverage on the two accounts, as does B's interest, leaving $5,000 uninsured in each case. A is entitled to $40,000 of insurance on the total of his interests in joint accounts owned by different combinations of individuals. (§ 564.9(e)). $20,000 of this $40,000 is allocated to A's interest in accounts numbered 1 and 2, leaving $20,000 of insurance available for his $10,000 interest in account No. 3, which is fully insured. C's $10,000 interest in account No. 3 is also fully insured. Thus, $30,000 of A's total interest of $35,000 is insured; $20,000 of B's $25,000 interest is insured; and all of C's $10,000 interest is insured. Of the $70,000 invested in the three joint accounts, a total of $60,000 is insured.

EXAMPLE 7

Question: The following accounts are owned by A, B and C, each of whom has personally executed signature cards for the accounts in which he has an interest. Each co-owner possesses withdrawal rights.
No. 1—A, as an individual—$40,000
No. 2—B, as an individual—$40,000
No. 3—A, B and C, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$40,000
No. 4—A, B and C, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$80,000
No. 5—A and B, as joint tenants w/r/o survivorship—$40,000
What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Accounts numbered 1 and 2 are each separately insured for $40,000 as individual accounts held by A and B, respectively (§ 564.3(a)). With respect to the joint accounts, accounts numbered 3 and 4 are owned by the same combination of individuals and are added together and insured for $40,000 in the aggregate (§ 564.9(d)). Because the accounts totaled $120,000, $80,000 remains uninsured. A, B and C each have a $13,334 insured interest in accounts 3 and 4. A and B also maintain a joint account, account number 5. Because C has no interest in this account, it is owned by a combination of individuals different from accounts 3 and 4. The interests of A and B in account number 5 are deemed to be equal (§ 564.2(b)(4)). A's $20,000 interest in account 5 is added to his insured interest in accounts 3 and 4, giving him a total of $32,334 insurance coverage for his interests in the various joint accounts, in addition to the insurance in the amount of $40,000 provided for his individual account. B's interests in accounts 3, 4 and 5 are identical to A's and her interests are insured in a like manner.

G. Trust accounts. A trust estate is the interest of a beneficiary in an irrevocable express trust, whether created by trust instrument or statute, that is valid under State law. Thus, funds invested in an account by a trustee under an irrevocable express trust are insured on the basis of the beneficial interests under such trust. The interest of each beneficiary in an account (or accounts) established under such a trust arrangement is insured to $40,000, separately from other accounts held by the trustee, the settlor (grantor) or the beneficiary. However, in cases where a beneficiary has an interest in more than one trust arrangement created by the same settlor, the interests of the beneficiary in all accounts established under such trusts are added together for insurance purposes, and the beneficiary's aggregate interest derived from the same settlor is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum.

A beneficiary's interest in an account established pursuant to an irrevocable express trust arrangement is insured separately from other beneficial interests (trust estates) invested in the same account if the value of the beneficiary's interest (trust estate) can be determined (as of the date of default) without evaluation of contingencies except for those covered by the present worth tables and rules of calculation for their use set forth in § 20.2031–10 of the Federal Estate Tax Regulations (26 CFR 20.2031–10). If any trust estates in such an account cannot be so determined, the insurance with respect to all such trust estates together shall not exceed the basic insured amount of $40,000.

In order for insurance coverage of trust accounts to be effective in accordance with the foregoing rules, certain record-keeping requirements must be met. In connection with each trust account, the institution's records must indicate the name of both the settlor and the trustee of the trust and must contain an account signature card indicating the fiduciary capacity of the trustee and executed by him. In addition, the interests of the beneficiaries under the trust must be ascertainable from the records of either the institution or the trustee.

Although each ascertainable trust estate is separately insured, it should be noted that in short-term trusts the insurable interest or interests may be very small, since the interests are computed only for the duration of the trust. Thus, if a trust is made irrevocable for a specified period of time, the beneficial interest will be calculated in terms of the length of time stated. A reversionary interest retained by the settlor is treated in the same manner as an individual account of the settlor.

As stated, the trust must be valid under local law. A trust which does not meet local requirements, such as one imposing no duties on the trustee or conveying no interest to the beneficiary, is of no effect for insurance purposes. An account in which such funds are invested is considered to be an individual account.

An account established pursuant to a revocable trust arrrangement is insured as a form of individual account and is treated under Section B, *supra*, dealing with Testamentary Accounts.

EXAMPLE 1

Question: T is a trustee of an irrevocable trust created by S, settlor, for the benefit of A and B in equal shares. T holds an account containing $80,000 in trust funds. A and B, as well as T and S, each maintain individual accounts in the amount of $40,000 each. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The trust estates of A and B invested in the account are each insured to the $40,000 maximum, assuming that neither A nor B have beneficial interests in any other accounts established pursuant to an irrevocable trust created by the same settlor. Since A and B have equal beneficial interests under the trust, each has a proportionate interest in the trust account of $40,000 and the account is fully insured. The individual accounts of A, B, T and S are each separately insured to $40,000. (§ 564.10).

EXAMPLE 2

Question: S is the settlor of an irrevocable trust for the sole benefit of his son, B. T, the trustee, maintains an account containing $40,000 in trust funds. S subsequently creates a separate irrevocable trust, also for B's sole benefit, with X Bank as trustee. X Bank invests $10,000 of the trust funds in another account. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: B has the sole beneficial interest in two accounts established under trusts created by the same settlor. Both accounts are added together and insured up to $40,000 in the aggregate, leaving $10,000 uninsured. The fact that two different trustees are involved is immaterial. (§ 564.10).

EXAMPLE 3

Question: S is the settlor of an irrevocable trust fund for the sole benefit of his son, B. T, trustee, invests $40,000 of the trust funds in trust account. S establishes a revocable trust account in the amount of $40,000 for the sole benefit of B. S also has an individual account of $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: B's trust estate in the account established pursuant to the irrevocable trust arrangement is insured to $40,000 separately from the accounts owned by S (§ 564.10). The revocable trust account is insured to $40,000 as a testamentary account owned by S with his child as beneficiary, separately from S's individual account (§ 564.4 (a)). The three accounts are fully insured.

EXAMPLE 4

Question: An account in the amount of $80,000 is held pursuant to an irrevocable trust for the benefit of A and B. Under the terms of the trust instrument, A is to receive the income for life and B is to receive the remainder at A's death. At the time of default, A is 70 years of age. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The proportionate value of A's life estate can be determined by the use of the present worth tables found at 26 CFR § 20.2031–10. To ascertain A's beneficial interest in the account, the appropriate multiplier (.47540) indicated by Table A(2) is multiplied by the amount in the account. A's interest is found to be $38,032. The difference of $41,968 represents B's beneficial interest in the account. The trustee is entitled to an insurance payment of $78,032, representing A's complete interest ($38,032) and $40,000 of B's interest. (§§ 564.2(c)(1) and 564.10).

EXAMPLE 5

Question: The situation is the same as in Example 4, except that A is to receive the income for life or until she marries, with remainder over to B. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Both trust estates are subject to a contingency (A's marriage) which precludes their evaluation by the use of the present worth tables. The insurance coverage with respect to all trust estates in the account is limited to the $40,000 maximum. (§ 564.2(c)(2).) The trustee is entitled to an insurance payment of $40,000.

EXAMPLE 6

Question: S establishes an irrevocable trust fund of $200,000 for the equal benefit of A, B, C, D, and E. The trustee invests the entire amount in a properly designated trust account. The trust provides that each beneficiary is to receive income in equal shares until the age of 35, at which time the principal is to vest in equal shares, except that if either D or E does not complete college by age 35, his share of the principal is to go to X Church. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The proportionate (one-fifth) interests in the account of A, B, and C are each insured up to $40,000 as separate trust estates. The interests of D, E, and X Church are subject to contingencies (completion of college) which cannot be evaluated by use of the present worth tables. Therefore, the insurance coverage on their interests is limited to $40,000 in the aggregate, resulting in a total insurance coverage of $160,000 for the trust account. (§ 564.2(c) (1) and (2).)

EXAMPLE 7

Question: G is settlor of a short-term irrevocable trust for the benefit of H University. Under the terms of the trust instrument, the university is to receive all of the income (payable annually) for two years. At the end of the two-year period, the trust is to terminate, and the corpus is to revert to G. The trustee invests $60,000 in a trust account. At the date of default, one year of the two-year term of the trust has expired. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Although this arrangement constitutes an express irrevocable trust, G's reversionary interest is treated, for insurance purposes, as an individual account owned by him. (§ 561.4). To ascertain the value of H University's remaining one-year income interest in the trust account, the appropriate multiplier (.03382) indicated by Table II of the present worth tables is multiplied by the account balance. H University trust estate in the account is $2,029.20. G's reversionary interest is worth $57,970.80. Assuming that G has no individual interest in any other account, the trustee is entitled to an insurance payment of $42,029.20, representing H University's entire trust estate in the account ($2,029.20) and $40,000 of G's reversionary interest. (§§ 564.2(c)(1) and 564.10).

EXAMPLE 8

Question: H and W create an irrevocable trust for the benefit of their children, S and D, in equal shares. The trust contains $200,000, of which $40,000 was contributed by W. As joint trustees, H and W invest $120,000 of these funds in a trust account. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The trust estate of S and D are deemed to be derived from H and W in proportion to the contribution of each to the trust. W has contributed 20% of the funds and H has contributed 80%. S and D have equal beneficial interests in the trust account. Of S's beneficial interest of $60,000, $12,000 (20%) is deemed to be derived from W and $48,000 (80%) is deemed to be derived from H. D's beneficial interest is similarly derived. The trust estate of each beneficiary derived from each settlor is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. The $12,000 interest derived from W is fully insured, and $40,000 of the interest derived from H is insured, leaving $8,000 uninsured in the case of each beneficiary. The account is insured to a total of $104,000. (§ 564.2(c)(3)).

EXAMPLE 9

Question: X Corporation acts as servicing agent for FHA, VA and conventional mortgage loans. Each month X Corporation collects payments from approximately 2,000 mortgagors and commingles these funds in a single account. The account contains $400,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The amount of insurance coverage depends upon the terms of the contract or instrument under which X Corporation collects the funds. If it acts in the capacity of a trustee for the benefit of the mortgagors, the interest of each mortgagor is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. If it acts in the capacity of a trustee for the lenders, the interest of each lender is separately insured to the $40,000 maximum. In either case, this insurance is separate from that afforded the individually owned funds of X Corporation invested in the institution or the individual accounts of any of the mortgagors or lenders. (§ 564.10).

If X Corporation is found to act in the capacity of an agent for either the mortgagors or the lenders, the interest of each such principal is separately insured as his individual account (but added to any other individual accounts which the principal holds in the same institution). (§ 564.3(b)).

If X Corporation is found to hold the funds as owner, or principal, with only a contractual obligation to pay to its creditors, and not as trustee or agent, the account would be insured only to the $40,000 limit. (§ 564.6).

EXAMPLE 10

Question: What is the insurance coverage on other fiduciary accounts, such as clients' funds invested in the name of a lawyer, rent security funds invested in the name of the landlord, escrow funds invested in the name of a real estate broker, litigants' funds invested in the name of a representative of a court, consignors' funds invested in the name of a market servicing agent, and similar funds invested in other custodial accounts?

Answer: Such funds are insured in the same manner as indicated in Example 9. If the funds are held in irrevocable trust pursuant to statute or trust instrument, they are insured as trust funds. If held on an agent—principal basis, they are insured as the individually owned property of the various principals. (§§ 564.3(b) and 564.10).

EXAMPLE 11

Question: A cemetery maintains an account, consisting of its general funds, in the amount of $40,000. It also maintains a properly designated trust account, containing perpetual care funds held in trust pursuant to statute or trust instrument for the benefit of various cemetery lots, in the amount of $100,000. No single perpetual care fund in the trust account exceeds $40,000. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: The general funds account is separately insured to $40,000. Since each separate trust estate in the trust account is separately insured, the trust account is fully insured in the amount of $100,000. (§ 564.10).

EXAMPLE 12

Question: G creates a charitable trust under which the principal and income are to be used for the furtherance of legal education, in the discretion of the trustee. The trustee invests $60,000 of the trust funds in a properly designated account. What is the insurance coverage?

Answer: Since the beneficiaries under the trust are indefinite and cannot be ascertained, there can be insurance only to the basic insured amount. (§ 564.2(c)(2)). Thus, the account is insured only to $40,000, leaving $20,000 uninsured. (§ 564.10).

[FR Doc.74-27654 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Docket No. 74-NW-23-AD; Amdt. 39-2026]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Boeing Model 727 Series Airplanes

Amendment 39-1456 (37 FR 11235), AD 72-12-1, requires inspections of main landing gear downlock torque shafts, P/N 65-23366, which are installed on Boeing Model 727 series airplanes. The inspections are to continue until the shafts are replaced with P/N 65-78698-1 or -2 (opposite) shafts. Recently, updated replacement shafts have been developed by Boeing and have been included in a revision to Boeing Service Bulletin 727-32-180. These shafts are identified as P/N's 65-78698-5, -6, -7, and -8. Installation of these new shafts is also considered terminating action and accordingly, the AD is being amended. The amendment also reflects an FAA organizational change.

Since this amendment imposes no additional burden on any person, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary and the amendment may be made effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (31 FR 13697), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, Amendment 39-1456 (37 FR 11235), AD 72-12-1 is amended as follows:

1. By striking out the words, "Chief, Aircraft Engineering Division, FAA Western Region" from paragraphs (b) and (c) and inserting the words, "Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA Northwest Region" in place thereof.

2. By striking out the words "P/N 65-78698-1 or -2" from paragraph (b) and inserting the words "P/N's 65-78698-1, -5, -7 or -2, -6, -8 (opposite)" in place thereof.

3. By amending paragraph (e) to read: "Inspections prescribed by this AD do not apply to replacement shafts P/N's 65-78698-1, -5, -7 or -2, -6, -8 (opposite) installed on Boeing 727 airplanes."

This amendment becomes effective December 2, 1974.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, and 1423); sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)))

Issued in Seattle, Washington, November 18, 1974.

C. B. WALK, Jr.,
Director, Northwest Region.

[FR Doc.74-27564 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 74-NE-44; Amdt. 39-2009]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

General Electric Company CT58-140 Engines

During a periodic laboratory test of CT58-140 engine fuel system hose, General Electric P/N 3007T22P02, an analysis showed evidence of chlorine emission, from the cement which is used to hold the fire sleeve in place, upon exposure of the hose to a high temperature environment. This condition causes chemical attack of the basic hose material weakening the hose to the point of ultimate failure.

Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other hoses of the same model, an Airworthiness Directive is being issued to require replacement of these hoses with new improved hoses which have a cement compound that will withstand the engine heat environment.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than thirty (30) days.

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (31 FR 13697) § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new Airworthiness Directive:

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY. Applies to General Electric Company CT58-140 engine fuel system hose, P/N 3007T22P02 (VIN SR 9844CC6-00910)

Compliance required unless already accomplished, within the next fifteen (15) days time in service after the effective date of this AD.

To prevent possible failure of the fuel filter to flow divider hose, remove hose P/N 3007T22P02 (VIN SR 9844CC6-00910) with identification bands bearing date and/or serial number as follows:

November 72 or December 72 (3 parts total), and hoses dated December 73 having Serial Numbers 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1520, 1522, and 1525 (12 parts total).

Replace hoses removed with new hose, P/N 3007T22P02 (VIN SR 9844CC6-00910) or P/N 3007T22P02 (VIN 95387), which are hoses other than those of serial number and/or date identified for removal above.

Upon request of the operator, an FAA Maintenance Inspector, subject to prior approval of the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA, New England Region, may adjust the inspection interval specified in this AD to permit compliance at an established inspection period of the operator if the request contains substantiating data to justify the increase for that operator.

NOTE.—Replacement procedure reference material is contained in General Electric Alert Service Bulletin (CT58) A73-68.

This amendment becomes effective December 10, 1974.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, and 1423; sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1655(c))

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on November 18, 1974.

FERRIS J. HOWLAND,
Director, New England Region.

[FR Doc.74-27566 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Airworthiness Docket No. 74-WE-48-AD; Amdt. 39-2024]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Lockheed-California Company Model L-1011-385-1 Series Airplanes

There has been a failure of the main landing gear retract actuator rod on Lockheed-California Company Model L-1011-385-1 Series Airplanes that could result in a collapse of the main landing gear assembly. Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other airplanes of the same type design, an airworthiness directive is being issued to require inspection and replacement of the main landing gear retract actuator rod on Lockheed-California Company Model L-1011-385-1 Series Airplanes.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (31 FR 13697), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

LOCKHEED-CALIFORNIA COMPANY. Applies to Lockheed-California Company Model L-1011-385-1 Series airplanes certificated in all categories

To prevent possible failure of the main landing gear retract actuator rod due to stress corrosion, accomplish the following:

1. On those airplanes with 2000 or more landings in service on the effective date of this AD, perform an ultrasonic inspection described at 4, below, of the main landing gear retract actuator rod assembly P/N 1523206-101 within the next 130 cycles additional time in service, and at intervals not to exceed 130 cycles thereafter, until an actuator piston rod P/N 1523206-109 is installed.

2. On those airplanes with 1500 to 1999 landings in service on the effective date of this AD, perform an ultrasonic inspection described at 4, below, of the main landing gear retract actuator rod assembly P/N 1523206-101 within the next 260 additional cycles in service, and at intervals not to exceed 130 cycles thereafter, until an actuator piston rod P/N 1523206-109 is installed.

3. On those airplanes with less than 1500 landings in service on the effective date of this AD, perform an ultrasonic inspection described at 4, below, of the main landing gear retract actuator rod assembly P/N 1523206-101 within the next 390 additional cycles in service, and at intervals not to exceed 130 cycles thereafter, until an actuator piston rod P/N 1523206-109 is installed.

4. The ultrasonic required by 1, 2, and 3, above, is for surface discrepancies and/or cracks in the main landing gear retract actuator piston rod of the rod assembly P/N 1523206-101, in the area three and one-half inches from the grease fitting. The inspection is to be accomplished per instructions and procedures outlined in Lockheed Service Bulletin 093-32-083, dated November 5, 1974, or later FAA-approved revisions. The rod assembly is part of the P/N 1523122-107 main landing gear actuator assembly.

5. If, as a result of any of the inspections performed per 1, 2, or 3, above, a surface discrepancy and/or crack is discovered, replace the defective P/N 1523206-101 rod with either a P/N 1523206-109 rod or a P/N 1523206-101 rod as may be available in kits, as spares, or in existing spare cylinder assemblies prior to further flight. If a replacement P/N 1523206-101 rod is used, it must be ultrasonically inspected prior to installation, and at intervals not to exceed 130 cycles in service thereafter. Mark defective rods in a conspicuous manner to prevent inadvertent return to service. Installation of P/N 1523206-109 rod constitutes a terminating action for those inspections required by this AD, and operators may return to normal maintenance practices with respect thereto.

6. *Definitions.* Prior to the effective date of this AD, one landing is considered to be equivalent to one main landing gear cycle. After the effective date of this AD, one cycle consists of the retraction/extension of the gear. An added "Up Cycle" prior to gear extension counts as an additional cycle. NOTE: Lockheed Service Bulletin 093-32-083 defines cycles in the same manner.

7. After the effective date of this AD, all main landing gear retract actuator rod assemblies, P/N 1523206-101 must be replaced with P/N 1523206-109 rod assemblies prior to accumulation of 7,600 total cycles in service.

8. Equivalent inspections and replacements may be approved by the Chief, Aircraft Engineering Division, FAA Western Region.

9. Airplanes may be flown to a base for the accomplishment of the inspections and replacements required by this AD, per FAR's 21.197 and 21.199.

This amendment becomes effective December 2, 1974.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, and 1423); sec. 6(c), Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)))

Issued in Los Angeles, California on November 18, 1974.

ROBERT O. BLANCHARD,
Acting Director,
FAA Western Region.

[FR Doc.74-27565 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

CHAPTER II—CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SUBCHAPTER A—ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

[Reg. ER-882, Amdt. 15]

PART 241—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS FOR CERTIFIED AIR CARRIERS

Reporting Fuel Consumption and Inventories for Domestic and International Operations

Correction

In FR Doc. 74-26230 appearing at page 39547 in the issue of Friday, November

8, 1974, make the following change:

On page 39550 in the sixth line of Schedule P–12(h) appearing in the second column, "Code 2921" should read "Code Z921."

[Reg. ER–883, Amdt. 16]

PART 241—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS FOR CERTIFIED AIR CARRIERS

Reporting Airport Activity Statistics for Scheduled and Nonscheduled Services

Correction

In FR Doc. 74–26715 appearing at page 40165 in the issue of Thursday, November 14, 1974, substitute the following table for the one appearing in the third column of page 40166 under Section 25, Schedule T—3(d):

Item	Scheduled service	Nonscheduled service
Airport Code		
Revenue aircraft departures scheduled	K520	
Scheduled revenue departures completed	K521	
Revenue aircraft departures performed—total by aircraft type	K510	V510
Revenue passengers enplaned	K110	V110
Revenue cargo tons enplaned:		
U.S. Mail—priority	K213	V213
U.S. Mail—nonpriority	K214	V214
Foreign Mail	K215	V215
Express	K216	V216
Freight	K217	V217

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCHAPTER D—DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE

PART 446—TETRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

Subpart B—Oral Dosage Forms

DOXYCYCLINE CALCIUM

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has evaluated data submitted in accordance with regulations promulgated under section 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, with respect to approval of the antibiotic drug product, doxycycline calcium oral suspension.

The Commissioner concludes that data supplied by the manufacturer concerning the subject antibiotic drug product is adequate to establish its safety and efficacy when used as directed in the labeling and that the regulations should be amended to provide for certification of this drug product.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Part 446 is amended as follows:

1. By redesignating the existing § 446.120 *Doxycycline hyclate capsules* as § 446.120a, and by establishing a new section § 446.120 to read as follows:

§ 446.120 Doxycycline hyclate oral dosage forms.

2. By establishing a new § 446.120b, to read as follows:

§ 446.120b Doxycycline calcium oral suspension.

(a) *Requirements for certification*—(1) *Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.* Doxycycline calcium oral suspension is prepared from doxycycline hyclate and contains one or more suitable and harmless buffer substances, preservatives, diluents, solvents, colorings, and flavorings. Each milliliter contains the equivalent of 10 milligrams of doxycycline. Its potency is satisfactory if it is not less than 90 percent and not more than 125 percent of the number of milligrams of doxycycline that it is represented to contain. Its pH is not less than 6.5 and not more than 8.0. It passes the identity test for the presence of the doxycycline moiety. The doxycycline hyclate used conforms to the standards prescribed by § 446.20(a)(1).

(2) *Labeling.* It shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 432.5 of this chapter.

(3) *Requests for certification; samples.* In addition to complying with the requirements of § 431.1 of this chapter, each such request shall contain:

(i) Results of tests and assays on:

(*a*) The doxycycline hyclate used in making the batch for potency, safety, moisture, pH, doxycycline content, identity, and crystallinity.

(*b*) The batch for potency, pH, and identity.

(ii) Samples required:

(*a*) The doxycycline hyclate used in making the batch: 10 packages, each containing approximately 300 milligrams.

(*b*) The batch: A minimum of 6 immediate containers.

(b) *Tests and methods of assay*—(1) *Potency.* Proceed as directed in § 436.106 of this chapter, preparing the sample for assay as follows: Transfer an appropriate aliquot of the suspension to a volumetric flask and dissolve with sufficient 0.1*N* hydrochloric acid to give a stock solution of convenient concentration (containing not less than 150 micrograms of doxycycline per milliliter in acid). Further dilute an aliquot of the stock solution with 0.1*M* potassium phosphate buffer, pH 4.5 (solution 4), to the reference concentration of 0.100 microgram of doxycycline per milliliter (estimated).

(2) *pH.* Proceed as directed in § 436.202 of this chapter, using the undiluted sample.

(3) *Identity.* Proceed as directed in § 436.308 of this chapter, except prepare the standard and sample solutions as follows: Dissolve precise amounts of the doxycycline calcium oral suspension and of the doxycycline working standard in methanol and further dilute each solution with methanol to a concentration of 1 milligram of doxycycline per milliliter. Prepare the sample-standard mixed solution by mixing equal volumes of the final concentration of the sample and standard solutions. The sample and standard must each produce a major, yellow fluorescent spot with the same R_f value, and the sample-standard mixed solution must show no separation of major spots.

As the conditions prerequisite to providing for certification of subject antibiotic drug product have been complied with and since the matter is noncontroversial in nature, notice and public procedure and delayed effective date are not prereuqisites to this promulgation.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on November 26, 1974.

(Sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

MARY A. MCENIRY,
Assistant to the Director for Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Drugs.

[FR Doc.74–27563 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

Title 34—Government Management

CHAPTER II—OFFICE OF FEDERAL MANAGEMENT POLICY, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER C—PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

[FMC 74–1, Supp. 2]

PART 232—FEDERAL ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy Reduction

This document revises appendixes A, B, and C to Part 232 (Federal Management Circular 74–1, "Federal energy conservation" dated January 21, 1974). The purpose of this revision is to establish the overall goal for energy reduction by Federal departments and establishments for fiscal year 1975 as 15 percent below energy consumed in fiscal year 1973. This revision also reflects certain other adjustments to the details of the Federal energy conservation program that were announced by the Federal Energy Administration on April 5 and were implemented by changes to the appropriate Federal Property Management Regulations.

(Federal Energy Office memorandum dated January 17, 1974, and Executive Order 11717 (38 FR 12315, May 11, 1973))

Effective date. This regulation is effective November 26, 1974.

Dated: November 15, 1974.

ARTHUR F. SAMPSON,
Administrator of General Services.

[Federal Management Circular 74–1]

APPENDIX A—FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE MANAGEMENT

1. *Policy intent.* This appendix provides policy guidance for the improvement of Federal motor vehicle management and fuel conservation by vehicle assignment controls, reduction in vehicle size, promotion of Gov-

ernment vehicle pooling, and other actions to foster economical utilization of Government vehicles.

2. *Applicability and scope.* The provisions of this appendix apply to all vehicles acquired by executive departments or establishments no matter how acquired (whether by purchase, rental, lease, forfeiture, or transfer from another agency) and no matter how financed (whether through appropriations, revolving funds, trust funds, or other funds).

3. *Definitions.* a. The terms "motor vehicle" and "vehicle" as used in this appendix mean any sedan, station wagon, truck, bus, or ambulance operated by executive departments and establishments. Vehicles of these types operated by executive departments and establishments are considered a part of the Federal fleet and are subject to the provisions of this attachment. Tactical and combat vehicles used for military purposes are excluded from this definition.

b. The term "operated" includes all vehicles available for the conduct of agency business.

c. Reference to specific types of vehicles shall correspond to descriptions and designations in Federal specifications issued by the General Services Administration.

(1) For purposes of this appendix, sedans shall be identified according to Interim Federal Specification KKK-A-00811M (GSA-FSS), as follows:

Type IA—subcompact.
Type IB—compact.
Type II—intermediate.
Type III—regular (standard).
Type IV—medium.
Type V—heavy.
Type VI—limousine.

(2) The terms "economy," "economy sedans," and "economy vehicles" as used in this appendix mean types IA and IB sedans, as described in subparagraphs 3c(1).

d. The term "leased" as used in this appendix means any automobile leased for use by an agency for more than 30 calendar days and any medium and heavy trucks leased for more than 90 calendar days.

4. *Policies and procedures—a. General provisions.* (1) Subject to exceptions listed in subparagraph 4b, all vehicles acquired for use by executive departments and establishments shall be limited to the minimum body size, engine size, maximum fuel efficiency, and operational equipment (if any) necessary to fulfill the operational need for which that vehicle was acquired.

(2) Subject to exceptions listed in subparagraph 4b, all vehicles operated by executive departments and establishments shall be used on a pooled basis to encourage the highest level of utilization.

(3) Official purposes for the use of vehicles operated by executive departments and establishments are governed by 31 U.S.C. 638a(c)(2).

(4) All requirements for leased vehicles exceeding the ceilings established in Federal Supply Schedule, Industrial Group 751, Motor Vehicle Rental Without Driver, shall be submitted to the General Services Administration as specified in Subchapter G of the Federal Property Management Regulations. Such requests shall include full justification of the need for the leased vehicles and certification that the type of vehicle required is in conformance with provisions of FPMR 101-39.601.

(5) Agencies shall achieve and maintain an overall 15 percent reduction in motor vehicle mileage from the comparable quarter of fiscal year 1973. Such reduction shall be achieved by reducing mileage on vehicles used by executive agencies, including owned vehicles, GSA Interagency Motor Pool vehicles, leased vehicles, and privately owned vehicles authorized for use for official travel. Appeals for exceptions for vehicles used in emergencies or essential health services shall be sent to the Administrator of General Services for review and transmittal with appropriate recommendations to the Administrator, Federal Energy Administration, for final decision. Agencies shall examine all missions and programs before making application for an exception for emergencies or essential health services to determine whether adjustments may be made to stay within the specified mileage reduction levels.

(6) All motor vehicles operated by executive departments and establishments shall conform to the speed limit established and in effect for Federal vehicles.

(7) All executive agencies shall ensure that all agency-owned vehicles receive tune-ups at least every 12,000 miles or 12 months, whichever occurs first.

b. *Sedans.* The acquisition of sedans by executive departments and establishments shall be limited to type IA or IB economy vehicles (compacts or subcompacts) unless a larger sedan is certified to the Administrator of General Services to be essential to the agency's mission.

(1) *Large sedans and limousines.* (a) Use of Federal limousines (type VI) and heavy (type V) and medium (type IV) sedans shall be eliminated. Exceptions shall be made only for the President and Vice President, and for security and highly essential needs. Executive departments and establishments shall certify all exceptions to the Administrator of General Services.

(b) All types IV, V, and VI Federal sedans shall be replaced by type I unless types II or III are absolutely essential to the agency's mission and certified, accordingly, to the Administrator of General Services.

(2) *Law enforcement vehicles.* Sedans exceeding types IA and IB in size shall be certified by the head of the law enforcement agency to the Administrator of General Services as essential for the security of law enforcement missions.

(3) *Diplomatic vehicles.* Sedans exceeding types IA and IB in size shall be certified by the appropriate official in the Department of State to the Administrator of General Services as being essential for the security of diplomatic officials.

c. *Station wagons and trucks.* The acquisition, assignment, and use of station wagons and trucks shall be governed by subparagraph 4a and by any additional requirements issued pursuant to this appendix.

5. *Reports.* Executive departments and establishments shall report on their achievement of the objectives of paragraph 4 of this appendix in accordance with instructions provided in Subchapter G of the Federal Property Management Regulations. Executive departments and establishments shall continue to submit the quarterly Energy Conservation Performance Report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Administration, with a copy to the Administrator of General Services.

6. *Exceptions.* Exceptions in these regulations will be reviewed by the Administrator of General Services and approved by the Administrator, Federal Energy Administration.

7. *Inquiries.* Further information concerning this appendix may be obtained by contacting: General Services Administration (AMM), Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone: IDS 183-5967, FTS 202-343-5967.

Appendix B—Federal Employee Parking

1. *Policy intent.* This appendix establishes uniform policy for the assignment of parking spaces to Federal employees in a manner that will encourage carpooling, conserve energy, and improve and enhance environmental quality through a reduction of vehicle miles traveled by employees.

2. *Applicability and scope.* The provisions of this appendix apply to parking facilities in the United States, its territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the executive branch, excluding garages, driveways, and parking spaces related to occupancy of Government-furnished quarters, and parking spaces provided for momentary use in connection with customer-type services furnished for military and civilian employees.

3. *Definitions.* a. "Parking facility" means any lot, garage, building, or structure, or any combination or portion thereof, in or on which motor vehicles are temporarily parked.

b. "Parking space" means the area allocated in a parking facility for the temporary storage of one motor vehicle.

c. "Carpool" means a vehicle containing two or more persons.

d. "Government-owned facility" means land and/or improvements, the title to which is vested in the United States Government.

e. "Federal facility" means land and/or improvements leased to or owned by the Federal Government and under the control of an agency of the executive branch.

4. *Policies and procedures.* a. Heads of agencies shall maintain programs to promote and increase employee carpooling. The goal of such programs shall be to assign not more than 10 percent of the agency's available employee parking spaces on an agency wide basis to executive personnel and persons who work long or unusual hours. The remaining employee parking spaces shall be available to carpools to the extent practicable. Assignment of parking spaces to carpools shall be based primarily on the number of persons in a vehicle.

b. Parking spaces assigned to individuals on the basis of a severe physical handicap shall not be considered part of employee parking for purposes of achieving the 10 percent individual assignment goal. Each agency shall give full credit, for the purpose of allocation of parking spaces for carpools, to any full time carpool member regardless of the employer, except that at least one member must be a full time employee of the agency.

c. Areas within parking facilities shall be reserved for the use of two-wheeled vehicles with special consideration being given to bicycles. The amount of space allocated for this purpose shall be reevaluated periodically.

5. *Responsibilities.* All agencies shall assign available parking spaces to Federal employees in accordance with the policies in this part.

6. *Reporting.* Agency plans and progress reports shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with the procedures specified in Subchapter D of the Federal Property Management Regulations.

7. *Exceptions.* Exceptions to the policies set forth in this appendix will be reviewed by the Administrator of General Services and approved by the Administrator, Federal Energy Administration.

8. *Inquiries.* Further information concerning this appendix may be obtained by contacting: General Services Administration (AMP), Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone: IDS 183-7528, FTS 202-343-7528.

Appendix C—Heating, Cooling and Lighting of Buildings

1. *Policy intent.* This appendix prescribes uniform energy conservation policies for all

departments and agencies in the operation and management of building space. Such energy conservation policies shall be implemented in a manner that gives consideration to the requirements of the task being performed and to maintaining the health and efficiency of employees.

2. *Applicability and scope.* The provisions of this appendix apply to the management of space in all buildings owned by executive departments and establishments. New lease contracts for buildings and space shall incorporate the policies contained in this appendix. Existing leases shall incorporate the policies of this appendix to the extent feasible.

3. *Definition.* "Building space" means space in any building or structure that is lighted, heated, or cooled.

4. *Policies and procedures*—a. *Lighting.* Energy consumed for lighting shall be reduced by removing nonessential lamps and fixtures and by applying nonuniform lighting standards to existing lighting systems. During working hours, overhead lighting shall be reduced to 50 foot candles at work stations, 30 foot candles in work areas, and 10 (but not less than 1) foot candles in nonworking areas. Reduction in overhead lighting shall be accomplished with minimum deviation from the specified levels. Where the "heat of light" technology is used, consideration shall be given to the additional cost and energy requirements of an alternative source of heat. Off-hour and exterior lighting shall be eliminated, except where it is essential for safety and security purposes.

b. *Heating and cooling.* Energy consumed for heating and cooling Government-owned and leased space shall be reduced. During the heating season, temperature control devices for general office space shall be set to maintain 65–68° F during working hours and not more than 55° F during nonworking hours. Temperatures in warehouses and similar space shall be adjusted lower than the 65°–68° F range depending on the type of occupancy and activity in the space. Cooling season temperatures for general office space shall be held no lower than 78°–80° F. The use of cooling energy to achieve prescribed heating levels or heating energy to achieve cooling levels is prohibited.

c. *Humidity controls.* Humidity controls shall not be provided for general office space. Requirements for humidity controls in special purpose space or certain geographical locations shall be handled on a case-by-case basis by the official responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility with the concurrence of the agency's Energy Conservation Coordinator.

d. *Threshold heaters and portable heating and cooling devices.* The operation of threshold heaters and portable heating and cooling devices in Government-owned or -leased space is prohibited.

5. *Exceptions.* Exceptions to the policies prescribed in paragraph 4 may be necessary for the protection and operation of certain specialized equipment; e.g., computers, for maintaining the health and efficiency of employees, and for certain installations of high specialization; e.g., greenhouses, hospitals, guard stations, and laboratories. Such exceptions may be granted only after consultation with appropriate technical personnel of the unit requesting the exception and the presentation of necessary supporting evidence. Exceptions will be granted by the official responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility and must be concurred in by the agency's Energy Conservation Coordinator.

6. *Reporting.* Executive departments and establishments shall report on the progress made in meeting the energy conservation requirements set forth in this appendix. Such reports shall be in accordance with the instructions provided in Subchapter D of the Federal Property Management Regulations. Executive departments and establishments shall continue to submit the quarterly Energy Conservation Performance Report to the Administrator, Federal Energy Administration, with a copy to the Administrator of General Services.

7. *Inquiries.* Further information concerning this appendix may be obtained by contacting: General Services Administration (AMP), Washington, D.C. 20405. Telephone: IDS 183–7528, FTS 202–343–7528.

[FR Doc.74–27420 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief

CHAPTER I—VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

PART 3—ADJUDICATION

Subpart A—Pension, Compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

WORLD WAR I TRAINING CAMPS

On page 36610 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 11, 1974, there was published a notice of proposed regulatory development to amend §3.7(t) to clarify a provision relating to training camps which were in operation during World War I. Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed regulation.

No written comments have been received and the proposed regulation is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

Effective date. This VA Regulation is effective November 20, 1974.

Approved: November 20, 1974.

[SEAL] R. L. ROUDEBUSH, *Administrator.*

1. In § 3.7, paragraph (t) is revised to read as follows:

§ 3.7 Persons included.

The following are included:

* * * * *

(t) *Training camps.* Members of training camps authorized by section 54 of the National Defense Act, except members of Student Army Training Corps Camps at the Presidio of San Francisco, Plattsburg, New York, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Howard University, Washington, D.C., Camp Perry, Ohio, and Camp Hancock, Georgia, from July 18, 1918, to September 16, 1918.

* * * * *

2. The cross reference following § 3.7 is amended to read as follows:

CROSS REFERENCE: Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. See § 3.708.

[FR Doc. 74–27628 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS

[FRL 290–5]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Gasoline Vapor Recovery Regulations; Revised Compliance Dates for Stage

This notice announces changes in certain compliance dates in the regulation pertaining to the collection of vapors displaced during the filling of storage tanks with gasoline (Stage I). These changes affect the revised dates for the Stage I Gasoline Vapor Recovery regulations that were promulgated in 39 FR 4880 (February 8, 1974), which amended the following regulations:

California: Section 52.255(e) 38 FR 31251 (November 12, 1973).
Colorado: Section 52.336(e) 38 FR 30823 (November 7, 1973).
District of Columbia: Section 52.487(e) 38 FR 33711 (December 6, 1973).
Massachusetts: Section 52.1147(a) 38 FR 30970 (November 8, 1973).
Maryland: Section 52.1086(e) 38 FR 33719 (December 6, 1973), Section 52.1101(e) 38 FR 34252 (December 12, 1973).
New Jersey: Section 52.1598(e) 38 FR 31399 (November 13, 1973).
Pennsylvania: Section 52.2042(e) 38 FR 32896 (November 28, 1973).
Virginia: Section 52.2438(e) 38 FR 33726 (December 6, 1973).

In addition, certain compliance dates for Stage I Gasoline Vapor Recovery in Indiana (§ 52.787(h) 39 FR 12349, April 5, 1974) are affected by this notice.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) originally amended the Gasoline Vapor Recovery regulations February 8, 1974, to delay the dates for submitting control plans and for signing contracts for both Stage I and Stage II (vehicle fueling). Regarding Stage I, the amendments required sources to submit control plans by June 1, 1974, in all areas except Texas, and to sign contracts for control systems by November 1, 1974, in all areas except two Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR's) in Texas (Austin-Waco Intrastate and El Paso-Las Cruces-Alamorgordo Interstate AQCR's). No changes were made to the January 1, 1975, date for initiating construction.

Since the promulgation of the February 8, 1974, amendments, EPA has received control plans from many sources. However, in some cases EPA has been unable to approve these control plans, because sources failed to include sufficient information or technical justification. Guidelines for this aspect of vapor recovery will be made available to sources by EPA in the very near future. Therefore, the Administrator is postponing the next two interim dates while such guidelines are being distributed.

The changes being announced today will delay the date for sources to enter and sign contracts for control systems from November 1, 1974, to March 1, 1975.

The changes will also delay the date for sources to initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment from January 1, 1975, to May 1, 1975. These changes affect only these interim dates and in no way affect final compliance dates for any source. In no case is the June 1, 1974, date for submission of control plans altered. The dates for the Texas Stage I Gasoline Vapor Recovery regulations are unaffected because the Fifth Circuit decision in Texas v. EPA ____ F.2d ____, 6 ERC 1897, (August 7, 1974), invalidated the regulations for the Austin-Waco and Dallas-Fort Worth AQCR's and deferred incremental compliance dates in El Paso. In Houston and San Antonio the date for entering into contracts for the control system is March 31, 1975, and the date for initiation of construction is July 1, 1975.

The Administrator finds that good cause exists for promulgating this change without taking public comment, because the Agency has not yet acted upon many control plans and is preparing guidelines on this matter. This change is effective immediately because one of the dates being delayed has already fallen due.

(Sec. 110(c), 301(a), Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857c-5(c), 1857g)

Dated: November 18, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart F—California

1. In § 52.255(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

2. In § 52.255(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975." 1, 1975."

Subpart G—Colorado

3. In § 52.336(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

4. In § 52.336(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart J—District of Columbia

5. In § 52.487(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

6. In § 52.487(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart P—Indiana

7. In § 52.787(h)(2) the date "February 1, 1975," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

8. In § 52.787(h)(3) the date "April 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart V—Maryland

9. In § 52.1086(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

10. In § 52.1086(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

11. In § 52.1101(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1975," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

12. In § 52.1101(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart W—Massachusetts

13. In § 52.1147(a) subparagraphs (2) and (3) are revised to read as follows:

(2) Contracts for emission control systems or process modifications must be awarded or orders must be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modifications on or before March 1, 1975, for sources subject to § 52.1144(c)(1) and on or before July 1, 1974, for sources subject to § 52.1145.

(3) Initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification must begin on or before May 1, 1975, for sources subject to § 52.1144(c)(1) and on or before August 15, 1974, for sources subject to § 52.1145.

Subpart FF—New Jersey

14. In § 52.1598(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

15. In § 52.1598(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

16. In § 52.2042(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

17. In § 52.2042(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

Subpart VV—Virginia

18. In § 52.2438(e)(2) the date "November 1, 1974," is revised to read "March 1, 1975."

19. In § 52.2438(e)(3) the date "January 1, 1975," is revised to read "May 1, 1975."

[FR Doc.74-27543 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 285-6]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Approval of Plan Revisions; Idaho

On May 31, 1972 (37 FR 10842), pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51, the Administrator approved, with specific exceptions, the Plan for Implementation, Maintenance, and Enforcement of National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the State of Idaho.

On August 15, 1973, the State of Idaho submitted revisions to its implementation plan. The revisions included legislative amendments to the Idaho legal authority with an accompanying Attorney General's opinion regarding their adequacy as compared to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 51.11. EPA invited public comment on these revisions in the January 17, 1974, FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 2107). No comments were received by the agency in the 30-day comment period.

The Administrator has completed his review of the revisions—1972 Session Laws, Chapter 347; 1973 Session Laws, Chapter 87, 136, 137, 138, 139, and 143; Chapters 18 and 52, *Idaho Code;* and the accompanying Attorney General's opinions.

The Administrator has determined that the above identified revisions in the Idaho legal authority, together with the accompanying Attorney General's opinions, are consistent with the approved implementation plan. The legal authority revisions are approved except for the provision of Section 39-111 of the *Idaho Code*, relating to the "legal authority to make emissions data available to the public," which is disapproved. Section 39-111 does not comply with requirements of 40 CFR 51.11(a)(6) in that public availability of source emissions data is not assured. Therefore, the Administrator approves all of the new legal authority provisions except for Section 39-111 and continues in effect the authority previously delegated pursuant to section 114 of the Act.

This approval action is effective on the date of publication. The Agency finds that good cause exists for not deferring the effective date because the legislative amendments submitted as revisions to the Idaho legal authority are already in effect under State law and Federal approval imposes no new burdens.

(42 USC 1857c-5, 1857(g))

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

Part 52 of Chapter 1, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart N—Idaho

1. Section 52670 is amended by adding paragraph (d) as follows:

§ 52.670 **Identification of plan.**

* * * * *

(d) Revisions were submitted on August 15, 1973.

2. Section 52.674 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 52.674 **Legal authority.**

(a) The requirements of § 51.11(a)(6) of this chapter are not met since the authority to release emission data to the public could be precluded in certain circumstances by section 39-111 of the Idaho Code annotated.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.74-27541 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 291-8]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

New York; Compliance Schedule Revision

On September 22, 1972 (37 FR 19812), pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-5(a)) and 40 CFR Part 51, the Administrator disapproved those portions of Subchapter A, Chapter III, Title 6 of New York's Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations

as contained in the New York State Implementation Plan which did not require the reporting of periodic increments of progress toward compliance by affected sources or categories of sources.

On February 6, 1973, the State of New York submitted more stringent limitations of sulfur in fuels in Part 226 (Fuel Composition and Use—Stationary Air Contamination Sources) of Subchapter A, Chapter III, Title 6 of New York's Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations. This regulation became effective March 15, 1973 and was approved by the Administrator on August 20, 1974 (39 FR 30038).

Part 226 imposes certain new requirements on those sources in the Niagara Frontier Air Quality Control Region which are presently subject to part 230, section 230.2(c). Section 226.2(e) imposes a sulfur in fuel limitation on such sources until October 1, 1975, when section 230.2(c), which will impose a more stringent limitation, becomes effective. Section 226.4(d) imposes an immediately effective periodic reporting requirement on all major fuel distributors. These provisions assure that incremental steps will be taken to assure that the limitations of section 230.2(c) will be met by the October 1, 1975 effective date. Before adoption of Part 226, New York's control strategy for sulfur dioxides was deficient insofar as no increments of progress were provided for fuel burning sources in the Niagara Frontier Region which were to meet section 230.2(c) by October 1, 1975.

The Administrator's approval of Part 226 (39 FR 30038) contained a detailed discussion of how Part 226.2(e) and 226.4(d) corrected deficiencies with regard to Part 230.2(c). As a result, the Administrator finds just cause for not publishing this notice as a notice of proposed rulemaking but as a notice of final rulemaking. Furthermore, in an effort to avoid a duplication of effort between the State of New York and the Environmental Protection Agency with regard to sources affected by this notice, this action shall be effective November 26, 1974.

As a result of the Administrator's approval of Part 226, the compliance schedule promulgated on August 23, 1973 (38 FR 22744), for Part 230, section 230.2(c) is no longer necessary and is being revoked in this action.

(42 U.S.C. 1857c-5)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows.

Subpart HH—New York

1. In § 52.1677, paragraphs (b) and (d) are amended by deleting all reference to section 230.2(c).

[FR Doc.74-27542 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 292-1]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Approval of Plan Revision: Virginia

On February 14, 1973, August 10, 1973 and February 12, 1974 the Commonwealth of Virginia submitted to the Regional Office proposed revisions to the Commonwealth's Implementation Plan for the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards. The revisions cover a range of topics including:

1. An operations manual outlining the administrative procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency episode. The manual was submitted on February 14, 1973.

2. A re-write of the air quality surveillance section of the original Implementation Plan. This revision was submitted on February 14, 1973.

3. Amendments to §§ 10-17.10, 10-17.14, 10-17.18, 10-17.18:1, 10-17.18:2, 10-17.19, 10-17.29 and 10-17.30 of Title 10, Chapter 1.2 of the Code of Virginia and to § 46.1-301.1 of Title 46.1, Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia and to § 58-16.3 of Title 58, Chapter 1 of the Code of Virginia. These revisions deal with a wide variety of topics including a statutory change which prohibits operation of post 1972 motor vehicles if the air pollution control systems for such vehicles have been rendered inoperative. The various amendments were submitted, in part, on February 14, 1973 and, in part, on August 10, 1973.

4. An amendment submitted for informational purposes only to the Virginia Regulations on Odor and an amendment dealing with open-burning submitted for information purposes only. These changes were submitted on August 10, 1973.

5. Amendments to section 3.703 of the Commonwealth of Virginia Regulations for the Control and Abatement of Air Pollution changing air quality standards for sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide) to 0.03 ppm from 0.02 ppm annual arithmetic mean, and from 0.10 ppm to 0.14 ppm maximum 24 hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. These amendments were submitted on February 12, 1974.

On June 5, 1974 (39 FR 19957) the receipt of these revisions was announced and the public was requested to comment on their approvability. No comments were received. Public hearings had previously been held on all revisions by the Commonwealth.

In light of the lack of comments received, and the Administrator's own evaluation, it is the Administrator's judgment that the proposed changes meet the substantive and procedural requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51, Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans and that they be approved as revisions to the Virginia Implementation Plan. These revisions are effective immediately.

Also approved today are several corrections to § 52.2420, Identification of Plan, of the Commonwealth of Virginia Implementation Plan. Several dates were inadvertently eliminated from this section in a previous FEDERAL REGISTER action and are now being reinstated.

(42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

Subpart VV—Virginia

In § 52.2420, paragraph (c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.2420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) Supplemental information was submitted on:

(1) May 4, 1972, and February 12, 1974 by the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board.

(2) June 30 and July 26, 1972, and February 14, April 11, May 30, July 9, July 11, August 10, August 20, and December 6, 1973.

In § 52.2423 paragraph (a) is revised as follows:

§ 52.2423 Approval status.

(a) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves Virginia's plan for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards. The State included a provision dealing with open burning in its submittal of August 10, 1973. This provision was included for information purposes only and was not to be considered a part of the plan to implement national standards. Accordingly, this additional provision is not considered a part of the applicable plan.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.74-27540 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FRL 291-4]

PART 120—WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Navigable Waters of the State of Alabama

The purpose of this notice is to establish regulations setting forth standards of water quality to be applicable to the State of Alabama pursuant to section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1313; 86 Stat. 816 et seq; Pub. L. 92-500 "The Act."). A notice announcing proposed regulations and a public hearing to consider same were published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 17, 1974, (39 FR 26168-26169). A notice rescheduling the public hearing was published on August 5, 1974, (39 FR 28165).

Under section 303 of the Act, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is required to review

water quality standards for waters of the United States which have been adopted and submitted by the States and approved by the EPA. When he determines that revisions in such standards are necessary to meet the requirements of the Act, the Administrator must, absent appropriate State action, prepare and publish revised water quality standards in accordance with such requirements.

In fulfilling its obligation to review and approve water quality standards adopted by the States, the EPA will apply certain policies and guidelines.

Water quality standards classifications and associated criteria establish national water quality goals. They must reflect levels of water quality which will protect and enhance the quality of the waters to which they apply for all designated uses of such waters.

Minimum criteria for specified water use classifications are the minimum recommended levels set by the National Technical Advisory Committee Report to the Secretary of the Interior on *Water Quality Criteria*, April 1, 1968, and other information provided from time to time to EPA.

It is the policy of the Environmental Protection Agency that all waters should be protected for recreational uses in and/or on the water and for the preservation and propagation of desirable species of the aquatic biota as part of the national water quality standards program. Protection of fish and wildlife and secondary contact recreation is to be, at minimum, the 1977 water quality standard. Use and value of water for public water supplies, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes, as well as navigation, shall be considered in setting standards, but in no case, except for naturally occurring poor quality or technological limitations, shall the criteria interfere with the recreational uses and the preservation of desirable species of biota. Exceptions shall be determined on a case-by-case basis following an analysis of each such area.

Alabama, prior to October 17, 1972, adopted water quality standards for both interstate and intrastate waters. After the enactment of 1972 amendments, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reviewed both the interstate and intrastate standards pursuant to section 303 of the Act. On January 18, 1973, the Regional Administrator notified Alabama that certain revisions to its interstate water quality standards were necessary to make the standards consistent with applicable requirements of the Act and that all waters should be reclassified to, at minimum, Fish and Wildlife unless adequate justification for exceptions to the Fish and Wildlife criteria, on a case-by-case basis, could be provided to the EPA. A similar notification was made for intrastate water quality standards on February 23, 1973. In response to the EPA's request, Alabama held public hearings on June 18, 20, and 22, 1973 for proposed revisions to the standards. On September 17, 1973, new and revised water quality standards for interstate and intrastate waters which reclassified all waters of the State to a minimum of Fish and Wildlife, were adopted by the State and submitted to the EPA on November 26, 1973. The EPA approved Alabama standards on January 29, 1974.

On April 19, 1974, Alabama published its standards and adopted an amendment to the standards which explicitly established and defined the classification of Fish and Wildlife as a "Goal" for certain waters of the State. This additional revision was not reflected in the EPA's prior approval of January 29, 1974, noted above.

The "Goal" classification did not contain specific water quality criteria. The criteria for the "Goal" classification consisted of minimum treatment requirements established by section 301 of the Act (Best Practicable Technology by 1977, Best Available Technology by 1983). The Act distinguishes between these technology limitations, applicable to particular sources of pollution, and water quality standards, which define desirable ambient water quality. The section 301 requires establishment of minimum levels of treatment based on consideration of available technology and other factors enumerated in sections 301 and 304 of the Act. Under section 301(b)(1)(C), additional treatment may be required to meet ambient water quality standards, which are to be established in accordance with the factors set out in section 303. Adopting these technology definitions as the water quality standards is therefore inconsistent with the statutory scheme.

EPA notified the State on April 30, 1974, that the "Goal" classification was not consistent with EPA policy or the requirements of the Act. EPA undertook the promulgation procedures subject to this notice, and proposed regulations which were published on July 17, 1974. A public hearing to consider the proposals and receive public comment on the EPA action was held on August 28, 1974. The hearing record remained open until September 16, 1974, and numerous submissions have been received and considered by EPA from environmental organizations, industrial associations, and State and Federal agencies. The Agency has carefully considered these various views and believes this discussion adequately addresses them.

Further, the effect of the "Goal" classification would be to accord a blanket exception from fish and wildlife and secondary contact recreation requirements (the minimum water quality criteria) to those waters designated under the "Goal" classification. Accordingly, the classification is found to be inconsistent with the Agency's requirement for a general classification of all waters of the United States as fish and wildlife and secondary contact recreation unless there be a specific showing on a case-by-case basis justifying an exception to the general classification. This classification is the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the Act to protect the public health or welfare and enhance the quality of the Nation's waters.

An exception procedure has been provided in subparagraph (a) set forth below. Based upon current data, certain waters have been partially excepted from meeting the fish and wildlife criteria in subparagraph (d) of the revision set forth below. However, it should be noted that these exceptions are subject to change, as are any water quality standards, based upon future data.

The standards document is available for inspection and copying at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1421 Peachtree Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. U.S. EPA information regulation 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a fee may be charged for making copies.

In consideration of the foregoing, all comments received and pursuant to Section 303 of the Act it is hereby established that 40 CFR Part 120 is amended by deleting from § 120.10 the paragraph entitled "Alabama" and adding new § 120.11 to read as set forth below.

§ 120.11 Alabama Water Quality Standards.

Water Quality Standards adopted by the Alabama Water Improvement Commission on September 17, 1973, and revised on April 19, 1974, are contained in the documents entitled, "State of Alabama Water Improvement Commission Water Quality Criteria" and "Water Use Classifications for Interstate and Intrastate Waters of the State of Alabama." The aforementioned documents will be the water quality standards for the State of Alabama except as amended in the following:

(a) The following shall be added to Section III—General Conditions Applicable to All Water Quality Criteria:

(5) The EPA Administrator or his designee may grant an exception to classifications and/or criteria upon adequate demonstration that maintenance of water quality necessary for preservation and propagation of desirable or indigenous species of aquatic biota and secondary contact recreation is not attainable. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis with respect to a specific stream segment following an analysis of each such area. The analysis must show that the necessary water quality cannot be achieved due to technological limitations and/or naturally occurring poor water quality.

All exceptions will be temporary and subject to review at least every three years beginning in October, 1975.

(b) Section X—Specific Water Quality Criteria, Fish and Wildlife, as a "Goal" shall be deleted

(c) The Section entitled, "Segment of Water Not Listed in Classifications," shall be revised to read as follows:

Most of the major water segments are included in this classification listing, however, any segments which are not included, will be classified Fish and Wildlife and associated water quality criteria will apply.

(d) All stream segments formerly proposed to be classified by the Alabama Water Improvement Commission as Fish and Wildlife as a "Goal" shall be reclassified as Fish and Wildlife except for the following specific waters which are temporarily exempt from meeting certain criteria as noted below.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Chickasaw Creek	Mobile River	Shell Bayou	Fish and Wildlife.[1]
Hog Bayou	Chickasaw Creek	Its Source	Do.[1]
Three Mile Creek	Mobile River	Mobile Street	Do.[2]
Industrial Canal	Three Mile Creek	Its Source	Do.[2]

[1] Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 2.0 mg/l.
[2] Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 3.0 mg/l.

The Fish and Wildlife stream classification as applied by the EPA has been and continues to be the subject of extensive public proceedings within the context of permit issuance. Extending the effective date of these regulations beyond the date of publication would therefore be impractical and unnecessary, and, to the extent it hinders expeditious handling of the pending permit applications, contrary to the public interest. It has therefore been determined that good cause exists for making these regulations effective upon publication (November 26, 1974).

(Sec. 303, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1313, 86 Stat. 816 et seq., Pub. L. 92-500)

Issued on: November 19, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27546 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER E—PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

[FRL 292-3]

PART 162—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT

Registration of Products Containing Heptachlor or Chlordane

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 25(a) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (86 Stat. 979, 997) ("FIFRA"), the following regulation relating to the registration of pesticide products containing Heptachlor or Chlordane is hereby promulgated.

Prior to October 21, 1972, the Environmental Protection Agency had authority to register and control only those pesticide products which moved in interstate commerce. On October 21, 1972, however, FIFRA was amended by the Congress to give the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to register and control intrastate pesticide products as well. This authority to cover all pesticide products will be exercised by the final promulgation of regulations presently under the formal public review and comment process required by law. These regulations were published as proposed regulations in the October 16, 1974 issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER. Congress provided the Agency with discretion to implement this new authority over intrastate products on a phased basis prior to promulgation of regulations for all products. The Agency has chosen to implement this authority at this time with regard to intrastate products containing heptachlor and chlordane, except those registered for use in subsurface ground application for termite control, or for dipping of roots or tops of non-food plants.

This action is taken because the Agency has chosen to issue at this time a Notice of Intent to cancel all interstate pesticide products containing heptachlor or chlordane except for use in subsurface ground application for termite control, or for dipping of roots or tops of non-food plants. This Notice is published elsewhere in today's FEDERAL REGISTER. Because a public hearing process for these interstate products is likely to be commenced as a result of the Notice of Intent to Cancel, and because the Agency believes it is important to provide registrants or users of similar products containing heptachlor and chlordane, used intrastate and not presently registered with the Agency with the same hearing rights as those afforded users and registrants of presently Federally registered products containing those chemicals, the Agency is invoking its authority to bring intrastate products containing heptachlor and chlordane under Federal control. For the same reasons, the Agency has found for good cause that it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to engage in public rule-making procedures and thereby postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553(d)).

All persons affected by this regulation must apply for Federal registration on or before January 27, 1975. This regulation does not apply to intrastate registrants of products containing heptachlor or chlordane for use in subsurface ground applications for termite control, or for dipping of roots and tops of non-food plants. All persons affected by this regulation will receive, upon receipt by this Agency of his application for Federal registration, a notice of intent to deny such registration. Such registrant or other interested person shall then have thirty (30) days from the date of such receipt or its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER to request a hearing pursuant to Section 6 of the Act. It is the Agency's intention that such hearings, if requested, be consolidated with any hearings requested on Federally registered products containing heptachlor or chlordane, except as to subsurface termite use and the dipping of roots and tops of non-food plants. In the event that such registrant or other interested person requests such hearing, a final decision on the notice of intent to deny such a request shall be after the completion of the hearing. In the meantime, such product may be sold and marketed in the State where it was registered so long as all other requirements (other than registration) of the FIFRA are met.

Therefore, effective November 26, 1974, a new § 162.20 of the regulations for the enforcement of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is published to read as follows:

§ 162.20 Heptachlor or chlordane products for intrastate commerce under State registrations.

All persons, other than those holding Federal registrations, who distribute, sell, offer for sale, hold for sale, ship, deliver for shipment, or receiv and (having so received) deliver or offer to deliver, any pesticide containing Heptachlor [1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Heptachloro-3a, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydro-4, 7-methanoindene] or Chlordane [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8-Octachloro-2, 3, 3a, 4, 7, 7a-hexahydro-4, 7-methanoindane] whether or not such pesticide is sold, offered for sale, held for sale, shipped, delivered for shipment, or received in intrastate commerce, are required to apply for registration pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended (86 Stat. 979), under the rules and regulations of this Part as they relate to the registration of pesticides: *Provided,* That this regulation shall not apply to State or Federally registered products containing Heptachlor or Chlordane for use in subsurface ground application for termite control, or for dipping of roots or tops of non-food plants.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27544 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Title 47—Telecommunication

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 74-1237]

PART 0—COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Citizens Radio Service; Combined Notice of Apparent Liability to Monetary Forfeiture and Notice of Violation

In the matter of the adoption of Form Nos. 793-L and 793-R and the amendment of §§ 0.314, 1.80 and 1.89 of the Commission's rules.

1. The Commission has determined that the processing of Notices of Apparent Liability to Monetary Forfeiture in the Citizens Radio Service will be more expeditiously and effectively handled if the notice is combined with a Notice of Violation and is issued by the Engineers in Charge of the Commission's Field Operations Bureau for certain cases of repeated violations of § 1.89 and for cases of willful violations of §§ 95.41 (d)(2), 95.83(b), 95.95(c), 95.31(d), 95.37(c) and 95.43 of the Commission's rules. This new procedure will better serve the public interest. No change is being made now with reference to our

practice with other rules violations of having the Notice of Apparent Liability issue from the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

2. Accordingly, we herein adopt a new form which will be used when the above-described violations occur. That form will combine in one instrument many of the features of the Notice of Violation (governed by § 1.89) and many of the features of a Notice of Apparent Liability to Monetary Forfeiture (governed by § 1.80). There is a need to make clear, therefore, which rules section applies to the new form. For example, § 1.80 specifies a 30-day period within which a respondent must reply to a Notice of Apparent Liability, while § 1.89 specifies a 10-day period for reply to a Notice of Violation. Other differences exist. Section 1.80 is more proximate to the nature of the new form and the underlying enforcement exigencies of the situation. We are, therefore, herein amending §§ 1.80 and 1.89 to specify that § 1.80 controls when the new form is used.

3. Additionally, we herein amend § 0.314 to delegate authority to the Engineers in Charge to take the above-described actions.

4. Authority for the adoption of this Order is contained in sections 4(i) and 5(d) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Because the amendments adopted herein relate to practice and procedure, the prior notice, procedure, and effective date provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553 are not applicable.

5. *Accordingly, It is ordered,* That effective January 6, 1975, § 0.314, 1.80 and 1.89 are amended in the manner set forth below, and Form Nos. 793–L and 793–R are adopted.

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

Adopted: November 13, 1974.

Released: November 18, 1974.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[1]

[SEAL] VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

Part 0 and Part 1 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

1. In § 0.314, paragraphs (s) & (t) are added to read as follows:

§ 0.314 Authority delegated to the Engineers in Charge.

* * * * *

(s) Make determination and notification of incurrence of forfeitures under the provisions of Section 510 of the Communications Act, as amended, with reference to violations of §§ 95.41(d)(2), 95.83(b), 95.95(c), 95.41(d), 95.37(c) and 95.43 of this chapter.

(t) Make determination and notification of incurrence of forfeiture under the provisions of section 510 of the Communications Act, as amended, for failure to respond to official communications from the Commission as required by Section 1.89 of this chapter.

2. In § 1.80, paragraph (f) is amended by adding language to read as follows:

§ 1.80 Forfeiture proceedings (excluding those pertaining to broadcast licensees and permittees or ships and ship masters).

* * * * *

(f) *Notice of Apparent Liability.* * * * The Notice of Apparent Liability may be combined with a Notice of Violation. In such event, notwithstanding the Notice of Violation, the provisions of Section 1.80 apply and not those of Section 1.89.

* * * * *

3. In § 1.89, paragraph (a) is amended by adding language to read as follows:

§ 1.89 Notice of Violations.

(a) * * * The Notice of Violation may be combined with a Notice of Apparent Liability to Monetary Forfeiture. In such event, notwithstanding the Notice of Violation, the provisions of § 1.80 apply and not those of § 1.89.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.74–27605 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[1] Commissioners Lee and Reid absent.

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

CHAPTER I—U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Certain Wildlife Refuges in California

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on Wednesday, January 1, 1975.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

CALIFORNIA

General Conditions: Fishing shall be in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. Portions of refuges which are open to fishing are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps. The maps are available at the respective refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

COLUSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, Route 1, Box 311, Willows, California 95988.

Special Condition: The taking of frogs is permitted in the public fishing area. The refuge is closed to sport fishing and the taking of frogs during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

DELEVAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, Route 1, Box 311, Willows, California 95988.

Special Condition: The taking of frogs is permitted in the public fishing area. The refuge is closed to sport fishing and the taking of frogs during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

MODOC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Sheldon-Hart Mountain-Modoc National Wildlife Refuges, P.O. Box 111, Lakeview, Oregon 97630.

Special Conditions: (1) Fishing will be permitted only in designated areas during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

(2) The taking of frogs on refuge lands is prohibited.

SACRAMENTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Route 1, Box 311, Willows, California 95988.

Special Condition: The taking of frogs is permitted in the public fishing area. The refuge is closed to sport fishing and the taking of frogs during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

SALTON SEA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 247, Calipatria, California 92233.

Special Condition: (1) Fishing is permitted in that portion of the refuge which is inundated by the Salton Sea.

SAN LUIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 2176, Los Banos, California 93635.

Special Conditions: (1) Fishing permitted from sunrise to one hour after sunset.

(2) The refuge is closed to sport fishing during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

(3) Use of boats is prohibited.

The provisions of these special regulations supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

R. KAHLER MARTINSON,
Regional Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.74–27555 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Certain National Wildlife Refuges in Washington

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on Wednesday, January 1, 1975.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

WASHINGTON

General Conditions: Fishing shall be in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. Portions of the refuge which are open to fishing are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps. The maps are available at the refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, OR 97208.

M'NARY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 308, Burbank, WA 99323.

Special Conditions: (1) The refuge is closed to sport fishing during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

(2) The use of boats or floating devices of any description is prohibited.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Drawer F, Othello, WA 99344.

Special Conditions: (1) Mallard Lake, Migraine Lake, McMannaman Lake Scabrock Lake, and all unnamed waters are open April 20 through September 30, 1975.

(2) The use of boats and the use of outboard motors is prohibited on lakes so posted.

(3) Fishing on Juvenile Lake is permitted only to persons 17 years of age and under.

(4) The portion of Halfmoon Lake on refuge lands is closed to fishing year around.

LITTLE PEND OREILLE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Route 1, Colville, WA 99114.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

R. KAHLER MARTINSON,
Regional Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.74-27557 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Certain Wildlife Refuges in Oregon

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on Wednesday, January 1, 1975.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OREGON

General Conditions: Fishing shall be in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations and special conditions listed. Portions of refuges which are open to fishing are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps. The maps are available at the respective refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

ANKENY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge, Route 2, Box 208, Corvallis, OR 97330.

Special Conditions: (1) The use of boats is not permitted.

(2) During the open season, fishing shall be permitted each day from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Use of artificial lights will not be permitted.

(3) The use of archery equipment is not permitted.

COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 239, Umatilla, OR 97882.

Special conditions: (1) The refuge is closed to sport fishing during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

(2) Boats without motors may be used for purpose of fishing.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE

Headquarters: Sheldon-Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuges, P.O. Box 111, Lakeview, OR 97630.

KLAMATH FOREST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Route 1, Box 74, Tulelake, CA 96134.

Special Condition: Use of boats is not permitted.

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 113, Burns, OR 97720.

Special Conditions: (1) Refuge waters, with the exception of Krumbo Reservoir, are closed to the use of boats for fishing purposes.

(2) The use of motors on boats is not permitted on Krumbo Reservoir.

MCKAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 239, Umatilla, OR 97882.

Special Condition: The refuge is closed to sport fishing during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

UPPER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Headquarters: Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges, Route 1, Box 74, Tulelake, CA 96134.

Special Condition: Speed boats shall not exceed ten miles per hour in any stream, creek, or canal, and that portion of Pelican Bay west of a line beginning at a point on the north shore of Pelican Bay one-fourth mile east of Crystal Creek and extending due south to opposite shore of the lake.

WILLIAM L. FINLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Route 2, Box 208, Corvallis, OR 97330.

Special Conditions: (1) Use of boats is not permitted.

(2) During the open season, fishing shall be permitted each day from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Use of artificial lights will not be permitted.

(3) The use of archery equipment is not permitted.

The provisions of these special regulations supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

R. KAHLER MARTINSON,
Regional Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.74-27558 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Certain National Wildlife Refuges in Nevada

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on Wednesday, January 1, 1975.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

General Conditions: Fishing shall be in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. Portions of refuges which are open to fishing are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps. The maps are available at the respective refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, OR 97208.

CHARLES SHELDON ANTELOPE RANGE

Headquarters: P.O. Box 111, Lakeview, OR 97630.

RUBY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Ruby Valley, NV 89833.

STILLWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 592, Fallon, NV 89406.

Special Condition: Refuge closed to fishing during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

The provisions of these special regulations supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

R. KAHLER MARTINSON,
Regional Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.74-27554 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Certain Wildlife Refuges in Idaho

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on Wednesday, January 1, 1975.

§ 33.5 Special regulations; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

IDAHO

General Conditions: Fishing shall be in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations and special conditions listed. Portions of refuges which are open to fishing are designated by signs and/or delineated on maps available at the respective refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3737, Portland, Oregon 97208.

BEAR LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

P.O. Box 837, Soda Springs, Idaho 83276.

Special Condition: The use of boats on the refuge is not permitted except during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

DEER FLAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Route 1, Box 1457, Nampa, Idaho 83651. Sport fishing is permitted on the entire refuge year-round except as stipulated under Special Conditions.

Special Conditions: (1) Fishing is not permitted on the public hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

(2) Boats with motors may be used during daylight hours only (interpreted here to be one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset) from April 15 through September 30, 1975.

(3) Shoreline fishing is prohibited on the islands of the Snake River sector from February 1 to May 31.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Star Route #1, Box 160, Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805.

Sport fishing is permitted on portions of Kootenai River, Deep Creek and Myrtle Creek within the refuge.

MINIDOKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Route 4, Rupert, Idaho 83350.

Sport fishing is permitted on the entire refuge year-round except as stipulated under Special Conditions.

Special Conditions: (1) Shoreline fishing shall be permitted on the entire refuge year around.

(2) Boat fishing is permitted on the main reservoir from Minidoka Dam to the west-end of Bird Island April 1 through September 30, 1975, and from Smith Springs to the east end of the refuge October 1 through June 30, 1975, during daylight hours only.

(3) Boat crossing lanes at Smith and Gifford Springs open year around.

The provisions of these special regulations supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally and which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

R. KAHLER MARTINSON,
Regional Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.74-27556 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Mich.

The following special regulation is issued and is effective November 26, 1974.

§ 33.5 **Special regulation; sport fishing; for individual wildlife refuge areas.**

MICHIGAN

SENEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Sport fishing on the Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Seney, Michigan is permitted on areas as described under special conditions below, and as delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters and from the office of the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111. Sport fishing shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Stream and ditches, open only during the regular State trout fishing season, are:

(a) Driggs River from Highway M–28 south to the Diversion Ditch.

(b) Walsh Creek and Ditch from Highway M–28 south to C–3 Pool.

(c) Creighton River—entire length through refuge.

(2) Manistique River, entire length through refuge, open from January 1, 1975 through December 31, 1975.

(3) Pools are open to fishing, daylight hours only, as follows:

(a) All Pools—January 1, 1975 through February 28, 1975.

(b) Show Pools (located west of Highway M–77 one-half mile north of the Headquarters entrance road) from Memorial Day (May 26, 1975) through Labor Day (September 1, 1975).

(c) C–3 Pool—July 1, 1975 through Labor Day (Sept. 1, 1975).

(4) Night fishing, boats and the use of minnows for bait are prohibited except on the Creighton and Manistique Rivers.

(5) Snowmobiles, All-Terrain Vehicles or motorized bikes are not allowed on the refuge.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern fishing on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 33, and are effective through December 31, 1975.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

JOHN R. FRYE,
Refuge Manager,
Seney National Wildlife Refuge.

[FR Doc.74-27626 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

proposed rules

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[36 CFR Part 7]

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.

Designation of Snowmobile Routes

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), and section 2 of the Act of August 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 444, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 202), 245 DM.1 (34 FR 13879), as amended, National Park Service Order No. 77 (38 FR 7478) as amended, Regional Director, Western Region Order No. 7 (37 FR 6326), and 36 CFR 2.34(c) (39 FR 11882), it is proposed to amend § 7.11 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

The purpose of this proposal is to designate snowmobile routes in Lassen Volcanic National Park and to define the term "unplowed roadway" as used in the designation.

Consideration has been given to sections 3 and 4 of E.O. 11644 (37 FR 2877) as well as to the requirements of the general National Park regulations. In order to properly designate such routes along roadways, it is considered necessary to define the boundaries that would determine or establish the width of such routes.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity of participating in the rulemaking process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed regulation to the Superintendent, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, California 96063, on or before December 26, 1974.

Section 7.11 is amended by the addition of paragraph (c) as follows:

§ 7.11 Lassen Volcanic National Park.

* * * * *

(c) Snowmobiles. (1) Definition: Unplowed roadway. The unplowed roadway is that portion of the roadway located between the road shoulders designated by signs posted by the Superintendent.

(2) Designated routes: Snowmobiles are permitted on designated routes as depicted on maps available for public inspection at Park Headquarters, at each Ranger Station, and at each Entrance Station. The snowmobile routes so designated are as follows:

(i) The unplowed roadway of the Juniper Lake Road from the park boundary to the Juniper Lake Ranger Station.

(ii) The unplowed roadway of the Lassen Park Road from the end of the plowed roadway in the Manzanita Lake Entrance Station area to an end-of-trail sign in Kings Creek Meadows.

LEWIS S. ALBERT,
Acting Superintendent.

[FR Doc.74-27632 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Parts 436, 442]

CEPHAPIRIN SODIUM

Proposed Use of Revised Test for Determining the Cephapirin Content

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposes to amend the antibiotic regulations for human use to provide for a new official nonaqueous titration procedure for determining the cephapirin content of cephapirin sodium. The present regulations for cephapirin sodium provide for a test method in which the endpoint is determined visually. The proposed procedure, which would provide for the potentiometric determination of the endpoint, is more sensitive and precise.

Therefore, under provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 357) and under authority delegated to him (21 CFR 2.120), the Commissioner proposes to amend Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

1. In Part 436, § 436.213(c) is amended by alphabetically inserting a new item in the table as follows:

§ 436.213 Nonaqueous titrations.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

Antibiotic		Weight in milligrams of sample	Solvent
*	*	*	*
Cephapirin titration.	sodium-base	50	50 milliliters glacial acetic acid.
*	*	*	*

2. In Part 442, § 442.29a is amended by revising paragraph (b)(7) to read as follows:

§ 442.29a Sterile cephapirin sodium.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(7) *Cephapirin content.* Proceed as directed in § 436.213 of this chapter, using the titration procedure described in paragraph (e)(2) of that section. Calculate the cephapirin content as follows:

$$\text{Percent cephapirin content} = \frac{(A-B)\ (\text{normality of perchloric acid reagent})\ (222.7)\ (100)\ (100)}{(\text{Weight of sample in milligrams})\ (100-m)}$$

where:

A = Milliliters of perchloric acid reagent used in titrating the sample.
B = Milliliters of perchloric acid reagent used in titrating the blank.
m = Percent moisture content of the sample.

* * * * * * *

Interested persons may, on or before January 27, 1974, file with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852, written comments, (preferably in quintuplicate) regarding this proposal. Comments may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Received comments may be seen in the above office during working hours, Monday through Friday.

Dated: November 20, 1974.

MARY A. MCENIRY,
Assistant to the Director for Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Drugs.

[FR Doc.74-27562 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Office of Education

[45 CFR Part 183]

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROJECTS

Proposed Funding Priorities

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Environmental Education Act, Public Law 91-516, 20 U.S.C. 1531-1536, as amended by Public Law 93-278 (88 Stat. 121), and 45 CFR 183.10(b), notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, proposes to re-issue the priorities

established for fiscal year 1974 as a basis for determining the award of funds.

The Environmental Education Act authorizes a program of grants and contracts to support research, demonstration and pilot projects designed to educate the public on the problems of environmental quality and ecological balance.

Applications will be accepted on the basis of compliance with the eligibility requirements in 45 CFR 183.31 and evaluated on the extent to which they meet the criteria set forth in §§ 100a.26 (b) and 183.32 of this chapter. Subject to these requirements and criteria, projects will be funded in accordance with the following priority designations.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestion, or objections regarding these criteria to Office of the Director, Division of Technology and Environmental Education, Office of Education, FOB 6, Room 2025, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202. Comments received in response to this notice will be available for public inspection at the above office on Mondays through Fridays between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. All relevant material must be received on or before December 26, 1974 unless such 30th day is a Saturday, Sunday or Federal holiday, in which case such material must be received by the next following business day.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 13.522, Environmental Education Act)

Dated: October 24, 1974.

T. H. BELL,
U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Approved: November 20, 1974.

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

GUIDELINES

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACT

Financial Assistance for Pilot and Demonstration Projects to Educate the Public on Problems of Environmental Quality and Ecological Balance

Part 4—Funding Priorities

SEC. 4.1 *General projects.*—(a) *Objectives.* General projects should be designed to assist the development of effective environmental education practices and materials suitable for use by formal and/or nonformal education sectors.

Financial assistance may also be awarded for projects designed to assist the utilization of effective environmental education processes, practices, and materials.

"Formal education sectors" means all public and nonprofit private accredited educational agencies, institutions, and organizations; "nonformal education sectors" means public or nonprofit private agencies or organizations that contribute, directly or indirectly, toward the education of citizens, such as libraries, museums, community centers, organized citizens' groups, and similar organizations.

(20 U.S.C. 1532(b)(2))

(b) *Priority areas for funding.* (1) *Resource material development projects.* Resource material development projects foster the development of supplementary, guide, or curriculum materials, primarily for one or more grades, at the junior and senior high school level (grades 7–12) and for nonformal/community education.

The projects should focus on the material resource needs of specific schools or organizations while at the same time developing these materials in such a way that they can be used by a large number of schools and organizations around the country.

(2) *Personnel development projects.* Personnel development projects are designed primarily for educational personnel associated with grades 7 through 12 and for personnel in other fields whose decisions and activities have an impact on environmental problems and environmental education opportunities in schools, communities, and elsewhere.

The purpose of personnel development projects should be to provide participants with skills and techniques in communicating environmental principles and concepts to others and in utilizing these concepts within the framework of their jobs.

(3) *Community education projects.* Community education projects are designed to test or demonstrate promising methods of providing broad sectors of a community with an understanding of environmental principles, concepts, and problems.

Such projects should focus on the local environment and local environmental problems as they relate to local needs, public policies, and laws.

(4) *Elementary and secondary education projects.* Elementary and secondary education projects are sponsored primarily by local school districts and are designed to assist the introduction of environmental education concepts into the existing curriculum of the school district.

Such project will deal with community environmental problems and will be conducted and in many cases designed by students.

(20 U.S.C. 1532(b)(2))

(c) *Non-priority areas.* Grant assistance may be considered for nonpriority environmetal education general projects if funding is available and if such projects show unusual potential in advancing the art of environmental education. Nonpriority general project activities include information dissemination relating to environmental education curricula; preservice training programs; planning of outdoor ecological study centers; preparation of environmental education materials for use by the mass media; and evaluation of environmental education activities.

(20 U.S.C. 1532(b)(2))

SEC. 4.2 *Minigrant workshops.* (a) Examples of minigrant workshops may include:

(1) Workshops for community residents on the positive and negative environmental, economic, and social effects of a proposed industrial air pollution ban;

(2) Symposia on the—past, present, and future—impacts of community population distribution and change on the physical, economic, and social environment of the community;

(3) Seminars on the environmental implications of alternative urban renewal or land use plans; or

(4) Conferences on community energy needs, current use patterns, and alternatives.

(20 U.S.C. 1534(a); 45 CFR 183.20)

(b) The specific objective of any such project might be that of assisting citizen participation in the determination of local policies and practices which impact on the environment, or it might address the resolution of a specific issue. Activities might include such things as: a survey of target group knowledge of and attitude toward the issue to be addressed, followed by the conduct of town or neighborhood meetings for discussion sessions with representatives of various interests involved and with technical and environmental impact experts: a community symposium to translate in lay terms and disseminate the impact of new local, State, regional or Federal laws or standards on local environmental resources and needs. (20 U.S.C. 1534(a); 45 CFR 183.20)

[FR Doc.74-27644 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 39]

[Docket No. 74-NW-22-AD]

BOEING MODEL 747-100/200 SERIES AIRPLANES

Proposed Airworthiness Directive

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations by adding an airworthiness directive applicable to Boeing Model 747-100/200 Series Airplanes. There have been several reports of erratic air data indications on pitot-static flight instruments on the 747-100/200 series airplanes which have been traced to excessive amounts of water accumulation in the pitot-static lines after heavy rain and high wind conditions or during airplane washing. Erractic air data indications could result in a serious airplane accident during landing or takeoff.

Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other airplanes of the same type design, the proposed airworthiness directive would require the modification of the pitot-static tubes to include a vertical rise on the Boeing Model 747-100/200 airplanes.

A Maintenance Alert Bulletin will be issued as a companion to this Notice which will specify drainage as necessary following airplane exposure to heavy rain on the ground.

Interested persons are invited to participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the docket number and be submitted in duplicate to the Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Northwest Region, Attention: Regional Counsel, Airworthiness: Rules Docket, FAA Building, King County International Airport, Seattle, Washington 98108. All communications received on or before December 31, 1974 will be considered by the Administrator before taking action upon the proposed rule. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received. All comments will be available, both before and after the closing date for comments, in the Rules Docket for examination by interested persons.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend § 39.13 of Part 39

of the Federal Aviation Regulations by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

BOEING: Applies to all Model 747 airplanes, certificated in all categories, listed in Boeing Service Bulletin 747-34-2058 dated January 31, 1974, or later FAA approved revisions. To prevent erroneous information from being displayed on the pitot-static flight instruments:

Within the next 3,500 hours time in service after the effective date of this AD, modify the pitot-static tubing to include a vertical rise just inboard of each pitot-static probe in accordance with Work Package, 1, 2, and 3 of Boeing Service Bulletin 747-34-2058, dated January 31, 1974, or later FAA approved revisions, or in a manner approved by the Chief, Engineering and Manufacturing Branch, FAA Northwest Region.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of sections 313(a), 601, and 603 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, and 1423), and of section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Seattle, Washington on November 18, 1974.

J. H. TANNER,
Deputy Director,
Northwest Region.

[FR Doc.74-27567 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

[4 CFR Part 411]

ACCOUNTING FOR ACQUISITION COSTS OF MATERIAL

Proposed Cost Accounting Standard

Notice is hereby given of a Cost Accounting Standard on Accounting for Acquisition Costs of Material, being considered by the Cost Accounting Standards Board for promulgation to implement further the requirements of section 719 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Public Law 91-379, 50 U.S.C. App. 2168. When promulgated, the Standard will be used by all relevant Federal agencies and national defense contractors and subcontractors.

The proposed Standard, if adopted, would be one of a series of Cost Accounting Standards which the Board's is promulgating "to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting principles followed by defense contractors and subcontractors under Federal contracts." (See section 719(g) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.) It is anticipated that any contractor receiving an award of a contract subject to the rules, regulations, and Standards of the Cost Accounting Standards Board on or after the effective date of this Standard will be required to follow it in accordance with the provisions of § 411.80.

The Standard establishes the criteria for direct allocation of a category of materials to a cost objective and for the use of a material inventory account.

The Standard specifies the use of any one of three inventory costing methods. Commentators are requested to identify any other methods they believe should be acceptable, along with a justification and criteria for the use of such methods.

The Standard does not prescribe the cost composition of material, but provides that material cost shall be the net acquisition price of a category of material, whether or not a material inventory account is used.

The Board solicits comments on the proposed Cost Accounting Standard from any interested person on any matter which will assist the Board in its consideration of the proposal.

Interested persons should submit written data and views, concerning the proposed Cost Accounting Standard to the Cost Accounting Standards Board, 441 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20548.

To be given consideration by the Board in its determination relative to final promulgation of the Cost Accounting Standard covered by this Notice, written submissions must be made to arrive no later than January 31, 1975.

NOTE: All written submissions made pursuant to this Notice will be made available for public inspection at the Board's Office during regular business hours.

The proposed standard reads as follows:

AUTHORITY: Sec. 719 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Public Law 91-379, 50 USC App. 2168.

§ 411.10 General applicability.

This Standard shall be used by defense contractors and subcontractors under Federal contracts entered into after the effective date hereof, and by all relevant Federal agencies in estimating, accumulating, and reporting costs in connection with the pricing, administration, and settlement of all negotiated prime contract and subcontract national defense procurements with the United States in excess of $100,000 other than contracts or subcontracts where the price negotiated is based on (a) established catalog or market prices of commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public, or (b) prices set by law or regulation.

§ 411.20 Purpose.

(a) The purpose of this Cost Accounting Standard is to provide criteria for the accounting for acquisition costs of material. The Standard includes provisions on the use of inventory costing methods. Consistent application of this Standard will improve cost assignment and cost measurement.

(b) This Cost Accounting Standard does not cover accounting for the acquisition costs of tangible capital assets nor accountability for Government-furnished materials.

§ 411.30 Definitions.

(a) The following definitions of terms which are prominent in this Standard are reprinted from Part 400 of this chapter for convenience. Other terms which are used in this Standard and are defined in Part 400 of this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in that part unless the text demands a different definition or the definition is modified in subparagraph (b) of this section:

(1) *Allocate.* To assign an item of cost, or a group of items of cost, to one or more cost objectives. This term includes both direct assignment of cost and the reassignment of a share from an indirect cost pool.

(2) *Business Unit.* Any segment of an organization, or an entire business organization which is not divided into segments.

(3) *Category of Material.* A particular kind of goods, comprised of identical or interchangeable units, acquired or produced by a contractor, which is intended to be sold, or consumed or used in the performance of either direct or indirect functions.

(4) *Cost Objective.* A function, organizational subdivision, contract or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.

(5) *Material Inventory Account.* An accounting record established for the accumulation of actual or standard cost and quantity of a category of material recorded as an asset for subsequent cost allocation to one or more cost objectives.

(6) *Moving Average Cost.* An inventory costing method under which an average unit cost is computed after each acquisition by adding the cost of the newly acquired units to the cost of the inventory on hand and dividing this figure by the total number of units after receipt of the new units.

(7) *Weighted Average Cost.* An inventory costing method under which an average unit cost is computed periodically by dividing the sum of the cost of beginning inventory plus acquisitions, by the total number of units included in these two categories.

(b) The following modifications of definitions set forth in Part 400 of this chapter are applicable to this Standard: None.

§ 411.40 Fundamental requirement.

(a) The contractor shall have, and consistently apply, written accounting policies and practices for accumulating the costs of material and for allocating such costs to cost objectives. Such policies and practices shall comply with the criteria provided in this Standard.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of this section, a material inventory account shall be used for each category of material.

(2) The cost of a category of material may be allocated directly to a cost objective provided the cost objective was specifically identified either on the purchase order at the time of purchase, or on the work order at the time of production of material, and provided there is no established material inventory account for that category of material.

(3) The cost of a category of material which (i) is used solely in performing indirect functions, or (ii) is not a significant element of production cost, whether or not incorporated in an end product, may be allocated to an indirect cost pool where the contractor's established policies and practices do not provide for a material inventory account. However, when quantities of such a category of material are not consumed in a cost accounting period and are estimated to be significant in total cost, the cost of such material shall be established as an asset at the end of the period.

(c) In allocating to cost objectives the costs of material issued from a material inventory account, the inventory costing method used shall be selected in accordance with the provisions of § 411.50. The same inventory costing method shall, within the same business unit, be used for similar categories of materials.

(d) The transfer of a category of material from one cost objective to another cost objective or to an inventory account shall be made at the same cost that was allocated to the initial cost objective, if available, otherwise at the current market value.

§ 411.50 Techniques for application.

(a) Material cost shall be the acquisition cost of a category of material, whether or not a material inventory account is used. The purchase price of material shall be adjusted to the extent practical by extra charges paid or discounts and credits received.

(b) One of the following inventory costing methods shall be used:

(1) A first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

(2) A moving or weighted average cost method, or

(3) A standard cost method.

(c) Within the same business unit the same inventory costing method shall be used for similar categories of material and shall be consistently applied.

(d) The method of computation used for any inventory costing method selected pursuant to the provisions of this Standard shall be consistently followed. A method of computation may be based on the use of either periodic or perpetual inventory accounting procedures. The period used for periodic inventory accounting shall not be longer than one-quarter of a year. Nothing herein is intended to establish a requirement as to the frequency of the taking of physical inventories.

(e) Material inventory accounts containing small quantities of any category of material for purposes such as prototype and developmental work and whose aggregate dollar values are not substantial are not included in the reference to an "established material inventory account" in § 411.40(b)(2).

§ 411.60 Illustrations.

(a) Contractor "A" has one contract which requires two custom-ordered, high-value, airborne cameras. He has not established a material inventory account for these cameras. His established policy is to order items specifically identified to a contract as the need arises and to charge them directly to the contract. He receives another contract which requires three more of these cameras, which he purchases at a unit cost which differs from the unit cost of the first two cameras ordered. When the purchase orders were placed, the contractor identified thereon the specific contracts on which all of the cameras being purchased were to be used. Although these cameras are identical, he charges the actual cost of each camera to the contract for which it was acquired without establishing a material inventory account. This practice would not be a violation of this Standard.

(b)(1) A Government contract requires use of electronic tubes identified as "W". The contractor expects to receive other contracts requiring the use of tubes of the same type. In accordance with his written policy, he establishes a material inventory account for electronic tube "W," and allocates the cost of units issued to the existing Government contract by the FIFO method. Such a practice would conform to the requirements of this Standard.

(2) The contractor is awarded several additional contracts which require an electronic tube similar to the one described in paragraph (b)(1) above, which is identified as "Y". He allocates the cost of tube "Y" to the contracts by an average cost method. Because he uses a FIFO method for a similar category of material within the same business unit, the use of an average cost method for "Y" would be a violation of this Standard.

(c) A contractor complies with the Cost Accounting Standard on standard costs, and he uses a standard cost method for allocating the costs of essentially all categories of material. Also, it is the contractor's established practice to charge the cost of purchased parts which are incorporated in his end products, and which are not a significant element of production cost to an indirect cost pool. Such practices conform to this Standard.

§ 411.70 Exemptions.

None for this Standard.

§ 411.80 Effective date.

(a) The effective date of this Standard is [reserved].

(b) This Standard shall be applied to materials purchased or produced after the start of the contractor's next fiscal year beginning after receipt of a contract to which this Standard is applicable.

ARTHUR SCHOENHAUT,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27680 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

[12 CFR Part 523]

[No. 74-1050]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

Liquid Assets

OCTOBER 9, 1974.

The following summary of the amendments proposed by this resolution is provided for the reader's convenience and is subject to the full explanation in the following preamble and to the specific provisions of the regulation.

I. *Existing Regulations.* United States obligations may have remaining periods to maturity of 7 years to be included as liquid assets. Obligations of the United States and agencies and instrumentalities thereof may have remaining period to maturity of 18 months to be included as short term liquid assets.

II. *Proposed Amendments.* Reduce the permissible maturity of United States obligations to 5 years to be included as liquid assets (the same as is permissible for obligations of United States agencies and instrumentalities). Reduce the permissible maturities of obligations of the United States and agencies and instrumentalities thereof to 12 months to be included as short term liquid assets.

III. *Reasons for the Proposed Amendments.* To reduce the permissible maturity and thus reduce the risk of loss on the securities held as liquid assets. The Board also presently intends to gradually increase the amount of required short term liquid assets as conditions may permit.

During the recent months of economic difficulty for the nation generally and for the housing markets in particular, member institutions have remained strong and sound notwithstanding pressures on profits and some months of net savings outflows. In reviewing the performance of member institutions during this period and in similar periods in the past, the Board believes that revisions in its liquidity requirements are desirable in order to make these requirements more adequately reflect the needs of member institutions during such periods. The Board has found that the member institutions which were best prepared to meet the difficulties in recent months and continue to support their local housing markets were those which had securities which they held for liquidity purposes with relatively short maturities. As a result of this experience, and possible continued pressures on the money markets, the Board proposes to amend its liquidity requirements as described below in order to reduce the permitted maturities for certain securities used to satisfy the liquidity requirements.

The monthly average daily balance liquidity requirements for member institutions, set forth in § 523.11, may be summarized as being 5 percent of the average daily balance of the member's liquidity base during the preceding month as an overall liquid assets requirement, with 1 percent required to be in short term liquid assets. The Board adjusts these overall and short term liquid

assets requirements from time to time to meet changing economic conditions. The Board's experience has been that member institutions have been in a better position to cope with difficult periods such as that in recent months if they have met a substantial portion of their overall liquidity requirements with short term liquid assets. As a result the Board presently plans to gradually increase in the future the amount of overall liquidity that must be invested in short term liquid assets. The timing and the amount of any such increases will depend upon future economic conditions and cannot be predicted at this time. However, the Board encourages member institutions to take the Board's plans into account as they plan their liquid asset investment decisions during the coming months.

With respect to the specifics of this proposal, § 523.10 contains the definitions of terms used in the liquidity requirements of §§ 523.11 and 523.12. Section 523.10(g)(2) defines the term "liquid assets" to include, generally, the book value of unpledged obligations of the United States (including such obligations held subject to a repurchase agreement) having a remaining period to maturity of not more than 7 years. The Board proposes to reduce this required remaining period to maturity to 5 years. If this amendment is adopted, the Board intends to delay its effective date for at least 6 months to reduce difficulties in complying with this change.

The Board also proposes to make other changes regarding § 523.10(g) and (g)(2) which would also be subject to a 6 month delay of effectiveness. Section 523.10(g) presently contains an obsolete distinction as to the definition of "liquid assets" before and after January 1, 1972; this distinction would be removed. Section 523.10(g)(2) provides exceptions to the general rule that obligations of the United States must have a remaining period to maturity of not more than 7 years. The first exception is that the Board may direct a different requirement as to obligations of the United States in a specific case. This exception would be retained under the proposed amendment. The second exception, which would be deleted under the proposed amendment, is that for a particular month a member institution may include as liquid assets an amount equal to one-half of one percent of the average daily balance of the member's liquidity base for the preceding calendar month obligations of the United States having a remaining period to maturity of more than 7 years.

Section 523.10(h)(2) defines the term "short term liquid assets" as including unpledged obligations of the United States and obligations of certain agencies or instrumentalities of the United States having a remaining period to maturity of not more than 18 months. This 18 month period would be reduced to 12 months. If this amendment is adopted, the Board intends to also delay its effective date for at least 6 months to reduce difficulties in complying with this change.

Accordingly, the Board hereby proposes to amend § 523.10(g)(2) and (h)(2) to read as set forth below.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 320 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20552, by December 31, 1974, as to whether this proposal should be adopted, rejected, or modified. Written material submitted will be available for public inspection at the above address unless confidential treatment is requested or the material would not be made available to the public or otherwise disclosed under § 505.6 of the General Regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (12 CFR 505.6).

§ 523.10 Definitions.

For the purposes of this section, § 523.11, and § 523.12:

* * * * *

(g) The term "liquid assets" means the total of cash, accrued interest on unpledged assets which qualify as liquid assets under this paragraph, or would so qualify except for their maturities, and the book value of the following unpledged assets:

* * * * *

(2) except as the Board may otherwise direct in a specific case, obligations of the United States (including such obligations held subject to a repurchase agreement) having a remaining period to maturity of not more than 5 years;

* * * * *

(h) The term "short-term liquid assets" means the total of cash, accrued interest on unpledged assets which qualify as liquid assets under paragraph (g) of this section, or would so qualify except for their maturities, and the book value of the following unpledged assets:

* * * * *

(2) obligations of the types specified in paragraph (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section having a remaining period to maturity of not more than 12 months;

* * * * *

(Sec. 5A, 47 Stat. 727, as amended by sec. 1, 64 Stat. 256, as amended; sec. 17, 47 Stat. 736, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1425a, 1437. Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR 1943–48, Comp., p. 1071)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] GRENVILLE L. MILLARD, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27651 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[12 CFR Part 545]

[No. 74-1153]

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN SYSTEM

Service Corporation Service Area

OCTOBER 31, 1974.

The following summary of the amendment proposed by this Resolution is provided for the reader's convenience and is subject to the full provisions of this Resolution as well as the specific provisions in the regulations.

I. *Present Situation.* Service corporations with home offices in the same such as accounting and data processing primarily from savings and loan associations with home officers in the same State, District, Commonwealth, territory, or possession.

II. *Proposed Regulation.* Service corporations would be authorized to perform such services for savings and loan associations without reference to their location.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board considers it desirable to propose an amendment to § 545.9–1(a)(4)(iii) of the rules and regulations for the Federal Savings and Loan System (12 CFR 545.9–1(a)(4)(iii)) for the purpose of permitting service corporations in which Federal savings and loan associations may invest under § 545.9–1 to perform the services listed in § 545.9–1(a)(4)(iii) primarily for savings and loan associations without reference to their location.

Under the present § 545.9–1(a)(4)(iii) service corporations are authorized to perform services such as accounting and data processing primarily for savings and loan associations with home offices in the same State, District, Commonwealth, territory or possession. The proposed amendment would permit Federal association service corporations to provide such services to savings and loan associations on an interstate basis.

Accordingly, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board hereby proposes to amend said Part 545 by revising § 545.9–1(a)(4)(iii) thereof to read as set forth below.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 320 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552 by December 27, 1974, as to whether this proposal should be adopted, rejected, or modified. Written material submitted will be available for public inspection at the above address unless confidential treatment is requested or the material would not be made available to the public or otherwise disclosed under § 505.6 of the General Regulations of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (12 CFR 505.6).

§ 545.9–1 Service corporations.

(a) *General service corporations.* Subject to the provisions of this section, a Federal association which has a charter in the form of Charter N or Charter K (rev.) may invest in the capital stock, obligations, or other securities of any service corporation organized under the laws of the State, District, Commonwealth, territory, or possession in which the home office of such association is located if:

* * * * *

(4) Substantially all of the activities of such service corporation, performed directly or through one or more wholly-owned subsidiaries or joint ventures, consist of one or more of the following:

* * * * *

(iii) Performing the following services, primarily for savings and loan associations:

* * * * *

(Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 132, as amended; 12 U.S.C. 1464, Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 F.R. 4981, 3 CFR, 1943–48 Comp., p. 1071)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

[SEAL] GRENVILLE L. MILLARD, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27652 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 1060]

MILK IN THE MINNESOTA-NORTH DAKOTA MARKETING AREA

Proposed Suspension of Certain Provisions of the Order

Correction

In FR Doc. 74–27246 appearing on page 40783, in the issue for Wednesday, November 20, 1974 in the 2d paragraph, line 8, the date "November 20, 1974" should read "November 25, 1974".

notices

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency for International Development

A.I.D. RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to Executive Order 11686 and the provisions of section 10(a)(2), P.L. 92-463, Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given of the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee Meeting on December 12 and 13, 1974, at the Pan American Health Organization Building, 23rd Street and Virginia Avenue, NW., Conference Room "C", to review, appraise and make recommendations to the Administrator, Agency for International Development, concerning proposals for research contracts in the fields of agriculture, nutrition, health and science and technology. The meetings will begin at 9 a.m. and adjourn at 5:30 p.m. Dr. Erven J. Long, Associate Assistant Administrator, is designated as the A.I.D. representative at the meeting. It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact Dr. Erven J. Long, 21st Street and Virginia Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., 20523, or call area code 202-632-9223.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

CURTIS FARRAR,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance.

[FR Doc.74-27551 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.62]

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ CHAD

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Country Development Officer/Chad the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Country Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Country Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director, Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27638 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.60]

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ MALI

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Country Development Officer/Mali the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Country Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Country Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director, Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27636 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.63]

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ MAURITANIA

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Country Development Officer/Mauritania, the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Country Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Country Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director, Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27639 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.61]

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ UPPER VOLTA

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Officer of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Country Development Officer/Upper Volta the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Country Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Country Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director,
Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27637 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.57]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ DAKAR

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Regional Development Officer/Dakar the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Regional Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Regional Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director,
Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27633 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.58]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ NIAMEY

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Regional Development Officer/Niamey the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Regional Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Regional Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DILTS,
Acting Director,
Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27634 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[99.1.59]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER/ YAOUNDE

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Regional Development Officer/Yaounde the authority to sign and approve:

1. U.S. Government contracts and amendments thereto, and A.I.D. grant-financed host country contracts for technical assistance, provided that the aggregate amount of each individual contract does not exceed $25,000 or local currency equivalent.

2. Contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone without monetary limitation.

The authority herein delegated may not be further redelegated.

The authority delegated herein is to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures and policies now or hereafter established or modified and promulgated within A.I.D. and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director of the Office of Contract Management to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

The authority herein delegated to the Regional Development Officer may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Regional Development Officer in an acting capacity.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective November 11, 1974.

RUSSELL DITTS,
Acting Director,
Office of Contract Management.

NOVEMBER 11, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27635 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

STATEMENT ON ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is hereby making available to the public a statement on organization and function.

Dated: November 19, 1974.

[SEAL] REX D. DAVIS,
Director.

1. *Establishment of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.* The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was established by Treasury Department Order No. 221 effective July 1, 1972, by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950.

2. *Mission.* The mission of ATF is to achieve voluntary compliance with laws under the Bureau's jurisdiction; assure

full collection of revenue due from legal industries: suppress traffic in illicit untaxpaid distilled spirits; and the illegal possession and use of firearms, destructive devices and explosives; assist Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence; eliminate commercial bribery, consumer deception and other improper trade practices in the distilled spirits industry; interact with Federal, state, and local governmental agencies in the resolution of problems relating to industrial development, revenue protection, public health, ecology, and other areas of joint jurisdictional concern.

3. *Establishing Document.* a. Treasury Department Order No. 221, provided for the: "* * * transfer, as specified herein, the functions, powers, and duties of the Internal Revenue Service arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives (including the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service) to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau) which is hereby established. The Bureau shall be headed by the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (hereinafter referred to as the Director). The Director shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) and under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement, Operations and Tariff Affairs) (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Secretary). The Director shall perform the functions, exercise the powers, and carry out the duties of the Secretary in the administration and enforcement of the following provisions of law:

(1) Chapters 51, 52, and 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and sections 7652 and 7653 of such Code insofar as they relate to the commodities subject to tax under such chapters;

(2) Chapters 61 and 80, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, insofar as they relate to activities administered and enforced with respect to chapters 51, 52, and 53;

(3) The Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. Chapter 8);

(4) 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44 (relating to firearms);

(5) Title VII, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. Appendix, sections 1201–1203);

(6) 18 U.S.C. 1262–1265; 1952; 3615 (relating to liquor traffic);

(7) Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U.S.C. Chapter II); insofar as it involves matters relating to violations of the National Firearms Act;

(8) 18 U.S.C. Chapter 40 (relating to explosives); and

(9) Section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. of 1934) relating to the control of the importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

b. All functions, powers and duties of the Secretary which relate to the administration and enforcement of the law specified in paragraph 2 hereof are delegated to the Director. Regulations for the purposes of carrying out the functions, powers and duties delegated to the Director may be issued by him with approval of the Secretary.

(1) All regulations prescribed, all rules and instructions issued, and all forms adopted for the administration and enforcement of the laws specified in paragraph 2 hereof, which are in effect or in use on the effective date of this Order, shall continue in effect as regulations, rules, instructions, and forms of the Bureau until superseded or revised;

(2) All existing activities relating to the collection, processing, depositing, or accounting for taxes (including penalties and interest), fees, or other moneys under the laws specified in paragraph 2 hereof, shall continue to be performed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the extent not now performed by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division or the Assistant Regional Commissioners (Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms) until the Director shall otherwise provide with approval of the Secretary;

(3) All existing activities relating to the laws specified in paragraph 2 hereof which are now performed by the Bureau of Customs, shall continue to be performed by such Bureau until the Director shall otherwise provide with the approval of the Secretary.

c. *Use of Terms.* (1) The terms "Director, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division" and "Commissioner of Internal Revenue" wherever used in regulations, rules, instructions, and forms, issued or adopted for the administration and enforcement of the laws specified in paragraph 2 hereof, which are in effect or in use on the effective date of this Order, shall be held to mean the Director.

(2) The term "Assistant Regional Commissioner" wherever used in regulations, rules, instructions, and forms, shall be held to mean Regional Director.

(3) The terms "Internal Revenue Officer" and "Officer, employee or agent of the Internal Revenue" wherever used in such regulations, rules, instructions, and forms, in any law specified in paragraph 2 above, and in 18 U.S.C. 1114, shall include all officers and employees of the United States engaged in the administration and enforcement of the laws administered by the Bureau, who are appointed, or employed by, or pursuant to the authority of, or who are subject to the directions, instructions or orders of the Secretary.

(4) The above terms, when used in regulations, rules, instructions and forms of government agencies other than the Internal Revenue Service, which relate to the administration and enforcement of the laws specified in paragraph 2 hereof, shall be held to have the same meaning as if used in regulations, rules, instructions and forms of the Bureau.

d. *Transferred to the Bureau.* (1) There shall be transferred to the Bureau all positions, personnel, records, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service, including those of the Assistant Regional Commissioner (Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), Internal Revenue Service.

(2) In addition, there shall be transferred to the Bureau such other positions, personnel, records, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, as are determined by the Assistant Secretary for Administration, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary, the Director, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service, to be necessary or appropriate to be transferred to carry out the purposes of this Order.

(3) There shall be transferred to the Chief Counsel of the Bureau such functions, powers, and duties, and such positions, personnel, records, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds, of the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service as the General Counsel of the Department shall direct * * *"

4. *History.* a. *Liquor and Tobacco Taxes.* (1) Madison's notes on the Constitutional Convention reveal clearly that the framers of the Constitution believed for some time that the principal, if not sole, support of the new Federal Government would be derived from customs, duties and taxes connected with shipping and importations.

(2) The first important Federal tax legislation relative to liquor and tobacco taxation was the Revenue Act of March 3, 1771. The law included a general ad valorem duty on all importations and taxes on a wide variety of items such as snuff and spirits. In 1772 the Revenue Act was amended to include a tax of $.54 per still and $.07 per gallon of whiskey. The Revenue Act provoked considerable opposition and resistance. The most serious incident which occurred was the Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania in 1794. The insurgents openly defied the Government in its attempt to collect the excise levy on whiskey until President Washington sent the Federal Militia to halt the uprising.

(3) In September 1794 a tax was imposed on snuff. This was replaced in March 1795 by a tax on snuff mills which was repealed in June of 1796.

(4) On July 1, 1802, that portion of the Revenue Act concerning excise taxes was repealed. However, on July 24, 1813, the excise tax was reimposed on liquor by leving duties on licenses to distilleries.

(5) On December 23, 1817, internal taxation was discontinued. On August 5, 1861, however, a bill was again enacted providing internal taxation to include license and taxes on stills, distilleries, spirits and fermented liquors.

(6) On July 1, 1862, a bill was enacted which provided the foundation for the present day internal revenue system. Taxation on distilled spirits was set at $.20 per gallon. This law also provided for taxes to be imposed on cigars, tobacco and snuff. On July 17, 1862, the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service was named. His duties included administering Alcohol and Tobacco Tax

laws and authorizing detectives for the protection of this revenue.

(7) Other liquor and tobacco laws were enacted during the following periods: June 1864—taxes on cigarettes; July 20, 1868—stamp tax system for liquor and tobacco; June 7, 1906—Denatured Alcohol Act, providing industrial and medical utilization of alcohol tax free; 1918—Revenue Act taxing beverage spirits $6.40 per gallon; and January 11, 1934—Liquor Taxing Act $2.00 per proof gallon except denatured alcohol and alcohol for medical purposes.

b. *Firearms and Explosives.* (1) The National Firearms Act became law in 1934. It was proposed after the attempted assassination of President elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and the proliferation of gangland murders by use of machine guns, short barrel shotguns, and similar type weapons.

(2) The Law imposed a tax on the transfer of these gangster type weapons and required their registration. Since the National Firearms Act was based on the Federal Government's power to impose taxes, the enforcement and administration of the law was given to the Internal Revenue Service. The Act is directed at the control of "gangster type" weapons only and not at sporting firearms. Only the following types of weapons are regulated: machine guns; sawed off shotguns and rifles, mufflers, silencers and destructive devices; and any weapon or device capable of being concealed on the person from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, a pistol or revolver having a barrel with a smooth bore designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell; and weapons with combination shotgun and rifle barrels 12 inches or more, less than 18 inches in length, from which only a single discharge can be made from either barrel without manual reloading.

(3) The responsibility for administering the Act was shuttled from Division to Division within the IRS. In 1941, the Alcohol Tax Unit assumed the responsibility of enforcing the criminal violation sections of the law. In 1951, the administration of the regulatory provisions of the Act was transferred to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division as it was then called.

(4) The National Firearms Act was amended by Title II of the Gun Control Act of 1968 to extend registration to destructive devices, including bombs, and tightened existing transfer requirements.

(5) The Federal Firearms Act was enacted in 1938. It was subsequently replaced by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which was amended by Title I of the Gun Control Act of 1968. Title I insures integrity of records covering firearms transactions; strengthens dealer licensing; prohibits importation of certain types of handguns; makes it a crime for certain categories of people to possess or transport firearms in commerce; and provides assistance to State and local law enforcement officers in meeting their responsibilities.

(6) Title VII of the Safe Streets Act prohibits receipt, possession, or transportation in commerce or affecting commerce of a firearm by any person who is a convicted felon; mentally incompetent; an alien illegally in the United States; a person who has renounced his U.S. citizenship; or a person discharged from the military service under dishonorable conditions.

(7) Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act which was passed in 1970 provided for the licensing of all manufacturers, importers and dealers of explosives.

c. *Background and Evolution of Present Organization.* (1) On May 10, 1934, the Alcohol Tax Unit was established in the Bureau of Internal Revenue to regulate the legitimate production of distilled spirits, wine, and beer, and to prevent illegal production of these products.

(2) On August 29, 1935, the President approved the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, passed by the Congress to embody into permanent statutory form most of the Federal control enforced by the Government under the codes. The Federal Alcohol Administration was set up as a semi-autonomous division of the Treasury Department to administer the Act. On June 30, 1940, the Federal Alcohol Administration was abolished and its functions transferred to the Alcohol Tax Unit pursuant to a Presidential reorganization plan. Since then the enforcement of the Act has been closely integrated with the functions of tax administration.

(3) The administration of the tobacco tax laws had been vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the appointment of the first Commissioner in 1862. In November 1951 the tobacco tax functions were transferred to the Alcohol Tax Unit from the Miscellaneous Tax Unit, and the combined activity was known as the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. When the Gun Control Act was passed in October 1968, the Division was given responsibility for its enforcement and was subsequently renamed the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division in December 1968.

(4) Prior to July 1, 1972, the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division was part of the Internal Revenue Service. The Director was responsible for the administration and enforcement of all internal revenue laws and regulations relating to distilled spirits and other beverages and products having an alcoholic content, and to cigars, cigarettes, and cigarette paper and tubes.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury announced on February 29, 1972, that the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service would be transferred on July 1, 1972, as a new bureau in the Treasury Department.

5. *The Bureau Headquarters.* a. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is a component part of the Treasury Department. The Bureau is headed by the Director who serves under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, Tariff and Trade Affairs, and Operations.

b. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms consists of a Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. and 7 Regional Offices. (Exhibits 1 and 2.) Copies of the Organization Charts are attached to the original of this document on file in the office of the Federal Register.

c. The Regional Offices are headed by Regional Directors who report to the Bureau Director. Each region has a Criminal Enforcement activity and a Regulatory Enforcement activity. The Office of Criminal Enforcement consists of 28 district offices, each headed by a Special Agent-In-Charge; and the Office of Regulatory Enforcement consists of 47 area offices, each headed by an Area Supervisor.

d. There are additional ATF offices in locales where concentration of workload requires the assignment of personnel. In the Criminal Enforcement activity, the offices are called Post-of-Duty and are headed by Resident Agents-In-Charge. In the Regulatory Enforcement activity the offices are called resident offices and are located in various cities or at distilled spirits plants. A number of the resident offices located at distilled spirits plants are headed by an Officer-In-Charge.

e. The Bureau maintains a National Laboratory which is responsible to the Assistant Director for Technical and Scientific Service and is located at the Headquarters Office.

f. There are 3 Regional Laboratories which are located in the Mid-Atlantic, Central and Southeast Regions. The Regional Directors exercise line authority over each Regional Laboratory. The Chief, Scientific Services Division, under the general supervision of the Assistant Director, Technical and Scientific Services, is responsible for exercising functional authority over the Regional Laboratories.

6. *Immediate Office of the Director.* a. *The Director* of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, in conformity with policies and delegations of authority made by the Secretary of the Treasury, establishes the policies and administers the activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

b. *The Deputy Director* assists the Director in all aspects of the management of the Bureau, and performs the duties of the Director during the latter's absence.

c. *Assistant to the Director (Public Affairs)* conceives, implements, monitors and directs a comprehensive liaison and public information program for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; assists in formulating Bureau policies and programs concerning release of public information; provides liaison with other governmental agencies, members of Congress, and the industries regulated by the Bureau; responsible for presenting alcohol, tobacco and firearms programs and accomplishments to the na-

tion in such a manner that the public image of the Bureau is consistently enhanced; provides Director and Assistant Directors with latest information on sensitive items which may require intra- or interagency contact or explanations; handles all except extremely high level Executive Branch and Congressional contacts regarding work or the Bureau; maintains constant communication with other enforcement and regulatory agencies to promote the program administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and to provide any needed assistance to other agencies in matters of mutual interest.

d. *Administrative Law Judges* in Treasury are appointed by the Department to conduct the trial of and decide cases involving charges brought by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms against (ATF) licensees and permittees, alleging violations of laws and regulations administered by ATF, seeking the annulment, suspension or revocation of existing permits and the revocation of existing licenses, as well as the denial of license and permit applications. The Administrative Law Judge is under the administrative (as distinguished from functional) control of the Director of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

e. *Chief Counsel* under the general direction of the General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury and subject to the supervision of the Assistant General Counsel who serves as legal advisor to the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement, Operations and Tariff Affairs), is the legal advisor to the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and is responsible for performing all of the legal services and provisions of the IRC and USC which relate to distilled spirits, tobacco, firearms, and explosives; the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; the Mutual Security Act of 1954 relating to the control of the importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war; legal work arising from the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Small Claims Act; and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964; prepares, reviews or assists in the preparation of proposed legislation, regulations, and executive orders relating to the laws affecting and enforced by the Bureau, makes recommendations to the Department of Justice for the prosecution of cases referred to the Chief Counsel by the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The Chief Counsel has direct supervision of the Bureau's seven Regional Counsel Offices.

7. *Assistant Director (Administration)* is the principal assistant to the Director in planning and executing the administrative program of the Bureau, which includes fiscal management, personnel, administrative programs, management analysis, information management and training. Jointly with other Assistant Directors he participates in the general management of the Bureau by coordinating administration with other functions to accomplish program objectives of the Bureau. On general administrative matters, represents the Director in relationship with the Congress, Department of the Treasury, Office of the Secretary and other components of the Department of the Treasury; and such agencies as Office of Management and Budget; the Civil Service Commission and General Services Administration. Supervises the activities of the Fiscal, Administrative Programs, Planning, Organization and Management Staff, Information Management, Personnel, and Training Divisions and is responsible for the functional supervision of field administrative activities.

a. *Equal Employment Opportunity Officer* serves as principal assistant to the Director in all matters of equal employment opportunity relating to actions required under Public Law 92–261 throughout the United States. Has overall responsibility and supervision of the Bureau Office of Equal Employment Opportunity; coordinates and evaluates the work of the Headquarters program and those conducted by Regional Directors. In reference to the total EEO Program recommends manpower and resources at both the national and field levels, taking into consideration fluctuating requirements and changing conditions affecting the program. As delegated by the Director, is responsible for final decisions regarding all complaints filed and for recommending specific actions, i.e. promotions, reevaluations, training, in resolution of the complaint. Develops and recommends policies and national programs to meet the Bureau Equal Employment responsibilities.

b. *Planning, Organization and Management Staff* has the responsibility for coordinating and integrating Bureau policies, and for analyzing all programs to optimize the accomplishment of the Bureau's mission. In cooperation with the Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Directors and the Chief Counsel, it develops the Bureau's Long Range Plan; maintains the Bureau's Management by Objective Program; compiles and provides analysis of the Bureau's productivity indices; evaluates the feasibility and cost of existing and proposed plans, policies, organizations, and program objectives; develops criteria and presentations to measure accomplishments; and determines the scope of operating data necessary for performance evaluation. Conducts, participates in, and provides advisory service to management on organizational and staffing matters; and assists in formulating policy pertaining to the organizational structure and lines of authority from the Bureau Headquarters to subordinate offices.

c. *Administrative Programs Division* develops, directs, coordinates, and evaluates policies and programs for providing essential support activities for the Bureau's primary programs. Its programs are designed to increase the effectiveness of the Bureau, reduce its operating cost, and improve its physical facilities. These programs include procurement and contracting; real and personal property management; supply, transportation and communications management; national emergency planning, safety, documents and physical security; and records retention and disposal. Develops the standards and procedures necessary for effective performance of its functions. The Division consists of two branches: Procurement and Property Branch and Administrative Services Branch.

(1) *Procurement and Property Management Branch.* Develops, coordinates, directs, and evaluates the Contracting and Procurement Programs of the Bureau. Develops procurement policy and procedures, and provides guidelines and consultative assistance for all Bureau Procurement Programs. Appraises procurement programs through a systematic program of visits to field offices and through review and analysis of reports and accomplishments. Plans, develops, promotes, coordinates and evaluates programs designed to increase the effectiveness of Bureau wide operations in the area of real and personal property management: (1) Establishes standards, guidelines, and procedures to administer the national property program. Conducts utilization studies, establishes requirements for and disposes of and maintains furniture, furnishings, certain noncapitalized equipment including data processing auxiliary and accessory equipment; and (2) Plans, develops, coordinates and evaluates a space program designed to increase the effectiveness of the Bureau. Provides liaison between General Services Administration, other government agencies and private concerns relating to space negotiations. Develops and administers standards for the acquisition, utilization, and maintenance of space, layout of space, and planning for the Bureau's future space needs nationwide.

(2) *Administrative Services Branch.* Develops, coordinates, directs and evaluates all service activities of the Bureau's Headquarters office. Administers a support services program consisting of travel, files management, mail management, protective programs, building maintenance, transportation, equipment and vehicle repairs, and inter-office movement of records, documents, supplies, furniture, equipment and other materials. Develops, coordinates, directs, and evaluates a communications programs consisting of services and facilities used for transmitting and receiving voice, data and other message information by wire, visual, or other electrical or electro-magnetic transmission modes; systems, equipment, and circuitry for telephone, telegraph, facsimile, video and other communications operations.

Protective Programs Staff. Plans, directs, and executes a comprehensive and complete Bureau-wide accident and fire prevention program, the Federal Tort Claims Act, the Small Claims Act, the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act, and certain claims under the Claims Collection Act. Administers the Bureau's (1) Security Program (preserving evidence, safeguarding property

and preventing misuse, damage, loss or theft of Government property); (2) Emergency Preparedness Program (ensuring the Bureau's capability of discharging its essential function, both at Headquarters and field levels, during an emergency, war or civil related, and providing for the Bureau's civil defense shelter program); (3) Energy Conservation Program (ensuring maximum support to the President's program of conserving energy within the Federal Establishment); and (4) Environmental Program (ensuring that ATF facilities meet Federal, state and local pollution control and abatement requirements).

d. *Fiscal Division* develops, plans, coordinates and evaluates the financial management and budget policies and programs of the Bureau; develops and prepares justification of the Bureau's budget; advises on its execution; establishes procedures covering the accounting systems for appropriated funds; and directs the budget and fiscal activities of the Bureau. Counsels and advises the Director, the Deputy Director and all levels of management on matters concerning budget and the fiscal management of funds appropriated for the administration of the Bureau. The Division, under the direction of the Fiscal Management Officer consists of two branches: Budget Branch and Accounts Branch.

(1) *Accounts Branch.* Develops, prescribes, and installs the Bureau's financial accounting system to produce timely and accurate data for budgetary and fiscal management purposes and timely liquidation of bureau financial obligations.

(2) *Budget Branch.* The Budget Branch develops the Bureau's budget in conformance with the established overall program policies through consultation and cooperation with the responsible operating officials. It prescribes budget procedures and directs the preparation of budget estimates for the Bureau; participates in the development of standards for the measurement of work necessary in the justification of estimates or the evaluation of financial plans; prepares requests for the apportionment and reapportionment of appropriations; establishes the procedures and records necessary to properly reflect the execution of the budget.

e. *Information Management Division* plans, evaluates, develops, coordinates and directs programs, systems, procedures, and standards for the publishing needs of the Bureau. Collects, compiles, publishes and maintains official statistics relating to industrial alcohol, beverage, spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, firearms and explosives. Provides such information to Bureau management, the industries, and the public. Division programs are designed to provide the most efficient support services to meet the Bureau needs and requirements. Programs include coordination of preparation, procurement and printing of all forms, publications and documents, rulings, decisions, manuals, handbooks, and statistical releases necessary to the operation of the Bureau. Develops the necessary standards and procedures for effective performance of its function. The Division consists of two Branches: Forms Management and Distribution Branch and Directives and Reports Management Branch.

(1) *Forms Management and Distribution Branch.* Administers the Bureau-wide forms management program and the publishing system for forms, publications and envelopes. Initiates, directs, and coordinates studies to develop or improve processes in the publishing and graphic arts field. Responsible for the fiscal control planning, analysis, design requirement determination, procurement scheduling, distribution, warehousing and inventory management of printing and published products. Provides functional supervision and logistical support to field components for the management of printing, procurement, and distribution of forms and graphic designs. Initiates, directs, and coordinates printing requirements through proper channels and distributes finished products. Maintains a centralized distribution operation which supplies forms, publications, directives and other Bureau materials to Bureau Offices, industry and the general public; and is also responsible for dissemination of pertinent information on a timely basis to industry.

(2) *Directives and Reports Management Branch.* Participates in bureau-wide program planning and development. Compiles material for publication in official documents announcing official rulings and procedures of the Bureau, directives, delegation orders, court decisions, and other items of general interest for research by the public and Bureau personnel. Compiles record retention requirements from regulations for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER and compiles the Bureau's Looseleaf Directives Systems. Coordinates actions on matters involving public availability of information under 5 U.S.C. 552. Initiates guidelines for records retention and disposition. Develops and administers the Internal Management Document System which includes the review of issuances for conformance to policies of the Bureau. Collects, compiles, publishes, and maintains historical data concerning alcohol, spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, firearms and explosives production, manipulation, storage and dispositon. Collects, records, compiles and maintains official operational statistics of the Bureau including results of Criminal Enforcement operations. Provides such information to Bureau management, the controlled industries, industrial associations and the public. Administers and is the primary contact for reports program, provides functional supervision and support to field components relating to their reporting requirements.

f. *Personnel Division* plans, directs, and leads in the development, coordination and evaluation of the personnel policies and programs of the Bureau. Provides functional supervision over personnel programs throughout the Bureau, including staffing development and program evaluation. Acts as appellate office for the Director on adverse action and grievance appeals and designates hearing officers when requested. Directs appropriate personnel activities to promote effective manpower utilization. Prepares certain personnel reports for the Civil Service Commission, Department of the Treasury, and other agencies.

(1) *Employee Relations Branch.* Develops and coordinates policies, procedures and instructions, and is responsible for the direction, scope and effectiveness of union-management relations, employee-management communication and information, employee conduct and discipline, appeals and grievances, employee recognition and performance, hours of work, pay and leave administration, and employee services. Responsible for liaison, consultation and negotiations with unions. Serves as Bureau functional specialist and reviews, evaluates, assists, interprets, and disseminates information in these program areas. Acts as liaison between the Bureau and the Office of the Secretary, Civil Service Commission and other Federal agencies.

(2) *Employment Branch.* Develops and coordinates policies, procedures and instructions for the Bureau relating to recruitment, selection, placement, appointment, career status, promotion plans, details, veteran's preference, orientation and placement follow-up, reduction-in-force, and separation. Develops and coordinates occupational standards and guides including qualification and performance standards, qualifications evaluation, qualification rating keys and criteria, and qualifications and training selection determinations. Develops and coordinates policies and procedures pertaining to participation of the Interagency Boards. Reviews and advises on budgetary and staffing proposals relative to recruitment, selection and utilization of personnel. When appropriate, acts as liaison between the Bureau and the Office of the Secretary, Civil Service Commission and other Federal Agencies.

(3) *Position Management Branch.* Develops and coordinates policies, procedures, and program instructions for the position classification, position management and occupational standards programs of the Bureau. Advises management officials on organization, assignment practices, job design and other aspects of position management. Reviews and counsels on position classification and position management implications of budgetary and financial planning with respect to proposed grade structure changes as justified by data on available workload and conformance with existing classification guides and standards. Reviews and makes recommendations on Civil Service Commission and Treasury classification and qualification standards. Performs such centralized services as classification of positions for which authority has not been delegated, preparation of supergrade recommendations, and justification, and development of standard posi-

tion descriptions. With assistance from Training Division, develops, negotiates and administers training agreements. Evaluates decentralized performance of functions relating to position classification, position management and occupational standards.

g. *Training Division* formulates and recommends overall training policies of the Bureau and provides professional training leadership and guidance to Bureau officials and personnel. Performs the following functions: administers the total Bureau training program, coordinates training within the Bureau providing liaison between operational Divisions and respective training branches, and between the Bureau and Treasury officials. Administers budgetary formulation and financial planning, fiscal resources and technical/professional personnel resources.

(1) *Employee Development Branch.* Administers and conducts employee development training courses. Included are management development, supervisory and leadership, instructor training and other employee development related courses. Coordinates intra-Departmental training; intra-Governmental training; and Bureau participation in non-Governmental training programs.

(2) *Law Enforcement Branch.* Administers and conducts law enforcement training courses for Bureau personnel and state and local officers. Develops course material; program revisions; and student and instructor evaluations. Determines instructor selections and assignments and reference material retention. Relates current training technology to the various enforcement programs.

(3) *Regulatory Enforcement Branch.* Administers and conducts regulatory enforcement training courses. Develops course material; program revisions; and student and instruction evaluations. Determines instructor selections and assignments. Training relates, though not exclusively, to Inspectors and Plant Officers.

8. *Assistant Director (Criminal Enforcement)* serves as principal assistant to the Director in all matters of criminal enforcement relating to firearms, explosives, liquor and tobacco laws throughout the United States. Has over-all responsibility and supervision of Headquarters Office Criminal Enforcement Divisions; and monitors and supervises through the Regional Director, field Criminal Enforcement programs. Recommends manpower and resources to the various Headquarters Office Divisions and field offices, taking into consideration fluctuating requirements and changing conditions affecting criminal enforcement operations. With the concurrence of the Director, is responsible for final decisions regarding all supervisory and management personnel actions in the criminal enforcement operations.

a. *Liaison Staff* performs the liaison function for the various components of the Office of Criminal Enforcement. Maintains regular contact with other law enforcement and other Government agencies to assure proper coordination and communication with the Bureau on Special Enforcement matters relating to investigative responsibilities. Seeks, acquires and exchanges intelligence information with counterpart representatives of other Bureaus. Establishes appropriate contacts with local and Federal offices, when applicable, in connection with criminal enforcement of liquor, firearms, tobacco and explosive matters.

b. *Operations Division* provides technical information and support to Special Agents in the field, through the Special Agent in Charge, in all Enforcement matters relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Reviews and evaluates case reports, investigation progress reports, other field generated reports and reports from Inspection Division and Planning and Procedures Division relating to program on-site visits and field inspections. Informs Assistant Director (Criminal Enforcement), and other Division Chiefs on enforcement matters relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. Makes recommendations on enforcement program and policy matters relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. Provides technical information to Planning and Procedures Division for their use in formulation of new programs and manual of instructions.

c. *Planning and Procedures Division* conducts a continuing evaluation of existing programs and procedures. Maintains close liaison with other Division Chiefs in Bureau Headquarters and Special Agents in Charge of field offices to develop methods of evaluating day-to-day program effectiveness. Develops new programs and procedures as needed. Participates in writing new regulations and recommending needed regulations changes. Prepares and issues Bureau manuals and other written instructions to field personnel. Develops and issues needed handbooks, forms, and industry circulars.

d. *Special Programs Division* coordinates special enforcement programs, including organized crime and intelligence gathering and dissemination. Informs Assistant Director (Criminal Enforcement), on matters relating to these special programs. Receives and evaluates progress of special programs and makes recommendations for new or revised program priorities. Coordinates very closely with other Division Chiefs the activities of this Division. Coordinates activities with Regulatory Enforcement on organized crime matters relating to legal industry. Reviews and evaluates reports from the field relating to Division activities.

9. *Assistant Director (Regulatory Enforcement)* as principal assistant to the Director in the area of Regulatory Enforcement, is responsible for directing and supervising all activities relating to the administration of Internal Revenue laws concerning the production, processing distribution, and use of alcoholic beverages, alcohol for the industries, tobacco, and other related products; enforcing provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act relating to consumer protection and trade practices in the alcoholic beverages field; regulating the firearms and explosives industries; formulating and developing plans, programs and procedures for regulating the above industries; controlling and coordinating Regulatory Enforcement activities with other Federal and State agencies and industry members; developing resource requirements; allocating available resources and adopting inspection techniques and procedures to the varying needs of the different regions, considering the regional diversity of industry operations and their fluctuating requirements; preparing regulations, procedures, and rulings relating to the legal liquor and tobacco industries regulated by the Bureau; developing and recommending recruiting, job classification, and training programs for Regulatory Enforcement personnel, in cooperation with the Personnel and Training Divisions, to maintain adequate work force levels, improve the quality and performance of employees and effectively apply policies and programs; planning, directing and coordinating the work of the Regulations and Procedures Division, Industry Control Division, and Trade and Consumer Affairs Division.

a. *Technical Advisor (Tobacco Affairs)* is responsible for advising the Assistant Director and his staff in important cases relating to tobacco; serving as the principal point of contact on tobacco tax matters for the tobacco industry, government officials and others; reviewing important rulings and outgoing correspondence on tobacco tax matters to the general public, trade associations, industry members, other government agencies, and Congress; reviewing proposed regulations and advising as to the need for new or amended regulations; participating in making decisions and taking action for the Bureau on tobacco tax matters; serving as a panel member for public hearings on proposed regulations and industry conferences.

b. *Program Development and Coordination Staff* is responsible for planning, developing, and coordinating Nationwide Regulatory Enforcement field programs; conducting high-level management studies; initiating and directing studies aimed at improving methods for more economical and effective supervision and control of industry operations; developing resource requirements and planning allocation or resources; advising and assisting regional offices on technical problems, not directly related to the responsibilities of the Divisions, to enable them to more effectively accomplish their objectives and to insure uniform interpretation and implementation of regulations, procedures, and other instructions; coordinating the activities of the divisions in Regulatory Enforcement; and coordinating functions and activities across regional lines and with other Bureau elements, including coordinating Regulatory Enforcement technical training matters with the Training Di-

vision and classification and other personnel matters with the Personnel Division.

c. *Industry Control Division* responsible for directing the Bureau's control over the operations of the legal liquor, tobacco, firearms and explosives industries by formulating decisions and taking definitive action on industry operational matters, including determination of environmental impact; and providing advice and information on such matters to industry members, the Bureau's field offices and others.

(1) *Rulings Branch.* Responsible for acting on special applications involving proposals for conducting operations or installing, using, or constructing equipment or premises in a manner other than as prescribed by law or regulations; preparing precedent-setting interpretive responses or comments on Regulatory Enforcement matters, involving excise or occupational taxes, claims, or other matters not directly related to the aforementioned special applications; preparing and publishing formalized rulings and industry circulars on any industry related actions or interpretations of the Bureau which are of a precedent-setting nature, whenever the matter acted on may have general industry-wide or area-wide application; and preparing and publishing procedural statements relating to procedures to be followed by industry members in complying with applicable laws and regulations.

(2) *Special Operations Branch.* Responsible for preparing environmental impact statements and furnishing information and advice on all matters acted on by the Bureau relating to any industry operations which are likely to have an impact on the environment; reviewing for acceptability offers in compromise of violations of the Internal Revenue Code and the Federal Alcohol Administration Act; advising regional offices and industry of tax classification of tobacco products; approving or disapproving distinctive liquor bottles; providing information and advice with respect to firearms and explosives licensing and occupational tax matters to regional offices, dealers, and the general public; providing general information to prospective industry members and to the general public; acting on applications from other U.S. Government agencies for permits to procure tax-free and specially denatured alcohol; maintaining lists of qualified establishments and periodically publishing updated lists of same for governmental, public, and industry use; and drafting material concerning the above areas of responsibility for inclusion in internal management documents prepared for issuance of the Regulations and Procedures Division.

d. *Regulations and Procedures Division* responsible for preparation of the Bureau's regulations, methods, and procedures for the control and supervision of the legal liquor, tobacco, firearms and explosives industries by researching and evaluating existing regulations and procedural guidelines to determine adequacy and effectiveness; conducting studies and testing proposals advanced by others prior to implementation including studies aimed at improved methods and procedures applicable to both the industries and field operations; preparing new or amendatory regulatory and internal management documents, forms, and publications; providing technical assistance to other Divisions with respect to preparation and processing of rulings, internal management documents, forms and other publications; coordinating regional projects relating to new or amended regulations, methods and procedures; and developing recommendations and providing technical assistance with respect to new or amendatory legislation.

(1) *Research and Regulations Branch.* Responsible for research and analytical studies to determine the need for new or amended Bureau regulations, to implement legislation, recognized technological changes and trends, or increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Bureau regulatory programs; preparation and coordination of the issuance of appropriate documents setting forth new or amended regulations; conducting field visits to test proposals for new or amended regulations prior to adoption, identifying regulatory problem areas, and ensuring uniform application of regulations; coordinating regional projects relating to new or amended regulations, methods, and procedures; studying existing and proposed laws and developing recommendations for (or providing technical assistance in the development of) new or amendatory legislation.

(2) *Procedures Branch.* Responsible for planning, developing and issuing internal procedures and internal and public-use forms to implement laws and regulations relating to the legal liquor, tobacco, firearms and explosives industries; conducting research and analytical studies of internal management documents and regional comments respecting internal procedures; determining the need for and preparing internal guides; providing technical expertise as requested to other divisions in preparing and processing any documents other than regulatory documents, and in preparing and processing forms; acting on requests for internal management variations; issuing and amending regulations relating to the Statement of Procedural and Administration of the bureau; furnishing general information to the industry and the public; and evaluating and reviewing field office issuances.

e. *Trade and Consumer Affairs Division* responsible for directing the Bureau's control over trade and consumer affairs by classifying, for tax and regulatory purposes, alcoholic beverages products under the Internal Revenue laws; controlling the labeling and advertising of alcoholic beverages under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act; taking definitive action on a wide variety of matters relative to industry trade practices; providing advice on the Act and the Internal Revenue Code to domestic and foreign industries, the Bureau's field offices, public and private organizations and the staff of foreign embassies.

(1) *Commodity Classification Branch.* Responsible for acting on applications for certificates of label approval for alcoholic beverages and applications for exemption from label approval; acting on formulas for rectified distilled spirits and wines to determine applicable tax rates and to assure that products are manufactured in accordance with laws and regulations; examination, for proper classification of statements of process filed by proprietors of distilled spirits plants and breweries; providing general information to industry members and to the general public.

(2) *Trade Affairs Branch.* Responsible for acting on the acceptability of advertising of alcoholic beverages in all media; consulting with industry regarding proposed sales promotion and advertising campaigns; making decisions as to the legality with respect to the FAA Act, of industry trade practices and advising the Bureau's field offices relative to such practices; reviewing offers in compromise submitted to the Director and providing advice as to their acceptance or rejection; monitoring progress of inspections and legal actions initiated by Regional offices or other Federal or State agencies which may be of national or multi-regional interest; acting on applications for interlocking directorates with the view toward deterring and preventing monopolistic growth within the distilled spirits industry; holding public hearing, making recommendations and offering technical advice as to proposals for amendment of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act regulations in the areas of consumer protection, trade practices, and advertising; and providing for interchange of technical advice with representative of foreign Governments relative to the laws and regulations for alcoholic beverages.

10. *Assistant Director (Technical and Scientific Services)* as principal assistant to the Director in the area of Technical and Scientific Services is responsible for directing and supervising all activities performed by the Scientific Services Division, ADP Services Division and Technical Services Division. This includes developing, planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating the technical and scientific services program, policies, systems, procedures and standards of the Bureau; furnishing research, developmental and operational support on a Bureau-wide basis, in all areas of manual, automated and electronic data processing.

a. *Program Development Staff* provides a source of continuing and immediate scientific and technical advice to the Assistant Director (Technical and Scientific Services). Provides technical guidance and coordination on projects which are inter-divisional in nature, are of limited duration, or require quick reaction. Provides leadership for individuals who may be assigned for a specific project on detail from other Offices or Regions. Performs studies, analyses and research projects of a technical or scientific nature as directed. When technical or scientific expertise is required by the Bureau and is not available within the

Bureau, searches for and acquires this expertise. Acquisition may be from other agencies of the Federal, state, or local governments, from universities or research institutes, or from contract industrial or consultant support. Provides a point of contact for the Bureau with outside elements of the scientific community. Continuously re-assesses the technical capabilities within the Bureau to insure that the Bureau remains cognizant of the advancing "state-of-the-art".

b. *ADP Services Division* is responsible for providing all automatic data processing services for the Bureau. These functions include surveying the functions of the Bureau, and where appropriate, applying automated techniques. Field oriented systems include the recommendation and installation of remote terminals and telecommunications links between the Headquarters office and the Regional offices. Provides advisory service to the Assistant Director (Technical and Scientific Services) and Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms on all ADP matters. The ADP Services Division is responsible for maintaining two support functions: (1) Programming and Operations Branch; (2) Analysis and Design Branch.

(1) *Analysis and Design Branch.* The Analysis and Design Branch reviews activities of the Bureau in an order of priority established by the Director. Its personnel examine the information flow and procedures for functions which are to be converted to automation and produce an optimum flow function for each task. The optimized information flow is then used to develop automated procedures for use in available data processing equipment. Personnel within the branch recommend the optimum hardware for the system.

(2) *Programming and Operations Branch.* The Programming and Operations Branch converts the necessary program functions into computer language computable with either time-shared computer operated by other agencies or the Headquarters computer when it becomes operational. The branch also corrects program problems and, as directed, modify or reprogram to improve operational efficiency. In addition, the branch operates the Remote Job Entry Terminal at Headquarters. When it becomes operational it will have the responsibility for actual operation of the ATF National Computer Center.

c. *Scientific Services Division* develops, plans, directs, coordinates and evaluates the scientific services programs, policies, systems, procedures and standards of the Bureau. Provides solutions to chemical, physical and scientific problems arising in connection with laws and regulations administered by the Bureau. Conducts a long-range research programs in areas which have potential, practical application to Bureau problems. Plans for smooth transfer of research results to practical applications. Provides technical guidance for other branches in the Bureau. Coordinates Bureau scientific objectives with those of other government departments. Maintains information exchange with other members of the scientific community. Exercises functional authority over the ATF Regional Laboratories through: establishing guidelines for accomplishing the laboratory workload; instituting approved scientific procedures; assigning special scientific projects; evaluating the professional performance of the laboratories; devising programs for the maintenance and improvement of professional competence; and approving the purchase of scientific equipment costing more than $2,500.

(1) *Chemical Branch.* Develops and utilizes chemical, physical and instrumental analyses to regulate commodities and resolve problems arising in connection with laws and regulations administered by ATF, particularly as they relate to alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, excise tax and consumer protection matters. Provides expert court testimony and advice in technical matters. Determines scientific bases for certain decisions and policies of ATF. Monitors new industrial processes and practices to maintain the technological competence of ATF in a position of leadership.

(2) *Forensic Branch.* Develops and utilizes chemical, physical and instrumental analyses to perform work and resolve problems arising in connection with criminal enforcement work and with laws and regulations administered by ATF, primarily in the areas of firearms and explosives. Provides expert court testimony and advice in technical matters. Determines scientific bases for certain decisions and policies of ATF. Conducts a continuing program utilizing new instruments and techniques to bring the full impact of scientific advancement to support law enforcement activities. Provides guidance to state and local forensic laboratories, and assists them in support of their law enforcement efforts. Provides training for visiting forensic scientists.

(3) *Identification Branch.* Develops and utilizes identification techniques (fingerprint, document, firearms and toolmarks examination, ink identification, photography, voiceprint identification, etc.) to perform work and resolve problems arising in connection with criminal enforcement work and with laws and regulations administered by ATF. Provides expert court testimony and advice in technical matters. Determines scientific bases for certain decisions and policies of the Bureau. Initiates studies and research necessary to utilize advances in instrumentation and methodology in problem solving for ATF. Provides guidance to state and local laboratories engaged in identification analyses and assists them in their efforts. Provides training for identification scientists.

(4) *Test and Instrumentation Branch.* Plans, develops and conducts tests for the evaluation of equipment proposed for purchase and use by personnel in the Offices of Criminal Enforcement, Regulatory Enforcement, Technical and Scientific Services and to a more limited extent for other segments of ATF. Provides expertise in evaluating processes and applications of chemistry, physics, communications, electronics, mechanical and electrical engineering, biology and other disciplines having application in ATF programs. Provides a staff for studies of scientific and technical problems confronting ATF. Acts as the primary evaluation center for ATF for analytical instruments, equipment and devices. Provides for field testing, environmental surveys, and installations of systems, equipment, and devices wherever needed by ATF operations. When contract support is required, selects and monitors the work of the contractor.

d. *Technical Services Division* plans, develops, coordinates and evaluates policies, programs, systems and procedures necessary for the regulation of the firearms and explosives industries as required by the Gun Control Act of 1968, Title VII of the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968," Mutual Security Act of 1954, Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970; and the regulation of commerce in NFA firearms. Included are activities concerned with delinquency checks; expert Court testimony; processing of license and permit applications and performance of related functions to regulate commerce in firearms, ammunition, implements of war, and explosive materials; tracing of firearms and explosives; maintenance of National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record; providing technical advice, making classifications of firearms and explosives, compiling and analyzing statistical data, and supporting field activities in regulatory and criminal aspects; providing liaison and proponent capabilities with industry, Government and local law enforcement on technical firearms and explosives matters; and maintaining firearms and explosives reference libraries. Coordinates preparation of the budget and other management data, various statistical reports, and briefing materials required by the Director and Treasury Department officials.

(1) *Firearms Technology Branch.* Tests and evaluates firearms, ammunition and implements of war for classification under the Gun Control and Mutual Security Acts. Traces firearms to assist Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities. Establishes factoring criteria for importation of firearms. Attends Congressional hearings on firearms legislation and furnishes related data to Treasury and OMB. Gives technical advice to State and local authorities on firearms legislation and implementation. Maintains liaison with foreign and domestic military industrial complex. Maintains extensive firearms collection as well as technical reference library. Responds to inquiries on technical firearms matters. Approves or denies variances from statutory marking requirements of firearms. Maintains statistics on domestic manufacture of firearms and importation of parts. Prepares material for training; conducts firearms demonstrations, seminars and training

courses for ATF and local law enforcement.

(2) *Explosives Technology Branch.* Provides technical support to ATF personnel on provisions of Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 and Title II of the Gun Control Act. Tests explosives and pyrotechnics, destructive devices and implements of war for use by industry, the Courts, ATF and other Government agencies. Maintains close liaison with other Federal agencies. Responds to inquiries from Government, the public and the explosives industry. Maintains collection of all types of inert explosives and explosive incendiary devices as well as a technical library. Provides explosive tracing. Conducts demonstrations, seminars and training courses for ATF and other organizations. Reviews and edits Publication 740. Prepares and revises Explosives List. Represents ATF as a proponent agency in interagency and manufacturers' development of explosives tagging program.

(3) *Imports Branch.* Processes applications to import firearms, ammunition and implements of war to implement relevant provisions of the Gun Control and Mutual Security Acts. Maintains files on all Forms 6 (applications for importation). Matches Forms 6A showing certification and release of firearms with relevant Forms 6. Refers information on importations of NFA firearms to NFA Branch to ensure submission of Forms 2 to establish registration. Provides technical information and assistance to ATF personnel on importations. Maintains liaison with industry, the general public and other Government agencies. Provides industry and public use information sheets.

(4) *National Firearms Act Branch.* Processes applications to register, make, manufacture, transfer and/or export NFA firearms, and responds to inquiries and correspondence about NFA firearms. Maintains National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record required for NFA weapons. Maintains files of special (occupational) taxpayers. Grants exemptions to and maintains file on organizations such as government supported museums and to those engaged in business for or on behalf of the United States Government. Furnishes certifications for use as evidence, and personal testimony in Courts, on registration of NFA firearms. Monitors activity flow and maintains statistical data to discover regulatory or criminal violations and trends requiring initiation of investigations or revision of procedures, rulings or legislation. Maintains liaison with other Government agencies, the firearms and explosives industry, and local law enforcement officials, as well as Chief Counsel, and ATF Headquarters and field personnel. Provides instruction in ATF basic investigator schools and assists in preparation of training texts. Prepares industry and public use information sheets.

11. *Assistant Director (Inspection)* acts as principal assistant to the Director in developing and implementing the inspection and internal audit programs on a Bureau-wide basis. This includes the independent review and appraisal of all Bureau activities as a basis for assisting management in maintaining the highest standards of efficiency and integrity among its employees in accomplishing the mission of the Bureau. This responsibility is carried out through the Operations Review Division and the Internal Audit Division.

a. *Internal Audit Division* provides management with a protective and constructive service through an independent review appraisal on the accounting and financial operating activities of the Bureau. Determines that expenditures are made only in furtherance of the authorized activities and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations; that all assets of the Bureau or in its custody are adequately safeguarded, controlled, and utilized in an efficient number. In conjunction with the Operations Review Division, determines that all revenue and receipts from Bureau activities are collected and properly accounted for.

b. *Operations Review Division* plans and performs a program of regularly scheduled independent comprehensive inspections, reviews and evaluations of all offices, functions and activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to determine their effectiveness and conformance with established policies and procedures. Prepares reports on inspections, reviews and evaluations for submission to the Director; and informs operating officials about findings of noncompliance or problems involving functions for which they are responsible. In conjunction with the Internal Audit Division determines that all revenue and other receipts from Bureau activities are collected and properly accounted for. Conducts inquiries and investigations, as required or directed, on allegations concerning employee integrity and conduct. Investigates reports of attempted bribery and other efforts of undermining employee integrity. Coordinates and reviews routine Federal Tort Claims investigations; conducts inquiries involving fatalities, shootings, or other critical or sensitive incidents.

c. *Security Division* establish guidelines for and maintain coordination over background and character investigations pertaining to all persons employed or to be employed by the Bureau as such may relate to security suitability and/or security clearances. Receive, review and serve as a repository for all employee and applicant background investigations. Grant security clearances as appropriate and warranted by Bureau needs in accordance with Treasury orders and Bureau policy, including periodic updating of security clearances. Establish guidelines for and maintain coordination of document classification within the Bureau and for document security procedures. Serve as a repository for investigation report files concerning employee conduct and/or integrity matters, complaints against employees and sensitive tort claim investigation reports. Participate in operational review activities relating to all parts of the Bureau, particularly as such may relate to personnel, document and physical security matters. Conduct sensitive background investigations relative to Headquarters employees and applicants and certain investigations of misconduct or integrity breach allegations involving criminal violations on a Bureau-wide basis.

12. *Office of Regional Director.* The mission of the Office of Regional Director is to execute under the general direction of the Bureau Director, the broad nationwide policies and programs for the administration of laws pertaining to alcohol, tobacco and firearms programs at the regional level, and to direct and coordinate the functions and activities of the district and area offices within the region.

13. *Regional Counsel (Office of the Chief Counsel).* There are seven Regional Counsels, one in each Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms region. The Regional Counsel, who operates under the general direction of the Chief Counsel for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, serves as the principal legal advisor to the Regional Director, Assistant Regional Directors and their staff. The Regional Counsel's office gives legal advice on request to the Regional Director and his staff on the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to liquor, tobacco, firearms and explosives. The office reviews and makes recommendations, upon request, regarding claims for refund, abatement and drawback of liquor, tobacco and firearms taxes, and for damages, and with respect to petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeitures, offers in compromise, and proposed tax assessments. Upon request, the office assists United States Attorneys by preparing indictments, briefs, stipulations and other legal documents required in litigation, and by aiding in the prosecution and defense of suits. The office also handles the legal work in connection with administrative proceedings involving the issuance, suspension, revocation or annulment of liquor and tobacco permits, including the preparation of the necessary orders, notices and pleadings and the presentation of the Goverment's case at both formal and informal hearings; and performs similar functions with respect to the issuance and revocation of firearms and explosive licenses and permits. The office also furnishes legal assistance to field administrative officers in connection with the investigation of accidents; the assertion of claims on behalf of the United States arising out of damage to, or loss of, Bureau property, including claims under the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (31 U.S.C. 951–3) and the compromise, termination or suspension of such claims; and prepares recommendations and furnishes advice and assistance to the United States Attorneys with respect to suits to recover such damages where the amount claimed by the United States does not exceed $5,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs. The office also furnishes legal advice and assistance in respect to the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of, and proceed-

ings *in rem* and prepares complaints for the forfeiture of, property seized in connection with violations of laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives, and prepares briefs and recommendations regarding petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeitures. The office further makes recommendations to the Chief Counsel respecting appeals of court decisions in alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosive matters.

14. *Office of Administration (Regional)*. The office of Administration provides assistance to the Regional Director in planning and executing the administrative functions of the Region, which includes the personnel, fiscal management, seized property, and administrative programs activities. In administering the regional personnel function, the Office of Administration plans and provides a comprehensive program of staff support services and technical advice for regional personnel management activities. The Office implements the personnel policies and programs of the Bureau which include recruitment, selection, placement, appointment, career status, promotion, equal employment opportunity, pay administration, employee conduct, disciplinary actions, and appeal procedures. In administering the regional fiscal function, the Office of Administration manages a program of financial resources for the region. In this capacity effective control is exercised over the resources allocated to the region. The Office of Administration advises, develops, coordinates and carries out financial policies, plans, and procedures; and is responsible for submitting regional budgetary requirements. In coordinating administrative programs for the region, the Office of Administration develops, directs, and evaluates programs designed to increase the effectiveness of the Region by reducing operating cost; improving physical facilities; and by providing support services to best meet the total needs of the Region. These programs include records systems, space, property, supply, transportation, telecommunications management, procurement and contracting, printing and distribution, emergency planning, safety, documents and physical security.

15. *Assistant Regional Director (Criminal Enforcement)*. The Office of Assistant Regional Director (Criminal Enforcement) coordinates and evaluates the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms enforcement activities, to assure that throughout the region the policies and programs are properly executed with equal emphasis and uniform effort and that the investigative work is pursued in an orderly and timely manner. In conformity with Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms enforcement policies and programs established by the Headquarters Office, it develops regional programs, standards, and other measures necessary to implement most effectively the investigative program relating to violations of statutes relating to alcohol, alcoholic beverages and products, tobacco and tobacco products, firearms and explosives. The Office also directs investigations of ATF criminal cases throughout the region.

16. *Assistant Regional Director (Regulatory Enforcement)*. The Office of Assistant Regional Director (Regulatory Enforcement) coordinates and evaluates the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms activities to assure that throughout the region the policies and programs are properly executed with equal emphasis and uniform effort and that the work is processed in an orderly and timely manner. In conformity with Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulatory policies and programs established by the Headquarters Office, it develops regional programs, standards, and other measures necessary to implement most effectively the control and supervision of the legally qualified alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives industries, and permittees and licensees. The Office of Assistant Regional Director (Regulatory Enforcement) exercises jurisdiction over the qualification of plants and premises and the issuance of permits, and examines and/or audits reports relating to plant operation submitted by proprietors and Government employees.

17. *Laboratory (Regional)*. Develops and utilizes chemical physical and instrumental analyses to resolve problems and characterize physical evidence and samples arising in connection with criminal law enforcement activities administered by the Bureau, particularly relating to firearms, explosives, tax matters and illicit distilled spirits; and regulatory enforcement activities relating to commodities and problems administered by the Bureau particularly relating to alcoholic beverages, tobacco, excise tax and consumer protection matters; provides expert court testimony in criminal and regulatory enforcement cases and furnishes advice in technical matters to the Bureau; determines scientific bases and from them recommends decisions and policies for the Bureau; conducts a continuing program utilizing new instruments and techniques to bring the full impact of scientific advancement to support law enforcement activities; monitors new industrial processes and practices to assist in maintaining the technological competence of the Bureau in a position of leadership.

18. *Authority for Regionalization*. The regionalization of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms field activities is based on Treasury Department Order 221, dated July 1, 1972, transferring the functions, powers, and duties of the Internal Revenue Service arising under laws relating to Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

19. *Establishment of ATF Regions*. a. Under the above authority, 7 offices of Regional Director, Bureau of ATF were established and those functions previously assigned to the Regional Commissioners Internal Revenue Service were transferred to the Regional Directors Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

b. The Regions shall have geographic areas of responsibilty as shown in Exhibits 3 & 4. Copies of the Organization Maps are attached to the original of this document on file in the Office of the Federal Register. The titles of the Regional offices and the locations of the Regional Directors are as follows:

Title:	*City and State*
North Atlantic Region.	New York, N.Y.
Mid-Atlantic Region.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Central Region	Cincinnati, Ohio
Southeast Region	Atlanta, Ga.
Midwest Region	Chicago, Ill.
Southwest Region	Dallas, Tex.
Western Region	San Francisco, Calif.

c. The boundaries of the ATF Regions were established effective July 1, 1972, by virtue of TDO No. 221. On October 1, 1973, as announced in ATF Bulletin No. 1973–9, dated September 10, 1973, the Southwest and Midwest Regions of the Bureau were realigned, transferring the State of Kansas from the Southwest to the Midwest Region.

(1) North Atlantic Region—States of Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(2) Mid-Atlantic Region—States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

(3) Central Region—States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky.

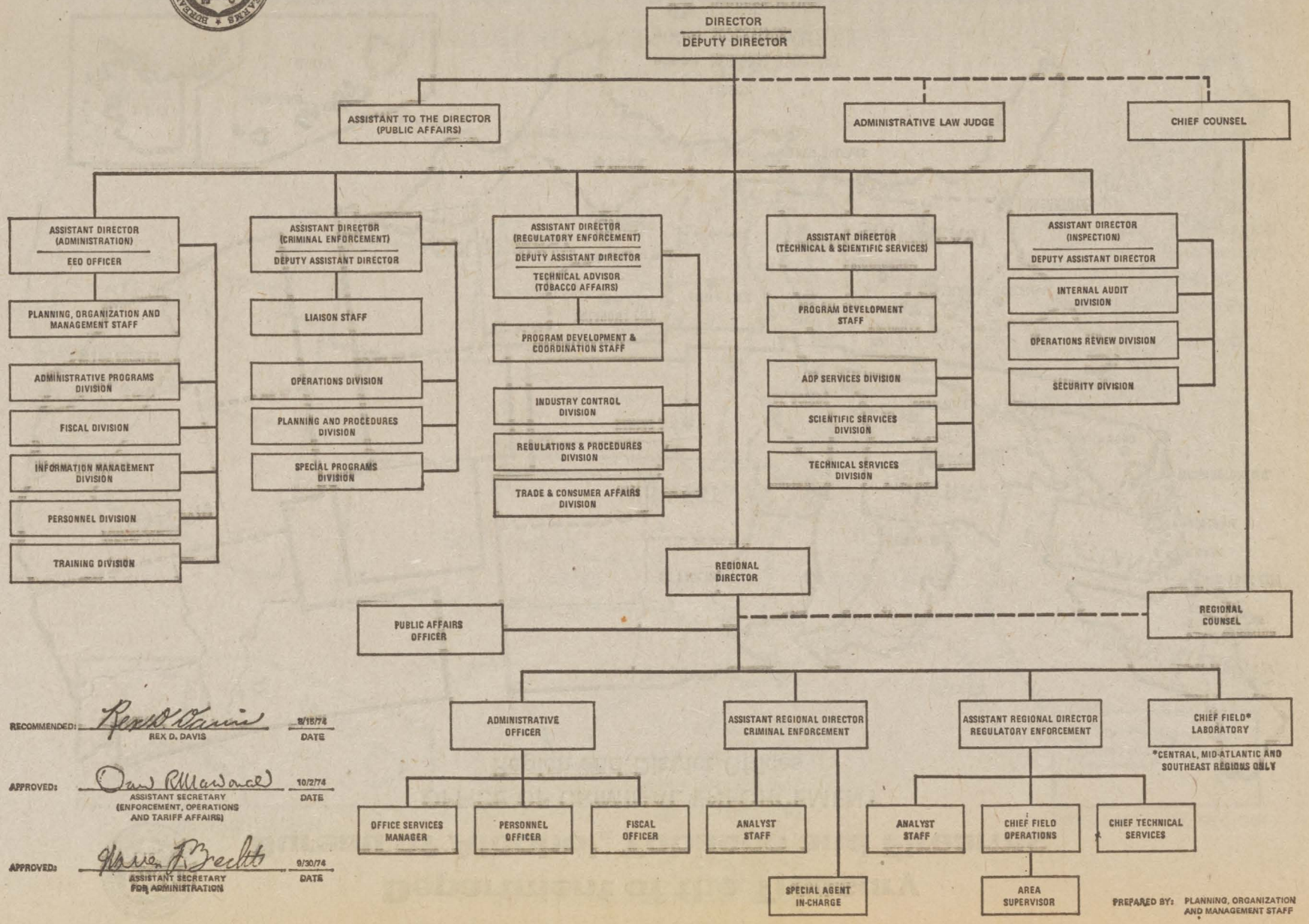
(4) Southeast Region—States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

(5) Midwest Region—States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

(6) Southwest Region—States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado.

(7) Western Region—States of Montana, Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Alaska and Hawaii.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS



RECOMMENDED: Rex D. Davis — REX D. DAVIS — 9/18/74 DATE

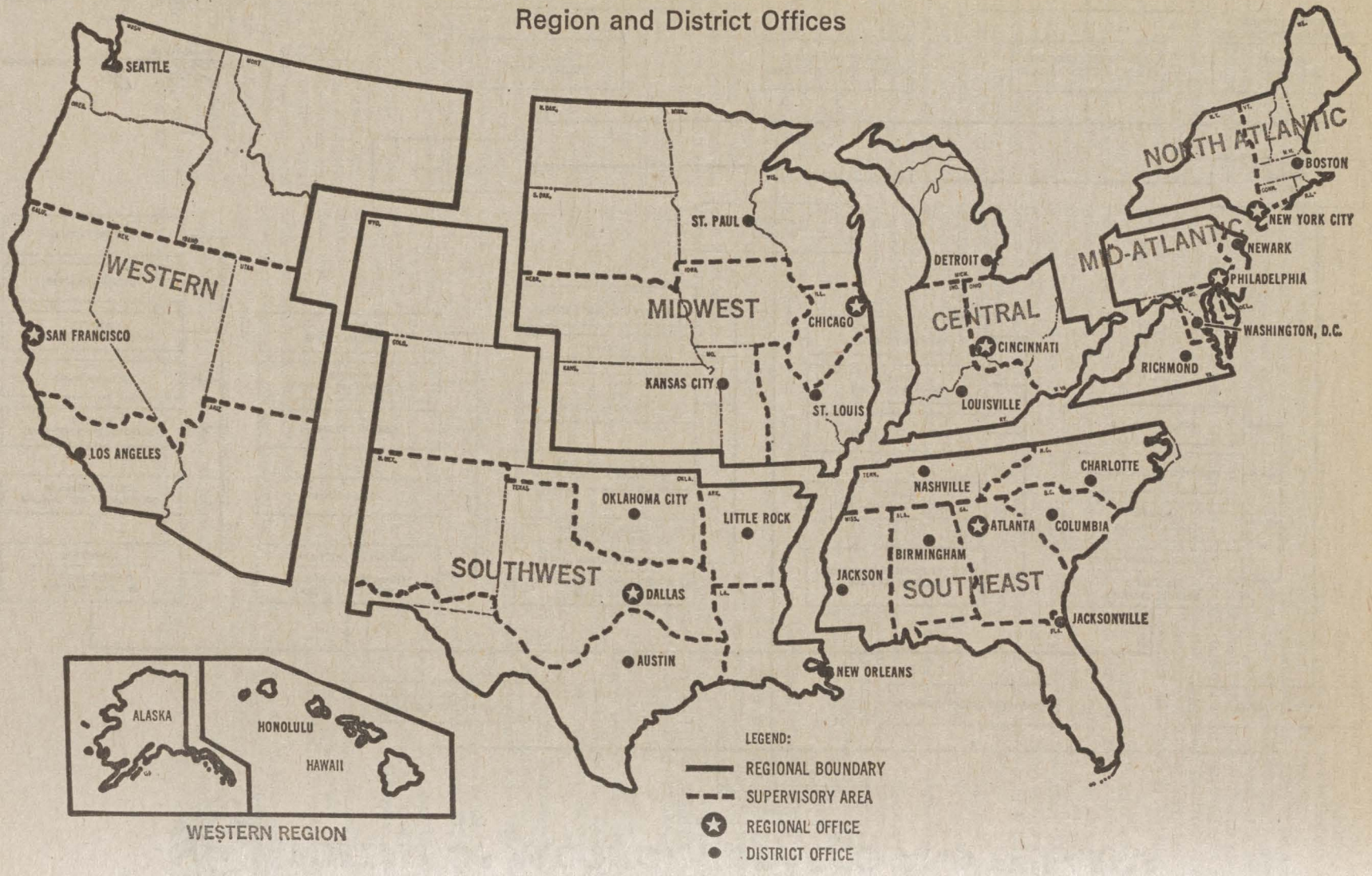
APPROVED: Dan R. Maroney — ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ENFORCEMENT, OPERATIONS AND TARIFF AFFAIRS) — 10/2/74 DATE

APPROVED: Vern B. Acree — ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION — 9/30/74 DATE

PREPARED BY: PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT STAFF

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

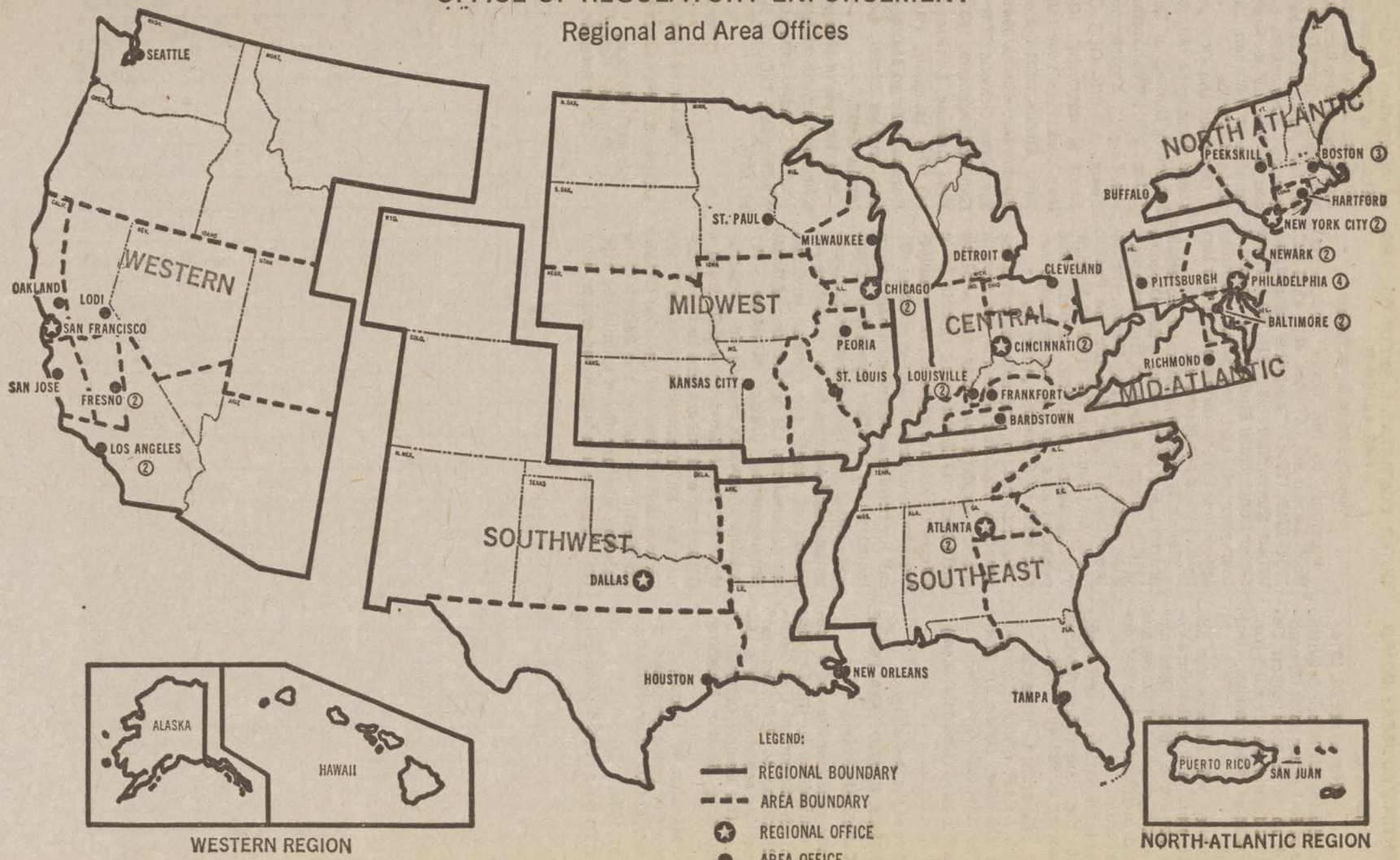
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT
Region and District Offices



Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

OFFICE OF REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT

Regional and Area Offices



[FR Doc.74-27424 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

USAF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting

NOVEMBER 20, 1974.

The United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board B–1 Structures Committee will hold an open meeting on December 17, 1974 from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., General Dynamics Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Committee will discuss the advanced metallic air vehicle structure designs of the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory and General Dynamics and their proposed inclusion in the B–1 development program.

For further information on this meeting, contact the Scientific Advisory Board Secretariat at 202–697–8845.

STANLEY L. ROBERTS,
Colonel, USAF, Chief, Legislative Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General.

[FR Doc.74–27610 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD TASK FORCE

Cancelled Meeting

The airframe subcommittee of a special advisory committee to the Defense Science Board on "Export of U.S. Technology; Implications to U.S. Defense" cancels its meeting scheduled for 4 December 1974 at the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, Seattle, Washington.

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

NOVEMBER 21, 1974.

[FR Doc.74–27571 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASING

Proposed Planning Schedule

Pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462; 43 U.S.C. 1331–1343 (1970)) and the regulations issued thereunder (43 CFR 3301.2), an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) proposed four-year oil and gas lease planning schedule is hereby announced by the Bureau of Land Management.

The OCS proposed planning schedule provides for twenty-four sales through 1978, nineteen of them in frontier areas. Nine sales are listed for Alaska, six for the Atlantic coast, five for the Pacific coast, and four for the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed planning schedule was prepared as a part of the proposed accelerated OCS leasing program.

Prior to holding any sale shown on the proposed planning schedule the area is subject to detailed study and analysis including: (1) Requesting reports from interested Federal agencies, (2) conducting environmental baseline studies, (3) call for nominations and comments from industry and all other interested groups and individuals, (4) acceptance of nominations and comments, (5) tentative selection of tracts for further environmental analysis, (6) preparation of Draft Environmental Impact Statement, (7) holding of a public hearing, (8) preparation of Final Environmental Impact Statement and submission to the Council on Environmental Quality, (9) preparation of Program Decision Option Document for use by the Secretary in deciding whether or not to hold the sale, (10) pre-sale evaluation of tracts, and (11) publication of notice of sale in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All sales included in the schedule are subject to modification or elimination. Holding the sales in the Atlantic is dependent on the outcome of pending litigation with the Atlantic states regarding jurisdiction in this area. Holding the Cook Inlet sale is dependent on the final resolution of litigation regarding jurisdiction over this area or completion of a satisfactory interim agreement between the U.S. and the State of Alaska.

Copies of the OCS proposed planning schedule may be obtained from (1) the Director, Bureau of Land Management (Attn: 130), Washington, D.C. 20240, (2) the Leader, Environmental Assessment Team, Atlantic OCS Office, Bureau of Land Management, 90 Church Street, New York, New York 10007, (3) the Manager, Alaska OCS Office, P.O. Box 1159, Anchorage, Alaska 99510, (4) the Manager, New Orleans OCS Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1001 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70113, or from (5) the Manager, Pacific OCS Office, Bureau of Land Management, 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California 90012.

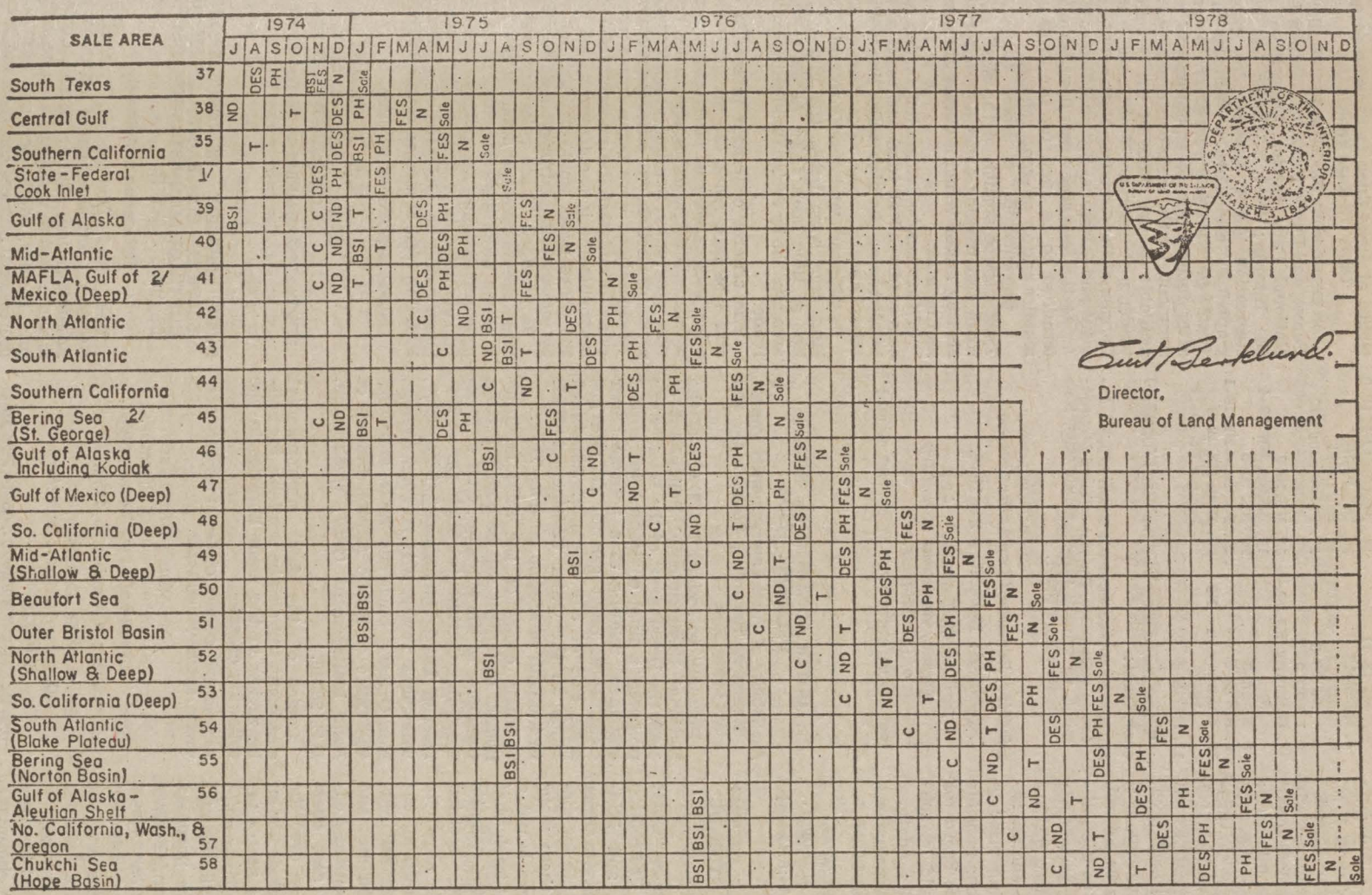
Draft copies of this proposed planning schedule were distributed at the Conference of Coastal State Governors held in Washington, D.C. on November 13 and 14, 1974.

CURT BERKLUND,
Director,
Bureau of Land Management.

Approved: November 19, 1974.

JACK O. HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSED OCS PLANNING SCHEDULE



Director,
Bureau of Land Management

BSI Baseline Studies Initiated
C Call for Nominations
ND Nominations Due
T Announcement of Tracts
DES Draft Environmental Statement
PH Public Hearing
FES Final Environmental Statement
N Notice of Sale

Baseline studies scheduled are contingent upon scientific personnel and equipment being available to perform the studies.

The holding of sales in the Atlantic is dependent upon the outcome of pending litigation with the Atlantic States regarding jurisdiction over this area.

Sales are contingent upon technology being available for exploration and development. A decision whether to hold any of the lease sales listed will not be made until completion of all necessary studies of the environmental impact and the holding of public hearings; as a result of the environmental, technical, and economic studies employed in the decision-making process, a decision, may, in fact, be made not to hold any sale on this schedule.

1/ State may conduct sale.

2/ These sales could be contingency sales for either Gulf of Alaska (39) or Mid-Atlantic (40).

[FR Doc.74-27417 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Cedar City District Advisory Board will hold its regular meeting on December 19, 1974, at 9 a.m., at the Cedar City District Office, 154 North Main, Cedar City, Utah. The agenda will include considering and recommending action on the following: (1) grazing applications for the 1975 season, (2) grazing transfers, (3) proposed changes in class of livestock, (4) grazing problems and alternatives on proposed desert tortoise natural area, (5) status of wild horse program, and (6) current policies on predator control.

The meeting will be open to the public. Time will be available for statements by members of the public. Those wishing to make an oral statement should inform the chairman in writing prior to the meeting. Interested persons may file a written statement with the board for its consideration. They should be submitted to: Chairman, District Advisory Board, c/o Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 729, Cedar City, Utah 84720.

HAROLD E. ISAACSON,
District Manager.

[FR Doc.74-27646 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFICIAL PROTRACTION DIAGRAMS, ATLANTIC

Notice of Availability

Notice is hereby given that "Outer Continental Shelf Official Protraction Diagrams" for the North and Mid-Atlantic areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf are available for distribution. The issuance of these maps showing potential lease blocks is not a leasing action, and it does not imply that a decision to lease offshore the Atlantic Coast has been made. No decision whether to hold a lease sale anywhere in this area will be made until all the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been met and the pending litigation between the Federal Government and the east coast States concerning jurisdiction over the east coast OCS has been concluded or an interim agreement with the States involved has been entered into. These maps are needed for scientific, environmental and resource data collection purposes. Any delineations of State and Federal boundaries thereon do not represent legal boundaries between either adjacent States or between the States and the Federal Government, but are intended for administrative convenience only.

The new maps are identified by name (only those adjacent to the shoreline), and map number, and are listed as follows:

1. Manteo NI 18-2
2. NI 18-3
3. Eastville South NJ 18-11
4. NJ 18-12
5. Eastville North NJ 18-8
6. NJ 18-9
7. Salisbury NJ 18-5
8. NJ 18-6
9. NJ 19-4
10. Wilmington NJ 18-2
11. NJ 18-3
12. NJ 19-1
13. New York NK 18-12
14. Hartford NK 18-9
15. NK 19-10
16. NK 19-11
17. Providence NK 19-7
18. NK 19-8
19. Boston NK 19-4
20. NK 19-5
21. Portland NK 19-1
22. Bath NK 19-2
23. Bangor NL 19-11

These maps may be purchased for $2.00 each from:

Environmental Assessment Team Leader, Atlantic OCS Office, Bureau of Land Management, 90 Church Street, Room 1305, New York, New York 10007.

CURT BERKLUND,
Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Approved: November 21, 1974.

ROLAND G. ROBINSON, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc.74-27675 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FES 74-63]

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFSHORE TEXAS

Availability of Final Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Possible Oil and Gas Lease Sale

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Interior has prepared a final environmental impact statement relating to a possible Outer Continental Shelf general oil and gas lease sale of 551 tracts of submerged lands on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico offshore Texas.

Single copies of the final environmental statement can be obtained from the Office of the Manager, Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management, Suite 3200, The Plaza Tower, 1001 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana 70113, and from the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management (130), Washington, D.C. 20240.

Copies of the final environmental statement will also be available for public review in the main libraries in the following cities:

Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston, and Houston, Texas.

CURT BERKLUND,
Director, Bureau of Land Management.

Approved: November 25, 1974.

STANLEY D. DOREMUS,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc.74-27793 Filed 11-25-74;9:24 am]

National Park Service

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Notice of Areas Open to Snowmobile and Other Off-Road Vehicle Use

As provided in the Title 36 CFR, Park, Forest, and Public Property; Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Part 2—Public Use and Recreation § 3.34 snowmobiles, paragraph (c) and Part 4—Vehicles and Traffic Safety § 4.19 paragraph (b) and after formulation of environmental assessments for the areas concerned (copies available at the Office of the Superintendents of Colorado West Group, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument and Curecanti National Recreation Area) the following areas have been determined to be open for use of snowmobiles and/or off-road vehicles.

1. Snowmobiles. a. Black Canyon—That surface portion of the North Rim road, and parking areas normally traveled by motor vehicles during the summer months.

b. Curecanti—Designated fishing access roads and all land and water areas located below the high-water line of Blue Mesa Lake.

2. Off-road vehicles—Curecanti. The land area lying below the high-water line of Blue Mesa Lake. Access to said area must be by designated fishing access roads.

The criteria contained in sections 3 and 4 of E.O. 11644 (37 FR 2877) and other factors such as other visitor uses, safety, wildlife management, noise, erosion, geography, weather, vegetation, resource protection, and other management considerations were taken into account when formulating the environmental assessments and in the determination that the above areas would be open for use by snowmobiles and/or off-road vehicles.

As provided in the rules and regulations cited above the public is provided a period of 30 days to comment on the proposed designations. Comments should be submitted in writing to the General Superintendent, Colorado West Group, P.O. Box 1648, Montrose, Colorado 81401.

Dated: September 19, 1974.

KARL T. GILBERT,
General Superintendent, Colorado West Group.

[FR Doc.74-27631 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Order No. 2]

CHIEF, DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS, OFFICE OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Delegation of Authority

The Chief, Division of Professional Services Contracts, Office of Contract Administration, Denver Service Center, is authorized to negotiate, approve, enter into, modify, administer, and terminate professional services contracts not in ex-

cess of $100,000 and work directives under professional services basic agreements not in excess of $50,000 in conformity with applicable regulations and statutory authority and subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

(NPS Order No. 84 (39 FR 13904) as amended (39 FR 38118) and DSC Order No. 1 (39 FR 28301))

Dated: November 5, 1974.

LEON R. THYGESEN,
Chief, Contract Administration, Denver Service Center.

[FR Doc.74-27629 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Order No. 3]

CHIEF, DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, OFFICE OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, DENVER SERVICE CENTER

Delegation of Authority

The Chief, Division of Construction Contracts, Office of Contract Administration, Denver Service Center, is authorized to approve, enter into, modify, administer, and terminate construction contracts not in excess of $200,000 in conformity with applicable regulations and statutory authority and subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

(NPS Order No. 84 (39 FR 13904) as amended (39 FR 38118) and DSC Order No. 1 (39 FR 28301))

Dated: November 5, 1974.

LEON R. THYGESEN,
Chief, Contract Administration, Denver Service Center.

[FR Doc.74-27630 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

[INT FES 74-62]

MAPLE VALLEY, 500-kV REINFORCEMENT

Availability of Final Supplement to Environmental Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Bonneville Power Administration has prepared a final facility location supplement to its Fiscal Year 1975 Environmental Statement. This supplement covers the proposal for the Maple Valley, 500-kV Reinforcement.

The proposed plan of service consists of the construction of approximately 16 miles of double-circuit 500-kV transmission line. Of this total length 0.5 miles will require new right-of-way easement, 8.25 miles would parallel existing transmission lines, and 7.25 would occur on existing right-of-way. In addition, a new substation will also be required southwest of Snoqualmie, Washington.

Copies of the final supplement are available for inspection in the library of the Headquarters Office of BPA, 1002 NE Holladay Street, Portland, Oregon 97232; the Washington, D.C., Office in the Interior Building, Room 5600; and Seattle Area Office, 415 1st Avenue North, Room 250, Seattle, Washington 98109.

A limited number of copies are also available and may be obtained by writing to the Environmental Office, Bonneville Power Administration, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208 or to the Seattle Area Manager at the above address.

STANLEY D. DOREMUS,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27627 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Postponed Meeting

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee meeting which was scheduled for December 6, 1974, (39 FR 39588, 11-8-74) is postponed until Friday, December 13, 1974, at 1 p.m., and will be held in the Board Room of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, 522 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

The reason for the postponement of the December 6 meeting is that it is in conflict with the North and South Carolina Farm Bureau State Conventions scheduled for that same day.

At the October 14, 1974, meeting of the Committee, a 5-man subcommittee was appointed to study the work of the Committee during the 1974 marketing year. Members of the subcommittee are: Adron Harden, Georgia Farm Bureau; B. Frank Williamson, Sr., South Carolina Farm Bureau; James B. Hunt, Sr., North Carolina Grange; John S. Watkins, Jr., warehouseman and W. E. Michaels, dealer-exporter. Mr. Hunt will serve as chairman for the subcommittee.

The purpose of the final meeting of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee for the 1974 marketing season is to hear the report of the 5-man subcommittee. Also, matters, as specified in 7 CFR, Part 29, Subpart G, § 29.9404, will be discussed.

The meeting is open to the public but space and facilities are limited. Public participation will be limited to written statements submitted before or at the meeting unless their participation is otherwise requested by the Committee Chairman, J. Frank Bryant. Persons, other than members who wish to attend the meeting should contact Mr. J. W. York, Director, Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, 300 12th Street, SW, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250 (202) 447-2567.

Dated: November 20, 1974.

E. L. PETERSON,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27574 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Commodity Exchange Authority

WHEAT AND CORN TRADERS

Release of Names and Transactions to the Senate Committee on Government Operations

The Secretary of Agriculture, in response to a letter from the Committee on Government Operations, Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, U.S. Senate, submitted to the committee, information disclosing the names of traders in wheat and corn futures in all futures contract markets during the period September 23–October 3, 1974, with respect to whom the Secretary has information, together with data concerning futures transactions and positions of each such trader. Weekly cash positions of merchandisers, processors and dealers included in the above categories were also supplied for September 20, September 27, and October 4, 1974, for each such trader.

Such information was submitted in accordance with Section 8 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 12-1) which requires the Secretary upon request of any committee of either House of Congress, acting within the scope of its jurisdiction, to furnish and make public the names and addresses of such traders, together with information concerning their futures transactions. The material submitted covered those traders in reporting status (traders holding a position of 200,000 bushels or more in any one future) in the respective markets.

The data will be made available for inspection and copying to anyone upon request at the Commodity Exchange Authority's regional office in Chicago. In accordance with the Department of Agriculture fee schedule, copies of the material will be furnished at a charge of 10 cents for each copy of each page.

Issued: November 21, 1974.

ALEX C. CALDWELL,
Administrator, Commodity Exchange Authority.

[FR Doc.74-27576 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Food and Nutrition Service

[FSP No. 1975-2.1; Amdt. 40]

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Maximum Monthly Allowable Income Standards and Basis of Coupon Issuance—Alaska

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semi-annually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semi-annual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year, i.e., in July, based on the cost of the economy food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semi-annual adjustment, the law speci-

fied that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. A similar procedure was used for the July 1, 1974 adjustment and is being used for the January 1, 1975 adjustment in the value of the coupon allotment which is based on the cost of the economy food plan in August 1974. Therefore, Notice FSP No. 1974–2.2, which is issued pursuant to a part of Subchapter C—Food Stamp Program, under Title 7, Chapter II, Code of Federal Regulations, is superseded, effective January 1, 1975, by this Notice FSP No. 1975–2.1.

The total monthly coupon allotment for some households is not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their total coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotments.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1975, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rule making with respect to this notice. Notice FSP No. 1975–2.1 reads as follows:

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE; ALASKA

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant, general assistance grant, or supplemental security income benefit shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit, in Alaska, shall be the higher of:

(1) The maximum allowable monthly income standards for each household size which were in effect in Alaska prior to July 29, 1971, or

(2) The following maximum allowable monthly income standards:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Alaska*
1	[1] $229
2	380
3	546
4	693
5	826
6	946
7	1,066
8	1,186
Each additional member	+100

[1] Poverty guideline

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7(a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91–671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Alaska are as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Alaska

Monthly net income	For a Household of— 1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is— $62	$114	$164	$208	$248	$284	$320	$356
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	48	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		88	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		88	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			142	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			142	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99				176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				180	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				180	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				180	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99					213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99					216	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99					216	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					216	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99						248	251	252
$870 to $899.99						248	260	261
$900 to $929.99						248	269	270
$930 to $959.99						248	278	279
$960 to $989.99							280	288
$990 to $1,019.99							280	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99							280	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99							280	312
$1,080 to $1,109.99								312
$1,100 to $1,139.99								312
$1,140 to $1,169.99								312
$1,170 to $1,199.99								312

FOR ISSUANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS OF MORE THAN EIGHT PERSONS USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $30 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,049.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly income of $1,050 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,049.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,049.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households or more than eight persons, add $26 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

Effective date. The provisions of this notice shall become effective on January 1, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10,551, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27496 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FSP No. 1975-3.1; Amdt. 41]

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Maximum Monthly Allowable Income Standards and Basis of Coupon Issuance—Hawaii

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semi-annually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semi-annual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year, i.e., in July, based on the cost of the economy food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semi-annual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. A similar procedure was used for the July 1, 1974 adjustment and is being used for the January 1, 1975 adjustment in the value of the coupon allotment which is based on the cost of the economy food plan in August 1974. Therefore, Notice FSP No. 1974-3.2, which is issued pursuant to a part of Subchapter C—Food Stamp Program, under Title 7, Chapter II, Code of Federal Regulations, is superseded, effective January 1, 1975, by this Notice FSP No. 1975-3.1.

The total monthly coupon allotments for the four- and six-person households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their total coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotments.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1975, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice. Notice FSP No. 1975-3.1 reads as follows:

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE; HAWAII

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant, general assistance grant, or supplemental security income benefits shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit in Hawaii, shall be the higher of:

(1) The maximum allowable monthly income standards for each household size which were in effect in Hawaii prior to July 29, 1971, or

(2) The following maximum allowable monthly income standards:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Hawaii*
1	[1] $218
2	360
3	520
4	660
5	786
6	900
7	1,013
8	1,120
Each additional member	+93

[1] Poverty guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Hawaii are as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Hawaii

Monthly net income	For a Household of—							
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$60	$108	$156	$198	$236	$270	$304	$336
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	46	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		80	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		86	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		80	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			134	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			134	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99				158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99				170	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				170	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				170	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99					204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99					204	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99					204	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99					204	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99						234	242	243
$840 to $869.99						234	251	252
$870 to $899.99						234	260	261
$900 to $929.99						234	264	270
$930 to $959.99							264	279
$960 to $989.99							264	288
$990 to $1,019.99							264	293
$1,020 to $1,049.99								292
$1,050 to $1,079.99								292
$1,080 to $1,109.99								292
$1,110 to $1,139.99								292

FOR ISSUANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS OF MORE THAN EIGHT PERSONS USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $28 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $989.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly income of $990 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $989.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase equipment shown for the eight-person household with an income of $989.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $24 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

Effective date. The provisions of this notice shall become effective on January 1, 1975.

(Catolog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10,551, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27495 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FSP No. 1975-6.1; Amdt. 42]

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Maximum Monthly Allowable Income Standards and Basis of Coupon Issuance—Guam

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be revised semi-annually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 5(b) of the Food Stamp Act requires the establishment of special standards of eligibility and coupon allotment schedules for Guam which reflect the average per capita income and cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet. Additionally Section 5(b) specifies that these special standards of eligibility or coupon allotment schedules shall not exceed those in the fifty States.

The cost of a nutritionally adequate diet—the economy food plan—is estimated by the Agricultural Research Service based on food prices provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Based on prices provided for Guam, the Agricultural Research Service estimated that the cost of the economy food plan would be higher than in the fifty States. Thus, the coupon allotments set forth for Guam are the same as those which will become effective in Alaska on January 1, 1975. Notice FSP No. 1974-6.1, which is issued pursuant to a part of Subchapter C—Food Stamp Program, under Title 7, Chapter II, Code of Federal Regulations, is superseded, effective January 1, 1975, by this Notice FSP No. 1975-6.1.

The total monthly coupon allotment for some households is not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their total coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotments.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1975, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rule making with respect to this notice. Notice FSP No. 1975-6.1 reads as follows:

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: GUAM

As provided in § 271.3(b), households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance or general assistance, in Guam, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Guam*
1	[1] $218
2	380
3	546
4	693
5	826
6	946
7	1,066
8	1,186
Each additional member	+100

[1] Poverty guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Guam are as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Guam

Monthly net income	For a Household of— 1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is— $62	$114	$164	$208	$248	$284	$320	$356
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	48	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		88	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		88	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			142	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			142	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99				176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				180	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				180	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				180	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99					213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99					216	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99					216	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					216	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99						248	251	252
$870 to $899.99						248	260	261
$900 to $929.99						248	269	270
$930 to $959.99						248	278	279
$960 to $989.99							280	288
$990 to $1,019.99							280	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99							280	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99							280	312
$1,080 to $1,109.99								312
$1,110 to $1,139.99								312
$1,140 to $1,169.99								312
$1,170 to $1,199.99								312

FOR ISSUANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS OF MORE THAN EIGHT PERSONS USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $30 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,049.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly income of $1,050 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,049.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,049.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $26 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household.

Effective date. The provisions of this notice shall become effective on January 1, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10,551, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27498 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FSP No. 1975-4.1; Amdt. 43]

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Maximum Monthly Allowable Income Standards and Basis of Coupon Issuance—Puerto Rico

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be revised semi-annually, by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. With the enactment of the semi-annual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. A similar procedure was used for the July 1, 1974, adjustment, and is being used for the January 1, 1975 adjustment in the value of the coupon allotment which is based on the cost of the economy food plan in August 1974. Therefore, Notice FSP No. 1974-4.2, issued pursuant to a part of Subchapter C—Food Stamp Program, under Title 7, Chapter II Code of Federal Regulations, is superseded effective January 1, 1975, by this Notice FSP No. 1975-4.1.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their total coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirements for such allotments.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect immediately, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rule making with respect to this notice. Notice FSP No. 1975-4.1 reads as follows:

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: PUERTO RICO

As provided in § 271.3(b), households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance or general assistance, in Puerto Rico, shall be as follows:

Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Puerto Rico

Household size:	
1	[1] $194
2	273
3	393
4	500
5	593
6	680
7	767
8	853
Each additional member	+73

[1] Poverty guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Puerto Rico are as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Puerto Rico

Monthly net income	For a Household of— 1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$46	$82	$118	$150	$178	$204	$230	$256
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	36	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	36	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99		56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		64	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		64	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99			82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99			88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99			94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			100	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			104	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99				122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99				130	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99				130	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99					150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99					154	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99					154	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99						178	179	180
$630 to $659.99						178	188	189
$660 to $689.99						178	197	198
$690 to $719.99							202	207
$720 to $749.99							202	216
$750 to $779.99							202	225
$780 to $809.99								226
$810 to $839.99								226
$840 to $869.99								226

FOR ISSUANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS OF MORE THAN EIGHT PERSONS USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $22 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $779.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $780 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $779.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household with an income of $779.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $18 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirements shown for an eight-person household.

Effective date. The provisions of this notice shall become effective January 1, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs 10.551, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27499 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[FSP No. 1975-5.1; Amdt. 44]

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Maximum Monthly Allowable Income Standards and Basis of Coupon Issuance—Virgin Islands

Section 5(b) of the Food Stamp Act requires the establishment of special standards of eligibility and coupon allotment schedules, not to exceed those of the fifty States, which reflect the average per capita income and cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet in the Virgin Islands.

Additionally, section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics commencing January 1, 1974, incorporating food price changes through August 31, 1973.

The first coupon allotment schedules, effective July 1, 1974, were based on the Economy Food Plan in February 1974. A similar procedure is being used for the January 1, 1975 adjustment in the coupon allotments which are based on the cost of the Economy Food Plan in August 1974. Therefore, Notice FSP No. 1974-5.1 which is issued pursuant to a part of Subchapter C—Food Stamp Program, under Title 7, Chapter II, Code of Federal Regulations is superseded by this Notice FSP No. 1975-5.1.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of less than whole dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their total coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirements for such allotments.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect immediately, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rule making with respect to this notice. Notice FSP No. 1975-5.1 reads as follows:

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS

As provided in § 271.3(b), households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance or general assistance, in the Virgin Islands, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Virgin Islands*
1	[1] $194
2	353
3	507
4	640
5	760
6	873
7	987
8	1,100
Each additional member	+93

[1] Poverty guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notices is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which State agencies are authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in the Virgin Islands are as follows:

MONTHLY COUPON ALLOTMENTS AND PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS—VIRGIN ISLANDS

Monthly net income	For a Household of— 1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$58	$106	$152	$192	$228	$262	$296	$330
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	44	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99		56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		80	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		80	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			130	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99				149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99				158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				164	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99				164	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				164	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99					195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99					196	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99					196	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99					196	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99						226	233	234
$810 to $839.99						226	242	243
$840 to $869.99						226	251	252
$870 to $899.99						226	256	261
$900 to $929.99							256	270
$930 to $959.99							256	279
$960 to $989.99							256	286
$990 to $1019.99								286
$1020 to $1049.99								286
$1050 to $1079.99								286
$1080 to $1109.99								286

FOR ISSUANCE TO HOUSEHOLDS OF MORE THAN EIGHT PERSONS USE THE FOLLOWING FORMULA

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $28 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $959.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly income of $960 or more, us the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $959.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $959.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $24 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

Effective date. The provisions of this notice shall become effective on January 1, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10,551, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: November 20, 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27497 Filed 11-26-74;8:45 am]

Forest Service

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

Availability of Final Environmental Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, has prepared a final environmental statement for the strategy for control of southern pine beetle in the southeastern United States, (USDA-FS-SA-FES(Adm) FY-74-1.)

This environmental statement is an analysis of the Southeastern Area-wide suppression program. Subjects discussed are the resources threatened, a description of the techniques and benefits of suppression, and an assessment of the environmental impact of suppression activity.

The final environmental statement was filed with CEQ on November 29, 1974.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service
South Agriculture Building, Room 3230
12th St. & Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

USDA, Forest Service
Division of Forest Pest Control
1621 N. Kent St., Room 1205-B
Arlington, Va. 22209

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to:

USDA, Forest Service
Division of Forest Pest Control
1720 Peachtree St., Room 711
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

Copies of the final environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, State and local agencies as outlined in the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines.

SIDNEY WEITZMAN,
Area Director.

[FR Doc.74-27552 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

ROCK CREEK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

The Rock Creek Advisory Committee will meet at 7 p.m. on December 17, 1974. Meeting place will be in Drummond, Montana, in the Catholic Church basement.

The purpose of this meeting is to complete Committee critique of the bio-physical land use analysis for the East Fork-Skalkaho planning unit in Upper Rock Creek. Also, Committee review and comment will be received on the process of integration of bio-physical and cultural factors for the purpose of management option development in the planning unit.

The meeting will be open to the public. Any member of the public who wishes to do so shall be permitted to file a written statement with the Committee before or after the meeting. To the extent that time permits, the Committee Chairman may permit interested persons to present oral statements at the meeting.

General participation by members of the public, or questioning of Committee members or other participants shall not be permitted unless approved by the majority of Committee members.

Dated: November 19, 1974.

BERNARD W. ALT,
Acting Forest Supervisor, Deerlodge National Forest.

[FR Doc.74-27550 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST, FLA.

Limestone Mining; Availability of Final Environmental Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, State of Florida, has prepared a final environmental statement for Limestone Mining, Plan of Operation, Withlacoochee State Forest, Florida, USDA-FS-R8-FES (ADM) 74-5.

The environmental statement concerns USDA, Forest Service approval of mining operations under lease to Florida Rock Products Corporation on the Withlacoochee State Forest. Lands comprising the Withlacoochee State Forest are presently being acquired by the State of Florida with the minerals being retained by the United States.

This final environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on November 18, 1974.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service
So. Agriculture Bldg, Room 3230
12th St. & Independence Ave. SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

USDA, Forest Service
1720 Peachtree Rd., NW, Room 804
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Forest Supervisor
USFS, Box 1050
214 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to B. Frank Finison, Forest Supervisor, NFS in Florida, Box 1050, 214 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32302.

Copies of the environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies as outline in CEQ Guidelines.

THOMAS W. SEARS,
Acting Regional Environmental Coordinator.

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27553 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

PACIFIC COMMODITIES EXCHANGE, INC.

Designation as Contract Palm Oil Market

Pursuant to the authorization and direction contained in the Commodity Exchange Act as amended (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), I hereby designate the Pacific Commodities Exchange, Inc., of San Francisco, California, as a contract market for palm oil effective on this date, as shown below. The said exchange has applied for, and has otherwise complied with the requirements imposed by the said Act as a condition precedent to, such designation.

The designation is subject to suspension or revocation in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. For the purpose of any such suspension or revocation, this designation and the order issued by the Acting Assistant Secretary of Agriculture on August 1, 1972, and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture on February 9, 1973, designating the said exchange as a contract market for the commodities specified in said orders, may constitute either a single designation or several designations.

Issued this 20th day of November 1974.

RICHARD L. FELTNER,
Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Consumer Services.

[FR Doc.74-27577 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

Rural Electrification Administration

LOWER VALLEY POWER AND LIGHT, INC.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given that the Rural Electrification Administration intends to

prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 in connection with a loan application from Lower Valley Power and Light, Inc., 416 Washington Street, Afton, Wyoming 83110. The statement will cover approximately 11 miles of new 115 kV transmission line from Teton to Jackson, Teton County.

Interested persons are invited to submit comments which may be helpful in preparing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Comments should be forwarded to the Assistant Administrator—Electric, Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, with a copy to Lower Valley Power and Light, Inc., whose address was given above. Additional information may be obtained at Lower Valley's office during regular business hours. Dated at Washington, D.C., the 19th day of November, 1974.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

[FR Doc.74-27575 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

[Docket No. S-432]

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE, INC.

Application for Approval of Certain Cruises

Correction

In FR Doc. 74-26718 appearing on page 40183 of the issue for Thursday, November 14, 1974, in the table the year "1976" should be deleted from the middle column, and the last listed cruise of the SS Mariposa, now appearing as "Dec. 14–Jan. 1", should read "Dec. 14–Jan. 1, 1976".

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket No. B-428]

STEN CARLSON

Application for Transfer of Fishery

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Sten Carlson, Post Office Box 878, Wellfleet, Massachusetts 02667, owner of the vessel *Jocelyn C* purchased with the aid of a Fisheries Loan to engage in the fishery for groundfish, halibut, and lobsters has requested permission to extend his fishing operations to engage in the fishery for groundfish, halibut, lobsters, and swordfish.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 742c, "Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures" (50 CFR Part 250, as revised), and Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970, that the above entitled application is being considered by the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235. Any person desiring to submit evidence that the contemplated operation of such vessel will cause economic hardship or injury to efficient vessel operators already operating in that fishery must submit such evidence in writing to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, on or before December 26, 1974. If such evidence is received it will be evaluated along with such other evidence as may be available before making a determination that the contemplated operation of the vessel will or will not cause such economic hardship or injury.

JACK W. GEHRINGER,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc.74-27560 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Closing Date for Receipt of Applications

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the authority contained in the Environmental Education Act, Public Law 91-516, 20 U.S.C. 1531-1536, as amended by Public Law 93-278 (88 Stat. 121), that applications are being accepted from institutions of higher education, State or local educational agencies, and other public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations and institutions for environmental education project grants.

Applications must be received by the U.S. Office of Education Application Control Center on or before January 23, 1975.

A. *Application sent by mail.* An application sent by mail should be addressed as follows: U.S. Office of Education, Application Control Center, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20202, Attention: 13.522. An application sent by mail will be considered to be received on time by the Application Control Center if:

(1) The application was sent by registered or certified mail not later than the fifth calendar day prior to the closing date (or if such fifth calendar day is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, not later than the next following business day), as evidenced by the U.S. Postal Service postmark on the wrapper or envelope, or on the original receipt from the U.S. Postal Service; or

(2) The application is received on or before the closing date by either the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the U.S. Office of Education mail rooms in Washington, D.C. (In establishing the date of receipt, the Commissioner will rely on the time-date stamp of such mail rooms or other documentary evidence of receipt maintained by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the U.S. Office of Education).

B. *Hand delivered applications.* An application to be hand delivered must be taken to the U.S. Office of Education Application Control Center, Room 5673, Regional Office Building Three, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, D.C. Hand delivered applications will be accepted daily between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Washington, D.C. time except Saturdays, Sundays, or Federal holidays. Applications will not be accepted after 4 p.m. on the closing date.

C. *Program information and forms.* Information and application forms may be obtained from the Division of Technology and Environmental Education, Bureau of School Systems, Office of Education, Rm. 2029, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202.

D. *Applicable regulations.* The regulations applicable to this program include the Office of Education General Provisions Regulations (45 CFR Part 100a) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 6, 1973 at 38 F.R. 30654, Environmental Education Regulations (45 CFR Part 183) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 21, 1974 at 39 F.R. 17842, and the priorities for financial assistance published in this issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: November 8, 1974.

(20 U.S.C. 1531-1536)

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.522; Environmental Education Act)

T. H. BELL,
U.S. Commissioner of Education.

[FR Doc.74-27645 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

TITLE I AUDIT APPEAL

Approval of Application for Appeal

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Notice establishing the Title I Audit Hearing Board (37 FR 23002, October 27, 1972), an application for an appeal before the Board has been received from the State of Nebraska and it has met the jurisdictional requirements of Section 5 of the Notice establishing the Board. The appeal involves the allowability of specified expenditures of funds under Title I of the ESEA during the period of September 23, 1965 through June 30, 1970, by the State Education Agency. The amount involved in the subject audit appeal is $70,867.

The prehearing conference will be held at 1 P.M. on December 10, 1974, in Room 4173, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Section 7(c) of the Notice setting up the board provides:

(c) Intervention by third parties. (1) Interested third parties may, upon application to the Board Chairman, intervene in proceedings conducted under this notice. Such application must indicate to the satisfaction of the Board Chairman that the intervener has information relative to the specific issues raised by the final audit determination and that such information will be useful to the Hearing Panel in resolving those issues.

(2) When third parties are given leave to intervene in accordance with subparagraph (1) above, such parties shall be afforded the same opportunities as other parties to present written materials, to participate in informal conferences, to call witnesses, to cross-examine

other witnesses, and to be represented by counsel.

All such applications for intervention will be considered if received on or before December 2, 1974.

(20 U.S.C. 241a, 1232c)

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers 13.427, Educationally Deprived Children—Handicapped (P.L. 89-313); 13.428, Educationally Deprived Children—Local Educational Agencies; 13.429, Educationally Deprived Children—Migrants; 13.430, Educationally Deprived Children—State Administration; 13.431, Educationally Deprived Children in State Administered Institutions Serving Neglected or Delinquent Children.)

Dated: November 22, 1974.

T. H. BELL,
Commissioner of Education.

[FR Doc.74-27741 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-155 etc.]

CONSUMERS POWER CO. ET AL.

Memorandum and Order

In the Matter of Consumers Power Company (Big Rock Point Nuclear Plant), Docket No. 50-155, Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation (Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station), Docket No. 50-271, Public Service Company of New Hampshire (Seabrook Station, Units 1 and 2), Dockets Nos. 50-443, 50-444.

Intervenor groups in the above cases have petitioned for financial assistance from this Commission in aid of their participation in these adjudications.[1] They seek Commission funds to pay the fees of attorneys and technical experts, and for related expenses of litigation.

Shortly after these petitions were filed, it appeared that the question of our statutory authority, as well as related policy questions, might soon be resolved by Congress in the "Energy Reorganization Act of 1974" then pending before it. The Senate had adopted an amendment expressly authorizing Commission assistance to intervenors in some circumstances and providing standards and procedures for such requests. See 120 Cong. Rec. S15050-15054 (daily ed.). The House bill contained no comparable provision. In that setting, in addressing another question presented in the *Big Rock Point* proceeding, we took the occasion to state that—

> We believe it appropriate * * * to defer action on [the intervenor's] financial assistance petitions, and other similar petitions, until completion of the pending Congressional consideration. RAI-74-8, p. 223.

That Congressional consideration was completed on October 10, 1974, with the passage of the "Energy Reorganization Act of 1974." Contrary to our expectations, Congress did not resolve the policy questions raised by these petitions. The Senate amendment dealing with financial assistance was deleted by the Conference Committee. See H. Rep. 93-1455, reproduced at 120 Cong. Rec. H 10128 (daily ed.). The Conference Committee Report states, in explanation of that deletion, that (120 Cong. Rec. H 10138)—

> The deletion of title V is in no way intended to express an opinion that parties are or are not now entitled to some reimbursement for any or all costs incurred in licensing proceedings. Rather, it was felt that because there are currently several cases on this subject pending before the Commission, it would be best to withhold Congressional action until these issues have been definitively determined. The resolution of these issues will help the Congress determine whether a provision similar to title V is necessary since it appears that there is nothing in the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, which would preclude the Commission from reimbursing parties where it deems it necessary.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

In two earlier decisions, we stated, without extended consideration of the question, that this Commission "has neither statutory nor regulatory authority" to grant financial assistance to an intervenor group.[2] Though the reasoning was not articulated, the result in those cases was based upon the decision in *Greene County Planning Board* v. *FPC*, 455 F.2d 412 (C.A. 2, 1972), *cert. denied*, 409 U.S. 849. The Court of Appeals there held that "under current circumstances, without a clearer congressional mandate" (455 F.2d at 426) the FPC lacked statutory authority to pay certain intervenors' expenses.

Several months after *Greene County*, the Comptroller General issued an opinion holding that the Federal Trade Commission has authority to grant financial assistance to needy respondents and intervenors. Opinion B-139703, July 24, 1972, reproduced in 31 Pike & Fischer Ad. L. 2d at 474. In June of this year, a District Court, in dictum, took the view that this Commission "possesses the power to grant fees for the costs of participating in its hearing processes, * * *." *West Michigan Environmental Action Council* v. *AEC*, W.D. Mich. No. G 5873, decided June 19, 1974, slip opinion, p. 5. Finally, in October of this year, the Conference Committee on the Energy Reorganization Act referred the question to the Commission, explaining that deletion of the Senate provision should not be construed as intimating that any party was or was not "entitled" to some reimbursement. At the same time, the Committee stated that agency resolution of the matter would help Congress determine whether legislation was necessary "since it appears that there is nothing in the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, which would preclude the Commission from reimbursing parties where it deems it necessary" (Cong. Rec. *supra*).

We have previously recognized that "the law in this area is currently in a state of flux." *Consumers Power Co.* (Midland), CLI-74-26, RAI-74-71 (July 10, 1974). The Comptroller General's ruling (not cited by those seeking funding in the two earlier AEC precedents), together with the District Court dictum and the Conference Report, warrant reexamination of our earlier conclusion that there was no statutory authority for financial assistance to intervenors.

To be sure, our organic statute does not, in so many words, contain authority to grant such financial assistance. But the absence of express language does not necessarily carry with it a negative inference as to the intention of Congress. Indeed, the Conference Committee report can be read as suggesting (albeit ambiguously) the existence of requisite statutory authority. The Courts have recognized that the Atomic Energy Act reflects

> a regulatory scheme which is virtually unique in the degree to which broad responsibility is reposed in the administering agency, free of close prescription in its charter as to how it shall proceed in achieving the statutory objectives.[3]

Section 189a of the Act [42 U.S.C. 2239 (a)] expressly provides for intervention by persons whose interests may be affected. Presumably, this reflects a Congressional emphasis on the importance of hearings and of broad public participation in the licensing process. From the face of things, this statute seems to have no lesser significance than the provisions of the FTC Act [15 U.S.C. 45(b)] which the Comptroller General found sufficient to authorize assistance to intervenors.[4]

Viewing the issue in light of these recent authorities, we conclude that there is a serious question as to the continuing validity of our earlier holdings that there was no statutory authority for assistance to intervenors. Indeed, we are tentatively inclined to the conclusion that such authority exists.

THE NEED FOR RULEMAKING

The questions posed by the requests before us far exceed the limitations of these particular adjudicatory records. The entire subject, including the statutory question, has the broadest policy implications for a diverse array of interests. The issue raises a number of difficult questions, which are not adequately developed in the records before us. Some of the issues, as we now see them, are as follows:

1. Does the statutory authority question involve a choice between equally permissible constructions of the Atomic Energy Act? What is the relevance of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to the issue of statutory authority?

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[1] In view of our recent *Vermont Yankee* decision, CLI-74- , RAI-74-11 (November 7, 1974), the funding request is moot with respect to that adjudication.

[2] *Metropolitan Editon Co.* (Three Mile Island Nuclear Station), RAI-73-2-43, at 44, *petition for review dismissed sub nom. Citizens for a Safe Environment* v. *AEC*, 489 F.2d 1018 (C.A. 3, 1974); *Philadelphia Electric Co.* (Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station), RAI-73-2-46, at 47.

[3] *Siegel* v. *AEC*, 400 F.2d 778, 783 (C.A.D.C. 1968), quoted with approval in *Union of Concerned Scientists* v. *AEC*, 499 F. 2d 1069, 1079 (C.A.D.C. 1974).

[4] It has also been argued that section 31 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 2051), authorizing the Commission to make arrangements for various research activities, provides a basis for assistance to intervenors.

2. If there are equally permissible constructions, is the "statutory" question really one of policy choice?

3. How can the arguments in favor of statutory authority be squared with *Greene County, supra?*

4. Should the authority be exercised at all—assuming its existence? [5]

5. Are there preferable alternatives to financial assistance to intervenors—such as establishment of an agency Office of Public Counsel, or provision for other forms of Commission assistance?

6. What is the experience of other federal and state agencies regarding financial assistance to intervenors?

7. If there is statutory authority and if it is to be exercised,

(a) What kinds of expenses should qualify for Commission assistance—experts' fees, attorneys' fees, other expenses?

(b) Should assistance be granted before or after an intervenor's presentation?

(c) What criteria should govern grants of assistance? Must an intervenor prevail on its contentions?

(d) Should assistance be granted to more than one intervenor in a particular proceeding? Would payment to one intervenor encourage consolidation of positions, thereby expediting hearings?

(e) Given availability of funds, what should be the maximum amounts of assistance for particular kinds of expenses? For example, could payments lawfully exceed what the Commission pays outside consultants? If so, should they exceed such limits? Would the availability of Commission assistance tend to dry up private sources of funds?

(f) Given limited availability of funds, how should they be allocated among different proceedings?

(g) What kind of proceedings should be covered—licensing, rulemaking, other proceedings?

(h) What procedures should be required in support of a petition for assistance? Should the Commission oversee expenditures by intervenors? If so, how?

In our judgment, these, and other related generic policy questions, shoud be explored in a rulemaking proceeding where a broad spectrum of views can be presented, thereby facilitating meaningful public participation in the process of addressing significant regulatory questions. In addition, the regulatory functions of this Commission will be transferred to the new Nuclear Regulatory Commission on or before February 8, 1975. In our view, resolution of these major policy questions—having far-reaching ramifications for the future—should appropriately rest with the membership of the new Commission.

In order to focus the rulemaking comments, and to help development of the issues which have thus far not been briefed, we shall direct the conduct of an examination and the issuance of a report by persons other than Commission employees. It is our intention that the examination be conducted and the report be issued expeditiously so as to serve as a basis for the comments in the rulemaking proceeding. This report shall be made a part of the public record. An appropriate notice of rulemaking will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER promptly on issuance of the report. Whether or not any rule should be promulgated is, of course, a question for decision by the new Nuclear Regulatory Commission, after review of the report and the rulemaking record.

THE INSTANT PETITIONS

The instant petitions seek advance Commission assistance for future participation in separate licensing proceedings. West Michigan Environmental Action Council also seeks advance assistance for its participation in the generic proceedings regarding mixed-oxide fuel (WASH-1327) and in a related proceeding concerning radiation protection standards for "hot particles" (Docket No. PRM-20-5).

Payment in advance would reverse the procedure long followed by the courts in awarding costs and, in narrow classes of cases, attorneys' fees. Such awards are made only after trial, when all of the circumstances of record can be assessed. We think the same approach should govern here—pending the outcome of the rulemaking in which this issue will be reexamined. For present purposes, therefore, requests for payment should be considered following entry of a final agency order in the particular adjudications.[6] The pending petitions are, accordingly, denied as premature.

It is so ordered.

Dated at Germantown, Maryland this 20th day of November 1974.

GORDON M. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

[5] It may be argued that public funds should never be used to finance essentially private litigation. Although many intervenors style themselves as champions of the "public interest," they have mandates beyond their own memberships, which are frequently quite limited. While it can be contended that the "public interest" in this context lies in the presentation of diverse viewpoints from which a better subsantive result may, hopefully, emerge, the fact remains that intervenors are not necessarily identified with that result, and that they are largely unaccountable for the positions they espouse.

[6] We note in this connection that the Conference Committee statement quoted above spoke in terms of "reimbursement" of costs, suggesting the conferees' expectation that payment would follow an intervenor's demonstrated contribution. The West Michigan Environmental Action Council also seeks reimbursement for expenses already incurred in the *Big Rock Point* proceeding. We believe that any new standards that may be adopted in this area as a result of the coming rulemaking should not be applied retroactively to expenses incurred prior to the date of this decision. See *Consumers Power Co.* (Midland Plant), RAI-74-1, p. 27. Intervenors like West Michigan have incurred expenses in the past with no expectation of assistance from this Commission. Retroactive application of new standards would, therefore, have a windfall effect with no substantial corresponding benefit to the public interest.

[FR Doc.74-27559 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL HIGH LEVEL AND TRANSURANIUM CONTAMINATED RADIOACTIVE WASTES

Supplemental Public Hearing Concerning Draft Environmental Statement

On Thursday, September 12, 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) announced in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 32929) the issuance of a draft environmental impact statement, "Management of Commercial High-Level and Transuranium-Contaminated Radioactive Wastes," WASH-1539. That notice also requested that comments on the draft statement be sent to the AEC by October 28, 1974, and announced that a public hearing would be conducted in connection with the draft statement in Germantown, Maryland, starting on November 12, 1974.

Due to a number of requests from commentors and hearing participants, the AEC hereby gives notice of further proceedings in order to afford further opportunity for public participation in the assessment of environmental impacts and in the AEC's determination of the appropriate course to follow in this program.

Additional comments on the draft statement are requested from interested individuals, organizations and governmental agencies and the period for receipt of comments is hereby extended until December 12, 1974. Comments received by close of business on that date will receive careful consideration in the preparation of the final environmental impact statement. Comments may be sent to the Assistant General Manager for Biomedical and Environmental Research and Safety Programs, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545 or submitted at the hearing mentioned hereafter. Single copies of the draft statement may be obtained from the same address.

As comments are received, copies will be available for inspection at the AEC Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C.; the Richland Operations Office, Federal Building, Richland, Washington; the Idaho Operations Office, 550 Second Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho; the Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas, Nevada; the Savannah River Operations Office, Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina; the San Francisco Operations Office, 1333 Broadway, Oakland, California; and the Cook County Law Library, 2900 Civic Center, Chicago, Illinois. Copies of the draft statements, comments received to date and the record of the hearing held November 12 at Germantown, Maryland, are also available for inspection at these locations.

The AEC will conduct a supplementary public hearing in connection with the draft environmental impact statement, "Management of Commercial High-Level and Transuranium-Contaminated Radioactive Wastes," starting at 10 a.m. on December 12, 1974, at the Ramada Inn, 999 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The public hearing will be legislative rather than adjudicatory in nature. Formal discovery, subpoena of witnesses,

cross-examination of witnesses and similar formal procedures appropriate to a trial-type hearing will not be provided. The hearing will be conducted by the same Presiding Board that conducted the November 12 hearing, composed of Professor George T. Frampton, Chairman, and Dr. Thomas Franklin Parkinson and Mr. Joseph Coates, members. Procedures to be followed in the hearing, which will be the same as those of the previous hearing, are as follows:

Persons, organizations of governmental agencies are encouraged to become full participants in the proceeding by filing with the Secretary of the Commission not later than the close of business on December 5, 1974, a notice of intention to participate. The notice shall set forth: (1) the name and address of the participant; (2) the nature of the participant's interest in the proceeding, or his organizational affiliation; (3) the text of any statements to be presented at the hearing, or a reasonably detailed summary thereof; (4) the names and addresses of all witnesses to be produced at the hearing by the participant and a summary of the substance of the proposed testimony; and (5) the amount of time desired to complete the presentation. The Presiding Board will endeavor to schedule the full amount of time requested by full participants (those who file a timely notice) subject to the imposition of such reasonable time limits as may be consistent with orderly procedures as will assure other full participants a meaningful opportunity to present their views.

Persons, organizations, or governmental agencies wishing to participate but who do not file a timely notice as specified herein, may notify the Secretary of the Commission before the hearing or the Presiding Board during the hearing of their desire to make a presentation. Such parties shall be admitted as "limited participants" and shall be heard at such times as the Presiding Board shall permit for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes each, unless the Presiding Board, in its discretion, allows additional time.

Participants at the November 12 hearing may also participate in the supplemental hearing. However, duplication presentations should be avoided.

Copies of notices of intention to participate will be made available for inspection by the public at the address listed above as soon after receipt by the AEC as practicable.

The Presiding Board may permit participants (a) in the course of their presentations, to request other participants, witnesses or AEC spokesmen to respond to specific questions, or (b) to submit written questions to the Presiding Board, which will, in its discretion, make provision for the answering of such questions as it deems appropriate.

Participants may, but need not, be represented by counsel. Participants and their counsel will reference and produce, on request of the Presiding Board, the documents on which they rely.

The AEC will make available appropriate witnesses to explain the background and purpose of the waste management program and the contents of the draft environmental statement and to respond to appropriate questions.

Two members of the Presiding Board will constitute a quorum, if one of the members is the Chairman.

Consistent with the full and true disclosure of the facts, duplicative redundant, irrelevant, or otherwise unproductive testimony will not be permitted and the Presiding Board will impose suitable restrictions to that end. The Presiding Board is authorized to take appropriate action to control the course of the hearing, including authority to maintain order; rule on offers of, and receive, evidence; dispose of procedural requests or similar matters; allocate among participants the time available for presentations; provide for consolidation of presentations as appropriate; examine witnesses; and hold conferences before or during the hearing for the purpose of delineating contested issues or for other purposes within the authority of the Presiding Board.

A transcript of the hearing will be made and a copy of the transcript together with copies of all documents presented at the hearing, will constitute the record of the hearing. The record will be placed in the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and at the other locations listed above where it will be available for inspection by members of the public.

After the conclusion of the hearing, the Presiding Board, without rendering any decision or making any recommendations, will forward the record of the hearing to the Commission together with its identification of issues raised at the hearing. These documents will be considered by the AEC staff in the preparation of the final impact statement and by the Commission in its determinations concerning the future of the program for management of commercial high-level and transuranium-contaminated radioactive wastes.

Dated at Germantown, Maryland, this 22d day of November 1974.

JOHN C. RYAN,
General Manager.

[FR Doc.74-27732 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 25280; Order 74-11-84]

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Order Relating to Specific Commodity Rates

Issued under delegated authority November 19, 1974.

An agreement has been filed with the Board pursuant to section 412(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act) and Part 261 of the Board's Economic Regulations between various air carriers, foreign air carriers, and other carriers embodied in the resolutions of the Joint Traffic Conferences of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), and adopted pursuant to the provisions of Resolution 590 dealing with specific commodity rates.

The agreement as set forth below names four additional specific commodity rates reflecting reductions from general cargo rates, and were adopted pursuant to an unprotested notice to the carriers and promulgated in an IATA letter dated November 4, 1974.

Agreement C.A.B.	Specific commodity Item No.	Description and rate
24780:		
R-1	1204	Leather, Tanned, Dyed, Finished or Semifinished [1] 111 cents per kg., minimum weight 500 kgs. From Beirut to New York.
R-2	1231	Handbags, Pocketbooks, Wallets, Purses, 100 cents per kg., minimum weight 500 kgs. From Beirut to New York.
R-3	9993	Removal of Household Goods and Personal Effects [1] 111 cents per kg., minimum weight 500 kgs. From Beirut to New York.
R-4	9995	Personal Effects, Consisting of Wearing Apparel [1] 205 cents per kg., minimum weight 45 kgs. From Beirut to New York.

[1] See tariffs for complete commodity item descriptions.

Pursuant to authority duly delegated by the Board in the Board's Regulations, 14 CFR 385.14, it is not found that the subject agreement is adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act, provided that approval is subject to the conditions hereinafter ordered.

Accordingly, It is ordered, That:

Agreement C.A.B. 24780, R-1 through R-4, be and hereby is approved, provided that approval shall not constitute approval of the specific commodity descriptions contained therein for purposes of tariff publications; provided further that tariff filings shall be marked to become effective on not less than 30 days' notice from the date of filing.

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 ten 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 thereof is filed or the Board gives notice that it will review this order on its own motion.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27509 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 25280, etc.; Order 74-11-95]

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Order Relating to Currency Matters Over and Within the North/Central Pacific

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 20th day of November 1974.

In the matter of agreements adopted by the International Air Transport Association relating to currency matters over and within the North/Central Pacific. Dockets 25280, 25513, 26494; Agreement C.A.B. 24008, R-15; Agreement C.A.B. 24024, R-5; Agreement C.A.B. 24233, R-6; Agreement C.A.B. 24265, R-5; Agreement C.A.B. 24713.

An agreement has been filed with the Board, pursuant to section 412(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act) and Part 261 of the Board's Economic Regulations, between various air carriers, foreign air carriers, and other carriers, embodied in the resolutions of the Traffic Conferences of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The agreement, proposed for effectiveness November 1, 1974, was adopted at the Composite Traffic Conference in San Diego during September, 1974.

The agreement would increase all passenger fares and cargo rates stated in Japanese yen by a uniform four percent as a result of the recent depreciation of the yen *vis-a-vis* other currencies, including the U.S. dollar.[1]

There are currently in effect IATA resolutions which impose a three percent surcharge on U.S.-originating North/Central Pacific passenger fares and cargo rates, similar to that now proposed for transportation originating in Japan. The three percent surcharge was adopted as a consequence of the U.S. dollar devaluation of February 13, 1973, and reflected the weakening of the dollar relative to the yen and other currencies. The situation is now reversed, the dollar having closely approached its predevaluation parity, and the carriers conclude that an adjustment in yen fares is necessary.

The Board concludes that the recent depreciation of the yen warrants an increase in yen fares, and will approve the subject agreement. However, we are also of the opinion that the circumstances which justify the adjustment in yen fares likewise require that the surcharge on fares for U.S. originations be removed. The predevaluation yen/dollar parity was 307.98 yen=$1.00, and the current exchange rate is 298.78 yen=$1.00, only three percent below the previous parity. This comparison indicates that the dollar's value relative to the yen is approximately equal to that existing before devaluation, and that the surcharge on U.S.-originating transportation is not now warranted.[2] For this reason, the Board will withdraw its previous approval of Resolutions 022g and 022p, the respective surcharge resolutions for passenger fares and cargo rates in the North/Central Pacific.[3]

The Board approved the surcharge primarily on the basis of justification submitted by Japan Air Lines Company, Ltd. (JAL), the largest foreign-flag carrier in the North/Central Pacific market. The Board recognized that, when a currency depreciates, some compensating upward adjustment in fares and rates quoted in that currency is necessary, although the result is generally some over-compensation for U.S. carriers and under-compensation for foreign carriers. Data provided by JAL in support of the surcharges indicated that, in its U.S. passenger operations, its annual devaluation-related losses amounted to $3.678 million as compared with $2.291 million flowing from the surcharge. Similarly, JAL's loss in U.S. cargo operations was estimated at $603,000, against additional revenue of only $541,000.[4]

At the present time, however, JAL is receiving a significant windfall from the three percent surcharge in its U.S.-North/Central Pacific passenger and cargo operations, which produce a profit of $32.275 million annually. At the predevaluation rate quoted by JAL of 301.96 yen=$1.00[5] this would have amounted to 9745.8 million yen, while at the current exchange rate of 298.78 yen=$1.00,[6] it amounts to 9643.1 million yen. The net 102.7 million yen loss to JAL would require $340,000 in offsetting revenue at current conversion rates. However, by JAL's own estimates the present surcharges produces over $2.8 million annually.

We also note that the U.S. dollar has appreciated against the Hong Kong and Taiwan dollars, the other major hard currencies in the Far East, since adoption of the surcharge resolutions. In any event, review of passenger data published by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for calendar 1973, the latest reported 12-month period indicates that over 70 percent of U.S.-Far East traffic originates at or is destined for Japan, where the local currency has declined most in value relative to the dollar. Inclusion of traffic to/from Hong King and Taiwan cumulate to 85 percent of Pacific traffic.[7] Currency-related surcharges on eastbound transportation to U.S. points are now in effect from other, soft-currency countries of the Far East, and would not be affected by our instant action.

For all the reasons detailed above, the Board concludes that the surcharges on U.S.-originating North/Central Pacific transportation are no longer justified, and accordingly will be disapproved.

The Board, acting pursuant to sections 102, 204(a), and 412 of the Act, makes the following findings:

1. It is not found that Resolution JT123 Reso. 3893 (Increase in Japanese yen local currency fares and rates), incorporated in Agreement C.A.B. 24713, is adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act;

2. It is found that the following resolutions, incorporated in the agreements indicated, are adverse to the public interest and in violation of the Act to the extent they apply to air transportation from U.S. points:

Agreement C.A.B.	IATA No.	Title	Application
24024: R-5	022g	North and Central Pacific Special Rules for Sales of Passenger Air Transportation.	3/1
24265: R-5	JT31(Mail 255)022p JT123(Mail 719)022p		

3. It is found that the following resolutions, incorporated in the agreements indicated, are adverse to the public interest and in violation of the Act to the extent they apply to air transportation from all U.S. territories within the Pacific except American Samoa:

Agreement C.A.B.	IATA No.	Title	Application
24008: R-15	022a	Special Rules for Sales of Cargo Air Transportation	3
24233: R-6	022e	TC3 Special Rules for Sales of Passenger Air Transportation	3

[1] Although IATA transpacific fares and rates are specified in U.S. dollars, Resolutions 021f, 021L and 021LL require payment in the currency of the country of origin, in this case Japanese yen, or an equivalent amount in other currencies converted at current banker's exchange rates.

[2] It could be argued that, by the same token, re-emergence of the predevaluation yen/dollar parity does not justify a surcharge on yen fares either. However, the second-round fuel-related increase in North/Central Pacific passenger fares was limited to three percent to/from Japan because of the currency situation at that time, while other fares were subjected to a seven percent increase. Thus, the present four percent increase in yen fares does no more than realign yen fares with the general level of Pacific fares based on current exchange relationships.

[3] We will take similar action with respect to surcharges now applicable from Guam to Australia/Pacific other points in Traffic Conference 3 (Asia/

[4] Order 73-12-84, December 20, 1973; Order 74-6-93, June 19, 1974.

[5] Monthly average of the official rate of exchange from January 1, 1972 through February 12, 1973.

[6] October 17 bank transfer rate. Source: *Wall Street Journal*, October 18, 1974.

[7] Although comparable data are not available for cargo over the Pacific, there is no reason to believe these relationships would differ substantially.

Accordingly, it is ordered, That:

1. Agreement C.A.B. 24713 be and hereby is approved;

2. Those portions of Agreements C.A.B. 24024, 24265, 24008 and 24233 set forth in finding paragraphs 2 and 3 above be and hereby are disapproved; and

3. All carriers providing North/Central Pacific service from U.S. points are hereby directed to revise their tariffs to remove the three percent surcharge on U.S.-originating passenger fares and cargo rates not later than November 25, 1974.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27511 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket 19693, etc.; Order 74-11-120]

FRONTIER AIRLINES, INC.

Exemption and Certificate Amendment

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 21st day of November, 1974.

Application of Frontier Airlines, Inc., for extension and renewal of exemption authorizing service between Bismarck/Minot, N. Dak., and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada—docket 19693.

Application of Frontier Airlines, Inc., for amendment of its certificate of public convenience and necessity for route 73—docket 19018.

By order E–26988, June 27, 1968, Frontier Airlines, Inc. (Frontier), was authorized to provide two daily round trips in foreign air transportation between Bismarck and Minot, N. Dak., on the one hand, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, on the other, on a subsidy-ineligible basis, for a period of 2 years. The service proposed was two daily Convair 580 round-trip flights, one operating direct from Bismarck to Winnipeg and return and the other from Minot to Winnipeg and return. The flights between Minot and Winnipeg were to proceed beyond Minot to Great Falls, Mont., and the Bismarck flights were to extend beyond Bismarck to Denver. However, service was not inaugurated because Canadian authorization was not received by the carrier.

On March 16, 1970, Frontier filed an application for renewal of its exemption authority.[1] The carrier relied on the automatic extension provisions of section 9 (b) of the Administrative Procedure Act (now 5 U.S.C. 558(c)). Since the Board has not heretofore acted on the renewal request, the Bismarck/Minot-Winnipeg exemption authority has continued in effect.

In May 1974, the United States and Canada signed a new bilateral agreement which included an amended route schedule to the air transport agreement, containing, *inter alia*, a new Bismarck/Minot-Winnipeg route. Subsequently, by airport notice filed in June, Frontier indicated its intention to begin service to Winnipeg effective July 1. The carrier presently utilizes B–737 jet aircraft on one round trip daily over a Phoenix/Las Vegas-Denver-Bismarck-Winnipeg routing.[2]

Since Frontier has now received authorization from the Canadian Government to provide the services permitted by the original exemption order issued in 1968, we believe it is now appropriate to consider the renewal request on the merits.

In support of its application for renewal, Frontier stated that the Board's prior findings of public interest and qualifications of the applicant for exemption authority were more applicable in 1970 than they were in 1968; that more community-of-interest elements between Frontier points and Winnipeg existed than were in evidence in 1968; that normal growth of traffic since 1968 revealed a greater public need and promised additional revenues to be derived by Frontier from the route; and that the exemption authority should not be permitted to lapse, while negotiations between the United States and Canada were underway.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce filed an answer in support of Frontier's renewal request. Northwest Airlines filed an answer in opposition, contending that renewal in view of the refusal of the Canadian Government to permit the service would be an empty gesture and serve only to embarrass the Executive Branch in the bilateral negotiations; and that Frontier would not realize the operating profit it originally forecast.

Frontier filed a reply to Northwest's answer, stating that Northwest had made no allegation that its operations would be adversely affected by the extension of Frontier's existing exemption authority; that Northwest had not applied to serve any of the markets at issue; that Frontier was not permitted to serve Winnipeg by the Canadian authorities because the proposed route did not qualify as a transborder operation under the terms of the 1966 bilateral; and that changes in its route authority since 1968 would result in traffic increases which would more than offset any loss of traffic alluded to by Northwest.

Upon consideration of the pleadings and all the relevant facts, we have decided (a) to extend the authority granted in order E–26988 until 60 days after Board action on the carrier's certificate amendment application in docket 19018, and (b) to issue an order to show cause which proposes to grant the requested amendment to route 73. In view of the new United States-Canada bilateral agreement signed in May, which provides for a Bismarck/Minot-Winnipeg route to be operated by a U.S. carrier, we believe that Frontier should be given the opportunity to provide the service which we authorized in 1968. We find, on reviewing the matter, that our findings in order E–26988 are still valid; that significant public benefits should arise from implementation of the exemption authority we are granting herein; that no diversion from any other carrier should result; and that the grant of the authority requested would be in the public interest. Accordingly, we find that enforcement of section 401 of the Act, to the extent that it would otherwise prevent the carrier from providing not more than two daily round trips between Bismarck and Minot, on the one hand, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, on the other hand, on route 73, would be an undue burden on the carrier by reason of the limited extent of, and unusual circumstances affecting, its operations and is not in the public interest.

In addition, we tentatively find and conclude that the public convenience and necessity require the amendment of Frontier's certificate for route 73 so as to add a new segment thereto between the coterminal points Bismarck and Minot, N. Dak., and the terminal point Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. In support of our ultimate determination, we make the following tentative findings and conclusions. The new bilateral agreement between the United States and Canada provides for service to Winnipeg from Bismarck and Minot. The authority requested involves simply the extension of Frontier's existing Bismarck/Minot services to Winnipeg,[3] thus requiring only a limited expenditure of additional resources.[4] Further, no other carrier has applied for the same or equivalent authority. Finally, the grant of Frontier's application will permit the carrier to provide improved service to the traveling public, while providing increased revenue for Frontier, without an adverse impact on any other carrier.[5]

Interested persons will be given 20 days following service of this order to show cause why the tentative findings and conclusions set forth herein should not

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[1] The carrier has on file a certificate amendment application in docket 19018 for similar authority. That application is still pending.

[2] Northwest Airlines is the only other U.S. carrier presently serving Winnipeg. It provides four daily round trips between Winnipeg and Minneapolis and 3½ round trips between Winnipeg and Chicago.

[3] Frontier has been designated, pursuant to the Canadian bilateral (May 8, 1974), to perform the services requested herein.

[4] We further tentatively find that Frontier is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Act and is fit, willing, and able properly to perform the transportation pursuant to the amended certificate proposed and to conform to the provisions of the Act and the Board's rules, regulations, and requirements thereunder. We also tentatively find that the proposed new authority should be granted on a subsidy-ineligible basis.

[5] We note that Northwest raised certain objections to Frontier's renewal request that are no longer valid due to the passage of time and the signing of the bilateral agreement with Canada. It is our view that the show-cause procedure will permit Northwest to present any objections it may still have to the amendment of Frontier's certificate as proposed herein.

be made final. We expect such persons to support their objections, if any, with detailed answers, specifically setting forth the tentative findings and conclusions to which objection is taken. Such objections should be accompanied by arguments of fact or law and should be supported by legal precedent or detailed economic analysis. If any evidentiary hearing is requested, the objector should state in detail what he would expect to establish through such a hearing that cannot be established in written pleadings. General, vague, or unsupported objections will not be entertained.

Accordingly, it is ordered, That:

1. Frontier Airlines, Inc., be and it hereby is exempted from the provisions of section 401 of the Act insofar as they would otherwise prevent Frontier from providing not more than two daily round trips in foreign air transportation between Bismarck and Minot, N. Dak., on the one hand, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, on the other;

2. The portion of the flights between Bismarck and Minot, on the one hand, and Winnipeg, on the other, shall be subsidy ineligible;

3. The authority granted in 1 above shall be effective until 60 days after final decision in docket 19018;

4. All interested persons are directed to show cause why the Board should not issue an order making final the tentative findings and conclusions stated herein, and amending Frontier's certificate of public convenience and necessity for route 73 so as to add a new segment between the coterminal points Bismarck and Minot, N. Dak., and the terminal point Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada;

5. Any interested persons having objections to the issuance of an order making final any of the proposed findings, conclusions, or certificate amendment set forth herein shall, within 20 days after service of a copy of this order, file with the Board and serve upon all persons listed in paragraph 8 below a statement of objections together with a summary of testimony, statistical data, and other evidence expected to be relied upon to support the stated objections; [6]

6. If timely and properly supported objections are filed, full consideration will be accorded the matters and issues raised by the objections before further action is taken by the Board;

7. In the event no objections are filed, all further procedural steps will be deemed to have been waived and the Board may proceed to enter an order in accordance with the tentative findings and conclusions set forth herein;

8. A copy of this order shall be served on Frontier Airlines; North Central Airlines; Northwest Airlines; Mayor, City of Minot; Mayor, City of Bismarck; and Governor, State of North Dakota; and

9. This order may be amended or revoked at any time in the discretion of the Board without hearing.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27643 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[6] All motions and/or petitions for reconsideration shall be filed within the period allowed for filing objections and no further such motions, requests, or petitions for reconsideration of this order will be entertained.

[Docket No. 26494; Order 74-11-102]

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Order Relating to Passenger Fares

Issued under delegated authority November 20, 1974.

Agreements have been filed with the Board pursuant to section 412(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act) and Part 261 of the Board's Economic Regulations between various air carriers, foreign air carriers and other carriers embodied in the resolutions of the Traffic Conferences of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The agreements, adopted at the 1974 San Diego Composite Passenger Traffic Conference, have been assigned the C.A.B. agreement numbers listed below.

The agreements would amend an existing resolution governing the meeting of non-IATA practices in the North/Central Pacific market to permit any one IATA carrier, rather than the two required formerly, to alter an IATA practice to match non-IATA competition. Notice to members would be permitted by cable rather than by written notice, the protest period would be shortened from 21 to 7 days and the effective date moved from 60 to 40 days after notice. In the event that a proposed practice is protested and the carriers are unable to resolve their differences by unanimous agreement at a special meeting convened for that purpose, the agreement would permit any member to rescind the North/Central Pacific fare structure effective 30 days after termination of that meeting. Additionally, the agreements would establish a new escape procedure whereby should the carriers be unable to resolve disputes over proration of special proportional fares used to construct certain through promotional fares between the South West Pacific and the Western Hemisphere, any carrier may request convening of a special meeting within ten days after notice. In the absence of agreement at such meeting, the special proportional fares would cease to be effective March 31, 1975. Finally, the agreements would formalize provisions governing a promotional excursion fare between the South West Pacific and South America earlier established by a special construction resolution [1] and extends its maximum stay period to 35 days. We will approve the agreements since for the most part they merely clarify or establish procedural practices within the IATA conference framework.

Pursuant to authority duly delegated by the Board in the Board's Regulations, 14 CFR 385.14:

1. It is not found that the following resolutions, incorporated in the agreements as indicated, are adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act:

[1] See Orders 74-8-26 (August 7, 1974) and 74-10-139 (October 29, 1974) amending.

Agreement CAB	IATA No.	Title	Application
24763	115j	Meeting Non-IATA Competition (JT3I North and Central Pacific) (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
24779: R-1	001hh	Escape Resolution for JT3I (South Pacific) Special Proportional Fares (Expedited) (New).	3/1

2. It is not found that the following resolution, incorporated in Agreement C.A.B. 24779 and which has indirect application in air transportation as defined by the Act, is adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act:

Agreement CAB	IATA No.	Title	Application
24779: R-2	070dd	South Pacific 35 Day Excursion Fares (Via Papeete) (Expedited) (New).	3/1

Accordingly, it is ordered, That:

Agreement C.A.B. 24763 and 24779, R-1 and R-2 be and hereby are approved.

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 ten 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 thereof is filed or the Board gives notice that it will review this order on its own motion.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27640 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Dockets Nos. 25280, 26494; Order 74-11-118]

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Order Relating to Passenger Fares and Currency Matters

Issued under delegated authority November 21, 1974.

Agreements have been filed with the Board pursuant to section 412(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act) and Part 261 of the Board's Economic Regulations between various air carriers, foreign air carriers, and other carriers embodied in the resolutions of the Traffic Conferences of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The agreements, adopted at the 1974 San Diego Composite Passenger Traffic Conference or by mail vote, have been assigned the C.A.B. agreement numbers listed below.

The agreements would amend first, economy and creative fares within Africa to reflect increases to existing fares or addition of new fares; increase by amounts averaging 33 percent proportional fares used for construction of fares between points in Japan and points in the Western Hemisphere; increase first and economy class proportional fares from Japan to Europe/Middle East/Africa; amend proportional fares from Korean points to reflect construction over Seoul rather than over Tokyo; specify fares between Nandi and Lima/Santiago under an existing resolution governing South Pacific 28 day excursion fares; increase all fares to Europe/Middle East/Africa from Scandinavian points and from Bulgaria; and increase to 34.89 percent and 18 percent,[1] the respective surcharges on sales of passenger air transportation originating in Iceland and Italy to Asia and the Pacific and Europe/Middle East/Africa, as well as increase to 18 percent the surcharge on cargo air transportation originating in Italy to all world areas including the United States as a consequence of the recent devaluation of the Italian lira. We will approve those changes which have direct or indirect application in air transportation as defined by the Act and will disclaim jurisdiction on the remainder.

Pursuant to authority duly delegated by the Board in the Board's regulations, 14 CFR 385.14:

1. It is not found that the following resolutions, incorporated in the agreements as indicated, are adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act, provided that approval is subject where applicable to conditions previously imposed by the Board:

Agreement CAB	IATA No.	Title	Application
24761:			
R-1	056	North and Central Pacific First Class Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
R-2	066	North and Central Pacific Economy Class Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
R-3	070u	North and Central Pacific 21 Day Excursion Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
R-4	076j	North and Central Pacific Own Use and Affinity Group Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
R-5	083e	North and Central Pacific 35 Day Individual Inclusive Tour Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
R-6	084b	North and Central Pacific Group Inclusive Tour Fares (Expedited) (Amending).	3/1
24762:			
R-1	022f	JT23/123 Special Rules for Sales of Passenger Air Transportation (Expedited) (Amending).	2/3
R-2	022f	JT23/123 Special Rules for Sales of Passenger Air Transportation (Expedited) (Amending).	1/2/3
24781:			
R-2		JT12 (Mail 855)022j	
R-3		JT12(Mail 855)022k	
R-4		JT12(Mail 855)022L	
R-5		JT23(Mail 351)022b JT123(Mail 742)022b	

2. It is not found that the following resolutions, incorporated in the agreements as indicated and which have indirect application in air transportation as defined by the Act, are adverse to the public interest or in violation of the Act:

Agreement CAB	IATA No.	Title	Application
24759:			
R-1	052	TC2 First Class Fares (Within Africa) (Expedited) (Amending)	2
R-2	062	TC2 Economy Class Fares (Within Africa) (Expedited) (Amending)	2
24761:			
R-7	070b	South Pacific 28 Day Excursion Fares (Expedited) (Amending)	3/1
24762:			
R-3	055	JT23 First Class Fares (Expedited) (Amending)	2/3
R-4	065	JT23 Economy Class Fares (Expedited) (Amending)	2/3
R-5	058	First Class Polar Fares (Expedited) (Amending)	1/2/3
R-6	068	Economy Class Polar Fares (Expedited) (Amending)	1/2/3
R-7	059	First Class Fares TC2-TC3 (Asia) via TC1 (Except Polar) (Expedited) (Amending).	1/2/3
R-8	069	Economy Class Fares TC2-TC3 (Asia) via TC1 (Except Polar) (Expedited) (Amending).	1/2/3
24764:			
R-1	005rr	Increase in fares to/from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (Expedited) (New).	2
R-2	005yy	Increase in Fares to/from Bulgaria (Expedited) (New)	2
R-3	022d	TC2 Special Rules Relating to Sales of Passenger Air Transportation (Expedited) (Amending).	2
R-4	052	TC2 First Class Fares (Africa) (Expedited) (Amending)	2
R-5	062	TC2 Economy Class Fares (Africa) (Expedited) (Amending)	2
24781:			
R-1		200 (Mail 225)022m	

3. It is not found that the following resolutions, incorporated in Agreement C.A.B. 24764, affect air transportation within the meaning of the Act:

Agreement CAB	IATA No.	Title	Application
24764:			
R-6	072bI	TC2 Creative Fares Except Europe (Expedited) (Amending)	2
R-7	072bII	do	2

Accordingly, it is ordered, That:

1. Those portions of Agreements C.A.B. 24759, 24761, 24762, 24764, and 24781 set forth in finding paragraphs 1 and 2 above be and hereby are approved; and

2. Jurisdiction be and hereby is disclaimed with respect to those portions of Agreement C.A.B. 24764 set forth in finding paragraph 3 above.

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 ten 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 thereof is filed or the Board gives notice that it will review this order on its own motion.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27641 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[1] The present surcharges are 5.66 percent and 12 percent respectively.

[Docket No. 27181]

SERVICE TO STOCKTON CASE

Prehearing Conference

Notice is hereby given that a prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter is assigned to be held on January 7, 1975, at 10 a.m. (local time) in Room 1031, North Universal Building, 1875 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before Administrative Law Judge Greer M. Murphy.

In order to facilitate the conduct of the conference, parties are instructed to submit one copy to each party and four copies to the Judge of (1) proposed statements of issues; (2) proposed stipulations; (3) requests for information; (4) statement of positions of parties; and (5) proposed procedural dates. The Bureau of Operating Rights will circulate its material on or before December 13, 1974, and the other parties on or before December 27, 1974. The submissions of the other parties shall be limited to points on which they differ with the Bureau of Operating Rights, and shall follow the numbering and lettering used by the Bureau to facilitate cross-referencing.

Dated at Washington, D.C., November 21, 1974.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. PARK,
Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc.74-27642 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 292-2]

PESTICIDE PRODUCTS CONTAINING HEPTACHLOR OR CHLORDANE

Intent To Cancel Registrations

On March 18, 1971, the Administrator of this Agency announced that active internal review was being initiated on a number of pesticide products, including those containing chlordane and heptachlor. As the result of such review and for the reasons set forth in the attached statement of reasons, I find that the continued registration and use of these pesticides appear to pose substantial questions of safety amounting to an unreasonable risk to man and the environment. I therefore serve and file this notice of intent, together with the attached statement of reasons, to cancel all registered uses of heptachlor and chlordane within thirty (30) days, pursuant to section 6 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, (86 Stat. 973, 7 U.S.C. 136d), with the exception of the use of heptachlor or chlordane through subsurface ground insertion for termite control and the dipping of roots or tops of nonfood plants. Any affected party may contest this action by requesting a hearing on specific registered uses on or before December 26, 1974. Requests for hearings should be submitted to the Agency's hearing clerk at the following address:

Mrs. Betty J. Billings
Hearing Clerk
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 1019, Waterside Mall—East Tower
401 M Street, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20460

The proposed cancellation shall become final and effective thirty (30) days from the date of this notice as to those registered uses for which a hearing is not requested by any affected party. The proposed cancellation shall not take effect regarding any registered use for which a hearing is requested until the hearing has been completed, unless there is a concurrence from all parties to the proceeding. The Agency reserves the opportunity to present evidence on any registered use affected by this order regardless of whether or not a hearing has been requested on that use, or whether or not such use is to be actively defended in the hearings.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Administrator.

STATEMENT OF REASONS: HEPTACHLOR AND CHLORDANE

I. LEGAL AUTHORITY

Section 6(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq) as amended (7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(5)(D)) authorizes the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (or his designee) to issue a notice of intent to cancel the registration of a pesticide or to hold a hearing "[i]f it appears to the Administrator that a pesticide or its labeling * * * does not comply with the provisions of this act or, when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, generally causes unreasonable adverse effects on the environment * * *." The phrase "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" is defined in section 3 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 136(bb)) as "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of any pesticide."

The Act also prohibits the sale of pesticides which are misbranded. A product is considered misbranded if the label does not contain directions for use and a warning or caution statement which are necessary and if complied with are adequate to protect health and the environment. (7 U.S.C. 136(a)(1)(F) and (G).)

II. CHEMISTRY OF HEPTACHLOR AND CHLORDANE

Heptachlor and chlordane are chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, and have a chemical structure which is similar to that of Aldrin and Dieldrin. Both pesticides consist of a complex mixture of compounds whose ratios in the final technical product have been standardized. Technical heptachlor consists primarily of pure heptachlor (70–73 percent), gamma-chlordane (20–23 percent), nonachlor (4.5–5 percent), and small amounts of both the initial reactant (hexachlorocyclopentadiene) and chlorene. Technical chlordane consists primarily of approximately equal amounts of alpha-chlordane and gamma-chlordane (total: 43±5 percent), pure heptachlor (10±3 percent), nonachlor (8±3 percent), chlordene isomers (21±4 percent), and a number of other compounds in varying lesser amounts.

Both heptachlor and chlordane form toxic metabolites (including heptachlor epoxide, chlordene epoxide and oxychlordane) which are found in the urine and feces of mammals. Chlordene epoxide may also be formed by soil organisms. In addition, a caged isomer more toxic to insects and fresh water animals than heptachlor has been shown to be formed on exposure of heptachlor to sunlight. Oxychlordane, a major metabolite of chlordane, found primarily in animals (including man), is formed very slowly in normal liver tissue. Its formation, moreover, is accelerated by the presence of compounds such as DDT, dieldrin, or heptabarbital.

III. USES

Heptachlor and chlordane have been used extensively in the United States since the 1950's. In 1971, 70 percent of the approximately one million pounds of heptachlor used in U.S. agriculture was as a soil treatment for a wide variety of crops. Its primary use was on corn but also included vegetables, cereals, forage crops, seed crops, and seed treatments. The remaining 30 percent was used for the protection of commercial and residential structures against termites and for a variety of nursery, lawn, and garden applications, and for foliar application to ditch banks, roadsides and vacant fields. Total use of heptachlor more than tripled in 1972, of which over 1.7 million pounds was used for termites and structural pest control alone, and 1.6 million pounds was used on agricultural crops. It is estimated that the use of heptachlor on corn alone could increase to 3 million pounds in 1975.

Chlordane is used in much greater quantities than heptachlor, and is one of the most widely used household and garden pesticides. The quantity used has increased from approximately 11 million pounds in 1971 to between 15–16 million pounds in 1972. About 60 percent of the 1972 volume was used for termite control and other household and commercial applications, including crabgrass control, use on shade trees and ornamentals, and treatment of indoor pests. An additional 6.5 million pounds were applied to corn, grain, fiber and forage crops, and a variety of fruits and vegetables. Chlordane is also used as a seed treatment and in summer months is applied directly to water in sewage treatment plants for control of *Psychoda* larvae.

IV. ALTERNATIVE PESTICIDES

There are alternative pesticides registered for virtually all of the registered uses of both heptachlor and chlordane. As registered alternatives, these pesticides should be effective although there may be geographical areas or special situations where this is not true. Many of these substitutes may be more expensive than heptachlor and chlordane. In addition, most are less persistent, al-

though persistence is frequently not a critical factor in terms of efficacy. In the case of subsurface termite control, however, persistence is critical. Aldrin and dieldrin are the principal other persistent pesticides presently registered for subsurface application for termite control. These uses of aldrin and dieldrin were not included in the recent suspension order of the Administrator nor in the cancellation action now pending.

Although some alternatives may be more acutely toxic than heptachlor and chlordane, hazards to applicators may be minimized by adherence to labeling instructions and other regulations, with the benefit of eliminating the chronic effects of heptachlor and chlordane.

We do not now have information on the usefulness of nonchemical control methods for each of the registered uses of chlordane and heptachlor but these methods should be thoroughly explored in the hearing.

V. Toxicity

Heptachlor and chlordane are chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides which are broad spectrum pesticides and are toxic to nontarget organisms as well as to insect pests. Reductions in bird populations following application of heptachlor to an area have been reported frequently. It is difficult, however, to determine what impact these toxicities have on species populations, as opposed to individual fish or wildlife or specific local populations.

Heptachlor and chlordane have demonstrated toxic effects which may have significant adverse effects on human health. Heptachlor and its metabolite, heptachlor epoxide, have been found to increase significantly the incidence of liver tumors including carcinomas in one strain of mouse (C3Heb/Fe/J) at a single feeding level of 10 ppm. The majority of these tumors were originally reported as benign. On the basis of the original reported experiment the Carcinogenicity Panel of the HEW Secretary's Commission on Pesticides and their Relationship to Environmental Health judged heptachlor epoxide "positive for tumor induction on the basis of tests conducted adequately in one or more species, the results being significant at the 0.01 level." Subsequent analysis by pathologists revealed a high incidence of carcinomas in animals from the experiment (greater than 90 percent incidence in animals given heptachlor epoxide).

In addition a two-year feeding study of heptachlor expoxide to 225 CFN rats showed a significant increase in the number of animals with tumors at the 0.5 ppm feeding level, and for all test animals at all feeding levels (0.5 ppm to 10 ppm) when the groups were combined. The tumors were found primarily in the endocrine organs, but a substantial number of liver tumors were found in the treated animals while no liver tumors developed in the control group.

There is evidence of embryotoxicity on the part of both heptachlor and chlordane to some strains of rats or mice. Embryotoxicity is of particular importance since heptachlor epoxide residues have been detected in human fetuses and neonates. There is additional evidence in the literature indicting other toxic effects of a chronic nature attributable to heptachlor and chlordane. All such evidence should be further explored in the hearings.

Since technical chlordane generally contains 8 to 12 percent heptachlor, all of the findings reported above for heptachlor and its metabolites are relevant to technical chlordane when adjusted for the difference in concentration. Pure alpha and gamma chlordane without heptachlor are not registered as a pesticide nor is the Agency aware of the existence of adequate efficacy data to satisfy registration requirements. Sufficient testing has not yet been completed or reported on highly purified chlordane to warrant a determination of the carcinogenicity of pure chlordane (without heptachlor).

VI. Environmental Contamination and Persistence

Heptachlor and chlordane, or their metabolites, are persistent in the environment long after use. Residues of heptachlor epoxide have been detected in soil samples for as long as ten years after application. Chlordane is even more persistent, with 18–20 percent of the originally applied dosage recoverable in soil ten years after application. In addition, heptachlor is quite volatile. Chlordane is also volatile, though somewhat less so than heptachlor. Chlordane vapors can penetrate packaging material and contaminate food in homes in which it is used.

Although we do not have data which can be considered representative of the ambient air nationally, limited sampling of sites selected for other purposes showed the presence of heptachlor, and to a very limited extent, chlordane. This indicates that air can be a source for human intake of these compounds.

As persistent compounds, heptachlor, chlordane, and their metabolites are subject to considerable movement from the site of actual application. Residues of both heptachlor and chlordane can be picked up from the soil and translocated to various parts of plants. Remnant residues are particularly significant in root crops such as carrots, potatoes, and beets. In addition, residues of chlordane were detected in alfalfa growth sampled at 2 months, 4 months, and 1 year after application to soil, at a dosage of 5 to 10 pounds actual chlordane per acre. One of the major residues found in alfalfa was oxychlordane (17 percent).

Although low in water solubility, their affinity for lipids and their ability to adhere to particulate matter make heptachlor and chlordane subject to bioaccumulation and transfer in the food chain, particularly in aquatic species. While heptachlor and chlordane would appear to be relatively immobile once they are bound to the soil, C_{14} labeled pesticides from treated fields east of Dallas, Texas, were monitored and later found to have been deposited by rain over Cincinnati, Ohio. The dust deposits contained 0.5 ppm chlordane. Treated soil is also subject to water erosion, ultimately leading to aquatic contamination, including contamination of phytoplankton and fish.

Chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides have been detected in surface waters in concentrations of 10–150 ppt. Heptachlor concentrations in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri River Basins were all in the parts-per-trillion range and in many river basins of the country, ranged between 5–30 ppt. Heptachlor epoxide concentrations have ranged between 5–40 ppt.

Heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide and chlordane residues have been found frequently in fish, birds, and other wildlife. Heptachlor epoxide has been detected in birds at levels of 0.01–1.0 ppm. Chlordane residues in fish have generally been less than 0.5 ppm. Bluegill growth was reduced in heptachlor-treated ponds at a concentration in the water of 0.05 ppm. Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide residues of 0.01–8.46 ppm were found in fish from the Great Lakes area.

Heptachlor epoxide has also been discovered in the tissues of several mammals, including pronghorn antelope (0.03 ppm), and mountain goats in South Dakota (0.12 ppm), which is indicative of its widespread distribution.

Heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and chlordane residues have also been found in food samples. Market basket samples for total diet studies were purchased from retail stores on a bi-monthly basis in five regions of the United States over a 6½ year period. Heptachlor epoxide was commonly found in the dairy, meat, fish and poultry components of the diet, with the residue levels ranging from trace (0.001 ppm) up to .03 ppm. The same surveys have indicated the presence of chlordane with first quarter 1974 levels being found at 0.01 to 0.3 ppm in significant percentages of cattle and poultry. The primary source of such residues in these products is probably the use of chlordane and heptachlor on feed crops like corn and alfalfa.

The most important aspect of the movement of heptachlor and chlordane in the environment is the presence of the metabolites of these pesticides in man. Human monitoring studies conducted in this country found concentrations of heptachlor epoxide in the adipose tissue in 96 percent of the 3451 hospital patients studied in 1970 (mean concentration: 0.08 ppm); 96 percent of the 3768 patients studied in 1971 (mean concentration: 0.08 ppm); and 93 percent of the 2854 patients studied in 1972 (mean concentration: 0.09 ppm). (Level of detection= 0.01 ppm). Oxychlordane residues were detected in the adipose tissue of 97 percent of 3339 patients sampled in 1971 (mean concentration: 0.10 ppm), and 97 percent of 2707 patients sampled in 1972 (mean concentration: 0.11 ppm). (Level of detection=0.02 ppm). Residues of heptachlor epoxide in adipose tissues ranged as high as 2.68 ppm, while oxychlordane residues were as high as 1.61 ppm. Recent studies indicate that an additional chlordane metabolite, trans-

nonachlor, may also be present in a very high percentage of humans.

Concentrations of heptachlor epoxide residues are found not only in adults, but in stillborn infants as well. The organs of 10 stillborn infants obtained in two Atlanta hospitals were found to contain an average of 0.54 ppm heptachlor epoxide. The highest levels were found in the heart, adrenal gland, and liver. The finding of residues in stillborn infants demonstrates that heptachlor epoxide is transferred from the mother to the infant across the placenta. In addition, 53 human milk samples collected in Philadelphia, and Center County, Pennsylvania, had an average concentration of heptachlor epoxide of 0.16 ppm (in milk fat) in a study reported in 1972. Three of the samples were in the 0.40 ppm to 0.49 ppm range.

These findings are disturbing since organisms that are exposed from the time of conception and then for the balance of their life are apt to be more responsive than those whose exposure begins after weaning. For this reason evidence that human fetuses are exposed across the placenta is considered especially significant even without quantitative evaluation. Similarly, levels in milk that may be the sole source of food for infants is of especial concern even though that level may not be continued after weaning. Quantification of the risk to man on the basis of a comparison between the levels of a carcinogen to which man is exposed and the levels which produced cancer in experimental animals is extremely difficult because of the number of factors which must be considered. In the case of heptachlor epoxide, experimental animals were dosed only by the oral route whereas man may be exposed by inhalation of air as well. The dosage to which animals are exposed are often in terms of concentrations in the feed (10 ppm and 0.5 ppm in experiments reported above). For a direct comparison of oral dosages, the concentration in feed (or man's food) must be multiplied by the volume of feed (or food) consumed per day to give the daily intake of the carcinogen. This must be further adjusted either for weight or size of the animal or man. Even such an adjustment is incomplete without some compensation for differences in metabolic rates. Both length of exposure (probably in terms of percentage of normal life span) and the age at which exposure is initiated must be considered. Additionally, an assumption must be made about the relative sensitivities of the experimental animals and man to the carcinogen in question. In the absence of data concerning the carcinogenicity of heptachlor epoxide to man, we must assume that the relative sensitivity of man to this effect is comparable or possibly greater than that of the experimental animals unless there is convincing evidence otherwise.

Thus even though it is impossible, because of all of the unquantified factors discussed above, to assign a numerical probability to the risk that heptachlor expoxide may produce cancer in humans, some generalized conclusions are possible. The presented evidence of measurable quantities entering man's body and further being transferred to fetuses in the uterus, indicates that humans are exposed to heptachlor epoxide from the moment of conception on throughout life. This is sufficient basis for grave concern for the possibility that humans, like the experimental mice and rats, may react to such exposure by producing malignant tumors.

VII. Economic Impacts of Cancellation

On the basis of present information, national macroeconomic effects from the cancellation of chlordane and heptachlor are estimated to be negligible. Overall national production, cost and price effects will be minor for all uses. However, some microeconomic effects in specific regional and local areas may occur for corn, particularly on land subject to black cutworm infestation. Some microeconomic effects are possible for citrus and strawberry uses. Certain specialty crops may also be impacted but this will need to be assessed in the hearing. For all remaining uses including hay and forage, tobacco, peanuts, vegetables, livestock, soybeans, cotton, potatoes, grapes and other fruits and vegetables, there is no indication of significant macro- or micro-economic impacts or dislocations.

VIII. Balance of Risks and Benefits

For the purposes of the following discussion, findings with regard to the risk of heptachlor must apply to registered chlordane products since chlordane as registered and used always includes heptachlor in substantial amounts.

A discussion of the risks associated with a pesticide under question as posing environmental or human health concerns must be based upon assessment of two interrelated factors: the toxicological characteristics of the compound, and the availability of the compound in environmental compartments which leads to exposure of man or of other organisms. Neither factor taken alone is sufficient to determine or estimate total risk. Evidence concerning risk will, then, be summarized in two parts: First, the effects of chlordane and heptachlor on man or other organisms; and second the levels of exposure which have been found to occur as a consequence of the use of these two products.

Concerning toxicity, heptachlor epoxide has been demonstrated to be carcinogenic in two species of laboratory animals: mice and rats at levels as low as 10 ppm and 0.5 ppm respectively. In the rat studies, several organs in addition to the liver, including the endocrine glands, showed increases in tumors. Both heptachlor and chlordane have significant toxicity for various species of wildlife, although it is difficult to determine what impact these toxicities have on species populations, as opposed to individual fish or wildlife or specific local populations.

With respect to exposure, available evidence indicates that both chlordane and heptachlor or their metabolites are present in water, dairy products, and other foods. Man's exposure to these compounds at significant levels is demonstrated by residues present in human milk, and the distribution of the compounds throughout the organs of stillborn fetuses. Analysis of autopsy and biopsy samples shows chlordane, heptachlor, and/or their metabolites at significant levels in human adipose tissue, further indicating intake and bioconcentration by man.

Available evidence of the costs of discontinuing the use of heptachlor and chlordane can be summarized as follows: Economic costs of pest control may rise but it is expected that the use of alternative means of pest control will allow continued control at costs which indicate no significant adverse macroeconomic effects. In certain geographical areas or for certain crops, microeconomic dislocations at the farm or county level might occur. The extent of this impact, if any, will need to be assessed further in the hearings.

IX. Conclusion

Weighing the risks presented by the continued use of heptachlor and chlordane against their benefits, it appears that they pose an unreasonable risk to man. Although these risks require further definition, a notice of intent to cancel these products should be issued in order that both the risks and the benefits may be more fully developed through the public hearing process. Public hearings should allow all pertinent evidence to be brought forth and examined so that a fully informed, indepth analysis of risks and benefits may be made, and appropriate remedies fashioned. Remedies to be considered at the hearings should include strengthening use restrictions, should any be appropriate, as well as removal of these products from the market for some or all uses.

Because heptachlor and chlordane have a very large number of uses, the Agency reserves the opportunity to present evidence on any registered use affected by this order regardless of whether or not a hearing has been requested on that use, or whether or not such use is to be actively defended in the hearings.

The only exceptions to the notice of intent to cancel are the use of chlordane and heptachlor for subsurface ground insertions for termite control and for the dipping of nonfood plants. These uses achieve the desired control of insects without apparent unreasonable environmental contamination.

A draft environmental impact statement concerning this intent to cancel certain products containing heptachlor and chlordane is being prepared and will be available in approximately 60 days.

An Order concerning intrastate products containing heptachlor and chlordane is also being issued today.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

Russell E. Train,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27545 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Dockets Nos. 20240, 20241; Files Nos. BPH-8715, BPH 8912]

CLINCH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORP. AND HIGH KNOB BROADCASTERS INC.

Order Designating Applications for Consolidated Hearing on Stated Issues

In re applications of Clinch Valley Broadcasting Corporation, Richlands, Virginia, Requests: 105.5 MHz, Channel No. 288; 3 kW (H&V); 800 feet, Docket No. 20240, File No. BPH-8715.

High Knob Broadcasters, Inc., Richlands, Virginia, Requests: 105.5 MHz, Channel No. 288; 3 kW (H&V); 798 feet, Docket No. 20241, File No. BPH-8912, For Construction Permits.

1. The Commission, by the Chief of the Broadcast Bureau, acting pursuant to delegated authority, has under consideration: (i) the above-captioned applications, which are mutually exclusive in that they seek the same channel in Richlands, Virginia; (ii) a motion to stay processing of the application of High Knob Broadcasters, Inc., filed by Pocahontas Broadcasting Co. [Pocahontas], a party to the allocation proceeding which resulted in the assignment of channel 288 to Richlands; (iii) pleadings in opposition and reply.

2. Pocahontas seeks a stay of processing pending Commission action on its petition for reconsideration of the result in Docket No. 19677, which assigned channel 288 to Richlands. However, since the Commission has since denied that petition, the question is moot and need not be considered further. See Memorandum Opinion and Order, Docket No. 19677, 47 FCC 2d 722 (1974).

3. The proposed transmitter site of Clinch Valley Broadcasting Corporation is short-spaced 0.67 miles with the adjacent channel operation of station WFMX, Statesville, North Carolina. However, in view of the minor nature of the short-spacing, no issue has been specified.

4. Both 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.

5. *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 which of the proposals would, on a comparative basis better serve the public interest.

2. To determine, in the light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issue, which, if either, of the applications should be granted.

6. *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.

7. *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 November 15, 1974.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] MARTIN I. LEVY,
Acting Chief,
Broadcast Bureau.

[FR Doc.74-27606 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Dockets Nos. 20219, 20220; Files Nos. BPH-8660, BPH-8663]

PHILADELPHIA BROADCASTING CO. AND H & G C., INC.

Order Designating Applications for Consolidated Hearing on Stated Issues

In re applications of: Melvin Pulley, tr/as Phildelphia Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Mississippi, Requests: 102.3 MHz, #272; 3 kW (H&V); 300 feet, Docket No. 20219, File No. BPH-8660.

H & G C., Inc., Philadelphia, Mississippi, Requests: 102.3 MHz, #272; 3 kW (H&V); 116 feet, Docket No. 20220, File No. BPH-8663. For construction permits.

1. The Commission, by the Chief of the Broadcast Bureau, acting pursuant to delegated authority, has under consideration the above-captioned 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 which would receive primary service, together with the availability of other primary aural services (1 mV/m or greater in the case of FM) in such areas will be considered under the standard comparative issue, for the purpose of determining whether a comparative preference should accrue to either of the applicants.

3. Philadelphia Broadcasting Co. proposes independent programming, while H & G C., Inc., proposes to duplicate the programming of its commonly owned AM station, WHOC, during 90 percent of its broadcast time. Therefore, evidence regarding program duplication will be admissible under the standard comparative issue. When duplicated programming is proposed, the showing permitted under the standard comparative issue will be limited to evidence concerning the benefits to be derived from the proposed duplication which would offset its inherent inefficiency, Jones T. Sudbury, 8 FCC 2d 360, 10 RR 114 (1967).

4. 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.

5. *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 which of the proposals would, on a comparative basis, better serve the public interest.

2. To determine, in light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issue, which, if either, of the applications should be granted.

6. *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.

7. *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: November 12, 1974.

Released: November 13, 1974.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] PAUL WM. PUTNEY,
Acting Chief,
Broadcast Bureau.

[FR Doc.74-27604 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

ENHANCED OIL AND GAS RECOVERY ISSUES

Notice of Public Symposium

The Federal Energy Administration hereby announces that it will hold a public symposium in Washington, D.C. on December 4, 1974, to examine issues and problems surrounding accelerated, enhanced oil and gas production. Representatives of industry, environmental groups, government officials, and members of the public have been selected to present views on various aspects of the subject. Members of the public are invited to attend. The symposium will be held in the Federal Energy Administrator's Conference Room, Number 3000-A,

in the Federal Building at 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

One of the few options available to the United States to increase domestic oil and gas production over the next 25 years is to recover additional supplies from existing fields which have been partially depleted and from which production is no longer economical. Technologies to recover additional supplies from such fields are beginning to emerge. For oil, new enhanced methods involve either fluid injection (chemical, gas or thermal) or partial combustion. For gas and oil, new sophisticated fracturing methods are under development. These new processes will supplement the proven secondary recovery methods of water flooding and gas repressuring.

Through wider application of enhancing methods, it is estimated that between 30 to 60 billion additional barrels of oil and 300 to 600 trillion cubic feet of additional gas could be drawn from existing reserves. In addition, oil and gas supplies secured through such methods may be cheaper than imported oil or liquid and gas fuels derived from coal.

FEA believes that the application of enhanced oil and gas recovery methods should be accelerated. The Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, has an expanding program for both oil and gas underway. Private oil and gas producers are also slowly expanding development programs.

The purpose of this symposium is to explore the long-range technical and other problems associated with expanding the application of enhanced recovery methods and the use of new exotic tertiary processes. FEA is also separately considering various proposals to amend its price regulations so as to provide sufficient incentives for the application of enhanced recovery methods during the near-term period in which price controls over crude oil are in effect. The issues associated with these possible regulatory changes will be raised in a proposed rulemaking which FEA expects to issue shortly and are not intended to be addressed at this symposium.

Discussions during the symposium will focus on the following issues and members of the public are invited to address their written comments to these issues as well:

(a) What is the state of the art of enhanced oil and gas recovery with respect to field applications?

(b) Who possesses the requisite technology and is it available for licensing?

(c) What problems exist in the exchange of technical and/or economic information in field testing and development?

(d) Is there an industry consensus on what to do in enhanced oil recovery and in enhanced gas recovery?

(e) Can the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, program be accelerated and what would the results of such acceleration be?

(f) What rates of increase of oil and gas production through tertiary recovery methods can be expected by 1980, 1985, and 2000? (not including secondary)

(g) Are changes needed in State regulations concerning unitization of oil fields?

(h) Are financial incentives from the Federal Government such as the programs operated by the Bureau of Mines necessary or desirable to accelerate the development and application of secondary and tertiary recovery methods?

(i) What form should such financial incentives take? What will be the resulting increase in cost and impact on the consumer?

(j) How much will an accelerated enhanced oil and gas recovery program delay the abandonment of oil wells or fields nearing their present economic limits?

(k) What environmental problems are presented by enhanced oil and gas recovery? Are there solutions to these problems?

(l) If nuclear underground explosions for fracturing oil and/or gas formations prove to be a practical technology, what constraints, if any, should be placed on their use?

(m) What priority should enhanced oil and gas recovery have as compared to liquid and gas fuels from coal, OCS drilling, and nuclear power?

(n) What chemicals are needed, in what quantity, and when? Is government help necessary?

The FEA encourages representatives of recognized regional groups, environmental and consumer organizations, officials of State and local governments, and representatives of the oil, gas, and chemical industries; and members of the general public to attend the symposium and to submit written comments on the above issues. Written comments should be submitted no later than December 16, 1974, and should be addressed to the Federal Energy Administration, Executive Communications, Room 3309, Box BM, 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461.

Procedures for the symposium. Specialists selected to address the symposium have been asked to limit their oral presentations to fifteen minutes, reserving a few minutes for questions. The symposium will be open to the public and to the press and other media. A complete record of the proceedings will be compiled and made available to the public in Room 3400, Administrator's Reception Area, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. daily.

Any questions concerning the symposium should be directed to the Office of Oil and Gas, 202-961-7425.

Dated: November 22, 1974.

DAVID G. WILSON,
Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc.74-27789 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Certificates P-126 and C-1,122]

HOLLAND AMERICA CRUISES

Order of Revocation

Certificate of financial responsibility for indemnification of passengers for nonperformance of transportation No. P-126 and certificate of financial responsibility to meet liability incurred for death or injury to passengers or other persons on voyages No. C-1,122.

N.V. Nieuw Amsterdam and Holland America Cruises N.V. Holland America Cruises Pier 40—North River, New York, New York 10014.

Whereas, N.V. Nieuw Amsterdam and Holland America Cruises N.V. (Holland America Cruises) have ceased to operate the passenger vessel Nieuw Amsterdam.

It is ordered, That Certificate (Performance) No. P-126 and Certificate (Casualty) No. C-1,122 covering the SS Nieuw Amsterdam be and are hereby revoked effective November 20, 1974.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this Order be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and served on the Certificant.

By the Commission.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27649 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Certificates P-9 and C-1,016]

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Order of Revocation

Certificate of financial responsibility for indemnification of passengers for nonperformance of transportation No. P-9 and certificate of financial responsibility to meet liability incurred for death or injury to passengers or other persons on voyages No. C-1,016.

N.V. Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn" (Holland America Line), c/o Holland America Cruises, Pier 40—North River, New York, New York 10014.

Whereas, N.V. Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn" (Hollard-America Line) has ceased to operate the passenger vessel Nieuw Amsterdam,

It is ordered, That Certificate (Performance) No. P-9 and Certificate (Casualty) No. C-1,016 covering the SS Nieuw Amsterdam be and are hereby revoked effective November 20, 1974.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this Order be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and served on the Certificant.

By the Commission.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27648 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

INDEPENDENT OCEAN FREIGHT FORWARDER LICENSE

Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission applications for licenses as independent ocean freight forwarders pursuant to section 44(a) of the Shipping Act, 1916, (75 Stat. 522 and 46 U.S.C. 841(b)).

Persons knowing of any reason why any of the following applicants should not receive a license are requested to communicate with the Director, Bureau of Certification and Licensing, Federal

Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573.

Chipman Moving & Storage (S.F.), Inc., 2130 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco, California. Officers: Arthur L. Chipman, President, John H. Chipman, Vice President/Secretary.

Transoceanic Cargo Services, Michael J. Abraham d.b.a., 4445 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida 33140.

William M. Stringfield Company, William M. Stringfield d.b.a., P.O. Box 1457, Longview, Washington 98632.

All Sea & Air Forwarding Co., Wolfgang Lamberti d.b.a., 1345 Figueroa Place, Apt. 14A, Wilmington, California 90744.

By the Federal Maritime Commission.

Dated: NOVEMBER 21, 1974.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27647 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. CP75-135]

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO.

Notice of Application

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Take notice that on October 31, 1974, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Applicant), P.O. Box 1642, Houston, Texas 77001, filed in Docket No CP75-135 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 compressor, pipeline and related facilities on its existing gas supply system west and southwest of its Haven, Kansas, compressor station, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

In the area of its traditional gas supplies, Applicant proposes to construct and operate 61.4 miles of 4-inch through 16-inch pipeline loops and the following field compressor stations:

Station name	Location	Proposed horsepower
Columbian	Grant County, Tex.	4,000
Ward	Morton County, Tex.	3,200
Gloden	Texas County, Okla.	1,800
Adams	do	1,290

Applicant claims that substantially all of the compression facilities and pipelines herein proposed will be located at or near existing sites or rights of way, thereby reducing the environmental impact.

Applicant states that the proposed facilities are used to help receive gas from old reservoirs. Applicant explains that the natural pressure decline in said old reservoirs has rendered many wells unable to produce contractually committed volumes of gas against existing line pressure. Resultant deliverability losses have not been offset by the acquisition of new gas supplies, applicant claims. Therefore, applicant proposes to construct the facilities set forth above to produce the necessary pressure reductions and capacity in applicant's system which will permit continued production from such older fields and assist applicant in meeting its mainline requirements.

Applicant estimates the cost of the compression facilities to be $5,535,000 and the cost of the pipeline facilities to be $4,616,000. The total cost for all facilities, including appurtenences and contingencies, is estimated to be $10,659,000, which will be initially 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 December 2, 1974, 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.

[SEAL] KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27431 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. CI75-284]

CINCO EXPLORATION CO. ET AL.

Application

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Take notice that on November 1, 1974, Cinco Exploration Company (Operator), *et al.* (Applicant), 715 Houston Citizens Bank Building, Houston, Texas 77002, filed in Docket No. CI75-284 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the sale for resale and delivery of natural gas in interstate commerce to United Gas Pipe Line Company (United) from the Cinco-Bolton Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Wells,[1] Trinity County, Texas, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Applicant states that it commenced the sale of natural gas on October 29, 1974, from the subject acreage to United within the contemplation of § 157.29 of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.29) and proposes to continue said sale for one year from the end of the 60-day emergency period within the contemplation of section 2.70 of the Commission's General Policy and Interpretations (18 CFR 2.70). Applicant proposes to sell approximately 12,000 Mcf of gas per month at 70.0 cents per Mcf at 14.65 psia, subject to upward and downward Btu adjustment from a base of 1,000 Btu per cubic foot.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before December 11, 1974, 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.

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 Commisison 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 unnecesary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27590 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP71-15; PGA75-2]

EAST TENNESSEE NATURAL GAS CO.

Proposed PGA Rate Adjustment

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Take notice that on November 15, 1974, East Tennessee Natural Gas Com-

[1] Applicant states that the subject wells are owned one-half by Applicant and one-half by Venture Oil Company of Texas.

pany (East Tennessee) tendered for filing proposed changes to Sixth Revised Volume No. 1 of its FPC Gas Tariff to be effective on January 1, 1975, consisting of the following revised tariff sheets:

Substitute Tenth Revised Sheet No. 4 and Tenth Revised Sheet No. 4

East Tennessee states that the sole purpose of these revised tariff sheets is to adjust East Tennessee's rates pursuant to the PGA provision in Section 22 of the General Terms and Conditions to reflect increased purchased gas costs resulting from a rate increase by its sole supplier, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, a Division of Tenneco Inc. (Tennessee). East Tennessee further states that Substitute Tenth Revised Sheet No. 4 reflects the rate increase resulting from Tennessee's filing of November 15, 1974, and that East Tennessee's filing of Tenth Revised Sheet No. 4 reflects Tennessee's substitute filing of November 15, 1974.

East Tennessee states that copies of the filing have been mailed to all of its jurisdictional customers and affected state regulatory commissions.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a petition to intervene or protest with the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, NE., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Sections 1.8 and 1.10 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8, 1.10). All such petitions or protests should be filed on or before December 4, 1974. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene; provided, however, that any person who has previously filed a petition to intervene in this proceeding is not required to file a further petition. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27596 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Dockets Nos. CP73-334; CP74-289]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

Order Consolidating Proceedings and Granting Intervention

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

By orders issued August 7, 1973, and October 10, 1973, El Paso Natural Gas Company, (El Paso), received authorization to construct and operate the facilities necessary to reactivate the Rhodes Reservoir storage area in Lea County, New Mexico and to transport and sell the gas to be withdrawn therefrom during the 1973–74 heating season. As the result of a mild winter on their system, El Paso filed, on June 11, 1974, a petition to amend the aforementioned authorization to permit the extension of the storage service for the 1974–75 heating season. Because of the fact that they had required no withdrawals from Rhodes in 1974–75 and because of a proposed special operating arrangement with Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (P.G.&E.), which is the subject of a proceeding in Docket No. CP74–289, El Paso indicated no further injections or increase in storage inventory was required.

However, on July 3, 1974, El Paso filed a supplement to the petition to amend which indicated that because of operational restraints on PG&E's system, their proposed arrangement with PG&E had to be scaled down to the point where it would no longer provide adequate service to El Paso's high priority (Priority 1 and 2) east-of-California (EOC) customers. In this supplement, El Paso proposed to increase the inventory of the Rhodes project from the previously authorized 16,766,000 Mcf to 25,866,000 Mcf, which would provide them with an increase in maximum deliverability from 63,000 Mcf per day to 123,000 Mcf per day. As part of this supplement, El Paso requested temporary authorization for the limited purpose of increasing the storage inventory and permitting additional injections, which authorization was granted by the Commission on July 19, 1974.

On August 30, 1974, El Paso submitted, as an additional supplement to its petition to amend its Rhodes expansion proposal, a request for permanent authorization for the increase in the storage inventory and the injection of additional volumes into Rhodes to increase its inventory as previously noted. In addition, El Paso has requested, in effect, an extension of the previously authorized 1973–74 heating season storage service to encompass the upcoming 1974–75 heating requirements of its high priority consumers.

The purpose of the instant proposals is to provide adequate protection for El Paso's EOC Priority 1 and 2 customers for the 1974–75 heating season. On days in which service to these customers is jeopardized by shortfall of supplies, El Paso will withdraw volumes from Rhodes sufficient to negate the deficiency. If the deficiency is such that even Rhodes withdrawals will be unable to provide full high priority service, El Paso has proposed the aforementioned special operating arrangements with PG&E and Southern California Gas Company, (So Cal), in Docket No. CP74–289.

Concurrently with its August 30, 1974, supplement, El Paso tendered for filing revised tariff sheets that incorporate the changes in service contemplated by the supplemented proposal.[1] These sheets are proposed to become effective on the date of authorization or on November 1, 1974, whichever is later, and provide for a surcharge of 0.66¢ for each Mcf of Priority 1 and 2 gas delivered to the EOC customers during the period November 1, 1974 through April 30, 1975. This surcharge is designed to permit recovery of costs associated with the operation of the Rhodes reservoir, including the cost of injecting additional gas authorized under the temporary certificate.

Because of common issues of law and fact present in the Rhodes storage docket, CP73–334, and the El Paso special operating arrangements docket, CP74–289, the Commision deems it necessary to consolidate for adjudication and disposition the issues involved in those respective proceedings. Thus, we will order a hearing to be held on the propriety of issuing a permanent certificate of public convenience and necessity to El Paso which will encompass the merits of the entire proposal presented in Docket No. CP73–334. We are particularly concerned with the justness and reasonableness of the surcharge to be levied on El Paso's high priority (1 and 2) customers as a result of the Rhodes storage operations, but certainly this will not be our sole concern in determining the propriety of the proposal herein.

In consolidating the instant dockets, we are mindful that the direct case of the applicant in Docket No. CP74–289, El Paso, has been presented and duly examined and that further procedural dates for rebuttal evidence have been established by the Presiding Judge therein. Specifically, he set November 1, 1974 as the due date for such evidence and November 20, 1974 as the date for cross-examination thereon. In light of this, we will order the Judge to expeditiously convene a conference for the purpose of setting further procedural dates to allow for the presentation of the aforementioned rebuttal testimony in Docket No. CP74–289 and for the serving and hearing of the direct testimony El Paso or other parties may wish to submit in support of the application in Docket No. CP73–334.

Finally, a petition to intervene in both instant dockets was filed on October 7, 1974 by American Smelting and Refining Company, Compania Minera De Cananea, S.A., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and Kennecott Copper Corporation, (ASARCO, *et al.*), which requested permission to participate in both proceedings and asserted substantial interest therein by virtue of their collective status as industrial customers of El Paso. We will grant the intervention herein as their participation may be in the public interest.

The Commission finds: (1) Good cause exists to consolidate for hearing and disposition the matters involved in the proceedings in Docket Nos. CP73–334 and CP74–289 because of common issues of law and fact.

(2) Good cause exists to grant the intervention of ASARCO, *et al.* since their participation herein may be in the public interest.

The Commission orders: (A) The respective proceedings in Docket Nos. CP73–334 and CP74–289, involving El Paso's efforts to protect its Priority 1

[1] Substitute First Revised Sheet No. 63–C.3 to Original Volume No. 1; Substitute First Revised Sheet No. 1–M.3 to Third Revised Volume No. 2; Substitute First Revised Sheet No. 7–MM.3 to Original Volume No. 2A.

and 2 customers from curtailment during the 1974–75 winter heating season are hereby consolidated for hearing and disposition because of common issues of law and fact.

(B) The Administrative Law Judge currently presiding in Docket No. CP74–289 shall expeditiously fix a date amenable to all parties for a conference, the purpose of which shall be to prescribe relevant procedural matters necessary to accommodate the consolidation of the instant cases and in particular to fix procedural dates, as necessary, for the presentation of rebuttal evidence in Docket No. CP74–289 and the direct evidence to be submitted in Docket No. CP73–334.

(C) The petitioner hereinabove set forth is permitted to intervene in this proceeding subject to the rules and regulations of the Commission; *Provided, however,* That the participation of such intervenor shall be limited to matters affecting asserted rights and interests specifically set forth in the petition to intervene, and, *Provided, further,* That the admission of said intervenor shall not be construed as recognition by the Commission that it might be aggrieved because of any order of the Commission entered in this proceeding.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] MARY B. KIDD,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27595 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[Project 485]

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Issuance of Annual License

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

On December 13, 1971, Georgia Power Company, Licensee for Bartletts Ferry Project No. 485, located on the Chattahoochee River Near Columbus, Georgia, filed an application for a new license under section 15 of the Federal Power Act and Commission Regulations thereunder (§§ 16.1–16.6).

The license for Project No. 485 was issued effective December 15, 1924, for a period ending December 15, 1974. In order to authorize the continued operation and maintenance of the Project pursuant to section 15 of the Act, pending Commission action on Licensee's application, it is appropriate and in the public interest to issue an annual license to Georgia Power Company for continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 485.

Take notice that an annual license is issued to Georgia Power Company (Licensee) under section 15 of the Federal Power Act for the period December 15, 1974, to December 15, 1975, or until Federal takeover, or the issuance of a new license for the project, whichever comes first, for the continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 485, subject to the terms and conditions of its present license.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27583 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[Project 2301]

MONTANA POWER CO.

Issuance of Annual License

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

On December 23, 1968, The Montana Power Company, Licensee for Mystic Lake Project No. 2301, located in Stillwater County, Montana, on West Rosebud Creek and Mystic Lake, filed an application for a new license under Section 15 of the Federal Power Act and Commission Regulations thereunder (§§ 16.1–16.6). Licensee also made a supplemental filing pursuant to Commission Order No. 384 on December 23, 1969, and a supplemental filing pursuant to Commission Order No. 415 on October 29, 1970.

The license for Project No. 2301 was issued effective December 1, 1961, for a period ending December 31, 1969. Since the original date of expiration, the Project has been under annual license. In order to authorize the continued operation and maintenance of the Project pursuant to section 15 of the Act, pending completion of Licensee's application and Commission action thereon, it is appropriate and in the public interest to issue an annual license to The Montana Power Company for continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 2301.

Take notice that an annual license is issued to The Montana Power Company (Licensee) under section 15 of the Federal Power Act for the period January 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, or until Federal takeover, or the issuance of a new license for the project, whichever comes first, for the continued operation and maintenance of the Mystic Lake Project No. 2301, subject to the terms and conditions of its present license.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27587 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[Project 2207]

MOSINEE PAPER CO.

Issuance of Annual License

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Mosinee Paper Company is Licensee for Mosinee Project No. 2207, located on the Wisconsin River near Mosinee, Wisconsin. Application for a new license is not currently on file, but is expected sometime in November, 1974.

The license for Project No. 2207 was issued effective March 4, 1957 for a period ending December 31, 1974. In order to authorize the continued operation and maintenance of the Project pursuant to section 15 of the Act, pending filing of Licensee's application and Commission action thereon, it is appropriate and in the public interest to issue an annual license to Mosinee Paper Company for continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 2207.

Take notice that an annual license is issued to Mosinee Paper Company (Licensee) under section 15 of the Federal Power Act for the period January 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, or until Federal takeover, or the issuance of a new license for the project, whichever comes first, for the continued operation and maintenance of Mosinee Project No. 2207, subject to the terms and conditions of its present license.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27584 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP74–88; PGA75–3]

NORTH PENN GAS CO.

Filing of Substitute Tariff Sheet

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Take notice that North Penn Gas Company (North Penn) on November 8, 1974, tendered for filing Second Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. PGA–1 to its FPC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1. This tariff sheet is proposed to become effective December 1, 1974, subject to refund, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's order issued June 28, 1974 in the above-captioned proceeding in lieu of Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. PGA–1 which was suspended until December 1, 1974.

North Penn states that the purpose of Second Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. PGA–1 is (1) to remove from the base rate a Gross Receipts Tax Surcharge resulting from the imposition by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on September 12, 1973, of a gross receipts tax on North Penn's interstate sales under its P–1 Rate Schedule for the year 1972, which tax imposition North Penn has successfully challenged since North Penn made its filing in Docket No. RP74–88, and (2) to reflect intervening changes in rates that could not be anticipated when the rate filing was originally made on May 15, 1974.

North Penn requests a waiver of any of the Commission's Rules and Regulations as may be required to permit Second Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. PGA–1 to become effective December 1, 1974 in lieu of Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. PGA–1 as part of the rate filing made in Docket No. RP74–88, subject to the provisions of the Commission's order issued June 28, 1974.

The Company states that copies of this filing were served upon North Penn's jurisdictional customers as well as interested State Commissions.

Any persons desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a petition to intervene or protest with the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with §§ 1.8 and 1.10 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8, 1.10). All such petitions or protests should be filed on or before November 26, 1974. Protests will be considered by the Commission in considering the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commis-

sion and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27599 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP74-49]

NORTHWEST PIPELINE CORP.

Certification of Proposed Stipulation and Agreement

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Take notice that Presiding Administrative Law Judge Martin E. Rendelman, on November 11, 1974 certified to the Commission for action a proposed stipulation and areement filed by Northwest Pipeline Corporation (Northwest) in the above-mentioned docket on November 1, 1974. The proceeding involves tariff sheets filed with the Commission on December 19, 1973, providing for an interim emergency curtailment plan on the Northwest system.

The proposed stipulation and agreement consists of the following proposals:

(1) Northwest would curtail initially, on a pro rata basis, its interruptible service, both resale and direct.

(2) If further curtailment were necessary, Northwest would impose pro rata curtailment on firm resale customers, except those customers taking under the DS-1 (small volume) and SGS-1 (storage) Rate Schedules.

(3) Any full requirements resale customer could request an exemption, in whole or in part, from firm curtailment if the customer has completely curtailed interruptible deliveries, is fully utilizing peak day gas supplies, and needs the volumes to serve:

(a) Residential or small commercial requirements;

(b) Large commercial and firm industrial requirements for plant protection, feedstock and process needs, and storage injection requirements; and,

(c) All firm industrial requirements not specified in "b" above, except firm industrial requirements for boiler fuel exceeding 15,000 therms per day.

(4) All exemption volumes would be returned during subsequent periods by the customers reducing their takes below entitlements.

(5) In regard to compensation for exemption volumes, two alternatives are proposed:

(a) Each customer receiving exemption volumes shall pay Northwest thirty cents per therm, in addition to the regular price per therm. The thirty cents per therm would then be credited to each of the customers making exemption volumes available.

(b) Customers furnishing exemption volumes would be deemed to be sellers of the exemption gas to those customers receiving exemption volumes. The parties would then use the procedures set forth in § 2.68 of the Commission's General Policy and Interpretations.

(6) Not later than June 15, 1975, Northwest would file a detailed report describing the operation of the curtailment plan through April 30, 1975. This report would contain Northwest's recommendations for changes, if any, in its curtailment plan.

Comments on the proposed stipulation and agreement may be filed with the Commission within fifteen days of the date of issuance of this notice.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27593 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Project 619]

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

Issuance of Annual License

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

On December 22, 1967, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Licensee for Bucks Creek Project No. 619, located in the vicinity of Quincy, County of Plumas, California, on Bucks Grizzly and Milk Ranch Creeks, filed an application for a new license under section 15 of the Federal Power Act and Commission Regulations thereunder (§§ 16.1-16.6). Licensee also made a supplemental filing pursuant to Commission Order No. 384 on March 2, 1970, and a supplemental filing pursuant to Commission Order No. 415 on November 23, 1970, and additional filings on August 23, 1970, and July 30, 1973.

The license for Project No. 619 was issued effective April 14, 1926, for a period ending December 31, 1968. Since the original date of expiration, the Project has been under annual license. In order to authorize the continued operation and maintenance of the Project pursuant to section 15 of the Act, pending completion of Licensee's application and Commission action thereon, it is appropriate and in the public interest to issue an annual license to Pacific Gas and Electric Company for continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 619.

Take notice that an annual license is issued to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (Licensee) under section 15 of the Federal Power Act for the period January 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, or until Federal takeover, or the issuance of a new license for the project, whichever comes first, for the continued operation and maintenance of the Bucks Creek Project No. 619, subject to the terms and conditions of its present license.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27586 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Project 1273]

PAROWAN CITY

Issuance of Annual License

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Parowan City is Licensee for Center Creek Project No. 1273, located on Center Creek near Parowan City, Utah. Application for a new license is not currently on file, but is expected sometime in November, 1974.

The license for Project No. 1273 was issued effective July 19, 1935, for a period ending December 31, 1974. In order to authorize the continued operation and maintenance of the Project pursuant to section 15 of the Act, pending filing of Licensee's application and Commission action thereon, it is appropriate and in the public interest to issue an annual license to Parowan City for continued operation and maintenance of Project No. 1273.

Take notice that an annual license is issued to Parowan City (Licensee) under section 15 of the Federal Power Act for the period January 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, or until Federal takeover, or the issuance of a new license for the project, whichever comes first, for the continued operation and maintenance of Center Creek Project No. 1273, subject to the terms and conditions of its present license.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27585 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Docket No. CP70-224]

SEA ROBIN PIPELINE CO.

Petition To Amend

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

Take notice that on November 4, 1974, Sea Robin Pipeline Company (Petitioner), P.O. Box 1407, Shreveport, Louisiana 71158, filed in Docket No. CP70-224 a petition to amend the order issued in the subject docket on June 1, 1970 (43 FPC 814), as amended August 16, 1971 (46 FPC 365), pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act by authorizing the use of an additional delivery point on Applicant's system in Block 181, East Cameron Area, offshore Louisiana, through which Columbia Gas Transmission Company (Columbia) may deliver volumes of natural gas to Applicant for transportation, all as more fully set forth in the petition which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

By its order issued June 1, 1970, as amended, the Commission authorized Applicant to transport up to 30,600 Mcf of natural gas per day for United Fuel Gas Company (predecessor in interest to Columbia). Applicant states that Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company (Michigan Wisconsin) and Columbia have entered into an agreement whereby Michigan Wisconsin will utilize 5,000 Mcf of gas per day of Columbia's daily contract demand of 30,600 Mcf of gas, such 5,000 Mcf of gas to be delivered by Michigan Wisconsin to Applicant for the account of Columbia at an additional delivery point on Applicant's system in Block 181. Applicant explains that because Michigan Wisconsin has no facilities in the area the arrangement with Applicant and Columbia together with the proposed delivery point will provide Michigan Wisconsin with a practical means of transporting its gas to shore.

Applicant states that the new delivery point, consisting of a valve connection on Applicant's pipeline, will be installed and paid for by Michigan Wisconsin.

Applicant points out that with the advent of the proposed delivery point, the agreed contract demand for each point of delivery of natural gas by Columbia for transportation will be as follows:

7,300 Mcf per day at a point on Applicant's pipeline system in Block 162, Vermilion Area, offshore Louisiana.

5,000 Mcf per day at a point on Applicant's pipeline system in Block 181, East Cameron Area, offshore Louisiana.

18,300 Mcf per day at a point on Applicant's pipeline system in Block 38, South Marsh Island Area, Offshore Louisiana.

Redelivery of all transport volumes to Columbia will be onshore at a point near Erath, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said petition to amend should on or before December 10, 1974, 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.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27597 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

D. H. BALDWIN CO.

Order Approving Acquisition of C. C. Fletcher Mortgage Co.

D. H. Baldwin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under section 4(c)(8) of the Act and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, to acquire all of the voting shares of C. C. Fletcher Mortgage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio ("Company"), a company that engages in the activities of originating, selling and servicing mortgage loans and providing real estate construction loans.[1] Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a) (1) and (3)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published (39 FR 26317). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)).

Applicant, the 5th largest banking organization in Colorado[2] controls 11 banks with aggregate domestic deposits of approximately $566 million, representing about 8.5 per cent of deposits in commercial banks in the State.[3] Applicant also controls nonbanking subsidiaries engaged principally in insurance underwriting, savings and loan and leasing activities. Applicant is also engaged in the manufacture and marketing of musical instruments and electronic components.[4]

Company (total assets of approximately $0.4 million for the year ending October 31, 1973) operates from one office, which is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. The activities of Company will be the origination, sale and servicing of mortgage loans and the provision of real estate construction loans within a service area approximately by a contiguous area incorporating southwest Ohio, northern Kentucky and southeastern Indiana.[5] Company serviced a mortgage portfolio of approximately $22.6 million as of October 31, 1973. For the year ending October 31, 1973, Company originated mortgage loans amounting to $10.5 million.

Consummation of the proposed acquisition would have no adverse competitive effect in any market. While Applicant currently engages in some mortgage lending activities, such activities are confined to Colorado. On August 14, 1973, Applicant was granted permission by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City to engage in mortgage banking through a *de novo* subsidiary known as Baldwin Mortgage Service Company ("BMSC") through which Applicant proposed to serve the tri-State area of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, as well as Florida. However, BMSC has never commenced business, and Applicant has no plans to begin mortgage banking activities through BMSC. Company is one of the smallest of more than one hundred firms engaging in mortgage origination and servicing in its service area. In view of the large number of mortgage lenders in the market, the number of remaining independent mortgage banking firms, and Company's small size, the Board concludes that Applicant's acquisition of Company would not have significant adverse effects on existing or probable future competition nor raise significant barriers to entry.

It appears that consummation of this proposed transaction would not result in any undue concentration of resources, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or any other adverse effects on the public interest. Consummation, however, may increase the quantity of mortgage funds available to borrowers in the Cincinnati area. The increased lending capabilities that should result from the availability of Applicant's resources should enable Company to become a more effective competitor, and thus indirectly result in improved service and lower rates to the public.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that consummation of this proposal can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public that outweigh possible adverse effects. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

By order of the Board of Governors,[6] effective November 15, 1974.

[SEAL] THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27615 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

BROWARD BANCSHARES, INC.

Acquisition of Bank

Broward Brancshares, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 90 per cent or more of the voting shares of Northwood Bank of West Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Florida. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

[1] Company has, in the past, engaged in certain promotional, management consulting and finder's activities giving rise to "counseling fees." Applicant has indicated that such activities will be discontinued upon its acquisition of Company.

[2] Although headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio, Applicant limits its banking activities to the State of Colorado.

[3] All banking data are as of December 31, 1973, and reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved through September 30, 1974.

[4] By Order of June 14, 1973, the Board determined that, at that time, termination of the grandfather privileges Applicant possesses under section 4(a)(2) of the Act was not necessary in order to prevent an undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices. Therein, the Board further noted that Applicant has committed itself to divestment of its electronics business not related to the music business with reasonable speed and in any event by December 31, 1980. (1973 Federal Reserve *Bulletin* 536).

[5] Specifically, the estimated service area of Company includes Hamilton, Butler, Warren, and Clermont Counties in Ohio, Campbell, Kenton, and Boone Counties in northern Kentucky, and Franklin, Dearborn and Ohio Counties in southeastern Indiana.

[6] Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Wallich. Absent and not voting: Governors Holland and Coldwell.

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, to be received not later than December 10, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27618 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEXTER BANKING CO.

Formation of Bank Holding Company

Dexter Banking Company, Dexter, Kansas, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company through acquisition of 95 per cent or more of the voting shares of Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Dexter, Kansas. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Dexter Banking Company, has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and section 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, for permission to acquire voting shares of Kemp-McFall Insurance Agency, Dexter, Kansas. Notice of the application was published on September 18, 1974 in The Arkansas City Daily Traveller, a newspaper circulated in Cowley County, Kansas.

Applicant states that the proposed subsidiary would engage in acting as insurance agent or broker in offices at which its holding company or its subsidiaries are otherwise engaged in business (or in an office adjacent thereto) with respect to any insurance sold in a community that has a population not exceeding 5,000. Such activity has been specified by the Board in section 225.4(a) of Regulation Y as permissible for bank holding companies, subject to Board approval of individual proposals in accordance with the procedures of section 225.4(b).

Interested persons may express their views on the question whether consummation of the proposal can "reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweight possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." Any request for a hearing on this question should be accompanied by a statement summarizing the evidence the person requesting the hearing proposes to submit or to elicit at the hearing and a statement of the reasons why this matter should not be resolved without a hearing.

The application may be inspected at the offices of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Any views or requests for hearing should be submitted in writing and received by the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, not later than December 17, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27623 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP.

Formation of Bank Holding Company

Fidelity National Financial Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company through acquisition of all of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of the successor by merger to Fidelity National Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551 to be received not later than December 10, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27619 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

INDEPENDENT BANK CORP.

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Independent Bank Corporation, Ionia, Michigan, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of the First State Bank of Newaygo, Newaygo, Michigan. The interim bank which will merge into Bank has no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of the voting shares of Bank. Accordingly, the proposed acquisition of shares is treated herein as the proposed acquisition of the shares of Bank.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired and this Reserve Bank has considered the application and all comments received in light of factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant ranks 67th in the State, holding 0.20 percent of the total State commercial bank deposits through its sole subsidiary, First Security Bank, Ionia, Michigan (deposits $54.8 million).[1] Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant's rank would rise to 60th and its share to total State deposits would increase to 0.23 percent, which would not significantly increase the concentration of banking resources in the State or the relevant area.

Bank (deposits $7.3 million) ranks third out of six banks in the relevant market,[2] holding about 13 percent of the total commercial bank deposits. Applicant's present subsidiary and Bank are each in different markets and the closest subsidiary office to Bank is about 59 miles southeast. No significant competition exists between Bank and Applicant's subsidiary. The town of Newaygo and its rural environs have a negative trend in population growth; therefore, de novo entry does not appear to be a likely alternative. There would be no elimination of significant present or future competition. Therefore, competitive considerations are consistent with approval.

Applicant plans to increase the rates paid on savings deposits to the maximum allowable by law, and to gradually restructure the loan portfolio to include a greater percentage of consumer installment loans. Although no other new or expanded services are planned immediately, Applicant's management and financial resources will be available to Bank for future possible expansion through branching and other improvements. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served lend some weight toward approval of the application.

The financial condition and managerial resources of Applicant and its subsidiary is satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Applicant is capable of providing managerial and technical assistance to Bank which would enhance its future prospects, and this consideration lends weight toward approval of the application.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago acting pursuant to delegated authority for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, effective November 12, 1974.

[SEAL] ROBERT P. MAYO,
President.

[FR Doc.74-27612 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[1] All deposit data are as of December 31, 1973.

[2] The relevant market is approximated by the southern two-thirds of Newaygo County.

JACOBUS CO. AND INLAND FINANCIAL CORP.

Order Approving Application To Engage in the Activity of Providing Management Consulting Advice to Nonaffiliated Banks

The Jacobus Company and its subsidiary Inland Financial Corporation, both of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which are bank holding companies within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, have applied for the Board's approval, under section 4(c)(8) of the Act and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, to engage de novo in the activities of furnishing management consulting advice on a fee basis to nonaffiliated banks with respect to organizational skills, banking marketing strategy and analysis and consulting on bank operations. Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(12)).

Notice of the applications, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, have been duly published (39 FR 25365). The time for filing comments and views has expired. The applications and all comments and views received have been considered in light of the public interest factors in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)).

Applicants, the fourteenth largest banking organization in Wisconsin, control four banks with aggregate deposits of $109 million, representing slightly less than 1.0 per cent of total deposits in commercial banks in the State.[1] In addition to its subsidiary banks, Applicants hold nonsubsidiary interests in two other Wisconsin banks. Applicants also control a number of nonbanking subsidiaries that engage in data processing, insurance, leasing and investment management.

Applicants propose to provide management consulting advice to nonaffiliated banks located in the midwest. Applicants would provide to client banks, on an explicit fee basis, management consulting advice concerning organizational skills, banking marketing strategy, operational consulting and analysis of operating banks. Applicants also plan to provide advice to organizers of proposed new banks, including feasibility studies, new bank site proposals, and preparation of applications.

It would appear that no adverse effects on competition would result from Applicants offering bank management consulting advice. While such management consulting advice is usually available to banks as a correspondent banking service, such services are not presently available from correspondent banks on an explicit fee basis. The Board concludes, therefore, that no significant existing or potential competition would be eliminated upon approval of this application.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed transaction would result in any undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest. It is expected that Applicants' de novo entry into this industry should have a procompetitive effect by increasing the number of firms offering this specialized consulting advice. Further, by making this advice available on an explicit fee basis rather than as a correspondent banking service, client banks will now be able to more accurately analyze the cost of such services and may be able to more efficiently allocate their funds.

As noted in the Board's Order dated February 25, 1972 (1972 Fed. Res. Bulletin 306), approving Applicants' acquisition of the voting shares of Heritage Bank-Mayfair, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, Jacobus has filed a declaration, pursuant to section 4(c)(12) of the Bank Holding Company Act, that it will cease to be a bank holding company by January 1, 1981. In addition, as the Board stated in the earlier Order, Jacobus has committed itself to divest itself of its interest in Inland within 90 days of the passage of enabling legislation permitting distribution of Inland's shares of Jacobus to Jacobus' shareholders on a tax free basis.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4(c)(8), that consummation of this proposal can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public that outweigh possible adverse effects. Accordingly, the applications are hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

By order of the Board of Governors,[2] effective November 15, 1974.

[SEAL] THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27616 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FIRST NATIONAL CHARTER CORP.

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

First National Charter Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 percent or more of the voting shares of the First National Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Missouri ("Bank").

The application has been processed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the provisions of § 265.2(f)(24) of the Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority.

Notice of the application, affording an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The Federal Reserve Bank has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, the fourth largest banking organization in Missouri, controls 14 operating banks with aggregate deposits of $810.2 million,[1] representing 5.39 percent of the commercial bank deposits in the State. Acquisition of Bank would increase Applicant's share of deposits only slightly, and would not result in a significant increase in the concentration of banking resources in Missouri. Applicant's ranking among banking organizations in the State would remain unchanged.

Bank ($10 million in deposits) is the second largest of four banking organizations in the Richmond market (approximated by the southern two-thirds of Ray County) and holds 25.3 percent of the deposits in commercial banks in the market. None of Applicant's subsidiary banks are located in Bank's primary service area and consummation of the proposed acquisition would eliminate a negligible amount of existing competition between any of these subsidiary banks and Bank. Neither entering the market *de novo* nor by means of a "foothold" acquisition are viable alterhatives to the acquisition of Bank. Thus, it is unlikely that the acquisition would foreclose the development of significant potential competition between Applicant and Bank. Competitive considerations are, therefore, consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and its subsidiaries and Bank appear satisfactory. Affiliation with Applicant should enable Bank to offer expanded banking services, including agriculture loans and trust services. These factors, as they relate to the convenience and needs of the community to be served, lend some weight for approval of the application. It is the Reserve Bank's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition is in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

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[1] All banking data are as of December 31, 1973, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved through July 31, 1974.

[2] Voting for this action: Chirman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Sheehan, Bucher, and Wallich. Absent and not voting: Governors Holland and Coldwell.

[1] All banking data are as of December 31, 1973, and reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to October 23, 1974.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated: November 14, 1974.

[SEAL] WILBUR T. BILLINGTON,
Senior Vice President.

[FR Doc.74-27621 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

LANDMARK BANKING CORPORATION OF FLORIDA

Order Approving Acquisition of Robert Wilmoth Associates, Inc.

Landmark Banking Corporation of Florida, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval, under section 4(c)(8) of the Act and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, to acquire all of the voting shares of Robert Wilmoth Associates, Inc., Palm Beach, Florida ("Company"), a company that engages in the activities of mortgage brokering, servicing real estate loans and appraising real estate in conjunction with its mortgage brokerage activities. Such activities have been determined by the Board to be closely related to banking (12 CFR 225.4(a)(1) and (3)).

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views on the public interest factors, has been duly published (39 FR 32068). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and the Board has considered all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)).

Applicant, the ninth largest banking organization in Florida, controls 16 banks with aggregate deposits of $679.2 million, representing 3.0 percent of the total commercial bank deposits in the State.[1] Applicant's bank subsidiaries originate permanent and construction loans secured by one-four family residential property and commercial property for their own portfolios and those of institutional investors. Applicant's mortgage company subsidiary, North American Morgtage Company, St. Petersburg, Florida ("North American"), principally originates one-four family residential loans for the portfolios of institutional investors. In addition, three of Applicant's subsidiaries also service mortgages for others.

Company, with assets of $712,000 as of March 31, 1974, has its main office in Palm Beach, and an office in Tampa. Company originates and services permanent and construction and development loans secured by income-producing properties exclusively for the portfolios of institutional investors. Company's total originations during the twelve months ending September 30, 1973, amounted to $103.2 million, and its servicing portfolio was $5.9 million as of April 30, 1974.

Company's originations from its Palm Beach office have primarily been on income-producing property located in Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and Martin Counties ("the Palm Beach area"); originations from its Tampa office have primarily been on income-producing property located in Hillsborough and Pineallas Counties ("the Tampa area"). Company also originates mortgages on income-producing property located in Columbia, Volusia, and Orange Counties in Florida, as well as in Georgia and South Carolina. Consummation of the proposed acquisition will eliminate some existing competition between two of Applicant's banking subsidiaries and North American, on the one hand, and Company, on the other, in the market for the origination of mortgages on income-producing property located in Broward, Hillsborough, and Pinellas Counties. However, comparison of the originations of construction and development loans on income-producing property by Applicant and Company with the total value of construction contracts for such properties in these areas[2] indicates that the combined originations by Applicant and Company would account for only a small portion of such loans in these areas. Company's originations during the twelve months ending September 30, 1973, of construction and development loans on income-producing properties located in the Palm Beach and Tampa areas represented only 2.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively, of the value of construction contracts entered into during 1973 for income-producing properties located in the Palm Beach and Tampa areas, respectly. Applicant's subsidiaries' originations during the year ending December 31, 1973, of the same type of loans in the same areas were only 0.2 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

There are more than 216 competitors in the Palm Beach area that originate mortgages on income-producing property and more than 99 in the Tampa area. In view of the regional or national scope of the markets for the origination of permanent loans and construction and development loans on income-producing property and the large number of existing competitors for such loans, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not substantially lessen competition for loans originated on income-producing property in the Palm Beach and Tampa areas nor adversely affect competition within the geographic markets for such loans.

Applicant through three of its subsidiaries and Company also service mortgages for institutional investors. Neither is significant in the national servicing market; as noted previously Company's servicing portfolio was $5.9 million as of April 30, 1974, and Applicant's portfolio was $276.6 million as of December 31, 1973. Elimination of Company as a competitor of Applicant in this market would have no significant adverse effect.

While it appears that Company could expand into other areas served by Applicant and that Applicant is capable of geographically expanding its operations, many other companies have expansion potential; the markets involved are at least regional in geographic scope; neither Applicant nor Company holds large shares of the relevant markets; and these markets are not concentrated. Accordingly, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would have no adverse effects on probable future competition in any market.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed acquisition would result in undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interests, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest.

The acquisition of Company would bring Applicant additional personnel, trained and experienced in originating loans on income-producing properties. Affiliation with Applicant would enable Company to attract capital at lower costs than those presently incurred by Company and may be expected to facilitate expansion by Company. These increased capabilities may be expected to result in benefits to the public in the form of improved service, lower rates, and increased competition.

Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Board has determined that the public benefits that may reasonably be expected to result from consummation of the proposed transaction outweigh any possible adverse effects of such consummation. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y and to the Board's authority to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board finds necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

[1] Banking data are as of June 30, 1974, adjusted to reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through August 31, 1974.

[2] Data on the amount of total originations of loans secured by income-producing properties are not available for the areas served by both Company and Applicant's subsidiaries. Data on the value of construction contracts for such buildings offer a reasonable approximation of the total amount of such loans.

By order of the Board of Governors,[3] effective

[SEAL] THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27624 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

MERCANTILE NATIONAL CORP.

Formation of Bank Holding Company

Mercantile National Corporation, Dallas, Texas, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company through acquisition of 100 percent of the voting shares of Mercantile National Bank at Dallas, Dallas, Texas. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551 to be received not later than December 17, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27613 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

MERCANTILE BANCORPORATION INC.

Order Approving Acquisition of Bank

Mercantile Bancorporation Inc., St. Louis, Missouri ("Applicant"), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire at least 90 per cent of the voting shares, plus directors' qualifying shares, of Salisbury Savings Bank, Salisbury, Missouri ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired and the application and all comments received have been considered by the Board in light of factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, the largest banking organization in Missouri, presently controls 22 subsidiary banks[1] with aggregate deposits of $1.6 billion, representing 10.5 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in Missouri.[2] Acquisition of Bank, with $18 million in deposits, would increase Applicant's share of commercial bank deposits by 0.1 of a percentage point and would not result in any significant increase in the concentration of banking resources in Missouri.

Bank is the largest of six banks in its market area (which is approximated by Chariton County) and holds 42.1 percent of the total deposits in that area. Applicant's nearest subsidiary bank is located 74 miles south of Bank in another banking market. No significant competition exists between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiary banks and it is unlikely that any will develop in the future due to Missouri branching restrictions. Moreover, a steadily declining population in Chariton County makes conditions for *de novo* entry by Applicant unlikely. On the other hand, the acquisition of Bank by Applicant would result in some reduction in the concentration of banking resources in the Chariton County banking market by eliminating the common ownership of two banks in this market.[3] Accordingly, the Board concludes that competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial and managerial resources and prospects of Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank are all regarded as satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Bank's management continuity would also be strengthened by affiliation with Applicant. Factors relating to convenience and needs are also consistent with approval. As a result of affiliation with Applicant, Bank will offer trust services on a referral basis and provide expanded lending services. Bank will also pay the highest rates on all time and savings deposits. Moreover, Applicant plans to increase Bank's loan-to-deposit ratio and diversify Bank's loan portfolio. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors,[4] effective November 19, 1974.

[SEAL] THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27622 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

SECOND BANCORPORATION

Order Approving Formation of Bank Holding Company

Second Bancorporation, Eldora, Iowa, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) of formation of a bank holding company through acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Second National Bank, Eldora, Iowa ("Bank").

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act. The time for filing comments and views has expired and the Board has considered the application and all comments received in light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Applicant, a nonoperating company with no subsidiaries, was organized for the express purpose of becoming a bank holding company through the acquisition of Bank. Bank holds deposits of approximately $8.6 million,[1] representing 9.7 per cent of the total deposits in commercial banks in the relevant market,[2] and thereby ranks as the fifth largest of eight banks operating therein. Upon acquisition of Bank, Applicant would control less than 0.1 of one per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in Iowa.

The purpose of the proposed transaction is to effect a transfer of the ownership of Bank's shares to a corporation owned by the same individuals with no change in Bank's management or operations. A principal of Applicant is also a principal of another Iowa bank holding company; however, its subsidiary bank operates in a separate geographic market. Therefore, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not have any adverse effects on existing or potential competition, nor would it increase the concentration of banking resources or have an adverse effect on other banks in the revelant market. Thus, the competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

The financial condition of Bank is considered generally satisfactory in view of Applicant's commitment to inject $100,000 of equity capital into Bank within one year after consummation of the proposal. The managerial resources of Bank and Applicant are considered satisfactory and the future prospects for each appear favorable. Therefore, the banking factors are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community to be served are also con-

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[3] Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Sheehan, Bucher, Wallich and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Holland.

[1] Includes a *de novo* bank, approved but not consummated.

[2] Deposit data as of December 31, 1973 adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions approved through October 16, 1974.

[3] Bank and Bank of Bynumville, Bynumville, Missouri, are both subsidiaries of Joe W. Ingram Trust "B".

[4] Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Sheehan, Bucher, Wallich and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Holland.

[1] All banking data are as of December 31, 1973.

[2] The revelant banking market is approximated by Hardin County, excluding the southeastern portion thereof.

sistent with approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

On the basis of the record, the application is approved for the reasons summarized above. The transaction shall not be made (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the effective date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the effective date of tihs Drder, after the effective date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors,[3] effective November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27617 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

UNITED BANKS OF COLORADO, INC.

Acquisition of Bank

United Banks of Colorado, Inc., Denver, Colorado, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 percent or more of the voting shares of United Bank of Monaco, N.A. Denver, Colorado, a proposed new bank. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, to be received not later than December 17, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27614 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

UNITED BANKS OF COLORADO, INC.

Acquisition of Bank

United Banks of Colorado, Inc., Denver, Colorado, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 80 percent or more of the voting shares of South Platte National Bank, LaSalle, Colorado. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, to be received not later than December 17, 1974.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 18, 1974.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-27625 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANKSHARES, INC.

Order Approving Acquisition of Nonbank Assets

Before the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond acting under delegated authority by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In the Matter of the Application of Virginia National Bankshares, Inc. For approval of its acquisition of substantially all of the assets of General Finance Company.

Virginia National Bankshares, Inc., Norfolk, Virginia (Applicant), a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act, has applied for the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under section 4(c)(8) of the Act and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y, of its proposed acquisition of substantially all of the assets of General Finance Company (General) and its wholly owned subsidiary, City Auto Finance, Inc. (City), both of High Point, North Carolina, through Atlantic Credit Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Applicant. This application is to be acted upon by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Reserve Bank) under authority delegated by the Board of Governors (12 CFR 265).

Applicant has caused an appropriate notice of its proposal to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be served and the Board of Governors has duly published a notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, at 39 FR 33833. The time for filing comments and views has expired. The Reserve Bank has considered the application and all comments received in the light of the public interest factors set forth in section 4(c)(8) of the Act (12 USC 1843(c)(8)).

General and City are engaged primarily in the financing of automobile purchases indirectly through dealers and in selling insurance which is directly related to such financing. Applicant proposes to expand the present activities to include making consumer finance loans and loans secured by second mortgages as well as to act as agent in the sale of credit life insurance, credit accident and health insurance, and automobile physical damage insurance in connection with its extensions of credit. Such activities have generally been determined to be closed related to banking (12 CFR 225.4 (a)(1) and (a)(9)(ii)).

Applicant is the second largest banking organization in Virginia and controls four banks with aggregate deposits of approximately 1.42 billion dollars as of December 31, 1973, which represented 10.9 percent of commercial bank deposits in the state on that date. In 1973 it acquired Atlantic Credit Corporation, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, which engages primarily in consumer finance activities, second mortgage lending and the sale of credit-related insurance from 18 offices located in the eastern one-third of the state of North Carolina.

General and City each operates one office in High Point, North Carolina, which is located roughly in the center of the state and some 80 miles distant from the nearest office of Atlantic. The closest banking subsidiary of Applicant is located in Virginia and is approximately 60 miles north of High Point. As of March 31, 1974, General and City had loans outstanding of $1,182,127 which appears to represent a small percentage of the automobile sale finance market[1] in High Point, North Carolina, and the surrounding area within a ten-mile radius, the geographic market relevant to this application.

There is no direct competition between any of Applicant's existing subsidiaries and General or City. Potential competition should not be significantly affected by approval since it appears there are a large number of competitors located and operating in the relevant market and also because of the vigorous competition now existing in the High Point area. Therefore, the competitive factors of the proposal are consistent with approval of the application.

There is no evidence in the record indicating that consummation of the proposed transaction would result in any undue concentration of resources, unfair competition, conflicts of interest, unsound banking practices, or other adverse effects on the public interest.

Applicant's greater access to financial resources may assure General and City of more ready access to funds, enable it to become a more effective competitor, offer expanded services and thereby increase public convenience. Based upon the foregoing and other considerations reflected in the record, the Reserve Bank has determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4(c)(8) that consummation of the proposal can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public that outweigh possible adverse effects. Accordingly, the application is hereby approved by the Reserve Bank under § 265.2(f)(31) of the Board's Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority. This determination is subject to the conditions set forth in § 225.4(c) of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.4(c)) and to the authority of the Board of Governors to require such modification or termination of the activities of a holding company or any of its subsidiaries as the Board may find necessary to assure compliance with the provisions and purposes of the Act

[3] Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Mitchell and Governors Sheehan, Bucher, Wallich and Coldwell. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Holland.

[1] Market composed of loans to purchase automobiles on installment basis including purchased paper.

and the Board's regulations and orders issued thereunder, or to prevent evasion thereof.

The transaction shall be made not later than three months after the effective date of this order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

By order of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond acting pursuant to authority delegated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, effective November 15, 1974.

[SEAL] ROBERT P. BLACK,
President.

[FR Doc.74-27620 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

Domestic Policy Directive of August 20, 1974

In accordance with § 271.5 of its rules regarding availability of information, there is set forth below the Committee's Domestic Policy Directive issued at its meeting held on August 20, 1974.[1]

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real output of goods and services is changing little in the current quarter, following the first-half decline, and that price and wage increases are continuing large. In July industrial production was unchanged from the May–June level, and nonfarm payroll employment declined further. The unemployment rate edged up to 5.3 per cent. Wholesale prices of farm and food products rose sharply, after having declined for 4 months, and increases among industrial commodities continued widespread and extraordinarily large.

The new Administration has indicated that it will give high priority to combating inflation and that it will convene a summit meeting of the nation's economic leaders to that end.

In recent weeks the dollar has appreciated somewhat further against leading foreign currencies. U.S. bank lending to foreign borrowers, especially in Japan, has apparently continued large, but inflows of foreign capital, particularly from oil-exporting countries, have also been large. The foreign trade deficit, although smaller in June than in May, widened substantialy from the first to the second quarter as the value of petroleum imports increased.

The narrowly defined money stock rose only slightly in July, after having grown at an annual rate of 6 per cent over the first half of the year. Net inflows at banks of time deposits other than money market CD's slowed somewhat in July, and deposit experience at nonbank institutions worsened materially in July and early August. Growth in business loans and in total bank credit was substantial in July, although the pace of expansion slackened after the early part of the month. To finance loan growth, banks reduced their holdings of Treasury securities and increased their outstanding volume of large-denomination CD's by substantial amounts. Interest rates on most private market instruments have declined a little in recent weeks, and in association with some easing of tensions in financial markets, yield spreads between prime- and lower-quality issues—which had widened sharply—have narrowed. Yields on Government securities, particularly Treasury bills, have increased, in part because new Treasury offerings relieved a market shortage of such securities.

In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to resisting inflationary pressures, supporting a resumption of real economic growth, and achieving equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, while taking account of developments in domestic and international financial markets, the Committee seeks to achieve bank reserve and money market conditions consistent with moderate growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead.

By order of the Federal Open Market Committee, November 18, 1974.

ARTHUR L. BROIDA,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27611 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[1] The Record of Policy Actions of the Committee for the meeting of August 20, 1974, is filed as part of the original document. Copies are available on request to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Receipt of Regulatory Report Proposals

The following requests for clearance of reports intended for use in collecting information from the public were received by the Regulatory Reports Review Staff, GAO, on November 15, 1974. See 44 U.S.C. 3512 (c) & (d). The purpose of publishing this list in the Federal Register is to inform the public of such receipt.

The list includes the title of each request received; the name of the agency sponsoring the proposed collection of information; the agency form number, if applicable; and the frequency with which the information is proposed to be collected.

Written comments on the proposed FPC form are invited from all interested persons, organizations, public interest groups, and affected businesses. Because of the limited amount of time GAO has to review the proposed form, comments must be received on or before December 13, 1974, and should be addressed to Mr. Monte Canfield, Jr., Director, Office of Special Programs, United States General Accounting Office, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20548.

Further information about the form may be obtained from the Regulatory Reports Review Officer, 202–376–5425.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Request for clearance of FPC Form No. 45, Reporting of New Nonjurisdictional Sales of Natural Gas by Natural Gas Companies Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. This new form seeks to collect information relative to rates charged by jurisdictional natural gas companies for sales of natural gas which were not subject to Commission jurisdiction made pursuant to contracts executed on or after January 1, 1974. The Commission will require that this form be filed monthly by large and quarterly by small jurisdictional natural gas companies. There will be about 600 respondents and the reporting burden is estimated to be about 6 hours per response per respondent. The information is to be made available to other government agencies and the general public.

NORMAN F. HEYL,
Regulatory Reports Review Office.

[FR Doc.74-27600 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[Notice 74-72]

ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE TO REVIEW PROPOSALS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC DEFINITION OF EXPLORER CLASS PAYLOADS

Notice of Establishment

Pursuant to section 9(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463), the Administrator of NASA has determined that the establishment of an ad hoc advisory Subcommittee to review proposals for Participation in The Scientific Definition of Explorer Class Payloads is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon NASA by law. The Space Science and Applications Steering Committee, under which the Subcommittee will operate, is a NASA internal committee, composed wholly of Government employees.

The function of this Subcommittee will be to obtain the advice of the scientific community on proposals in the specialized areas identified by the name of the Subcommittee.

Dated: November 20, 1974.

BOYD C. MYERS, II,
Assistant Associate Administrator for Organization and Management.

[FR Doc.74-27582 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

EDUCATION PANEL

Meeting

NOVEMBER 21, 1974.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463) notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Education Panel will meet at Washington, D.C., on December 12, 1974.

The purpose of the meeting is to review Projects applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for grants to educational institutions and non-profit organizations.

Because the proposed meeting will consider financial information and personnel and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to authority granted me by the Chairman's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings, dated August 13, 1973, I have determined that the meeting would fall within exemptions (4) and (6) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and that it is essential to close the meet-

ing to protect the free exchange of internal views and to avoid interference with operation of the Committee.

It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Mr. John W. Jordan, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or call area code 202–382–2031.

JOHN W. JORDAN,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27665 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

EDUCATION PANEL

Meeting

NOVEMBER 25, 1974.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463) notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Education Panel will meet at Washington, D.C., on December 19 and 20, 1974.

The purpose of the meeting is to review Projects applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for grants to educational institutions and non-profit organizations.

Because the proposed meeting will consider financial information and personnel and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to authority granted me by the Chairman's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings, dated August 13, 1973, I have determined that the meeting would fall within exemptions (4) and (6) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and that it is essential to close the meeting to protect the free exchange of internal views and to avoid interference with operation of the Committee.

It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Mr. John W. Jordan, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or call area code 202–382–2031.

JOHN W. JORDAN,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27666 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

FELLOWSHIPS PANEL

Meeting

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463) notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Fellowships Panel will be held at Washington, D.C. on December 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17, 1974.

The purpose of the meeting is to review Independent Fellowship applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1975–1976 fellowship grants.

Because the proposed meeting will consider financial information and personnel and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to authority granted me by the Chairman's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings, dated August 13, 1973, I have determined that the meeting would fall within exemptions (4) and (6) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and that it is essential to close the meeting to protect the free exchange of internal views and to avoid interference with operation of the Committee.

It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Mr. John W. Jordan, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or call area code 202–382–2031.

JOHN W. JORDAN,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27667 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

FELLOWSHIPS PANEL

Meeting

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463) notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Fellowships Panel will be held at Washington, D.C. on December 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23 and 30, 1974.

The purpose of the meeting is to review Summer Stipend applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1975 summer grants.

Because the proposed meeting will consider financial information and personnel and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to authority granted me by the Chairman's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings, dated August 13, 1973, I have determined that the meeting would fall within exemptions (4) and (6) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and that it is essential to close the meeting to protect the free exchange of internal views and to avoid interference with operation of the Committee.

It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Mr. John W. Jordan, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or call area code 202–382–2031.

JOHN W. JORDAN,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27668 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

FELLOWSHIPS PANEL

Meeting

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92–463) notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Fellowships Panel will be held at Washington, D.C. on January 3, 13, and 17, 1974.

The purpose of the meeting is to review Summer Stipend applications submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1975 summer grants.

Because the proposed meeting will consider financial information and personnel and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, pursuant to authority granted me by the Chairman's Delegation of Authority to Close Advisory Committee Meetings, dated August 13, 1973, I have determined that the meeting would fall within exemptions (4) and (6) of 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and that it is essential to close the meeting to protect the free exchange of internal views and to avoid interference with operation of the Committee.

It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact the Advisory Committee Management Officer, Mr. John W. Jordan, 806 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20506, or call area code 202–382–2031.

JOHN W. JORDAN,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27669 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL INDICATORS

Notice of Establishment

Determination Pursuant to Executive Order 11769 (Advisory Committee Management) and Public Law 92–463 (Federal Advisory Committee Act).

The objectives and scope of the Advisory Committee on Social Indicators is to provide advice relating to: (a) the planning and organization of a biennial report on social indicators and (b) the development and analysis of social statistics for use in the construction of a system of social indicators and social accounts.

It is determined that the Advisory Committee on Social Indicators is essential in providing assistance necessary to carry out my responsibilities under the Federal Reports Act, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order No. 8248, September 1939. It is also determined that the Advisory Committee on Social Indicators is in the public interest.

The Advisory Committee on Social Indicators will terminate on June 30, 1976 unless renewed prior to this date. The authority to make determinations as to the formation and utilization of advisory committees and panels of the Advisory Committee on Social Indicators is hereby delegated to the Deputy Associate Director for Statistical Policy. This authority may be redelegated.

ROY L. ASH,
Director.

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

[FR Doc.74–27592 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

CLEARANCE OF REPORTS

List of Requests

The following is a list of requests for clearance of reports intended for use in collecting information from the public

received by the Office of Management and Budget on November 21, 1974 (44 USC 3509). The purpose of publishing this list in the FEDERAL REGISTER is to inform the public.

The list includes the title of each request received; the name of the agency sponsoring the proposed collection of information; the agency form number, if applicable; the frequency with which the information is proposed to be collected; the name of the reviewer or reviewing division within OMB, and an indication of who will be the respondents to the proposed collection.

The symbol (x) identifies proposals which appear to raise no significant issues, and are to be approved after brief notice through this release.

Further information about the items on this Daily List may be obtained from the Clearance Office, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503, (202–395–4529), or from the reviewer listed.

NEW FORMS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation Service: Conservation Plan of Operations (REC Program), Form SCS–CONS 11A, Occasional, Lowry (395–3772), Farmers and ranchers farm owner/operators.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:
Statement by Importer or Consignee—50 CFR 216.24(e)(3)(1), Form —, Occasional, Lowry (395–3772), Business firms.
Statement of Compliance—(a)(3)(iv) and (v) 50 CFR 216.24, Form —, Occasional, Lowry (395–3772), Foreign government officials.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Calibration of Continuous Monitoring Device Report, Forms, Form —, Single time, Lowry (395–3772), New and existing major sources of air pollution.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Departmental:
Interview Schedule for R&D Project, Directors on Aging, Form OS 50–74–A, Single time, Reese (395–5630), R&D project directors.
R & D Users Mail Questionnaire—Aging, Form OS 50–74–B, Single time, Reese (395–5630), R & D users.
Day Care Center Director's Phone Survey Form —, Single time, Reese (395–5630), Day care center directors.
Community Planning and Feedback Instruments—Youth Development, Form OS 49–74, Single time, Reese (395–5630), Public & private youth-serving agencies and organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Economic Development Administration: Application for Approval of a Representative's Fee in a Black Lung Proceeding, Form CM 972, Occasional, Caywood (395–3443), Lawyers.
Labor Management Services Administration: Labor Organization Information Supplement, Form LM–1A, Occasional, Caywood (395–3443), Labor unions.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Longshoring Survey Interview Guide, Form OSHA 28, Single time, Ellett (395–6172), Longshoring employers, unions, trade associations & longshoremen.

REVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Management Services Administration:
Labor Organization Information Report, Form LM–1, Single time, Caywood (395–3443), Labor unions.
Terminal Trusteeship Information Report, Form LM 16, Occasional, Caywood (395–3443), Labor unions.
Labor Organization Annual Report, Form LM 2, Annual, Caywood (395–3443), Labor unions.
Labor Organization Annual Report, Form LM 3, Annual, Caywood (395–3443), Labor unions.

EXTENSIONS

None.

PHILLIP D. LARSEN,
Budget and Management Officer.

[FR Doc.74–27751 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[70–5576]

ALABAMA POWER CO.

Proposed Amendments to Charter, Changes in Unsecured Debt Limitations, and Solicitation of Proxies

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Notice is hereby given that Alabama Power Company ("Alabama"), P.O. Box 2641, Birmingham, Alabama, an electric utility subsidiary company of The Southern Company ("Southern"), a registered holding company, has filed a declaration with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act"), designating sections 6(a) and 7 of the Act and Rule 62 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions. All interested persons are referred to the declaration, which is summarized below, for a complete statement of the proposed transactions.

Alabama intends to hold a special meeting of its stockholders on February 11, 1975, during which the following proposed transactions are to be considered and acted upon:

Proposal 1. To authorize an amendment to the charter of Alabama which would increase the authorized number of shares of preferred stock with a par value of $100 per share which the company may issue from 2,500,000 shares to 3,850,000 shares;

Proposal 2. To authorize an amendment to the charter of the company which would authorize the Board of Directors, in determining the relative rights and preferences of series of unissued shares of preferred stock, to fix and determine the sinking fund provisions, if any, for the redemption or purchase of shares;

Proposal 3. To authorize an amendment to the charter of the company which would increase the amount of securities representing unsecured debt the company may issue or assume without further consent of preferred stockholders, provided that (a) the total amount of securities representing unsecured debt would not exceed 20% of capital, surplus, and secured debt and (b) the total amount of securities representing unsecured debt having maturities of less than ten years would not exceed 10% of capital, surplus, and secured debt;

Proposal 4. To authorize the company (1), if Proposal 3 is adopted, to issue or assume, until July 1, 1981, securities representing unsecured debt having maturities of less than ten years in excess of 10% of capital, surplus, and secured debt, provided that (a) the amount of securities representing unsecured debt having maturities of less than ten years outstanding on January 1, 1982, shall not exceed said 10% limitation and (b) the company's total indebtednes represented by unsecured securities shall at no time exceed 20% of capital, surplus, and secured debt; and (2), if Proposal 3 is not adopted, to issue or assume, until July 1, 1981, securities representing unsecured debt in excess of 10% of capital, surplus, and secured debt, provided that (a) the amount of securities representing unsecured debt outstanding on January 1, 1982, shall not exceed said 10% limitation and (b) the company's total indebtedness represented by unsecured securities shall at no time exceed 20% of capital, surplus, and secured debt.

Southern, the owner of all of the outstanding 5,608,955 shares of Alabama's common stock, intends to vote all such shares for the adoption of Proposals 1, 2, and 3. The approval of Southern to Proposal 4 is not required. In addition, the affirmative favorable vote of a majority of the outstanding 2,354,000 shares of preferred stock is necessary for the adoption of Proposals 1 and 4, and the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of preferred stock is necessary for the adoption of Proposals 2 and 3. Alabama proposes to solicit proxies from the holders of its outstanding stock in connection with the special meeting of stockholders.

Alabama states that, in order to keep pace with the company's continuing construction program, it is considered to be in the best interests of the company and its stockholders that the company have sufficient flexibility to respond to changing market conditions by financing an appropriate portion of its construction requirements through the issuance of additional shares of preferred stock as well as to utilize unsecured indebtedness to meet financing requirements for such construction on an interim basis.

Fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed transactions are estimated at $193,500, including the State of Alabama charter fee of $135,000, a fee for soliciting proxies of $35,000, and a legal fee of $15,000. It is stated that no State commission and no Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 13, 1974, request in writing that

a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. A copy of such request should be served personally or by mail (air mail if the person being served is located more than 500 miles from the point of mailing) upon the declarant at the above-stated address, and proof of service (by affidavit or, in case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. At any time after said date, the declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule 23 of the General Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from its rules as provided in Rules 20(a) and 100 thereof or take such other action as it may deem appropriate. Persons who request a hearing or advice as to whether a hearing is ordered will receive any notices and orders issued in this matter, including the date of the hearing (if ordered) and any postponements thereof.

For the Commission, by the Division of Corporate Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS, *Secretary.*

[FR Doc.74-27570 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

CHICAGO BOARD OPTIONS EXCHANGE, INC.

Proposed Changes in Amendments to Option Plan

Notice is hereby given that the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (CBOE) has filed proposed changes in its amendments to its Option Plan filed pursuant to Rule 9b-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR 240.9b-1). The changes involve Rules 4.15, 6.57 and 14.5(A)(1).

Proposed Rule 4.15 is being amended to delete the words "or specialists" from the last sentence. Proposed Rule 6.57 is being amended in the ninth line by changing the word "matched" to "unmatched" and by adding the words "to it" after the word "reporting." The Schedule to Rule 14.5(A)(1) is being amended to change the word "contract" to "share" and by adding the words "number of units of trading" above the last two columns. With respect to the last sentence of the proposed Rule 6.57, CBOE will not use a facility other than itself or the Chicago Board Options Exchange Clearing Corporation without notice to and non-disapproval of the Commission.

The proposed amendments will become effective on December 26, 1974, or upon such earlier date as the Commission may allow unless the Commission shall disapprove the changes in whole or in part as being inconsistent with the public interest or the protection of investors.

All interested persons are invited to submit their views and comments on the proposed amendments to CBOE's plan either before or after it has become effective. Written statements of views and comments should be addressed to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 500 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20549. Reference should be made to file number 10-54. The proposed amendments are, and all such comments will be, available for public inspection at the Public Reference Room of the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1100 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-27679 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[File No. 500-1]

BIO-MEDICAL SCIENCES, INC.

Suspension of Trading

NOVEMBER 19, 1974.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc., being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

Therefore, pursuant to section 15(c)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from November 20, 1974 through November 29, 1974.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS, *Secretary.*

[FR Doc.74-27568 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[812-3695]

SECURITY EQUITY FUND, INC. ET AL.

Filing of Application To Permit an Offer of Exchange and for Exemption

NOVEMBER 18, 1974.

Notice is hereby given that Security Equity Fund, Inc., Security Investment Fund, Inc., Security Ultra Fund, Inc. (collectively referred to as the "Funds"), Security Benefit Life Building, 700 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66636, each of which is registered as an open-end diversified management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Act"), and Security Distributors, Inc. ("Distributors") (collectively referred to with the Funds as the "Applicants") filed an application on September 9, 1974 and an amendment thereto on October 25, 1974, for an order (1) pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act to permit the Funds to offer to exchange their shares for shares of Security Bond Fund, Inc. ("Bond Fund") on a basis other than their relative net asset value per share at the time of the exchange and (2) purusant to 6(c) of the Act granting exemption from section 22(d) of the Act and Rules 22d-1 and 22d-2 thereunder, in connection with such exchanges. All interested persons are referred to the application on file with the Commission for a statement of the representations contained therein, which are summarized below.

Bond Fund is an open-end diversified management investment company registered under the Act. Distributors is the principal underwriter for Bond Fund.

Distributors, as principal underwriter for each of the Funds and for Bond Fund, maintains a continuous public offering of the shares thereof at their respective net asset values plus a sales charge. At present, the applicable sales charge for the Funds and for Bond Fund varies with the quantity purchased in the transaction as follows:

Size of transaction at offering price:	*Sales load (as percent of offering price)*
Less than $10,000	8¾
$10,000 to $24,999	7¾
$25,000 to $49,999	6¾
$50,000 to $99,999	5¾
$100,000 to $249,999	3¾
$250,000 to $999,999	2¾
$1,000,000 and over	1¾

Shares of each of the Funds and of Bond Fund may be exchanged for shares of any of the other Funds on the basis of the relative net asset value per share at the time of exchange without any sales charge. In addition, stockholders of Bond Fund who redeem their shares have for 30 days after redemption a one-time privilege, to the extent the redeemed shares would have been eligible for exchange, to purchase shares of the Funds without sales charge up to the dollar amount of the redemption proceeds.

Applicants state that Bond Fund's Board of Directors has approved a reduction of Bond Fund's sales charge, to take effect upon the effectiveness of the necessary Post-Effective Amendment to Bond Fund's Registration Statement, as follows:

Size of transaction at offering price:	*Sales load (as percent of offering price)*
Less than $100,000	2¾
$100,000 to $999,999	1¾
$1,000,000 and over	¾

Applicants propose to offer shares of each of the Funds to stockholders of Bond Fund for shares of Bond Fund that were purchased after the effectiveness of the Bond Fund sales load reduction, on the basis of relative net asset values at the time of exchange plus a sales charge described in the prospectus of the Fund being acquired, less the sales charge paid on such Bond Fund shares at the time they were originally acquired. An investor acquiring shares of one of the Funds

through an exchange of shares of Bond Fund purchased at the reduced sales charges would, therefore, pay approximately the same overall sales charge that he would have paid had he purchased the same number of shares of one of the Funds directly.

Applicants represent that they will continue to exchange shares of each of the Funds for shares of Bond Fund which were purchased prior to the reduction of sales charges on the basis of the relative net asset value per share at the time of exchange without any sales charge. Applicants further submit that no additional sales charge will be imposed upon the exchange of shares of Bond Fund which were acquired as a result of an exchange for shares of the Funds or as a result of the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions. In the event a stockholder desires to exchange a portion of his shares of Bond Fund, those shares that may be exchanged at relative net asset value without any additional sales charge will be exchanged first. The remaining shares to be exchanged will be selected from those shares entitled to be exchanged upon payment of the lowest additional sales charge.

Applicants further state that purchases of shares of the Funds by investors who redeemed Bond Fund shares within the previous 30 days will also include sales charges equal to the difference between the sales charges that were paid on the Bond Fund shares that were redeemed and the sales charges on the Fund shares acquired with the proceeds of such redemption. Purchases up to the dollar amount of proceeds from the redemption of Bond Fund shares that were acquired prior to the sales charge reduction as a result of an exchange for shares of the Funds or as a result of the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions will be made on the basis of relative net asset value per share at the time of the purchase without any sales charge. In the event a stockholder desires to purchase shares of the Funds in an amount less than the dollar amount of redemptions, those purchases which can be made at relative net asset value without any sales charge will be made first followed by those purchases entitled to the lowest additional sales charge.

Section 11(a) of the Act provides that it shall be unlawful for any registered open-end company or any principal underwriter for such company to make or cause to be made an offer to the shareholder of a security of such a company or of any other open-end investment company to exchange his security for a security in the same or another such company on any basis other than the relative net asset values of the respective securities to be exchanged unless the terms of the offer have first been submitted to and approved by the Commission.

Section 22(d) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that no registered investment company or principal underwriter thereof shall sell any redeemable security issued by such company to any person except at a current offering price described in the prospectus. Rule 22d–1 provides for exemption from section 22 (d) to the extent necessary to permit the sale of securities of a registered investment company at prices which reflect reductions in or eliminations of the sales load under certain stated circumstances. Rule 22d–2 provides for a further exemption from the provisions of section 22(d) to the extent necessary to permit, without sales charge, reinvestment of the proceeds of a redemption made during the prior 30 days or the purchase with such proceeds of shares of another investment company which offers to exchange its shares for shares of the fund whose shares had been redeemed without any sales charge.

Applicants state that the purpose of the proposed exchange offer is to permit a shareholder of Bond Fund who changes his investment objective to change his investment to a different investment company without paying the full sales charge otherwise applicable. Applicants assert that the exchange offer to Bond Fund shareholders for Bond Fund shares acquired after the effectiveness of the reduced Bond Fund sales charge schedule cannot be made at the relative net asset values of the Fund to be acquired because the Bond Fund shareholder would have paid substantially less sales load on his investment than similarly situated investors in the Fund to be acquired. Applicants further submit that if shares of the Funds could be acquired at net asset value by a Bond Fund shareholder exchanging Bond Fund shares purchased at the reduced sales loads, section 22(d) of the Act might be violated as an investor would be able to purchase shares of one of the Funds at a sales charge other than that described in its prospectus merely by purchasing shares of Bond Fund at the new reduced sales load rates and thereafter exchanging such Bond Fund shares for Fund Shares at net asset value.

Section 6(c) provides, in part, that the Commission by order upon application, may conditionally or unconditionally exempt any person, security, or transaction or any class or classes of persons, securities, or transactions from any provision or provisions of the Act and the Rules promulgated thereunder, if and to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 13, 1974, at 5:30 p.m., submit to the Commission in writing a request for a hearing on the matter accompanied by a statement as to the nature of his interest, the reason for such request, and the issues, if any, of fact or law proposed to be controverted, or he may request that he be notified if the Commission shall order a hearing thereon. Any such communication should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. A copy of such request shall be served personally or by mail (air mail if the person being served is located more than 500 miles from the point of mailing) upon Applicants at the address stated above. Proof of such service (by affidavit, or in case of an attorney-at-law, by certificate) shall be filed contemporaneously with the request. As provided by Rule 0–5 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, an order disposing of the application will be issued as of course following December 13, 1974 unless the Commission thereafter orders a hearing upon request or upon the Commission's own motion. Persons who request a hearing, or advice as to whether a hearing is ordered, will receive any notices and orders issued in this matter, including the date of the hearing (if ordered) and any postponements thereof.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.

[SEAL] GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74–27569 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Notice of Disaster Loan Area 1101]

ALASKA

Disaster Relief Loan Availability

As a result of the President's declaration of the State of Alaska as a major disaster following severe storms and flooding beginning about November 11, 1974, applications for disaster relief loans will be accepted by the Small Business Administration from disaster victims in the following area: Coastal Towns in Northwestern Alaska from Hooper Bay to Kotzebue, and adjacent affected areas. Adjacent areas include only areas within the state for which the declaration is made and do not extend beyond state lines.

Applications may be filed at the:

Small Business Administration
District Office
Suite 200, Anchorage Legal Center
1016 West Sixth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

and at such temporary offices as are established. Such addresses will be announced locally.

Applications for disaster loans under this announcement must be filed not later than January 16, 1975. EIDL applications will not be accepted subsequent to August 18, 1975.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

THOMAS S. KLEPPE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74–27607 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area 1103]

MONTANA

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Whereas, it has been reported that during the month of October, because of the effects of a certain disaster, damage

resulted to property located in the State of Montana;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and received reports of other investigations of conditions in the area affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such area constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act, 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 Town of Sheridan, Madison County, Montana, suffered damage or destruction resulting from a fire which occurred October 21, 1974.

Office:
Small Business Administration
District Office
Corner Main and Sixth Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

2. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this declaration will not be accepted subsequent to January 17, 1975. EIDL applications will not be accepted subsequent to August 18, 1975.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

THOMAS S. KLEPPE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27609 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Notice of Disaster Loan Area 1102]

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Disaster Relief Loan Availability

As a result of the President's declaration of the Territory of the Virgin Islands as a major disaster following severe storms, landslides, and flooding, beginning about October 23, 1974, applications for disaster relief loans will be accepted by the Small Business Administration from disaster victims in the following islands: St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.

Applications may be filed at the:

Small Business Administration
District Office
255 Ponce De Leon Avenue
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919

and at such temporary offices as are established. Such addresses will be announced locally.

Applications for disaster loans under this announcement must be filed not later than January 16, 1975. EIDL applications will not be accepted subsequent to August 18, 1975.

Dated: November 18, 1974.

THOMAS S. KLEPPE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.74-27608 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

TARIFF COMMISSION

[TEA-F-66]

HADDAD SHOE CORP.

Cancellation of Hearing on Petition for Determination

Notice is hereby given that the United States Tariff Commission has cancelled the public hearing scheduled for November 26, 1974, with regard to the petition of the Haddad Shoe Corporation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a determination under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Cancellation is at the request of the petitioner. No other parties have entered an appearance in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Notice of the investigation and the scheduling of the public hearing was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 40336) on November 15, 1974.

Issued: November 22, 1974.

By order of the Commission.

[SEAL] KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27788 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

RECORDING OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

Revised Recordkeeping Forms; Availability

Notice is hereby given that under the authority of sections 8(c)(1), (2), 8(g)(2) and 24(e) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the Act) the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, has revised certain of the forms which all employers having eight or more employees use in complying with the recordkeeping requirements of the Act.

These requirements are found in 29 CFR Part 1904. They provide that employers must maintain certain records regarding occupational injuries and illnesses on forms OSHA No. 100, or its equivalent, and OSHA No. 102.

This is to give notice that these forms have been revised and that for calendar year 1975, such records must be maintained on these revised forms.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will supply upon request single copies of the revised forms. Only those employers who must reprogram computer systems used to maintain their injury and illness records, or who must alter recordkeeping training materials or administrative directives should request copies of the forms at this time. An extensive mailing of revised recordkeeping forms to employers is planned within the next few weeks and large quantities of the revised forms also will be available then.

Two recordkeeping forms are being revised:

(1) Log of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 100). Recordable cases which occur on or after January 1, 1975, must be entered on the revised form, or on an equivalent to the revised form. If the information is maintained on an equivalent form, such as a computer printout, it must be as readable and comprehensible as it is on the OSHA No. 100 form to a person not familiar with computer printouts.

(2) Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 102). This form must be used to summarize the log entries for calendar year 1975 and subsequent years.

The third form used to prepare and maintain OSHA records, the Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 101), is not being changed.

Employers are cautioned that the present edition of the log form is to be used to record cases which occur during 1974, and the present edition of the summary form is to be used to summarize the log entries for calendar year 1974.

Single copies of the revised recordkeeping forms may be obtained from regional offices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the following addresses:

REGION 1—BOSTON

Mr. Wendell D. Macdonald
Assistant Regional Director
1603-A Federal Office Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Phone: 617-223-4541

REGION 2—NEW YORK

Mr. Herbert Bienstock
Assistant Regional Director
1515 Broadway
New York, New York 10036
Phone: 212-971-5915

REGION 3—PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Frederick W. Mueller
Assistant Regional Director
Post Office Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101
Phone: 215-597-1162

REGION 4—ATLANTA

Mr. Brunswick A. Bagdon
Assistant Regional Director
1371 Peachtree Street, NE.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Phone: 404-526-3660

REGION 5—CHICAGO

Mr. William E. Rice
Assistant Regional Director
230 South Dearborn Street
9th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone: 312-353-7253

REGION 6—DALLAS

Mr. Jack Strickland
Assistant Regional Director
1100 Commerce Street
Room 6B7
Dallas, Texas 75202
Phone: 214-749-1781

REGIONS 7 AND 8—KANSAS CITY AND DENVER

Mr. Elliott A. Browar
Assistant Regional Director
Federal Office Building
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Phone: 816-374-3685

REGIONS 9 AND 10—SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE

Mr. D. Bruce Hanchett
Assistant Regional Director
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, California 94102
Phone: 415–556–8980

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 21st day of November 1974.

JULIUS SHISKIN,
Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[FR Doc.74–27660 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

RCA CORP.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility of Workers to Apply for Adjustment Assistance

The Department of Labor has received a Tariff Commission report containing an affirmative finding under section 301 (c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with respect to its investigation of a petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance filed on behalf of workers producing electronic receiving tubes and components thereof known as mounts at the Harrison, New Jersey plant of RCA Corp., New York, New York (TEA–W–249). In view of the report and the responsibilities delegated to the Secretary of Labor under section 8 of Executive Order 11075 (28 FR 473), the Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation, as provided in 29 CFR 90.5 and this notice. The investigation relates to the determination of whether any of the group of workers covered by the Tariff Commission report should be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance, provided for under Title III, Chapter 3, of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, including the determination of related subsidiary subjects and matters, such as the date unemployment or underemployment began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved to be specified in any certification to be made, as more specifically provided in Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Interested persons should submit written data, views, or arguments relating to the subjects of investigation to the Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210 on or before December 2, 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 18th day of November 1974.

GLORIA G. VERNON,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy.

[FR Doc.74–27661 Filed 11–25–74;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[Docket No. 13542; Notice 74–5C]

1974–75 AIRWORTHINESS REVIEW PROGRAM

Notice of Conference

The purpose of this Notice is to inform all interested persons that from December 2 through 11, 1974, the Federal Aviation Administration will be conducting a conference at the Shoreham-Americana Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, NW., Washington, D.C., as a part of the 1974–1975 Airworthiness Review Program. Information relating to the objectives of the Program, its operation, and additional information relating to this conference are contained in the following Notices that have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

NOTICE

74–5 (39 FR 5785) February 15, 1974
74–5A (39 FR 18662) May 29, 1974
74–5B [1] (39 FR 36594) October 11, 1974

The proceedings will be conducted through six committees identified with their areas of coverage as—

I—Procedures and Special Issues.
II—Flight.
III(1)—Airframe (Large Airplanes).
III(2)—Airframe (Small Airplanes and Rotorcraft).
IV—Powerplant.
V—Equipment (and Systems).

The schedule for the plenary session, and for the working committees, is set forth below. Lunch breaks are scheduled from noon until 1:30 p.m. each day.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2

PLENARY SESSION

Morning

9:30—Call to Order.
9:45—Welcoming Address.
11.05—Prologue; Conference Mission.
11:30—Public's Response.

Afternoon

1:30—NASA Technical Presentations: NASA General Aviation Crashworthiness Program. NASA Research on Aircraft Wake Vortex. NASA Research on Wet Runways. NASA Stall/Spin Program.
3:30—Conference Procedures & Announcements.
4:00—Committee Organization Sessions.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee
I—Auxiliary Power Units.
II—Flight; General Small Airplane Performance.

[1] Particular attention should be given to this Notice since it also contains procedures that will be applicable at the conference.

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee:
III(1)—Structure; General Requirements. Structure; Flight Maneuver & Gust Conditions.
III(2)—Not in Session.
IV—Not in Session.
V—Not in Session.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

I—Auxiliary Power Units (cont'd), Surge and Stall, Parts Manufacturer Approval.
II—Small Airplane Performance (cont'd). Small Airplane Flight Characteristics.
III(1)—Structure; Supplementary Conditions. Structure; Control Surface & System Loads. Structure; Ground Loads.
III(2)—Not in Session.
IV—Not in Session.
V—Not in Session.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee:
I—Parts Manufacturer Approval. Export Certification. Applicable Regulations.
II—Small Airplane Flight Characteristics (cont'd), Small Airplane Operating Limitations & Flight Manuals.
III(1)—Structure; Ground Loads (cont'd). Structure; Emergency Landing Conditions. Structure; Fatigue Evaluation.
III(2)—Not in Session.

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee:

IV—Contingency Ratings, 10-Minute Takeoff Rating.
V—Not in Session.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

I—Control Design Changes.
II—Small Airplane Operating Limitations & Flight Manuals (cont'd). Flight-General.
III(1)—Structure; Fatigue Evaluation (cont'd). Design & Construction; General Requirements.
III(2)—Not in Session.
IV—Engine Airworthiness Definitions. General.
V—Not in Session.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee:

I—Continued Airworthiness.
II—Flight General (cont'd), Transport Airplane Performance.
III(1)—Design & Construction; General Requirements (cont'd). Design & Construction; Control Systems.
III(2)—Small Airplane Structure. Small Airplane Design & Construction; General Requirements.
IV—General (cont'd), Fuel System.
V—Equipment & Systems; General Requirements. Instruments.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

Committee:

I—Continued Airworthiness (cont'd).
II—Transport Airplane Performance (cont'd).

III(1)—Design & Construction; Landing Gear. Design & Construction; Personnel & Cargo Accommodations.
III(2)—Small Airplane Design & Construction; Control Systems. Small Airplane Design & Construction; Landing Gear.
IV—Fuel System (cont'd).
V—Instruments (cont'd).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee:

I—Minimum Equipment List.
II—Transport Airplane Flight Characteristics.
III(1)—Design & Construction; Personnel & Cargo Accommodations (cont'd).
III(2)—Small Airplane Design & Construction; Personnel & Cargo Accommodations.
IV—Oil System. Cooling System. Induction System.
V—Automatic Pilot & Flight Director Systems. Electrical System.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

I—Quality Control. Import Type Certification.
II—Transport Airplane Flight Characteristics (cont'd). Transport Airplane Flight Manuals.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

Committee:

III(1)—Design & Construction; Personnel & Cargo Accommodations (cont'd).
III(2)—Small Airplane Design & Construction; Miscellaneous.
IV—Induction System (cont'd). Exhaust System.
V—Electrical System (cont'd). Exterior Lights.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee

I—Restricted Category; Compensation or Hire. Individual Items.
II—Transport Airplane Flight Manuals (cont'd). Flight; General. Rotorcraft Performance.
III(1)—Design & Construction; Emergency Provisions.
III(2)—Rotorcraft Structure. Rotorcraft Design & Construction.
IV—Control & Accessories. Fire Protection.
V—Hydraulic System. Pressurization & Ventilation System.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

I—Balloons.
II—Rotorcraft Performance (cont'd). Rotorcraft Flight Characteristics.
III(1)—Design & Construction; Emergency Provisions (cont'd). Design & Construction; Pressurization.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

Committee
III(2)—Rotorcraft Design & Construction cont'd).
IV—Fire Protection (cont'd). Rotor Drive System.
V—Oxygen & Protective Breathing Equipment.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10

COMMITTEE SESSIONS

Morning (8:30 to 12:00)

Committee
I—Open.
II—Rotorcraft Flight Characteristics (cont'd). Rotorcraft Operating Limitations & Flight Manuals.
III(1)—Design & Construction; Fire Protection.
III(2)—Open.
IV—Instruments.
V—Flight Recorders & Cockpit Voice Recorders.

Afternoon (1:30 to 5:00)

I—Open.
II—Rotorcraft Operating Limitations & Flight Manuals (cont'd).
III(1)—Design & Construction; Fire Protection (cont'd). Miscellaneous.
III(2)—Open.
IV—Operating Limitations. Propeller Airworthiness.
V—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11

PLENARY SESSION

Morning

9:30—Call to Order.
9:35—Summary; Committee I Chairman.
10:00—Summary; Committee II Chairman.
11:00—Summary; Committee III(1) Chairman.
11:30—Summary; Committee III(2) Chairman.

Afternoon

1:30—Summary; Committee IV Chairman.
2:00—Summary; Committee V Chairman.
3:00—Closing Address; View of the Future.

To register in advance, write to: Federal Aviation Administration, Flight Standards Service, Attn: Airworthiness Review Staff, AFS-70, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20591. There will also be a Conference Registration Desk in the Shoreham-Americana Hotel lobby during the conference dates.

There is no admission fee or any other charge required to be paid in order to attend and participate in the conference.

This notice is issued under the authority of section 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1354(a)) and of section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1974.

C. R. MELUGIN, Jr.,
Acting Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[FR Doc.74-27912 Filed 11-25-74;1:54 pm]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice 640]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

NOVEMBER 21, 1974.

Cases assigned for hearing, postponement, cancellation or oral argument appear below and will be published only once. This list contains prospective assignments only and does not include cases previously assigned hearing dates. The hearings will be on the issues as presently reflected in the Official Docket of the Commission. An attempt will be made to publish notices of cancellation of hearings as promptly as possible, but interested parties should take appropriate steps to insure that they are notified of cancellation or postponements of hearings in which they are interested. No amendments will be entertained after the date of this publication.

No. 35997 and Sub 1, Aurora Cooperative Elevator Company V. Burlington Northern, Inc., now being assigned January 21, 1975 (9 days), at Lincoln, Nebr., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 119777 Sub 266, Ligon Specialized Hauler, Inc., now being assigned January 20, 1975 (2 days), at Seattle, Wash., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 136564 Sub 1, Shippers Leasing, Inc., now being assigned January 23, 1975 (2 days), at San Francisco, Calif., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 82965 Sub 3, Amador Stage Lines, Inc., now being assigned January 27, 1975 (1 week), at San Francisco, Calif., in a hearing room to be later designated.

AB-68, Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railroad Company Abandonment Between Munising and Marquette, and Lawson and Little Lake, in Alger and Marquette Counties, Michigan; F.D. 27478, Soo Line Railroad Company—Acquisition and Operation—Between Munising and Munising Junction in Alger County, Michigan; F.D. 27267, Michigan Corporation Trans Northern, Inc.—Acquisition and Operation—Between Munising and Eben Junction, Alger County, Michigan; F.D. 27750, Trans Northern, Inc. and Trans-Action Associates, Inc.—Acquisition and Operation in Alger and Marquette Counties, Michigan and F.D. 27751, Trans Northern, Inc.—Securities now being assigned December 17, 1974 at Washington, D.C., at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for prehearing conference.

MC 107403 Sub 898, Matlack, Inc.; and MC 116077 Sub 353, Robertson Tank Lines, Inc., now being assigned January 28, 1975, at Dallas, Tex., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 52460 Sub 144, Ellex Transportation, Inc., now being assigned January 30, 1975, at Dallas, Tex., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC-C-8413, William H. Ott DBA Texas Hot Shot Co.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, now being assigned February 3, 1975, at Dallas, Tex., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC-F-12249, Briggs Transportation Co.—Purchase—Burlington Chicago Cartage, Inc., now being assigned January 14, 1975, at Chicago, Ill., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 114211 (Sub-No. 230), Warren Transport, Inc., now assigned December 3, 1974, at New Orleans, Louisiana, will be held at the Royall Orleans Hotel, 621 St. Louis Street.

F.D. 24024, Illinois Central Railroad Co. and Illinois Central Industries, Inc.—Purchase—Mississippi Central Railroad Co., now assigned December 5, 1974, at Natchez, Mississippi will be held at the Council Chambers, City Hall Corner of Pearl & State Streets.

MC 107515 (Sub-No. 887), Refrigerated Transport Co., Inc. now assigned December 9, 1974, at Tampa, Florida, will be held at the Sheraton Motor Inn, 515 East Cass Street.

MC 71593 Sub 1, C. G. Potter, Dba Maumee Express, now assigned December 3, 1974 at New York, N.Y., is cancelled and the application is dismissed.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27658 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Ex Parte 241; Rule 19; Exemption 84, Amdt. 3]

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Exemption Under Mandatory Car Service Rules

Upon further consideration of Exemption No. 84 issued August 21, 1974.

It is ordered, That, under the authority vested in me by Car Service Rule 19, Exemption No. 84 to the Mandatory Car Service Rules ordered in Ex Parte No. 241, be, and it is hereby amended to *expire December 15, 1974.*

This amendment shall become effective November 15, 1974.

Issued at Washington, D.C., November 13, 1974.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.74-27657 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Ex Parte 241; Rule 18; Sixth Rev. Exemption 10]

ATLANTA & ST. ANDREWS BAY RAILWAY CO. ET AL.

Exemption Under Mandatory Car Service Rules

It appearing, that the railroads named herein own numerous 40-ft. plain boxcars; that under present conditions, there is virtually no demand for these cars on the lines of the car owners; that return of these cars to the car owners would result in their being stored idle on these lines; that such cars can be used by other carriers for transporting traffic offered for shipments to points remote from the car owners; and that compliance with Car Service Rules 1 and 2 prevents such use of plain boxcars owned by the railroads listed herein, resulting in unnecessary loss of utilization of such cars.

It is ordered, That pursuant to the authority vested in me by Car Service Rule 19, plain boxcars described in the Official Railway Equipment Register, I.C.C. R.E.R. No. 393, issued by W. J Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation XM, with inside length 44 ft. 6 in. or less and equipped with doors less than 9 ft. wide and bearing reporting marks assigned to the railroads named below, shall be exempt from the provisions of Car Service Rules 1(a), 2(a), and 2(b).

Atlanta and Saint Andrews Bay Railway Company. Reporting marks: ASAB.
The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Robert D. Timpany, Trustee. Reporting marks: CNJ.
Chicago, West Pullman & Southern Railroad Company. Reporting marks: CWP.
The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company. Reporting marks: DRGW.
Louisiana Midland Railway Company. Reporting marks: LOAM.

Effective November 14, 1974, and continuing in effect until further order of this Commission.

Issued at Washington, D.C., November 14, 1974.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.74-27656 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

[Rev. S.O. 994; Rev. I.C.C. Order 76, Amdt. 3]

READING CO.

Rerouting or Diversion of Traffic

Upon further consideration of I.C.C. Order No. 76 (Reading Company) and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That:

I.C.C. Order No. 76 be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting the following paragraph (g) for paragraph (g) thereof:

(g) *Expiration date.* This order shall expire at 11:59 P.M., March 15, 1975, unless otherwise modified, changed, or suspended.

It is further ordered, That this amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p.m., November 15, 1974, and 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 car hire agreement under the terms of that agreement, and upon the American Short Line Railroad Association; and that it be filed with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D.C., November 11, 1974.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.74-27655 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

IRREGULAR-ROUTE MOTOR COMMON CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

Elimination of Gateway Letter Notices

NOVEMBER 21, 1974.

The following letter-notices of proposals to eliminate gateways for the purpose of reducing highway congestion, alleviating air and noise pollution, minimizing safety hazards, and conserving fuel have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Commission's *Gateway Elimination* Rules (49 CFR 1065(a)), and notice thereof to all interested persons is hereby given as provided in such rules.

An original and two copies of protests against the proposed elimination of any gateway herein described may be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on or before December 6, 1974. A copy must also be served upon applicant or its representative. Protests against the elimination of a gateway will *not* operate to stay commencement of the proposed operation.

Successively filed letter-notices of the same carrier under these rules will be numbered consecutively for convenience in identification. Protests, if any, must refer to such letter-notices by number.

No. MC 2860 (Sub-No. E70) (correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 13, 1974. Applicant: NATIONAL FREIGHT, INC., 57 Westpark Ave., Vineland, N.J. 08360. Applicant's representative: Jacob P. Billig, Suite 300, 1126 Sixteenth St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier,* by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods,* from points in that part of New York on and east of a line beginning at the Pennsylvania-New York State line, thence along New York Highway 17 to junction Interstate Highway 87, thence along Interstate Highway 87 to the International Boundary line, between the United States and Canada to points in that part of Virginia west of U.S. Highway 1. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of (1) the junction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and U.S. Highway 130 at Philadelphia, (2) any point in Salem County, N.J.; and (3) any point in Delaware east of the Chesapeake Bay and south of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the destination territory.

No. MC 2860 (Sub-No. E77) (correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 11, 1974. Applicant: NATIONAL FREIGHT, INC., 57 Westpark Ave., Vineland, N.J. 08360. Applicant's representative: Jacob P. Billig, Suite 300, 1126 Sixteenth St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier,* by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and commodities requiring special equipment), between points in that part of New York on and east of a line beginning at the New York-New Jersey State line, thence along New York Highway 17 to junction Interstate Highway 87, thence along Interstate Highway 87 to junction New York Highway 145, thence along New York Highway 145 to Sharon Springs, thence along New York Highway 10 to junction New York Highway 8, thence along New York Highway 8 to junction New York Highway 30, thence along New York Highway 30 to the International Boundary line between the United States and Canada, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Maryland on and east of Interstate Highway 81, restricted against the transportation of traffic originating at, destined to, or received from or delivered to connection carriers at Somerville, N.J., or points in Morris County, N.J. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of (1) Camden, N.J., and (2) any point in Somerset County, N.J. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the territorial description.

No. MC 40456 (Sub-No. E6), (correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 31, 1974. Applicant: JOHN BENKART & SONS CO., 2500 No. Charles Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219. Applicant's representative: William J. Lavelle, 2310 Grant Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. 15219. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier,* by motor

vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Commodities*, which because of size or weight, require the use of special equipment, between points in Garrett, Allegany, and Washington Counties, Md., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of New York on and west of a line beginning at Windsor Beach, thence along U.S. Highway 15 to junction New York Highway 255, thence along New York Highway 255 to junction New York Highway 256, thence along New York Highway 256 to junction New York Highway 36, thence along New York Highway 36 to the Pennsylvania-New York State line. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in that part of Pennsylvania on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line, thence along U.S. Highway 322 to junction U.S. Highway 219, thence along U.S. Highway 219 to the Pennsylvania-Maryland State line. The purpose of this correction is to correct the description of the gateway points to be eliminated.

No. MC 43867 (Sub-No. E1), filed May 6, 1974. Applicant: MCALISTER TRUCKING COMPANY, P.O. Box 2214, 1610 East Scott St., Wichita Falls, Tex. 76307. Applicant's representative: Hardy McAlister (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Machinery, equipment, materials and supplies*, used in, or in connection with, the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of natural gas and petroleum and their products, and by products, and *machinery, materials, equipment, and supplies*, used in, or in connection with the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance and dismantling of pipe line, including the stringing and picking up thereof, (a) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; and (b) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (2) *Machinery and equipment*, used in, or in connection with, the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of sulphur and its products, and *materials and supplies* (not including sulphur) used in, or in connection with, the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of sulphur and its products, restricted to the transportation of shipments of materials and supplies moving to or from exploration, drilling, production, job, construction, plant (including refining, manufacturing, and processing plant) sites or storage sites, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; and (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*.

(3) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies*, used in, or connection with, the drilling of water wells, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer, thence along U.S. Highway 85 to its intersection with northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence along Interstate Highway 25 to its intersection with the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County, thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the intersection of the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico and points in Kansas on, south or east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to the junction Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to the junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*.

(c) Between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and, on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (4) *Machinery, equipment, materials and supplies*, used in, or in connection with, the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance, and dismantling of pipelines, other than pipelines used for the transmission of natural gas, petroleum, and their products and by-products, water, or sewerage, restricted to the transportation of shipments moving to or from pipeline rights of way, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer, thence south along U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern, and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence along Interstate Highway 25 to its intersection with the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County.

Thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction of Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59 thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*; (c) between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and, on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (d) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, and points in Kansas on or south or east of a line beginning at the Colorado-Kansas border and extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence along U.S. Highway 283 to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence along U.S. Highway 24 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence along Kansas Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence along U.S. Highway 81 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, on the one hand, and on the other, points in Nevada (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; and (e) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*.

(5) *Machinery, equipment, supplies, and materials*, used in or incidental to, irrigation and drilling of water wells, between points in New Mexico and Idaho (Farmington, N. Mex.)*; (6) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies*, used in, or in connection with, the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of natural

gas and petroleum and their products and by products; and *machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies,* used in, or in connection with, the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance, and dismantling of pipelines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, except the stringing and picking up of pipe in connection with main pipelines, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer, thence south on U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence west along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern, and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence south along Interstate Highway 25 to its intersection with the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County.

Thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to the junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*; and (c) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; (7) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies,* used in, or in connection with, the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of natural gas and petroleum and their products, and by-products, not including the stringing or picking up of pipe in connection with pipelines, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*.

(b) Between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer, thence along U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern, and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence south along Interstate Highway 25 to the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County, thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*; (c) between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; and (d) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*.

(8) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies,* used in, or in connection with the discovery, development, production, refining, manufacture, processing, storage, transmission, and distribution of natural gas and petroleum and their products and byproducts, and *machinery, materials, supplies, and equipment,* used in, or in connection with, the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance and dismantling of pipelines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, except the picking up or stringing of pipe in connection with main or trunk pipelines, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and points in New Mexico on, south and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer, thence south along U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern and western boundary of Santa Fe County, to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25.

Thence along Interstate Highway 25 to the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to the junction of U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*; (c) between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and, on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (d) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Lea, and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Colorado-Kansas border extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence along U.S. Highway 283 to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence along U.S. Highway 24 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence along Kansas Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence along U.S. Highway 81 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; and (c) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*.

(9) *Earth drilling machinery and equipment, and machinery, equipment, materials, supplies and pipe* incidental to be used in, or in connection with (a) the transportation, installation, removal, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance, and dismantling of drilling machinery and equipment, (b) the completion of holes or wells drilled, (c) the production, storage and transmission of commodities resulting from drilling operations at well or hole sites and (d) the injection or removal of commodities into or from holes or wells, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah,

and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 40 to Springer, thence along U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence along along Interstate Highway 25 to the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County, to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County, thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*.

(c) Between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and, on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; (d) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Colorado-Kansas State line and extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence along U.S. Highway 283 to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence along U.S. Highway 24 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence along Kansas 9 to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence along U.S. Highway 81 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; and (e) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; (X) *Machinery, equipment, materials and supplies,* used in connection with the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance and dismantling of pipelines for the transportation of water and sewage, including the stringing and picking up of pipe, (a) between points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and those in Lea and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (b) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and points in New Mexico on, south and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to Springer.

Thence along U.S. Highway 85 to the northern boundary of Mora County, thence along the northern boundary of Mora County to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Santa Fe County, thence along the eastern, northern and western boundary of Santa Fe County to its intersection with Interstate Highway 25, thence along Interstate Highway 25 to its intersection with the northern boundary of Dona Ana County, thence along the western boundary of Dona Ana County to its intersection with the northern boundary of Luna County, thence along the northern and western boundary of Luna County to the International Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma border and extending along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction Kansas Highway 39, thence along Kansas Highway 39 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Kansas Highway 57, thence along Kansas Highway 57 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (points in Texas)*; (c) between points in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky on the one hand, and, on the other, St. Louis, Missouri, and points in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada (points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*; (d) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Lea, and Eddy Counties, New Mexico, and points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Colorado-Kansas Border and extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence along U.S. Highway 283 to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence along U.S. Highway 24 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence along Kansas Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence along U.S. Highway 81 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*; and (e) between points in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Kansas (points in Oklahoma and Texas)*. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above.

No. MC 76177 (Sub-No. E54), filed April 15, 1974. Applicant: BAGGETT TRANSPORTATION CO., 2 South 32nd St., Birmingham, Ala. 35233. Applicant's representative: T. C. Sinclair (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Classes A, B, and C explosives and blasting supplies*, between points in Florida south of Interstate Highway 4, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico in and west of Otero, Sierra, Socorro, Valencia, Bernalillo, Sandova, Los Alamos, and San Juan Counties. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points within 15 miles of both Energy and Wolf Lake, Ill.

No. MC 76177 (Sub-No. E57), filed April 15, 1974. Applicant: BAGGETT TRANSPORTATION CO., 2 South 32nd St., Birmingham, Ala. 35233. Applicant's representative: C. T. Sinclair (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Classes A and B explosives and blasting supplies*, from points in Tennessee on and east of U.S. Highway 27 to points in Pittsburg County, Okla. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of McAdory, Ala., and points within 15 miles thereof.

No. MC 76177 (Sub-No. E62), filed April 15, 1974. Applicant: BAGGETT TRANSPORTATION CO., 2 South 32nd St., Birmingham, Ala. 35233. Applicant's representative: T. C. Sinclair (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Classes A and B explosives and blasting supplies;* (1) between points in Pennsylvania, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama south of the Tennessee River; and (3) between points in Franklin County, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of McAdory, Ala., and points within 15 miles thereof.

No. MC 78228 (Sub-No. E3) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 7, 1973. Applicant: J. MILLER EXPRESS, INC., 152 Wabash St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220. Applicant's representative: Henry M. Wick, Jr., 2310 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Alloys and ores*, from Philadelphia, Pa., to points in Ohio (East Liverpool, Ohio)*; (2) *Ferro alloys and silicon metal*, in dump vehicles, from points in Ohio to points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland (except points in Garrett, Allegany, Washington, and Frederick Counties), and New Jersey (Vancoram, Ohio)*; and (3) *Metals, metal alloys, sand, ores, and limestone*, in dump vehicles, from points in Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey (except Mount Hope, N.J., and points in its commercial zone and points in Gloucester and Cumberland Counties)*, to points in Ohio (Graham, W. Va., or Vancoram, Ohio)*. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above. The purpose of this correction is to include a gateway which was omitted in (1) above, and the commodity description and origin points in (2) above.

No. MC 78228 (Sub-No. E9), (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 7, 1974. Applicant: J. MILLER EXPRESS, INC., 152 Wabash St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15220. Applicant's representative: Henry M. Wick, Jr., 2310 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Ferro alloys, silicon metal, and manganese metal*, in dump vehicles, from points in that part of West Virginia on and north of U.S. Highway 50, to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri (Graham, W. Va., Vancoram, Ohio, or Vanadis, Ohio)*; (2) *Pig iron*, in dump vehicles, from points in Ohio to points in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont (Buffalo, N.Y.)*; and (3) *Pig iron*, in dump vehicles, from points in that part of New York on and west of a line beginning at Lake Ontario, thence along U.S. Highway 15 to junction Alternate U.S. Highway 20, thence along Alternate U.S. Highway 20 to junction New York Highway 63, thence along New York Highway 63 to junction New York Highway 408, thence along New York Highway 408 to junction New York Highway 16, thence along New York Highway 16 to junction New York Highway 16A, thence along New York Highway 16A to the New York-Pennsylvania State line, to points in Illinois, Kentucky, and Maine (Buffalo, N.Y.)*. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the destination states in (2) above.

No. MC 89697 (Sub-No. E1), filed May 31, 1974. Applicant: KRAJACK TANK LINES, INC., 480 East Westfield Ave., Roselle Park, N.J. 07204. Applicant's representative: Morton E. Kiel, 5 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such commercial solvents, paint, lacquer, and cleaning solvents, ether, alcohol, and acetates* in bulk, in tank trucks as are liquid chemicals, (1) between points in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Delaware and that part of Pennsylvania within 250 miles of Elizabeth, N.J.; (2) between points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey, New York, N.Y., and Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y. (except between points in Berkshire County, Mass., on the one hand, and, on the other, New York, N.Y.); (3) between points in Litchfield, Hartford, Middlesex, Tolland, Windham, and New London Counties, Conn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey (except between points in Litchfield County, Conn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, and Hudson Counties, N.J.); (4) between points in Fairfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey (except Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Union, Sussex, and Morris Counties); (5) between points in Delaware on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of New York within 250 miles of Elizabeth, N.J. (except between points in Delaware, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben Counties, N.Y.).

(6) Between points in Erie and Niagara Counties, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut (except Litchfield County), Rhode Island, Massachusetts (except Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties), and New York, N.Y.; (7) between Syracuse, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey (except Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties), and Philadelphia, Penn.; (8) between points in Erie, Niagara, Orleans, and Monroe Counties, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Bucks, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Chester Counties, Penn.; (9) between points in New Jersey (except Bergen, Sussex, Hudson, Union, Passaic, Essex, Morris, Hunterdon, and Warren Counties) on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York; (10) between points in Sussex and Warren Counties, N.J., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., and New York, N.Y.; (11) between points in Monmouth, Bergen, Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N.J., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania; (12) between New York, N.Y. and points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Pennsylvania 250 miles of Elizabeth, N.J. (except between New York, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pike County, Penn.); (13) between points in Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Philadelphia, and Delaware Counties, Penn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York except Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Tioga, Cortland, Chenango, Broome, Otsego, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties (except between Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery Counties, Penn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Erie County, N.Y.); (14) between points in that part of Pennsylvania south of Interstate Highway 80, on the one hand, and, on the other, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Hamilton, Essex, Warren, Fulton, Saratoga, Washington, Schenectady, Rensselaer, Albany, Greene, Columbia, Ulster, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., and New York, N.Y.

IV. Lacquer solvents, cleaning solvents, industrial alcohol, and acetates, in bulk, in tank trucks, from points in New Jersey, Delaware, and that part of Pennsylvania within 250 miles of Elizabeth, N.J., to New York, N.Y., and East Berlin, Conn. (Hudson County, N.J.).* *V. Such commercial solvents, paint-lacquer-, and cleaning solvents, and ether, alcohol, and acetates*, in bulk, in tank trucks, as are liquid chemicals, from points in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to Philadelphia, Penn. (Carteret, N.J.).* *VI. Industrial alcohol, and alcohol paint-, lacquer-, and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, as are liquid chemicals, from points in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, to points in that part of Maryland within 200 miles of Yonkers, N.Y. (Carteret, N.J., and New York, N.Y.).* (15) from points in Providence and Bristol Counties, R.I., on the one hand, and, on the other, Orleans, Cayuga, Wayne, Genesee, Erie, Chemung, Steuben, Tompkins, Chautauqua, Livingston, Niagara, Sullivan, Cattaraugus, Yates, Monroe, Seneca, Schuyler, Wyoming and Allegany Counties, N.Y.; and (16) between points in Passaic County, N.J., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware and Pennsylvania (except Northampton, Wayne, Pike, and Monroe Counties) (Carteret, N.J.).* II. *Inflammable alcohols, acetates, commercial solvents, and paint-, lacquer-, and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, (1) from points in that part of Delaware, that part of New Jersey, and that part of Pennsylvania, within 250 miles of Elizabeth, N.J., to points and places in Bristol and Providence Counties, R.I.; and (2) from New York, N.Y., and points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., to points in Bristol and Providence Counties, R.I. (Newark, N.J.).* III. *Industrial alcohol, and alcohol lacquer and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, from Bergen, Essex, and Hudson Counties, N.J., to points in Maryland (New York, N.Y.).* VII. *Industrial alcohol, and alcohol lacquer and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, from points in Massachusetts and Connecticut to points in that part of Maryland within 200 miles of Yonkers, N.Y. ((1) Hudson, Bergen, or Essex Counties, N.Y., and (2) New York, N.Y.).*

VIII. *Industrial alcohol, and alcohol paint-, lacquer-, and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, as are liquid chemicals, from St. Lawrence, Franklin, Herkimer, Hamilton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Albany, Clinton, Schuyler, Greene, and Columbia Counties, N.Y., to points in that part of Maryland within 200 miles of Yonkers, N.Y. (Carteret, N.J., and New York, N.Y.).* IX. *Dry chemicals* (except calcium chloride), in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Marcus Hook, Penn., to Niagara, Erie, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Hamilton, Franklin, and Clinton Counties, N.Y. (Solvay, N.Y.).* X. *Liquid fatty acid esters*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, as are liquid chemicals, from South Bound Brook, N.J., and points in Middlesex County, N.J., to Momence, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio (Huguenot, N.Y.).* XI. *Denatured alcohol, commercial solvents, and paint-, lacquer-, and cleaning solvents*, in bulk, in tank trucks, between Baltimore, Md., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Morris, Essex, Bergen, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Union, and Hudson Counties, N.J., New York (except points

west of Interstate Highway 81), Connecticut, and Massachusetts (Newark, N.J.).* The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E65), (Correction), filed May 29, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER September 5, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's representative: Bruce E. Mitchell, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, and meat by-products* as described in Section A of Appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except commodities in bulk), and *frozen foods*, from Scranton, Pa., to points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and that part of Kentucky on and south of a line beginning at the Kentucky-Virginia State line, thence along U.S. Highway 460 to junction Kentucky Highway 1427, thence along Kentucky Highway 1427 to junction Kentucky Highway 11, thence along Kentucky Highway 11 to junction Kentucky Highway 52, thence along Kentucky Highway 52 to junction Interstate Highway 75, thence along Interstate Highway 75 to junction U.S. Highway 150, thence along U.S. Highway 150 to junction Kentucky Highway 78, thence along Kentucky Highway 78 to junction Kentucky Highway 70, thence along Kentucky Highway 70 to junction Kentucky Highway 210, thence along Kentucky Highway 210 to junction Kentucky Highway 61, thence along Kentucky Highway 61 to junction Kentucky Highway 86, thence along Kentucky Highway 86 to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence along U.S. Highway 60 to the Ohio River, restricted to transportation in vehicles with mechanical refrigeration. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Richmond, Va. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the territorial description.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E87) (Correction), filed May 29, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER September 4, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's repsentative: Bruce E. Mitchell, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dairy products*, from Chickasha, Enid, Elk City, and Woodward, Okla., to points in North Carolina and South Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Atlanta, Ga. The purpose of this correction is to reflect the client's correct name.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E109), (Correction), filed May 29, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER September 5, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's representative: Bruce E. Mitchell, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Oklahoma City and Elk City Okla., to the District of Columbia, points in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and points in those parts of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware on and east of Interstate Highway 95, that part of Pennsylvania on and east of a line beginning at the Pennsylvania-Maryland State line, thence along Interstate Highway 83 to junction U.S. Highway 30, thence along U.S. Highway 30 to junction U.S. Highway 222, thence along U.S. Highway 222 to junction Pennsylvania Turnpike, Northeast Extension, thence along Pennsylvania Turnpike, Northeast Extension, to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to the Pennsylvania-New York State line, that part of New Jersey on and east of a line beginning at the New Jersey-Pennsylvania State line, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to junction New Jersey Highway 94, thence along New Jersey Highway 94 to the New York-New Jersey State line, and that part of New York on and east of a line beginning at the New York-Pennsylvania State line, thence along Interstate Highway 84 to junction Interstate Highway 87, thence along Interstate Highway 87 to the International Boundary line between the United States and Canada. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Ayden, N.C. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the destination States.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E166), filed May 29, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's representative: R. M. Tettlebaum, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canned citrus products*, in mixed loads with citrus products, frozen (presently authorized), and/or citrus products, not canned and not frozen (presently authorized), in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from points in that part of Florida on and east of U.S. Highway 319, to points in Minnesota and Iowa. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Food Specialties of Kentucky, Division of Oscar Ewing, in Jefferson County, Ky.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E167), filed May 29, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's representative: R. M. Tettlebaum, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bananas, coconuts, and pineapples*, in mixed shipments with bananas, from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York, N.Y., the District of Columbia, and points in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and that part of Virginia on and east of a line beginning at the North Carolina-Virginia State line, thence along U.S. Highway 15 to junction Virginia Highway 20, thence along Virginia Highway 20 to Scottsville, thence along Virginia Highway 6 to Waynesboro, thence along U.S. Highway 340 to junction U.S. Highway 33, thence along U.S. Highway 33 to the Virginia-West Virginia State line. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Gatesville, N.C.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. E168), filed May 29, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, Forest Park, Ga. 33050. Applicant's representative: R. M. Tettlebaum, Suite 375, 3379 Peachtree Rd. NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canned fruit juices*, in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from points in that part of Florida on and east of a line beginning at the Georgia-Florida State line, thence along U.S. Highway 125 to junction Florida Highway 51, thence along Florida Highway 51 to the Gulf of Mexico, to points in Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Commercial Cold Storage, at Doraville, Ga.

No. MC 110420 (Sub-No. E155), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 186, Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin 53158. Applicant's representative: E. Stephen Heisley, 666 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bichromate of soda*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Kearny, N.J., to (1) points in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, the Upper Peninsula, Benton, and Washington Counties, Ark., that part of Missouri in, north, and west of Monett, Lawrence, Dade, Cedar, St. Clair, Benton, Pettis, Saline, Howard, Randolph, Shelby, and Marion Counties, and that part of Illinois in and north of Whiteside, Lee, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, and Cook Counties (Milwaukee, Ill.)*; (2) points in South Dakota, North Dakota (except points in Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass, and Richland Counties), and that part of Kansas in and west of Marshall, Riley, Geary, Morris, Chase, Butler, and Cowley Counties (Milwaukee, Wis., Clinton, Iowa, and Fremont, Nebr.)*; (3) to points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and that part of Nebraska on and west of U.S. Highway 281 (Milwaukee, Wis., Ringwood, Ill., and Janesville, Wis.)*; The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above.

No. MC 110421 (Sub-No. E156), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 186, Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 53158. Applicant's representative: E. Stephen Heisley, 666 11th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Au-

thority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bichromate of soda*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Baltimore, Md., to points in (1) South Dakota, North Dakota (except Cavaber, Pembina, Ramsey, Walsh, Nelson, Grand Forks, Greggs, Steele, and Traill Counties), and that part of Kansas in and west of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Fork, and Clark (Milwaukee, Wis., Clinton, Iowa, and Fremont, Nebr.)*, (2) Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and that part of Nebraska on and west of U.S. Highway 281 (Milwaukee, Wis., and Ringwood, Ill.)*. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above.

No. MC 110420 (Sub-No. E157), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 186, Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 53158. Applicant's representative: E. Stephen Heisley, 666 Eleventh St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bichromate of soda*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Painesville, Ohio; (1) to points in Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Milwaukee, Wis.)*; (2) to points in that part of South Dakota in, west, and north of Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Hyde, Buffalo, Jerauld, Sanborn, Miner, Lake, and Moody Counties, and that part of Nebraska in and west of Norton, Sheridan, Gove, Lane, Furvey, Haskell, and Seward Counties (Milwaukee, Wis., Clinton, Iowa, and Fremont, Nebr.)*; (3) to points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and that part of Nebraska on and west of U.S. Highway 281 (Milwaukee, Wis., and Ringwood, Ill.)*. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by asterisks above.

No. MC 110525 (Sub-No. E1283), (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 24, 1974. Applicant: CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC., P.O. Box 200, Downingtown, Pa. 19335. Applicant's representative: Thomas J. O'Brien (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Animal, vegetable, mineral, and fish oil, chemicals, soap and soap products, and glycerin*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from points in Maryland to points in Rhode Island. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Lima, Pa., and Newark, N.J. The purpose of this correction is to clarify the commodity description.

No. MC 112822 (Sub-No. E167), (Correction), filed June 3, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 12, 1974. Applicant: BRAY LINES, INC., P.O. Box 1191, Cushing, Okla. 74023. Applicant's representative: Robert A. Stone (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cheese*, from points in that part of Kansas on and north of a line beginning at the Kansas-Colorado State line, and extending U.S. Highway 40 to Junction City, thence along U.S. Highway 77 to Herington, thence along U.S. Highway 56 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, to points in California. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Logan, Smithfield, or Wellsville, Utah. The purpose of this correction is to reflect the correct MC number, previously published as No. MC 112422.

No. MC 111545 (Sub-No. E390) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 12, 1974. Applicant: HOME TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., P.O. Box 6426, Station A, Marietta, Ga. 30062. Applicant's representative: Robert E. Born (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cast iron soil pipe and fittings and bituminized fibre pipe and fittings*, the transportation of which because of size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, from points in that part of Georgia within 175 miles of Chattanooga, Tenn., and on and south of a line beginning at the Georgia-Alabama State line, thence along Georgia Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 41, thence along U.S. Highway 41 to Atlanta, thence along U.S. Highway 78 to the Georgia-South Carolina State line, to points in that part of Missouri on and west of U.S. Highway 63. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Holt, Ala. The purpose of this correction is to correct the "E" number, previously published as E391.

No. MC 111548 (Sub-No. E16), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: SHARPE MOTOR LINES, INC., P.O. Box 517, Hildebran, N.C. 28637. Applicant's representative: Edward G. Villalon, Suite 1032 Pennsylvania Bldg., Pennsylvania Ave. & 13th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Laboratory and technical furniture, fixtures, equipment, material, and supplies*, uncrated, from points in the District of Columbia, and points in that part of Maryland on and west of U.S. Highway 1, to points in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and points in that part of South Carolina on and west of U.S. Highway 52. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Pa., and Statesville, N.C.

No. MC 113495 (Sub-No. E44) (Correction), filed June 3, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 4, 1974. Applicant: GREGORY HEAVY HAULER, INC., P.O. Box 60628, Nashville, Tenn. 37206. Applicant's representative: E. T. Gregory (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Road construction machinery and equipment* as described in Appendix VIII to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and (2) *Road construction machinery and equipment* as described in Appendix VIII to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, the transportation of which because of size or weight requires the use of special equipment, from points in Illinois (except Aurora, Beardstown, Decatur, Deerfield, De Kalb, Harvey, Joliet, Morton, Mossville, Peoria, and Springfield, and points within 10 miles of each), to points in Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Pendleton, Randolph, and Tucker Counties, W.Va., restricted in (1) above, against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight requires the use of special equipment, and restricted in (2) above, to the transportation of the described commodities when moving in the same vehicle with shipments of such commodities which do not require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Virginia. The purpose of this correction is to correct the "E" number, previously published as E41.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E932) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in that part of New Hampshire on and north of New Hampshire Highway 11. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Elmira, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E933) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer St. Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in Colorado. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dundee, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E934) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in that portion of Minnesota on and west of a line beginning at the Mississippi River and extending along U.S. Highway 61 to junction Minnesota Highway 42, thence along Minnesota Highway 42 to junction U.S. Highway 14,

thence along U.S. Highway 14 to Eyota, thence along unnumbered highway to junction U.S. Highway 52, thence along U.S. Highway 52 to junction Minnesota Highway 139, thence along Minnesota Highway 139 to the Minnesota-Iowa State line. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dundee, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E937) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer St., Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in that part of Vermont on and north of U.S. Highway 4. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Elmira, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E938) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in that part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on and west of a line beginning at the Michigan-Wisconsin State line and extending along U.S. Highway 45 to junction Michigan Highway 26, thence along Michigan Highway 26 to Lake Superior. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Elmira, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E939) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to St. Joseph, Mo. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Elmira, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E940) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to Calais, Maine, and points in Aroostook County, Maine. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Elmira, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E941) (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in Iowa on and west of U.S. Highway 69. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of LeRoy, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 113843 (Sub-No. E942), (Correction), filed June 4, 1974, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER October 30, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED FOOD EXPRESS, INC., 316 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210. Applicant's representative: Lawrence T. Sheils (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from Hanover, Pa., to points in that portion of New Hampshire on and north of a line beginning at the New Hampshire-Vermont State line at or near Lebanon, and extending along U.S. Highway 4 to junction New Hampshire Highway 104, thence along New Hampshire 104 to junction U.S. Highway 3, thence along U.S. Highway 3 to junction New Hampshire Highway 25, thence along New Hampshire Highway 25 to the New Hampshire-Maine State line. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Syracuse, N.Y. The purpose of this correction is to correct a typographical error.

No. MC 116008 (Sub-No. E1), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: ARCHIE'S MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., P.O. Box 68, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406. Applicant's representative: Gene R. Prohushi (Same as above). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such merchandise* as is dealt in by five-and-ten-cent retail stores, and in connection therewith, *equipment, material*, and *supplies* used in the conduct of such business (except commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment), between points in Allegheny County, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, Silver Spring and Hancock, Md., and Clarendon, Va. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of McKeesport, Pa.

No. MC 116008 (Sub-No. E2), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: ARCHIE'S MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., P.O. Box 68, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406. Applicant's representative: Gene R. Prohushi (Same as above). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such commodities* as are used or sold by dealers in five-and-ten-cent store merchandise, between points in Allegheny County, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, Annapolis, Baltimore, Cumberland, Frostburg, Rockville, and Westminster, Md., Keyser and Piedmont, W. Va., Alexandria and Richmond, Va., and points in the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of McKeesport, Pa.

No. MC 116008 (Sub-No. E3), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: ARCHIE'S MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., P.O. Box 68, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406. Applicant's representative: Gene R. Prohushi (Same as above). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such commodities* as are used or sold by dealers in five-and-ten-cent store merchandise, from Frederick and Hagerstown, Md., to points in Allegheny County, Pa. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of McKeesport, Pa.

No. MC 119988 (Sub-No. E25), filed June 3, 1974. Applicant: GREAT WESTERN TRUCKING CO., INC., P.O. Box 1384, Lufkin, Tex. 75902. Applicant's representative: Joe E. Kinard, 201 W. Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75208. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Printed advertising matter*, and (2) *newspaper supplements* otherwise exempt from economic regulation under section 203 (b)(7) of the Act when transported in mixed loads with printed advertising matter, from the plant site and storage facilities of the Oklahoma Publishing Co., Web Offset Division, at or near Oklahoma City, Okla., to points in that part of California (except Los Angeles) on and south of a line beginning at the California-Arizona State line at or near Needles, Calif., thence along Interstate Highway 40 to junction California Highway 58, thence along California Highway 58 to junction California Highway 99, thence along California Highway 99 to junction California Highway 46, thence along California Highway 46 to Cambria. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Ringgold, Tex.

No. MC 123407 (Sub-No. E86), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: SAWYER TRANSPORT, INC., South Haven Square, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383. Applicant's representative: Robert W. Sawyer (same as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Composition board and materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof, from the plant site and storage facilities of the National Gypsum Company at Mobile, Ala., to Bensenville, Schiller Park, and O'Hare International Airport, Ill. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dubuque, Iowa.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E7), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate

as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry fish meal;* (1) from Houston, Tex., to points in Wisconsin; (2) from Moss Point and Pascagoula, Miss., Empire, Dulac, and Cameron, La., to points in New Mexico; and (3) from New Orleans, Holmwood, Abbeville, and Morgan City, La., and Sabine Pass and Port Arthur, Tex., to points in New Mexico and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Pittsburg, Kans., or Altus, Okla.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E9), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Levelland, Tex., to points in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Mississippi (except points in Wilkinson County), and points in Tennessee (except points in Shelby County). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Liberal, Kans., or Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E11), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from El Paso, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E12), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Pumas, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E13), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Hereford, Tex., to points in Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., and Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E14), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Etter, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to elminate the gateways of Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E15), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Lubbock, Tex., to points in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, points in Mississippi (except points in Wilkinson County), and points in Tennessee (except points in Shelby County). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E16), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Sweetwater, Tex., to points in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E17), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Abilene, Tex., to points in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E18), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients;* from Hamlin, Tex., to points in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E19), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Plainview, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20, and points in Tennessee (except points in Shelby County). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Liberal and Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E20), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from El Paso, Tex., to points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20 and on and east of Interstate Highway 55. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E21), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Rotan, Tex., to points in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E22), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Richmond, Tex., to points in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kansas.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E23), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Wolfe City, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and points in Mississippi (except points in Wilkinson County). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kansas.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E24), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Sherman, Tex., to points in Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and points in Mississippi (except points in Jackson County). The purpose of this

filing is to eliminate the gateways of Van Buren, Ark., or the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E25), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Freeport, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E26), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Fort Worth, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E27), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Harlingen, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E28), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Bryan, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and points in Mississippi on and north of Mississippi Highway 6. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E29), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Temple, Tex., to points in Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and points in Mississippi (except points in Jackson County). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E30), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Stamford, Tex., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E31), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Beaumont, Tex., to points in Ohio, Wisconsin, and points in Indiana on and north of Indiana Highway 46. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E32), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Waxahachie, Tex., to points in Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and points in Mississippi on and north of Interstate Highway 20. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E33), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Guymon, Okla., to points in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E34), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to points in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E35), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Altus, Okla., to points in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E36), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison St., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Clinton, Okla., to points in Mississippi, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E37), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Hollis, Okla., to points in Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of the plant site of Harvest Brand, a division of Harvest Industries, Inc., located at Pittsburg, Kans., or Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 128007 (Sub-No. E45), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: HOFER, INC., P.O. Box 583, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762. Applicant's representative: John E. Jandera, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas 66603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry feed ingredients*, from Kansas City, Kans., to points in Louisiana and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Van Buren, Ark.

No. MC 129872 (Sub-No. E2), filed May 24, 1974. Applicant: SCHUSTER TRANSPORT, INC., Knapp, Wis. 54749. Applicant's representative: Bradford E. Kistler, P.O. Box 80228, Lincoln, Nebr. 68501. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Tractors* (except truck-tractors), (2) *Agricultural implements and machinery*; and (3) *Attachments* for, and *equipment*

designed for use with the articles described in (1) and (2) above, when moving in mixed loads with the articles described in (1) and (2) above, from Rock Island and East Moline, Ill., to points in that part of Nebraska on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line, thence along Nebraska Highway 14 to junction U.S. Highway 30, thence along U.S. Highway 30 to junction Nebraska Highway 15, thence along Nebraska Highway 15 to junction U.S. Highway 275, thence along U.S. Highway 275 to junction Nebraska Highway 51, thence along Nebraska Highway 51 to the Nebraska-Iowa State line, and points in that part of Minnesota on and west of a line begining at the Iowa-Minnesota State line, thence along Minnesota Highway 86 to junction Minnesota Highway 60, thence along Minnesota Highway 60 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to junction Minnesota Highway 67, thence along Minnesota Highway 67 to junction Minnesota Highway 273, thence along Minnesota Highway 273 to junction Minnesota Highway 23, thence along Minnesota Highway 23 to junction U.S. Highway 12, thence along U.S. Highway 12 to junction Minnesota Highway 9, thence along Minnesota Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 59, thence along U.S. Highway 59 to junction Minnesota Highway 32, thence along Minnesota Highway 32 to junction Minnesota Highway 11, thence along Minnesota Highway 11 to junction Minnesota Highway 89, thence along Minnesota Highway 89 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points within 25 miles of LeMars, Iowa, in Cherokee, O'Brien, Sioux, Plymouth, and Woodbury Counties, Iowa.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.74-27659 Filed 11-25-74;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1974

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 39 ■ Number 229

PART II

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

■

NATIONAL UTILITY RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATION

Supplier Percentages for December 1974

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL UTILITY RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATION

Supplier Percentage Notice for December, 1974

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 211.163(b)(3), 211.165 and 211.166(d)(2), the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) hereby provides notice of the volumes of residual fuel oil allocated to each utility for December, 1974, and the percentage of such volumes required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in December. This information is set forth in the Appendix to this notice. Adjustments of certain supplier base period percentages have been made at the request of affected utilities, pursuant to the criteria of 10 CFR 205.25 and are reflected in the Appendix.

The utility allocations were determined after review of the impact of available fuel supplies between utility and non-utility uses of residual fuel oil. In calculating the allocation level for each utility the FEA considered all of the factors enumerated in 10 CFR 211.163(b)(3) and also the following other factors:

1. The data contained in the Federal Power Commission (FPC) Forms 23 and 23A submitted by utilities;

2. Dwindling utility coal reserves combined with favorable residual fuel oil supply forecast for the fourth quarter, which justify temporary suspension of FEA's efforts to maximize non-oil based energy production.

3. FEA's prediction that the supply level of residual fuel oil is expected to equal or exceed the total demand. In view of the impact of natural gas curtailments and the possibility of coal shortages, the supply/demand balance could rapidly change. Accordingly, utilities may build up inventories through purchase of surplus volumes pursuant to the procedures set forth in 10 CFR 211.10(g), consistent with the provisions of 10 CFR 211.166(c).

The amounts shown in the Appendix are the quantities of residual fuel oil to be delivered to the utility listed during the month of December, 1974. Some utilities will not receive any allocation for this month. This is due to the fact that these utilities burn other fuels primarily and use residual fuel oil only for standby purposes.

The Appendix provides the names of the suppliers obligated to supply each utility and each supplier's percentage and volume of each month's allocation to a utility. The first column of the Appendix lists each utility with its suppliers. The second column sets forth the recommended FEA burn level for December. The third and fourth columns provide each supplier's respective percentage and volume share of a utility's allocated volume of residual fuel oil. The fifth column provides the total volume of residual fuel oil for each utility from all suppliers. Following the name of certain suppliers, an additional supplier is shown in parentheses. The supplier in parentheses is presumed, on the basis of the best information available, to be the supplier of the utility's supplier. This information is provided for the convenience of such suppliers and the FEA requests that any additions or corrections in this regard be forwarded to FEA Electrical Utilities Reports, Code 47, Washington, D.C. 20461.

FEA will consider special circumstances such as unexpected outages which may cause fuel consumption to exceed FEA burn levels in any month. Adjustments have been made in the allocation levels of certain utilities to reflect necessary corrections in the delivery levels authorized in previous months. It is contemplated that corrections or adjustments to delivery levels for certain utilities may be required during the month of December to avoid undue hardship. Such corrections or adjustments may be made pursuant to Subpart B and C of Part 10 CFR Part 205.

FEA expects the utilities to consume supplies at or below FEA burn levels, which are based on the utilities' proposed burn levels less adjustments for projected growth exceeding historic averages.

The utility residual fuel oil allocation program is based in part on the data derived from utilities' filings of FPC Forms 23 and 23A. Thus, the timely submission of these forms will be a necessary prerequisite to receiving future allocation notices.

Reports should be addressed to FEA Electrical Utilities Reports, Code 47, Washington, D.C. 20461.

Issued in Washington, D.C., November 20, 1974.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
General Counsel.

APPENDIX

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATIONS TO UTILITIES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1974

	RECOMMENDED FEO BURN	PCT.	BY SUPPLIER (BARRELS)	TOTAL (BARRELS)
1. NORTHEAST POWER COORDINATING COUNCIL AREA (NPCC)				
CONNECTICUT				
NORTHEAST UTILITIES	2,013,896			2,013,896
AMERADA HESS CORP.		68.0	1,369,449	
TAD JONES CO. (GULF)		21.0	422,918	
WYATT, INC. (EXXON)		10.0	201,390	
H.N.HARTWELL & SON INC.		1.0	20,139	
UNITED ILLUMINATING CO.	754,000			754,000
TEXACO		87.0	655,980	
WYATT, INC. (EXXON)		13.0	98,020	
MAINE				
BANGOR HYDRO ELEC. CO.	22,358			22,358
SPRAGUE		100.0	22,358	
CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO.	288,520			288,520
TEXACO		100.0	288,520	
MAINE PUBLIC SERVICE CO.	11,606			11,606
DEAD RIVER OIL (SPRAGUE)		100.0	11,606	
MASSACHUSETTS				
BOSTON EDISON CO.	980,674			980,674
WHITE FUEL (TEXACO)		46.0	451,110	
EXXON		42.0	411,883	
SPRAGUE		12.0	117,681	
BRAINTREE ELEC. LT. DEPT.	15,893			15,893
C.K.SMITH (GOLDEN EAGLE)		100.0	15,893	
E.UTIL.ASSOC.(MONTAUP & BLACKS.)	249,420			249,420
TEXACO		100.0	249,420	
FITCHBURG GAS & ELEC.	14,000			14,000
NORTHEAST PETROLEUM		100.0	14,000	
HOLYOKE GAS AND ELECTRIC	11,830			11,830
WYATT, INC. (EXXON)		100.0	11,830	
NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC	1,364,177			1,364,177
ASIATIC PETRO. CORP.		60.0	818,506	
GOLDEN EAGLE		40.0	545,671	

NEW ENG. GAS & ELECTRIC	536,000			536,000
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		82.0	439,520	
WHITE FUEL (TEXACO)		18.0	96,480	
PEABODY ELECTRIC LT. DEPT.	1,845			1,845
PICKERING OIL		100.0	1,845	
TAUNTON MUN. LIGHT	50,720			50,720
QUINCY OIL CO. (EXXON)		100.0	50,720	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	522,000			522,000
SPRAGUE		26.3	137,286	
CONOCO		73.7	384,714	
NEW YORK				
CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELEC. CO.	1,175,557			1,175,557
AMERADA HESS CORP.		100.0	1,175,557	
CONSOL. EDISON OF NEW YORK	4,418,887			4,418,887
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		45.5	2,010,594	
EXXON		20.8	919,128	
AMERADA HESS CORP.		22.3	985,412	
TEXACO		11.4	503,753	
FREEPORT, VILLAGE OF	21,600			21,600
BURNS BROS. OIL(NEPCO)		100.0	21,600	
LONG ISLAND LIGHT CO.	1,714,208			1,714,208
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		100.0	1,714,208	
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CO.	599,640			599,640
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		100.0	599,640	
ORANGE & ROCKLAND UTILITIES	1,167,217			1,167,217
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		31.6	368,841	
HOWARD FUEL CORP.		68.4	798,376	
ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC	2,237			90,176
ALLIED OIL		29.7	26,782	
MONOCO OIL COMPANY		70.3	63,394	
RHODE ISLAND				
NEWPORT ELECTRIC CORP.	7,766			7,766
C.D. SMITH		100.0	7,766	

2. MID-ATLANTIC AREA COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MAAC)

DELAWARE				
DELMARVA POWER & LIGHT	637,603			637,603
STEUART PETROLEUM CO.		22.0	140,273	
TEXACO		5.0	31,880	
GULF		8.0	51,008	
CONOCO		65.0	414,442	
DOVER, CITY OF	42,573			42,573
TEXACO		100.0	42,573	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
POTOMAC ELEC. PWR.	1,370,000			1,370,000
ASIATIC PETRO. CORP.		79.0	1,082,300	
STEUART PETROLEUM CO.		21.0	287,700	
MARYLAND				
BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC	997,108			997,108
AMERADA HESS CORP.		52.7	525,476	
EXXON		47.3	471,632	
NEW JERSEY				
ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC CO.	414,046			414,046
AMERADA HESS CORP.		100.0	414,046	
GPU INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	445,184			445,184
AMERADA HESS CORP.		91.6	407,789	
SWANN OIL, INC.		5.0	22,259	
ARCONE OIL CO.		2.4	10,684	
SHIPLEY-HUMBLE		1.0	4,452	
PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC	1,806,954			1,806,954
AMERADA HESS CORP.		78.0	1,409,424	
EXXON		22.0	397,530	
VINELAND, CITY OF ELEC.	63,983			63,983
SWANN OIL, INC.		100.0	63,983	

PENNSYLVANIA				
PENNSYLVANIA PWR. & LIGHT	0			0
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.	724,939			724,939
ARCO		28.5	206,608	
AMERADA HESS CORP.		21.5	155,862	
GULF		9.0	65,244	
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		2.1	15,224	
TEXACO		24.0	173,985	
CONOCO		14.9	108,016	
3. SOUTHEASTERN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL (SERC)				
FLORIDA				
FLORIDA KEYS ELEC. COOP.	0			0
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT	2,196,402			2,196,402
EXXON		15.0	329,460	
BELCHER OIL (EXXON)		85.0	1,866,942	
FLORIDA POWER CORPORATION	1,496,800			1,496,800
EXXON		60.0	898,080	
AMERADA HESS CORP.		40.0	598,720	
FORT PIERCE, CITY OF	27,000			27,000
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		100.0	27,000	
GAINESVILLE, CITY OF	89,979			89,979
EASTERN SEABOARD		100.0	89,979	
GULF POWER CO.	90,368			90,368
BAKER SERVICE (EXXON)		100.0	90,368	
JACKSONVILLE ELEC. AUTH.	658,978			658,978
VEN FUEL INC.		82.6	544,316	
AMERADA HESS		8.7	57,331	
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		8.7	57,331	
KEY WEST UTILITIES	37,739			37,739
STD. OIL-KY.		100.0	37,739	
LAKE WORTH UTIL. AUTHORITY	13,145			13,145
BELCHER OIL (EXXON)		100.0	13,145	
LAKELAND LIGHT & WATER DEPT.	133,000			133,000
BELCHER (STD. OIL-KY.)		100.0	133,000	
NEW SMYRNA BEACH	0			0

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM.	360,639			360,639
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		100.0	360,639	
SEBRING UTILITIES COMM.	4,762			4,762
UNION OIL OF CALIF.		100.0	4,762	
TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	72,237			72,237
UNION OIL OF CALIF.		100.0	72,237	
TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.	129,000			129,000
WESTERN (STD. OIL-KY.)		100.0	129,000	
VERO BEACH MUNICIPAL POWER	28,105			28,105
VELCHER OIL (EXXON)		100.0	28,105	
GEORGIA				
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	42,533			42,533
NEW ENGLAND PETRO.		100.0	42,533	
SAVANNAH ELECTRIC & POWER CO.	233,700			233,700
COLONIAL OIL (EXXON)		100.0	233,700	
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSISSIPPI POWER CO.	68,360			68,360
ERGON (INT'L. TRADING)		45.0	30,762	
BAKER SERVICE (EXXON)		55.0	37,598	
SOUTH MISSISSIPPI ELEC.	62,365			62,365
SOUTHLAND OIL		83.0	51,763	
AMERADA HESS CORP.		17.0	10,602	
NORTH CAROLINA				
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT	660,000			660,000
EXXON		100.0	660,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA				
S. CAROLINA ELEC. & GAS CO.	470,710			470,710
EXXON		100.0	470,710	
S. CAROLINA PUBLIC SERV. AUTH.	0			0
VIRGINIA				
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC POWER	1,939,700			1,939,700
EXXON		64.0	1,241,408	
AMERADA HESS CORP.		22.5	436,433	
AMOCO		13.5	261,860	

4. SOUTHWEST POWER POOL COORDINATION COUNCIL (SPP)

ARKANSAS				
ARKANSAS ELEC. COOP.	148,828			148,828
LOGICON INC. (SHELL)		80.0	119,062	
E. L. BRIDE (TEXACO)		20.0	29,766	
JONESBORO WATER & LIGHT PLANT	0			0
COLORADO				
C T & U, S. COLORADO PWR. DIV.	970			970
CONTINENTAL OIL CO.		100.0	970	
KANSAS				
CENTRAL KANSAS POWER	6,343			6,343
GR. PLAINS (CRA-FARMLAND)		100.0	6,343	
CHANUTE, CITY OF	4,300			4,300
MID AMERICA REFINING		100.0	4,300	
CLAY CENTER LIGHT & WATER	1,178			1,178
CARTER WATERS		100.0	1,178	
COFFEYVILLE LIGHT & POWER	2,011			2,011
CRA-FARMLAND		100.0	2,011	
C T & U, WESTERN PWR. DIV.	9,770			9,770
AMOCO		73.0	7,132	
NO. AMERICAN PETRO.		23.0	2,247	
CARTER WATERS		4.0	391	
KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC	0			0
KANSAS POWER & LIGHT	98,057			98,057
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM		46.1	45,204	
GREAT PLAINS		38.4	37,654	
NATL. COOP. REFINERY		15.5	15,199	
LARNED WATER & ELEC.	261			261
CARTER WATERS		100.0	261	
MCPHERSON BOARD OF PUB. UTIL.	5,230			5,230
NATL. COOP REFINERY		100.0	5,230	
OTTAWA WATER & LIGHT	185			185
CARTER WATER (AMOCO)		100.0	185	

LOUISIANA				
CENTRAL LOUISIANA ELECTRIC CO.	0			0
JONESBORO POWER & LIGHT	0			0
MIDDLE SOUTH SERVICES	1,416,633			1,416,633
MURPHY OIL CORP.		30.0	424,990	
TAUBER OIL CO.		20.5	290,410	
SHELL		21.3	301,743	
EXXON		12.9	182,745	
GULF		9.5	134,580	
ERGON, INC. (EXXON)		3.8	53,832	
E.L. BRIDE (OKC REF.)		1.7	24,083	
REESE OIL (SUN OIL)		.3	4,250	
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER	0			0
MISSISSIPPI				
CLARKSDALE WATER & LIGHT	506			506
SOUTHLAND OIL		100.0	506	
YAZOO CITY PUBLIC SERVICE	6,428			6,428
SOUTHLAND OIL (HOWELL)		100.0	6,428	
MISSOURI				
EMPIRE DIST. ELEC.	7,900			7,900
E. L. BRIDE		100.0	7,900	
ST. JOSEPH LT. & PWR.	259			259
E. L. BRIDE		100.0	259	
OKLAHOMA				
BLACKWELL WATER & LIGHT	0			0
OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC	0			0
WESTERN FARMERS ELEC COOP	18,746			18,746
MC PHERSON BROTHERS		100.0	18,746	
TEXAS				
GULF STATES UTILITIES	200,000			200,000
COASTAL STATES MKTG		37.5	75,000	
TENNECO		16.1	32,200	
LAJET		4.0	8,000	
EXXON		20.1	40,200	
SOUTH HAMPTON		22.3	44,600	

5. ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS (ERCOT)

AUSTIN CITY ELEC DEPT	61,735			61,735
TESORO		100.0	61,735	
BRAZOS ELEC COOP	0			0
BRYAN, CITY OF	8,222			8,222
PETROLEUM T & T (3 RIVER)		100.0	8,222	
DALLAS POWER & LIGHT	0			0
GARLAND, CITY OF	39,031			39,031
PRIDE REFINERY		74.7	29,156	
DELTA REFINING CO		35.3	9,875	
HOUSTON LIGHT & POWER	0			0
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTH	0			0
MEDINA ELEC COOP	0			0
SAN ANTONIO PUBLIC SERV	258,550			258,550
TESORO		100.0	258,550	
TEXAS ELECTRIC SERV	0			0
TEXAS POWER & LIGHT	10,968			10,968
LA GLORIA OIL & GAS CO		31.1	3,411	
J & W REFINING		49.0	5,374	
KERR MCGEE		19.9	2,183	
WEST TEXAS UTIL	168,313			168,313
PRIDE		100.0	168,313	

6. MID-AMERICA INTERPOOL NETWORK (MAIN)

ILLINOIS				
COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO.	430,000			430,000
ALLIED OIL		98.0	421,400	
CLARK OIL & REF CORP		2.0	8,600	
ILLINOIS POWER	0			0
MISSOURI				
UNION ELECTRIC	9,939			9,939
APEX OIL CO.		100.0	9,939	

WISCONSIN				
SUPERIOR WATER & LIGHT	14,286			14,286
MURPHY OIL		100.0	14,286	
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER	8,161			8,161
INDUST. FUEL & ASPHALT		100.0	8,161	

7. MID-CONTINENT AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MARCA)

IOWA				
ATLANTIC MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	650			650
MCMILLAN OIL CO.		100.0	650	
INTERSTATE POWER	53,720			53,720
NORTHWESTERN REF.		100.0	53,720	
LAMONI MUNICIPAL	0			0
MINNESOTA				
AUSTIN UTILITIES	6,929			6,929
NORTHWESTERN REF		48.3	3,347	
GUSTAFSON OIL CO		33.0	2,286	
W H BARBER		18.7	1,296	
FAIRMONT WTR & LT	0			0
MARSHALL MUNICIPAL UTIL	2,276			2,276
E.L. BRIDE		100.0	2,276	
MINNESOTA PWR & LIGHT	27,285			42,285
MURPHY OIL		100.0	42,285	
NORTHERN STATES POWER	0			0
OWATONNA MUNICIPAL UTIL.	17,586			17,586
NORTHWESTERN REF.		60.0	10,552	
GUSTAFSON OIL CO.		40.0	7,034	
WORTHINGTON, CITY OF	2,075			2,075
ALLIED OIL		100.0	2,075	

NEBRASKA				
CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC	66,641			66,641
FARMLAND INDUSTRIES		100.0	66,641	
FAIRBURY LIGHT & WATER	5,137			5,137
CARTER WATER (TEXACO)		100.0	5,137	
GRAND ISLAND ELEC.	28,982			28,982
E. L. BRIDE		100.0	29,982	
HASTINGS UTILITIES DEPT.	3,831			3,831
CARTER WATERS		100.0	3,831	
LINCOLN ELECTRIC CYSTEM	0			0
NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER DIST.	22,071			22,071
PANHANDLE COOP. ASSOC.		100.0	22,071	
OMAHA PUBLIC PWR. DIST.	0			0
WISCONSIN				
LAKE SUPERIOR DIST. PWR.	0			0
8. EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (ECAR)				
MICHIGAN				
CLINTON LIGHT & WATER	858			858
CRYSTAL REFINING CO.		100.0	858	
CONSUMERS POWER	500,591			500,591
CONSUMERS PWR-CRUDE		54.0	270,319	
LAKESIDE REFINING CO.		14.0	70,083	
OSCEOLA REFINING CO.		8.0	40,047	
TOTAL LEONARD, INC.		4.0	20,024	
MURPHY MI. DIV. AMOCO		6.0	30,035	
ENTERPRISE OIL CO.		6.0	30,035	
BORON OIL (STANDARD)		3.0	15,018	
INDUST. FUEL & ASPHALT		2.0	10,012	
RUPP OIL COMPANY		2.0	10,012	
GLADIEUX REFINING		1.0	5,006	

DETROIT EDISON CO.	445,056			445,056
SUN OIL, LTD.		70.0	311,539	
CANADIAN FUEL MKTRS.		9.9	44,061	
ENTERPRISE OIL CO.		4.8	21,362	
PETRO PRODUCTS		5.4	24,033	
MARATHON OIL		9.9	44,061	
GRAND HAVEN BD. PUB.	585			585
OSCEOLA REF.		100.0	585	
HILLSDALE BD. OF PUB. WORKS	5,673			5,673
LEWIS (GLADIEUX REF.)		100.0	5,673	
OHIO				
CLEVELAND ELEC. ILLUMIN.	169,643			169,643
ALLIED OIL (ASHLAND)		100.0	169,643	
TOLEDO EDISON	13,848			13,848
SUN OIL		100.0	13,848	
PENNSYLVANIA				
ALLEGHENY POWER SERVICE	120,000			120,000
ALLIED OIL (NEPCO)		100.0	120,000	
9. WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (WSCC)				
ARIZONA				
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.	136,447			136,447
UNION OIL OF CALIF.		63.0	85,962	
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST		16.5	22,514	
SAN JOAQUIN REF.		16.5	22,514	
BASIN FUELS		4.0	5,458	
SALT RIVER PROJECT	237,553			237,553
TESORO		12.4	29,457	
DOUGLAS OIL CO.		2.8	6,651	
GUSTAFSON OIL CO.		.9	2,138	
MACMILLAN		17.0	40,384	
POWERINE OIL CO.		18.1	42,997	
LITTLE AMERICA		19.7	46,798	
SAN JOAQUIN REF.		29.1	69,128	

TUCSON GAS & ELEC.	194,865			194,865
GOLDEN GATE PETRO.		22.0	42,871	
NAVAJO REFINING		5.0	9,743	
TOSCO		43.0	83,792	
UNION OIL OF CALIF.		25.0	48,716	
HOLLAND OIL (TOSCO)		5.0	9,743	
CALIFORNIA				
BURBANK CITY PUBLIC SER.	84,570			84,570
ARCO		100.0	84,570	
GLENDALE PUBLIC SERVICES	86,577			86,577
POWERINE OIL CO.		100.0	86,577	
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTR.	81,900			81,900
CRESCENT REF.		100.0	81,900	
LOS ANGELES DEPT. OF W.& P.	1,613,000			1,613,000
ARCO		59.8	964,574	
EDGINGTON OIL CO.		20.9	337,117	
PETROBAY		7.6	122,588	
NEWHALL REFINING CO.		5.0	80,650	
SAN JOAQUIN REF.		3.5	56,455	
POWERINE OIL CO.		3.2	51,616	
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.	2,408,459			2,408,459
ARCO		59.8	1,440,258	
UNION OIL OF CALIF		4.0	96,338	
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM		20.1	484,100	
PERTA OIL		16.1	387,763	
PASADENA POWER CO.	80,804			80,804
GOLDEN EAGLE		100.0	80,804	
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELEC. CO.	1,032,149			1,032,149
UNION OIL OF CALIF.		29.8	307,580	
HIRI		16.2	167,208	
EDGINGTON OIL CO.		21.3	219,848	
TESORO		32.7	337,513	

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SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON	4,805,549			4,805,549
STD. OIL - CALIF.		50.1	2,407,580	
TEXACO		9.7	466,138	
ARCO		7.8	374,833	
EXXON		20.4	980,332	
PACIFIC RESOURCES		6.8	326,777	
MACMILLAN RING FREE OIL		3.0	144,167	
CONOCO		2.2	105,722	
COLORADO				
COLORADO SPRINGS LIGHT & PWR.	0			0
LAMAR LIGHT & POWER	0			0
PUBLIC SERVICE OF COLORADO	53,011			53,011
REF. CORP.		43.5	23,060	
CONOCO		36.4	19,296	
PLATEAU		20.1	10,655	
MONTANA				
MONTANA POWER	0			0
NEVADA				
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	166,600			166,600
GUSTAFSON OIL CO.		54.0	89,964	
HUSKY OIL CO.		46.0	76,636	
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER	130,620			130,620
GOLDEN GATE PETRO.		100.0	130,620	
NEW MEXICO				
PLAINS ELEC. GEN. & TRANSM.	2,381			2,381
PLATEAU		97.8	2,329	
CARIBOU FOUR CORNERS		2.2	52	
PUBLIC SERVICE NEW MEXICO	21,971			21,971
PLATEAU, INC.		39.8	8,744	
SHELL		26.4	5,800	
THRIFTWAY		5.4	1,186	
NAVAJO REFINING		24.1	5,295	
STD. OIL - TEXAS		4.3	945	

OREGON				
PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.	0			0
TEXAS				
COMMUNITY PUBLIC SERVICE	29,703			29,703
STD. OIL - TEXAS		100.0	29,703	
EL PASO ELECTRIC	143,665			143,665
SOUTHERN UNION		74.5	107,030	
TESORO		25.5	36,635	
UTAH				
UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.	0			0
WASHINGTON				
PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT CO.	0			0
SEATTLE DEPT. OF LIGHT	0			0
TACOMA DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTIL.	0			0
10. ASCC				
ALASKA				
CORDOVA, TOWN OF	0			0
HAWAII				
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY	699,694			699,694
STD. OIL - CALIF.		100.0	699,694	
HILO ELEGT. LIGHT	26,500			26,500
STD. OIL - CALIF.		100.0	26,500	
KAUAI ELECTRIC	6,740			6,740
STD. OIL - CALIF.		100.0	6,740	
MAUI ELECTRIC	39,450			39,450
STD. OIL - CALIF.		100.0	39,450	

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11. NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

UNKNOWN				
GUAM POWER AUTHORITY	103,978			103,978
U.S. NAVY		100.0	103,978	
PUERTO RICO WATER RESOURCES	1,612,968			1,612,968
COMMONWEALTH OIL		50.0	806,484	
PUERTO RICO SUN OIL		30.0	483,890	
CARIBBEAN GULF REF.		20.0	322,594	
ST. CROIX, V.I. WATER PWR.	39,542			39,542
AMERADA HESS CORP.		100.0	39,542	
ST. THOMAS, V.I. WATER PWR.	53,339			53,339
AMERADA HESS CORP.		100.0	53,339	