Vol.40—No.163
8–21–75

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federal register

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1975



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federal register

Area Code 202 Phone 523–5240

Published daily, Monday through Friday (no publication on Saturdays, Sundays, or on official Federal holidays), by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408, under the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C., Ch. 15) and the regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (1 CFR Ch. I). Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of new books are listed in the first FEDERAL REGISTER issue of each month.

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

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

PART 11—HORSE PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Devices and Substances for Use on Horses at Certain Horse Shows

On February 18, 1975, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 6978–6979) a notice with respect to proposed regulations relating to devices and substances for use on horses at certain horse shows, to appear as an amendment to Part 11, Subchapter A, Chapter I, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations. Subsequently, on March 19, 1975, there was published a notice (40 FR 12514) to extend the time for filing data, views, and arguments with respect to the proposed amendments. The proposed amendments to the regulations were designed to resolve complaints from the horse industry that portions of existing regulations were unnecessarily restrictive and detrimental to the industry, and to resolve recurring enforcement problems related to the regulations. The amendments would: prohibit the use of certain methods and devices which may reasonably be expected to cause physical pain, extreme physical distress, or inflammation to any horse upon which they are used; delete the provisions specifying permitted boots and thereby eliminate the 16 ounce weight limitation and 2½ inch width requirement for bell boots; modify provisions for the use of therapeutic treatments, including the outright prohibition of therapeutic agents on a horse's foot above the hoof and below the fetlock; allow the use of clear and transparent lubricants under certain conditions when controlled by show management. All comments with respect to the proposed amendments were given due consideration.

A. As a result of written and oral comments received, the following changes in the proposed regulations were made in addition to minor language changes for clarification:

1. The general terminology used in § 11.2(c)(1) which refers to "trotting devices" has been deleted and specific prohibited devices are identified in § 11.2(c) (1) and (3), in accordance with the suggestion of the American Horse Council and its affiliated members. Lignum vitae and aluminum rollers exceeding 14 ounces in weight or which are not smooth and free of projections, protrusions, corrosion or rough or sharp edges have been prohibited because of evidence which shows that they would cause a horse to be sored.

2. Proposed § 11.2(c)(4) is renumbered § 11.2(c)(5), and new § 11.2(c)(4) has been added to make it clear that only chains with links of uniform size are allowed since other types would cause a horse to be sored.

3. The phrase "clear and transparent lubricants, including, but not limited to", used in § 11.2(d) has been deleted in accordance with the suggestion of several private citizens who contend that the Department and show management will have more effective control over lubricants if specific lubricants are permitted and all others prohibited.

4. Paragraph (1) under § 11.2(d) has been renumbered as paragraph (2), and paragraph (2) has been renumbered as paragraph (1) in order to give greater continuity to the provisions.

5. The word "control" used in § 11.2(d)(1) has been deleted and the word "supervision" inserted in its place, in order to clarify show management's responsibility to supervise the application of lubricants, rather than to directly control such application, in accordance with the suggestions of representatives of various horse show managements.

6. The phrase "agrees to" has been added to § 11.2(d)(2), and the phrase "to the exhibitors at their request" has been deleted to clarify that it is show management's decision whether or not to provide lubricants. This change was recommended by the National Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders and Exhibitors Association.

B. Certain other recommendations have been carefully considered but have not been accepted. The following suggestions were not adopted for the reasons assigned.

1. Section 11.2(d) was objected to primarily for esthetic reasons. The Department's primary concern must be for providing needed protection for show horses. Therefore, the banning of all lubricants for appearance sake alone does not seem to be justified.

2. Several recommendations were received that advocated retention of the 16 ounce, 2½ inch width restrictions on bell boots. However, the Department feels that adequate supportive data to justify removing the restrictions has been established, as documented in the Statement of Considerations of the Proposed Regulation change. The Department's position concerning boots and other devices is that the soring of horses will not be tolerated and violators will be prosecuted regardless of the weight, width, or type boot, chain, roller, or other device being used on a horse at the time the horse is found to be sored.

Accordingly, the amendments are adopted with changes as set forth below.

(Sec. 9, 84 Stat. 1406; 15 U.S.C. 1828; 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19141)

Effective date. The foregoing amendments shall become effective August 21, 1975.

The amendments must be made effective immediately to be of maximum benefit to affected persons. It does not appear that further public participation in this rulemaking proceeding would make additional relevant information available to the Department.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that further notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable and unnecessary and good cause is found for making the amendments effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1975.

PIERRE A. CHALOUX,
Acting Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

1. In 9 CFR § 11.2, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), are revised to read as follows:

§ 11.2 Prohibitions concerning exhibitors.

* * * * *

(b) No chain, boot, or other method or device shall be used with respect to any horse at any horse show or exhibition if such use causes the horse to be sored.

(c) The use of any of the following devices on any horse for the purpose of affecting its gait at any horse show or exhibition is prohibited:

(1) All beads, bangles, rollers and similar devices, except lignum vitae and aluminum rollers weighing less than 14 ounces each including the weight of the fastener.

(2) Chains weighing in excess of 10 ounces each including the weight of the fastener;

(3) Chains, lignum vitae and aluminum rollers which are not smooth and free of projections, protrusions, rust, corrosion, or rough or sharp edges;

(4) Chains with links that are not of uniform size;

(5) Boots, or any other device, with protrusions, swellings, or rough or sharp edges, seams or other surfaces that may contact a horse's leg.

(d) All substances are prohibited on the extremities, above the hoof (but below the fetlock) of any horse while being shown or exhibited at any horse show or exhibition, except glycerine, petrolatum, and mineral oil, or mixtures thereof: *Provided*, That:

(1) Show management agrees to furnish and maintains control over all lubricants for use at the horse show or exhibition;

(2) Any such lubricant is applied after the horse is inspected by the show manager or his representative and the lubricant is applied under the supervision of show management.

(3) Show management makes such lubricants available for Department personnel to obtain samples for laboratory analysis.

§ 11.3 [Deleted]

2. The present § 11.3 is deleted in its entirety.

§ 11.1 [Amended]

3. In present § 11.1(t)(1)(iv), the last sentence is amended to read: "Although a horse given therapeutic treatment by a veterinarian to relieve pain, lameness, or disability, or to restore its normal gait shall not be considered sored, the use of any substances above the hoof but below the fetlock on any horse while being shown or exhibited at any horse show or exhibition is prohibited by § 11.2(d) except as permitted therein.

[FR Doc.75-22053 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 10—Energy

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND OIL IMPORT REGULATIONS

Consolidation

On July 7, 1975, the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) issued a proposal to amend Parts 205 (Administrative Procedures and Sanctions) and 213 (Oil Import Regulations), and to vacate and reserve Part 206 (Administrative Procedures for Oil Imports) of its regulations, in order to abolish the Oil Import Appeals Board effective August 1, 1975 and consolidate its functions with those of the Office of Exceptions and Appeals. Since this consolidation was intended to integrate with the general procedures in Part 205 all procedures in Part 206 except those relative to the revocation and suspension of allocations and licenses, FEA also proposed that Part 205 be further amended to authorize such revocation and suspension in accordance with general FEA procedures. The purpose of these proposals was to extend administrative uniformity to all FEA regulatory programs. No public hearing was scheduled in connection with the proposal, though as a result of substantial interest, one was subsequently scheduled for August 8, 1975. Consequently, it was necessary to postpone the effective date of the amendments. FEA has now reviewed the written and oral comments received in this connection, and accordingly hereby adopts the proposed amendments, with certain changes and clarifications, effective immediately. All applications pending before the Oil Import Appeals Board will be deemed, in all respects, to be pending in the Office of Exceptions and Appeals.

I. Integration of Oil Import Appeals Board Procedures With FEA Procedures of General Applicability

The Oil Import Appeals Board presently handles two classes of petitions. The first are in the nature of requests for exception from payment of the base fees imposed under Part 213, where the Board is authorized to:

(1) modify import allocations on grounds of exceptional hardship;

(2) grant import allocations in special circumstances to persons who would not otherwise be eligible;

(3) grant allocations of imports of finished products on grounds of exceptional hardship;

(4) grant import allocations to independent refiners or marketers experiencing exceptional hardship or in emergencies; and

(5) refund license fees where licenses were subsequently issued on a fee-exempt basis. Under the amended regulations, petitions falling into this class will be handled through the Exceptions procedure in Subpart D of Part 205, and will be appealable under Subpart H. All other aspects of Part 205 will, where relevant, also apply to such petitions. No substantive change will result with respect to the availability or scope of exceptions authorized by the President under Proclamation No. 3279, as amended. Only the procedural aspects relating to petitions, such as the time and place of filing, will be changed.

The second class of petitions considered by the Oil Import Appeals Board is in the nature of appeals from actions of the Director of Oil Imports. These include:

(1) actions taken erroneously on applications for allocations of imports; and

(2) denials of refunds of license fees theretofore paid by a person.

Under the amended regulations, petitions falling into this class, in addition to appeals from denial of exception from the base fees, will be handled through the Appeals procedure in Subpart H of Part 205. All other aspects of Part 205, where relevant, will also apply. No substantive change will result with respect to appeals from actions of the Director. Only the procedural aspects relating to petitions, such as the time and place of filing, will be changed.

II. Suspension and Revocation of Allocations and Licenses

With respect to the suspension and revocation of allocations and licenses, FEA will continue this function in the Director of Oil Imports, but will require that the procedures followed by him be in conformity with the procedures in Part 205. Accordingly, FEA is establishing a new Subpart T in Part 205, "Revocation and Suspension of Allocations and Licenses Issued Pursuant to Part 213," which substantially follows the provisions of Subpart O, "Notices of Probable Violations and Remedial Orders." It differs from Subpart O, however, in that the civil and criminal penalties provided in Subpart P for violations of other FEA programs will not be applicable. Subpart O itself will also not apply. Thus, revocation and suspension of allocations and licenses will continue to be the only sanction for violation of the Program, although consent orders will also be made available. The procedures originally proposed with respect to such orders have been revised to reflect public comment on similar procedures proposed in connection with Subpart O. Primarily, this revision provides for public comment on proposed consent orders involving allocations or licenses for imports of 300,000 barrels per year or more.

In this connection, however, it should be noted that with respect to potential violations of the fraud provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1001, FEA will make available to the Department of Justice all information necessary to an appropriate investigation.

As with the proposed transfer of functions from the Oil Import Appeals Board to the Office of Exceptions and Appeals, there are no substantive changes as a result of issuing Subpart T. Only the procedural aspects of revocation and suspension are changed, in conformity with procedures affecting violations of other FEA programs.

III. Public Comments

Oral and written comments pertaining to these amendments fall primarily into four categories. As described below, FEA is adopting certain changes and making certain clarifications in response to these comments.

A. The Office of Exceptions and Appeals does not render decisions within the three-week timetable followed by the Oil Import Appeals Board.

FEA recognizes that expeditious processing of requests for exceptions is crucial to small refiners and marketers whose purchasing decisions may be determined by FEA's disposition of their requests. Therefore, it will be FEA's policy, insofar as practicable, to process fully documented applications in a timely fashion. Furthermore, under § 205.120 (b), an applicant for an exception to a regulation under Part 213 may seek a stay of that regulation pending the disposition of his application. The grant of such a stay would have an effect similar to the Board's granting of interim relief.

B. Data requirements of the Oil Import Appeals Board, adopted in the proposed amendments, are burdensome and unnecessary.

A major factor in causing delay, has been the failure of applicants to furnish the complete documentation required under FEA regulations. Comments

pointed out that these requirements, originally developed by the Board to deal with a large number of similar cases, are burdensome, and in many cases do not assist in the disposition of applications. Therefore, in order to expedite FEA action, the requirements have been streamlined with respect to exceptions and eliminated with respect to appeals.

C. FEA HAS DEPARTED FROM THE SUBSTANTIVE STANDARDS UTILIZED BY THE OIL IMPORT APPEALS BOARD IN EVALUATING APPLICATIONS

FEA recognizes that the criteria for relief under Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, are broader than those generally applicable under Subpart D. Accordingly, § 205.55(b)(2) is amended to provide that with respect to exceptions from the base fee, the Office of Exceptions and Appeals shall utilize the criteria applicable under the Proclamation, rather than the general criteria applicable with respect to exceptions from other FEA programs. In applying these criteria, it will be FEA's policy to follow the basic approach of the Oil Import Appeals Board.

D. THE OIL IMPORT APPEALS BOARD HAD A POLICY DIRECTION INDEPENDENT OF FEA, AND POTENTIALLY MORE FAVORABLE TO INDEPENDENT IMPORTERS

Comments falling into this category reflect a misunderstanding of the legal framework of the Mandatory Oil Import Program. Under Executive Order 11790 (effective June 1, 1974) which implemented the Federal Energy Administration Act, the Administrator assumed policy direction of the Oil Import Appeals Board. Thus, the Administrator is already authorized to require that Board policies conform with those of FEA. FEA believes that this policy direction is vital in the interest of a consistent national energy policy, and therefore these amendments make no change in the Administrator's present legal status under the Mandatory Oil Import Program.

(Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93275; E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185; Trade Expansion Act of 1962, P.L. 87794, as amended; Proclamation No. 3279, 24 FR 1781, as amended by Proclamation No. 4210, 38 FR 9645, Proclamation No. 4227, 38 FR 16195, Proclamation No. 4317, 38 FR 35103, Proclamation No. 4341, 40 FR 3956, Proclamation No. 4355, 40 FR 10437, Proclamation No. 4370, 40 FR 19421, and Proclamation No. 4377, 40 FR 23429)

In consideration of the foregoing, Parts 205 and 213 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended, and Part 206 is vacated and reserved, as set forth below, effective immediately.

Issued in Washington, D.C., August 15, 1975.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

PART 205—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND SANCTIONS

1. Section 205.1 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.1 Purpose and scope.

This part establishes the procedures to be utilized and identifies the sanctions that are available in proceedings before the Federal Energy Administration and State Offices, in accordance with Parts 210, 211, 212, 213, and 215 of this chapter, except that Subparts E, O, and P of this part shall not apply to proceedings instituted in accordance with Part 213.

2. Section 205.2 is amended in the definition of "Aggrieved" to read as follows:

§ 205.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

"Aggrieved", for purposes of administrative proceedings, describes and means a person with an interest sought to be protected under the FEAA, EPAA, or Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, who is adversely affected by an order or interpretation issued by the FEA or a State Office.

* * * * *

3. Section 205.12 is amended in paragraph (a) by adding subparagraph (9) as follows:

§ 205.12 Addresses for filing documents with the FEA.

(a) * * *

(9) Documents to be filed with the Director of Oil Imports, as provided in this part or otherwise, shall be addressed as follows: Director of Oil Imports, Federal Energy Administration, P.O. Box 7414, Washington, D.C. 20044.

* * * * *

4. Section 205.13 is amended in paragraph (a) by adding subparagraph (13) as follows:

§ 205.13 Where to file.

(a) * * *

(13) Allocations, fee-paid and fee-exempt licenses issued pursuant to Part 213 of this chapter.

* * * * *

5. Section 205.50 is amended in paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 205.50 Purpose and scope.

(a) (1) This subpart establishes the procedures for applying for an exception from a regulation, ruling or generally applicable requirement based on an assertion of serious hardship or gross inequity and for the consideration of such application by the FEA, except that applications for an exception from a regulation, ruling, or generally applicable requirement under Part 213 shall be based on the provisions of subparagraph (2).

(2) (i) The FEA, in considering an application for an exception by a person affected by Part 213, may, without regard to the limits of the maximum levels of imports established in section 2 of Proclamation No. 3279:

(A) Modify on grounds of exceptional hardship, any import allocation made to any person under Part 213 of this chapter;

(B) Grant allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils in special circumstances to persons with importing histories who do not qualify for allocations under Part 213 of this chapter;

(C) Grant allocations of imports of finished products on grounds of exceptional hardship;

(D) Grant allocations of imports of crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products to independent refiners or established independent marketers who are experiencing exceptional hardship, or in emergencies in order to assure, insofar as practicable, that adequate supplies are available; and

(E) Grant refunds, in whole or in part, of license fees paid by persons to whom licenses were issued for imports which they subsequently became entitled to make on a fee-exempt basis.

(ii) Licenses issued pursuant to allocations made under this subparagraph shall be exempt from license fees prescribed in paragraph (c) of § 213.35 of this chapter, but shall be subject to the supplemental fees prescribed in paragraph (d) of § 213.35 of this chapter.

* * * * *

6. Section 205.54 is amended by adding paragraph (e) as follows:

§ 205.54 Contents.

* * * * *

(e) Applications for exceptions to be considered pursuant to § 205.50(a)(2) shall include with the information furnished pursuant to this section, the information specified in the appendix to this subpart.

7. Section 205.55 is amended in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) and in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) as follows:

§ 205.55 FEA evaluation.

(a) *Processing.* (1) The FEA may initiate an investigation of any statement in an application and utilize in its evaluation any relevant facts obtained by such investigation. With respect to applications to be considered pursuant to § 205.50(a)(2), the Office of Exceptions and Appeals shall forward to the Director of Oil Imports copies of all submissions to it, and shall provide the Director opportunity to comment on the application. The FEA may solicit and accept submissions from third persons relevant to any application provided that the applicant is afforded an opportunity to respond to all third person submissions. In evaluating an application, the FEA may consider any other source of information. The FEA on its own initiative may convene a hearing or conference, if, in its discretion, it considers that such hear-

ing or conference will advance its evaluation of the application.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) An application for an exception may be granted to alleviate or prevent serious hardship or gross inequity, except that an application for an exception by a person affected by Part 213 shall, in accordance with Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, be evaluated in light of the criteria specified in § 205.50(a)(2).

* * * * *

8. An appendix is added at the end of Subpart D of Part 205 as follows:

APPENDIX-APPLICATIONS FOR EXCEPTIONS BY PERSONS AFFECTED BY PART 213

1. *Contents of Application.*

Applications to be considered pursuant to § 205.50(a)(2) shall include the information required pursuant to § 205.54, as well as information required under section 2 or 3 of this Appendix, as appropriate.

2. *Applications for Allocations of Finished Product.*

In order that applications for finished product allocations may be processed, the applicant shall furnish the items listed below.

(1) Company ownership. If applicant is not a sole proprietorship, list all companies, individuals or stockholders possessing 10 percent or more of company ownership or stock.

(2) The relief requested (expressed in barrels per day and total barrels), the particular commodity for which relief is requested, and the specific period for which relief is requested.

(3) Market area, specifying Districts, in which applicant, its subsidiaries or affiliates operate.

(4) State whether applicant, its subsidiaries or affiliates sell products to (a) motorists, (b) home owners, (c) industrial and other commercial accounts, (d) governmental agencies, (e) farmers, and (f) independent marketers for resale without brand names or under brand names different from the brand name(s) used by applicant, its subsidiaries or affiliates.

(5) State for each of the last 3 years applicant's gross sales separately by product for the particular product(s) which are the subject of the application, and, where such sales are made; specify figures for: (a) gasoline, (b) No. 2 fuel oil, (c) residual fuel oil, (d) other products or services (Estimate where appropriate). Also state gross sales to date and estimates for the balance of the current allocation period.

Calendar year	Quantity — Gallons	Barrels	Barrels per day (average)	Dollars

(6) List actual and prospective suppliers for the current allocation period of the product(s) for which an import allocation is sought. Indicate the quantities already obtained as well as offered or expected during the allocation period and the delivered price:

Supplier	Quantity — Gallons	Barrels	Barrels per day (average)	Delivered price per gallon

State which of the above supplies are a result of spot purchases.

(7) List past suppliers of the product(s) for which import allocations are sought in each of the last 3 years, the quantity supplied, and delivered price:

Calendar year	Supplier	Quantity supplied — Gallons	Barrels	Barrels per day	Delivered price per gallon

State the product volumes which the applicant acquired in each of the last 3 years through spot purchases. If past suppliers terminated any supply contracts or allocated deliveries for the current year, state the name(s) of such supplier(s), the circumstances of contract termination, and the actual amount by which deliveries were or will be reduced.

(8) State, showing docket number, all previous filings with the Oil Import Appeals Board or the FEA in the present and 3 preceding years, the amount of product requested by the applicant in each such filing, all awards received as a result of these filings, and the amounts imported, exchanged, or otherwise obtained by the authority of such awards. The reasons why any portion of such an award was not utilized should be explained in detail.

(9) List all suppliers contacted for the product(s) for which import allocations are sought for the current allocation period who did not offer any product or offered it at noncompetitive prices and explain the nature of each such contact.

(10) List and describe storage facilities, transportation equipment, and any other equipment or installations relevant to the petroleum industry owned or controlled by applicant, its subsidiaries or affiliates. State whether products are supplied to applicant by tanker, barge, pipeline, railroad, or motorized equipment.

(11) Provide financial statements (Profit and Loss Statements and Balance Sheets) for the last three fiscal years and for the current fiscal year to date through the most recently completed fiscal quarter, for the applicant and any other business directly or indirectly controlled by the applicant. In the event that audited financial statements are prepared for the businesses, please submit a copy of these statements. If financial statements are not prepared for the businesses, submit a copy of income tax returns for the last three fiscal years.

(12) Provide projected current fiscal year financial statements for applicant assuming: (a) that the exception is granted as requested, and (b) that the exception request is denied. In addition, please provide a detailed description of the manner in which these projections are made and fully explain all assumptions which are included in the projections.

(13) Name the principal competitors of applicant, its subsidiaries and affiliates, in the business of marketing petroleum products. (Depending on size of applicant's operations, not more than five to ten competitors should be named.)

3. *Applications for Allocations of Crude Oil and Unfinished Oils.*

In order to process applications for allocations of crude oil and unfinished oils, the FEA requires the information set forth below.

(1) Company ownership. If applicant is not a sole proprietorship, list all companies, individuals or stockholders possessing 10 percent or more of company ownership or stock.

(2) The relief requested (expressed in barrels per day and total barrels), and whether the request is for offshore or Canadian crude oil, or for unfinished oils, or both, and the specific period for which relief is requested.

(3) All domestic subsidiaries and affiliates, if any, in which applicant holds an interest of 15 percent or more.

(4) Location and rated capacity of each domestic refinery owned or controlled by applicant.

(5) Average daily inputs of each refinery listed in item 5 above: (a) of crude oil and (b) of other raw materials, in each of the last 3 calendar years, and in each elapsed month of the current allocation period.

(6) The volumes of (a) crude oil import allocations and (b) finished products import allocations received by the petitioner in the current year and in each of the 3 preceding years from the Office of Oil and Gas, the Oil Import Administration, or the Director, Oil Imports, as the case may be, and the amounts imported, exchanged or otherwise obtained by the authority of such awards. Unused awards should be explained in detail.

(7) State, showing docket number, all previous filings by petitioner with the Oil Import Appeals Board or the FEA in the present and 3 preceding years, the amount of product requested by the applicant in each such filing, all awards received as a result of these filings, and the amounts imported, exchanged or otherwise obtained by the authority of such awards. The reasons why any portion of an award was not utilized should be explained in detail.

(8) The approximate product yields (as percentage of total production) at each refinery listed in item 4 above during the current allocation period and the two preceding years.

(9) The percentages of total production of (a) gasoline, (b) No. 2 fuel oil, and (c) residual fuel oil sold to independent marketers during each quarter of the last calendar year. With respect to each of said product categories indicate what portions of such sales involved exchanges for finished product import licenses that had been issued to independent marketers.

(10) Specify the domestic and foreign sources (indicating company names) of crude oil supplies and other refinery feedstocks obtained by the applicant and the quantities received from each, in each of the last 3 years. Indicate which of these quantities involved the utilization of import licenses issued to the petitioner. In addition, state the volume of crude oil which the applicant acquired in each of the last 3 years through spot purchases.

(11) For each quarter of the last calendar year, list the weighted average cost per barrel of applicant's crude oil or other raw material supplies delivered to the refinery.

(12) List actual and/or prospective suppliers for the current allocation period of crude oil and other refinery feedstocks. Indicate the quantities already obtained as well as offered or expected during the current allocation period:

Supplier	Quantity — Barrels	Barrels per calendar day	Delivered price per barrel

State which of the above supplies are a result of spot purchases. To the extent that purchases already have been consummated or contract prices have been fixed, indicate the average effective cost per barrel of such crude oil supplies delivered to the refinery. Indicate also which of the supplies listed in response to this question involve the utilization of import licenses issued to applicant.

(13) List all suppliers contacted for the product(s) for which import allocations are sought for the current allocation period who did not offer any product or offered it at noncompetitive prices and explain the nature of each such contact.

Supplier	Quantity		Offered delivered price per barrel
	Barrels	Barrels per calendar day	

Provide the Board with any responses from suppliers which are or may be in violation of any government sponsored allocation program.

(14) A brief description of ownership participation of applicant in crude pipelines (including gathering systems), in finished product pipelines, and in inland water transportation equipment.

(15) Type and capacity of crude oil storage facilities at each refinery listed in item 4 above at the time of submitting the application and a brief description of mode of crude oil delivery to such facilities (pipeline, tanker, barge, railroad, etc).

(16) Crude oil inventory at each refinery listed in item 4 above at the time of filing of the petition.

(17) Provide financial statements (Profit and Loss Statements and Balance Sheets) for the last three fiscal years and for the current fiscal year to date through the most recently completed fiscal quarter, for the applicant and any other business directly or indirectly controlled by the applicant. In the event that audited financial statements are prepared for the businesses, please submit a copy of these statements. If financial statements are not prepared for the businesses, submit a copy of income tax returns for the last three fiscal years.

(18) Provide projected current fiscal year financial statements for the applicant assuming: (a) that the exception is granted as requested, and (b) that the exception request is denied. In addition, please provide a detailed description of the manner in which these projections are made and fully explain all assumptions which are included in the projections.

9. Section 205.70 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.70 Purpose and Scope.

This subpart establishes the procedures for filing an application for exemption and the consideration of such by FEA. The applicant must be seeking an exemption from no less than an entire part, or subpart thereof, of this chapter. This subpart does not include the procedures for exemption of a product as provided in § 4(g) of the EPAA, and does not provide for exemptions from Part 213.

10. Section 205.100 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.100 Purpose and Scope.

(a) (1) This subpart establishes the procedures for the filing of an administrative appeal of FEA actions taken under Subparts B, C, D, E, F, G, O, or T of this part, Subpart I of Part 212, or actions of the Director of Oil Imports specified in subparagraph (2), and the consideration of such appeal by the FEA. Appeals of orders issued by State Offices shall be in accordance with Subpart R.

(2) Actions of the Director of Oil Imports subject to appeal under this subpart are:

(i) actions taken erroneously on applications for allocations of imports under Part 213 of this chapter; and

(ii) denial of refunds pursuant to § 213.35(e) of license fees, whether in whole or in part, theretofore paid by a person.

(b) A person who has appeared before the FEA in connection with a matter arising under Subparts B, C, D, E, F, G, O, or T of this part, Subpart I of Part 212, or actions of the Director of Oil Imports specified in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a), has not exhausted his administrative remedies until an appeal has been filed under this subpart and an order granting or denying the appeal has been issued.

11. Section 205.101 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.101 Who may file.

Any person aggrieved by an order or interpretation issued by the FEA under Subparts B, C, D, E, F, G, O, or T of this part, Subpart I of Part 212, or actions of the Director of Oil Imports specified in § 205.100(a)(2) may file an appeal under this subpart.

12. Section 205.106 is amended in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 205.106 REA Evaluation.

(a) *Processing.* (1) The FEA may initiate an investigation of any statement in an appeal and utilize in its evaluation any relevant facts obtained by such investigation. With respect to appeals of actions specified in § 205.100(a)(2), the Office of Exceptions and Appeals shall forward to the Director of Oil Imports copies of all submissions to it, and shall provide the Director opportunity to comment on the appeal. The FEA may solicit and accept submissions from third persons relevant to any appeal provided that the appellant is afforded an opportunity to respond to all third person submissions. In evaluating an appeal, the FEA may consider any other source of information. The FEA on its own initiative may convene a conference or hearing if, in its discretion, it considers that such conference or hearing will advance its evaluation of the appeal.

* * * * *

13. Section 205.172 is amended in paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 205.172 Hearings.

(a) The FEA in its discretion may direct that a hearing be convened on its own initiative or upon request by a person, when it appears that such hearing will materially advance the proceedings. The determination as to who may attend a hearing convened under this subpart shall be in the discretion of FEA, but a hearing will usually not be open to the public. Where the hearing involves a matter arising under Part 213, the Director of Oil Imports shall be notified as to its time and place, in order that he or his representative may present views as to the issue or issues involved.

* * * * *

14. Section 205.190 is amended in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 205.190 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart establishes the procedures for determining the nature and extent of violations of the FEA regulations and the procedures for issuance of a notice of probable violation, a remedial order or a remedial order for immediate compliance, except that it shall not apply with respect to violations of Part 213.

* * * * *

15. A new section 205.204 is added to read as follows:

§ 205.204 Exemption.

The provisions of this subpart shall not apply with respect to investigations, violations, sanctions and judicial actions under Part 213.

16. A new Subpart T is added to Part 205 as follows:

Subpart T—Revocation and Suspension of Allocations and Licenses Issued Pursuant to Part 213

Sec.

205.240 Purpose and Scope.
205.241 Notice.
205.242 Revocation and Suspension.
205.243 Order for Immediate Revocation or Suspension.
205.244 Appeal.
205.245 Consent Orders.

Subpart T—Revocation and Suspension of Allocations and Licenses Issued Pursuant to Part 213

§ 205.240 Purpose and Scope.

(a This subpart establishes the procedures for the revocation or suspension by the Director of Oil Imports of any allocation or license issued under Part 213 to import crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products.

(b) An allocation or license may be revoked or suspended under this Subpart:

(1) On grounds relating to the national security; or

(2) For violations of the terms of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, the provisions of Part 213, or the provisions of allocations and licenses issued pursuant thereto.

(c) In any proceeding under this Subpart, where the Director intends that an allocation or license be suspended or revoked on grounds relating to the national security, the Director shall consult with the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Defense, as appropriate.

§ 205.241 Notice.

(a) The Director may begin a proceeding under this subpart by issuing a notice that he intends to revoke or suspend any allocation or license. The notice shall contain a statement of the grounds upon which the Director intends to take such action.

(b) Within 10 days of the service of a notice under paragraph (a), the person upon whom the notice is served may file a reply with the Director at the address provided in § 205.12. The Director may extend the 10-day period for good cause shown.

(c) The reply shall be in writing and signed by the person filing it. The reply shall contain a full and complete statement of all relevant facts pertaining to the act or transaction that is the subject of the notice. Such facts shall include a complete statement of the business or other reasons that justify the act or transaction, if appropriate; a detailed

description of the act or transaction; and a full discussion of the pertinent provisions and relevant facts reflected in any documents submitted with the reply. Copies of all relevant contracts, agreements, leases, instruments, and other documents shall be submitted with the reply. When the notice pertains to only one step of a larger integrated transaction, the facts, circumstances, and other relevant information regarding the entire transaction shall be submitted.

(d) The reply shall include a discussion of all relevant authorities, including, but not limited to, FEA rulings, regulations, interpretations, and decisions on appeals and exceptions relied upon to support the particular position taken.

(e) The reply should indicate whether the person requests or intends to request a conference regarding the notice. Any request not made at the time of the reply shall be made as soon thereafter as possible to insure that the conference is held when it will be most beneficial. A request for a conference must conform to the requirements of Subpart M of this part.

(f) If a person has not filed a reply with the Director within the 10-day period provided, and the Director has not extended the 10-day period, the person shall be deemed to have conceded the accuracy of the factual allegations and legal conclusions stated in the notice.

(g) If the Director finds, after the 10-day period provided in paragraph (b), that no grounds exist upon which to revoke or suspend the allocation or license, he shall notify, in writing, the person to whom a notice under paragraph (a) has been issued that the notice is rescinded.

§ 205.242 Revocation or Suspension.

(a) If the Director finds, after the 10-day period provided in § 205.241(b), that grounds for revocation or suspension exist, he shall, as appropriate, issue an order revoking or suspending the allocation or license. The order shall include a written opinion setting forth the relevant facts and the legal basis of the order.

(b) An order issued under this section shall be effective upon issuance, in accordance with its terms, until stayed, suspended, modified, or rescinded. An order shall remain in effect notwithstanding the filing of an application to modify or rescind under Subpart J.

§ 205.243 Order for Immediate Revocation or Suspension.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 205.241 and 205.242, the Director may issue an order for immediate revocation or suspension, which shall be effective upon issuance and until rescinded or suspended, if he finds, after consultation in accordance with § 205.240(c), that such immediate action is necessary in the interest of national security.

(b) An order of immediate revocation or suspension shall be served promptly upon the person against whom such order is issued by telex or telegram, with a copy served by registered or certified mail. The copy shall contain a written statement of the relevant facts and the legal basis for the order, including the findings required by paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The Director may rescind or suspend an order of immediate revocation or suspension if its appears that the criteria set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are no longer satisfied. When appropriate, however, such a suspension or rescission may be accompanied by a notice issued under § 205.241.

(d) If at any time in the course of a proceeding commenced by a notice under § 205.240 the criteria set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are satisfied, the Director may issue an order for immediate revocation or suspension, even if the 10-day period for reply specified in § 205.241(b) has not expired.

§ 205.244 Appeal.

(a) No notice issued pursuant to § 205.240 shall be deemed to be an action of which there may be an administrative appeal pursuant to Subpart H.

(b) Any person to whom an order (other than a consent order under § 204.245) is issued under this subpart may file an appeal with the FEA Office of Exceptions and Appeals in accordance with Subpart H of this part. The appeal must be filed within 10 days of service of the order from which the appeal is taken.

§ 205.245 Consent Orders.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Subpart, the Director may at any time resolve an outstanding proceeding of suspension or revocation with a consent order. A consent order shall be the exclusive means other than suspension or revocation for resolving a proceeding in which FEA has reason to believe that a violation of the Mandatory Oil Import Program has occurred. A consent order must be signed by the person to whom it is issued, or a duly authorized representative, and must indicate agreement to the terms contained therein. A consent order need not constitute an admission by any person that Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, Part 213, or the provisions of allocations and licenses issued pursuant thereto have been violated, nor need it constitute a finding by the FEA that such person has violated the Proclamation, Part 213, or the provisions of any allocations of licenses. A consent order shall, however, contain a written statement setting forth the relevant facts forming the basis for the order.

(b) A consent order is a final order of the FEA, and becomes effective immediately, or upon the expiration of 30 days from its publication under subsection (c) below, except that FEA may waive the provisions of subsection (c) if expressly deemed necessary in the public interest. A consent order shall not be appealable pursuant to Subpart H and shall contain an express waiver of such appeal or judicial review rights as might otherwise attach to a final order of the FEA.

(c) When a proposed consent order involving an allocation or license for 300,000 barrels per year or more (or any aggregate of these totalling that amount in the name of the same importer) has been signed, both by the person to whom it is issued and the FEA, the FEA shall publish notice of such proposed consent order in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in a press release to be issued simultaneously therewith. The FEDERAL REGISTER notice and the press release shall provide at a minimum the name of the company concerned, a brief summary of the consent order and other facts or allegations relevant thereto, and the address and telephone number of the FEA office at which copies of the proposed consent order shall be made available free of charge, the address to which comments on the proposed consent order shall be received by the FEA, and the date by which such comments should be submitted, which date shall not be less than 30 days from publication of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice. After the expiration of the comment period the FEA may withdraw its agreement to the consent order, it may attempt to negotiate a modification of the consent order, or it may issue the consent order as proposed. The FEA will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER and by press release notice of any action taken on a proposed consent order and it may publish such explanation of the action taken as it deems appropriate.

(d) At any time and in accordance with the procedures of Subpart J, a consent order may be modified or rescinded, at the FEA's discretion, upon petition by the person to whom the consent order was issued and may be rescinded by the FEA upon discovery of new evidence which is materially inconsistent with evidence upon which the FEA's acceptance of the consent order was based.

(e) If any time after a consent order becomes effective, it appears to the FEA that the terms of the consent order have been violated, the Director may proceed in accordance with this Subpart to suspend or revoke the appropriate allocations and licenses.

PART 206—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR OIL IMPORTS

17. Part 206 is vacated and reserved.

PART 213—OIL IMPORT REGULATIONS

18. Section 213.25 is revised to read as follows:

§ 213.25 Revocation or Suspension of Allocations or Licenses.

Effective immediately upon the issuance of this amended section, the Director may, in accordance with Subpart T of Part 205 to this chapter, revoke or suspend any allocation or license issued under this Part. Proceedings pending for this purpose on the date of issuance shall be deemed, in all respects, to be pending under Subpart T.

§ 213.26 Oil Import Appeals Board.

Effective immediately upon the issuance of this amended section, the Oil

Import Appeals Board is abolished, and alternative appellate procedures with respect to persons affected by this Part 213 are established in Part 205. Cases pending before the Board on the date of issuance shall, in all respects, be deemed to have been pending in the Office of Exceptions and Appeals. Outstanding awards made by the Board shall be unaffected by this action.

19. Section 213.27 is amended in paragraph (s) to read as follows:

§ 213.27 Definitions.

* * * * *

(s) "Fee" means the fees imposed by section 3(a)(1)(i)–(ii) of Proclamation No. 3279, as amended by Proclamation No. 4341. Allocations of imports issued pursuant to §§ 213.9, 213.10, 213.11, 213.12, 213.13, 213.15, 213.16, 213.20, 213.21, 213.28, 213.29, 213.30, 213.32, 213.33, 213.34, 213.36, 213.37, 213.38, allocations issued by the former Oil Import Appeals Board or the Office of Exceptions and Appeals, and long term allocations as defined in Proclamation No. 3279, are not subject to this fee.

§ 213.28 [Amended]

§ 213.33 [Amended]

§ 213.34 [Amended]

22. In Section 213.28, 213.33, and 213.34 the term "§ 213.26" is amended to read "§ 213.26 (prior to the abolition of the Oil Import Appeals Board)" wherever it appears.

23. Section 213.35 is amended in clause (ii) of subparagraph (3) of paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 213.35 Allocations and Fee-Paid Licenses for Imports of Crude Oil, Unfinished Oils, and Finished Products.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(3) * * *

(ii) Where refunds of license fees, whether wholly or in part, were ordered by the former Oil Import Appeals Board or by the Office of Exceptions and Appeals.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 75-22072 Filed 8-18-75; 12:56 pm]

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER III—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

[24822]

PART 304—FORMS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND REPORTS

Summary of Accounts and Deposits

On June 11, 1975, under the authority of sections 7(a)(1) and 9 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(a)(1) and 1819), the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("Corporation") adopted a resolution requiring all insured State nonmember banks to complete and submit to the Corporation periodic reports as of June 30 each year containing information on the amount of their deposits and the number of deposit accounts in various types of categories for the bank as a whole and for each authorized office. In accordance with its resolution, the Board has decided to amend Part 304 of the Corporation's rules and regulations (12 CFR Part 304) to prescribe the form to be used by insured State nonmember banks in reporting such information to the Corporation and to establish the due date for the submission of such forms.

The amendment to Part 304 of the Corporation's rules and regulations (12 CFR Part 304) is as follows:

§ 304.2 [Amended]

1. The first sentence of § 304.2 (12 CFR 304.2) is amended by inserting the words "accounts and" following the words "summaries of".

2. Section 304.3(p) (12 CFR 304.3(p)) is amended to read as follows:

§ 304.3 Forms and instructions.

* * * * *

(p) *Form 8020/05: Summary of Accounts and Deposits.* Form 8020/05 is a report on the amount of deposits and the number of deposit accounts in various types of categories for the bank as a whole and for each authorized office as of June 30 each year. Reports on such form must be submitted for June 30, 1975 no later than September 30, 1975 and for June 30, 1976 and subsequent years no later than the immediately succeeding August 1. Upon written request to the Director of the Division of Research, such Director may, in 1976 and subsequent years, extend the deadline of the requesting bank for submitting such forms to no later than the immediately succeeding September 30.

* * * * *

In view of the importance of complete participation by insured State nonmember banks in the survey of accounts and deposits, the Board has determined that adherence to the public notice and participation requirements of section 553(b) of title 5 of the United States Code and §§ 302.1 and 302.2 of the Corporation's rules and regulations (12 CFR 302.1 and 302.2) would be unnecessary and impracticable.

Effective date: This regulation is effective September 22, 1975.

By order of the Board of Directors, August 11, 1975.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,

[SEAL] ALAN R. MILLER,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22131 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Airworthiness Docket No. 75-SW-29; Amdt. 39-2345]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Bell Models 47B, 47B-3, 47D, 47D-1, 47E, 47G, 47G-2 and 47H-1 Helicopters

There has been a report of several of the tail pitch control bearings, P/N 47-641-146-1 (MRC R4AF4), having two grease dust shields installed. This single-row ball bearing is prelubricated at the factory and is lubricated at 50 hours as specified in the maintenance manual and is also subject to retirement at 100 hours' total time in service as specified by AD 58-23-1. Two dust grease shields in the bearing will prevent the bearing from being adequately lubricated at 50 hours. Inadequate lubrication at 50 hours may result in failure of the ball bearing and loss of pitch control. Bell contends that the bearing will be satisfactory for its assigned 100-hour life without any additional lubrication at the 50-hour period. This argument may have merit but no factual design or service information was submitted by Bell in support of their contention. Since other tail rotor pitch control bearings having two shields may be installed on certain Model 47 helicopters, an airworthiness directive is being issued to require a one-time inspection to assure only one shield is installed in the tail rotor pitch control bearing, P/N 47-641-146-1, for Bell Models 47B, 47B-3, 47D, 47D-1, 47E, 47G, 47G-2, and 47H-1 helicopters.

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 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:

BELL. Applies to Bell Models 47B, 47B-3, 47D, 47D-1, 47E, 47G, 47G-2, and 47H-1 helicopters certificated in all categories that are equipped with a single-row ball bearing, P/N 47-641-146-1 (MRC R4AF4), in the tail rotor pitch control crosshead.

Compliance required within 10 hours' time in service for bearings with more than 40 hours' time in service on the effective date of this AD and prior to attaining 50 hours' time in service for bearings with less than 40 hours' time in service on the effective date of this AD.

To prevent possible failure of the tail rotor pitch control ball bearing due to inadequate lubrication, accomplish the following one-time inspection.

a. Disassemble the tail rotor pitch control crosshead assembly in accordance with Sections VI and VII, Models 47D-1, 47G, and 47G-2 Maintenance and Overhaul Instruction Manual, revised August 15, 1961, or in accordance with equivalent FAA approved procedures to expose the pitch change bearing.

b. Inspect the bearing, P/N 47-641-146-1 (MRC P/N R4AF4) for grease dust shields.

c. Remove any pitch change bearings with two grease dust shields installed before further flight.

d. Install bearings P/N 47-641-146-1 (MRC P/N R4AF4) with only one grease dust shield installed and assemble and rig the tail rotor controls, in accordance with Sections VI and VII, Models 47D-1, 47G, and 47G-2 Maintenance and Overhaul Instruction Manual, revised August 15, 1961, or in accordance with equivalent FAA approved procedures.

e. This AD does not apply to the obsolete design, single-row ball bearings having a single grease dust shield, Norma Hoffman P/N S1RP and New Departure P/N 7R4AX1C. This

AD does not apply to the duplex pitch change bearings, P/N 47-641-131-1.

This amendment becomes effective September 19, 1975.

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

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on August 11, 1975.

HENRY L. NEWMAN,
Director, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc.75-22017 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Airworthiness Docket No. 75-SW-34; Amdt. 39-2346]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Bell Models 206A, 206B, 206A-1 and 206B-1 Helicopters

A proposal to amend Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to include an airworthiness directive requiring installation of flanged bushings, P/N 206-011-128-1, within 600 hours' time in service, on Bell Models 206A, 206B, 206A-1 and 206B-1 helicopters was published in 40 FR 28096.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment. No comments were received.

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

BELL. Applies to Bell Models 206A, 206B, 206A-1, and 206B-1 helicopters certificated in all categories.

Compliance required within 600 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished.

To prevent loss of attaching bolt torque for the main rotor blade hub pillow blocks, accomplish the following:

(a) Remove the four nuts and bolts that attach the pillow block assemblies to the main rotor yoke and remove the washers, P/N 206-010-171-1, and bushings, P/N 206-010-170-1.

(b) Install four flanged bushings, P/N 206-011-128-1, into the pillow blocks with the flanges facing outboard. Secure the pillow blocks to the yoke with appropriate nuts and bolts, with a washer under each nut, and torque the nut and bolt 60 inch pounds, plus drag (tare) torque of the self-locking nut.

(NOTE: Compliance with items 1, 2, and 3 of Bell Service Bulletin No. 206-75-3, dated May 1, 1975, or later FAA approved revision, will constitute compliance with the requirements of this AD.)

This amendment becomes effective September 19, 1975.

This amendment is made 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 Fort Worth, Texas, on August 11, 1975.

HENRY L. NEWMAN,
Director, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc.75-22018 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Air Space Docket No. 75-WE-11]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Area

On July 8, 1975 a Notice of Proposed Rule Making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 28628) stating that the Federal Aviation Administration was considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter the description of the San Carlos, Arizona Transition Area.

Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit written comments, suggestions or objections. No objections have been received and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change.

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective 0901 GMT, October 9, 1975.

This amendment is issued under the authority of Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, (49 U.S.C. 1348(a)), and of Sec. 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Los Angeles, California, on August 12, 1975.

LYNN L. HINK,
Acting Director, Western Region.

In § 71.181 (40 FR 441) the description of the San Carlos, Arizona transition area is amended to read as follows:

Delete all before "* * * bounded on the northwest * * *" and substitute therefor "That airspace extending upward from 1200 feet above the surface * * *"

[FR Doc.75-22019 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Airspace Docket No. 75-NW-12]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, AREA LOW ROUTES, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Area; Correction

On July 24, 1975, FEDERAL REGISTER Document 75-19293 was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 30933). This document altered the description of the Burley, Idaho, Transition Area. Subsequent to this publication it was found that a segment of a previous alteration had been omitted. Accordingly, action is taken herein to correct this omission.

Since this correction is editorial in nature and imposes no additional burden on any person, notice and public procedure hereon is unnecessary.

Accordingly, F.R. Doc. 75-19293 (40 FR 30933) is amended effective immediately by deleting the phrase "* * * that airspace southwest of Burley, bounded by a line 10 miles southeast of and parallel to the Burley VORTAC 223° radial extending from the VORTAC 19 southwest." and inserting therefor "* * * that airspace southwest of Burley within 14 miles southeast of the Burley VORTAC 223° radial, extending from the VORTAC to the north edge of V-484."

This amendment is issued under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, (49 U.S.C. 1348(a) and of section 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on August 12, 1975.

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

[FR Doc.75-22020 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 8886]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Tysons Corner Regional Shopping Center, et al.

Subpart—Combining or conspiring: § 13.395 to control marketing practices and conditions; § 13.430 to enhance, maintain or unify prices; § 13.470 to restrain or monopolize trade. Subpart—Cutting off access to customers or market: § 13.560 Interfering with distributive outlets. Subpart—Interfering with competitors or their goods: § 13.1080 Interfering with competitors or their goods.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45).

In the matter of Tysons Corner Regional Shopping Center, a partnership; City Stores Company, a corporation; The May Department Stores Company, a corporation; Woodward and Lothrop, Inc., a corporation.

Consent order requiring a New York City department store chain, among other things to cease entering into or enforcing leases which exclude competitors, fix retail prices, eliminate discount selling, and otherwise restrain trade.

The Final Order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows: [1]

FINAL ORDER

This matter having been heard by the Commission upon the appeal of respondent's counsel from the initial decision,

[1] Copies of the Complaint, Initial Decision, Final Order, and Order Correcting Statement of Compliance Deadlines in Final Order, filed with the original document.

and upon briefs and oral argument in support thereof and opposition thereto, and the Commission for the reasons stated in the accompanying Opinion, having denied the appeal:

It is ordered, That the initial decision of the administrative law judge, pages 1–51, be, and it hereby is, adopted as the findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law of the Commission, with the exclusion of page 38 and all of footnote 42, and except insofar as certain comments on pages 49–50 are inconsistent with the conclusions on pages 19–20 of the accompanying opinion.

Other Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law of the Commission are contained in the accompanying Opinion.

It is further ordered, That the following order be entered:

ORDER

I

For purposes of this Order the following definitions shall apply:

A. The term "respondent" refers to City Stores Company, its operating divisions, its subsidiaries, and their respective officers, agents, representatives, employees, successors or assignees.

B. The term "shopping center" refers to a group of retail outlets in the United States of America planned, developed and managed as a unit and containing: (1) A total floor area designed for retail occupancy of 200,000 square feet or more, of which at least 50,000 square feet is for occupancy by tenants other than respondent; (2) at least two tenants other than respondent; (3) at least one major tenant; and (4) on-site parking.

C. The term "tenant" refers to any occupant or potential occupant of retail space in a shopping center which occupancy is for sale of merchandise or services to the public, whether said occupant leases or owns said space, but the term does not refer to an occupant of space within the store occupied by respondent, which occupant operates a department for respondent pursuant to a license from respondent.

D. The term "major tenant" refers to a tenant providing primary drawing power in a shopping center. A tenant which occupies at least 50,000 square feet of floor area will be deemed to provide primary drawing power.

II

It is ordered, That respondent, in its capacity as a tenant in a shopping center, cease and desist from obtaining, making, carrying out or enforcing, directly or indirectly, any agreement or provision of any agreement, whether applicable to the shopping center or to any expansion thereof, which:

1. Grants respondent the right to approve or disapprove the entry into a shopping center of any other tenant;

2. Prohibits the admission into a shopping center of any particular tenant or class of tenants, including, for purposes of illustration:

(a) Other department stores,

(b) Junior department stores,

(c) Discount stores, or

(d) Catalogue stores;

3. Limits the types or brands of merchandise or services which any other tenant in a shopping center may offer for sale;

4. Specifies that any other tenant in a shopping center shall or shall not sell its merchandise or services at any particular price or within any range of prices;

5. Grants respondent the right to approve or disapprove the location in a shopping center of any other tenant;

6. Specifies or prohibits any type of advertising by any other tenant or grants respondent the right to approve or disapprove any advertising by any other tenant;

7. Grants respondent the right to approve or disapprove the amount of floor space that any other tenant may occupy in a shopping center.

III

A. *It is further ordered*, That this Order shall not prohibit respondent from including a provision in a reciprocal easement agreement or lease with respect to a shopping center which provision identifies in designated buildings respondent and those other major tenants which contemporaneously enter into such reciprocal easement agreement or lease with respect to such shopping center.

B. *It is further ordered*, That this Order shall not prohibit respondent from negotiating to include, including, carrying out or enforcing an agreement or provision in any agreement which:

1. Requires that with respect to the selection of other tenants in the shopping center, the developer shall select businesses which are financially sound and of good reputation.

2. Requires that reasonable standards of appearance, signs, maintenance, and housekeeping be maintained in a shopping center;

3. Establishes a layout of a shopping center which layout may (a) designate respondent's store, (b) set forth the location, size and height of all buildings but not the amount of floor space that any other tenant may occupy in the shopping center, and (c) locate parking areas, roadways, utilities, entrances, exits, walkways, malls, landscaped areas and other areas;

4. Prohibits occupancy of space in a shopping center immediately proximate to respondent by types of tenants that create undue noise, litter or odor; or

5. Requires that in respect of the selection of other tenants in the shopping center by the developer the objective of maintaining a balanced and diversified grouping of retail stores, merchandise, and services shall be considered.

IV

It is further ordered, That respondent shall:

[1] A. Within thirty (30) days after this Order becomes final, distribute a copy of this Order to each of its operating divisions;

[1] B. Within thirty (30) days after this Order becomes final, notify each developer of shopping centers, in which respondent is a tenant, of this Order by providing each such developer with a copy thereof by registered certified mail;

[2] C. Within sixty (60) days after this Order becomes final, file with the Commission a report showing the manner and form in which it has complied and is complying with each and every specific provision of this Order; and

D. Notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in the corporate respondent such as dissolution, assignment or sale resulting in the emergence of a successor corporation, the creation or dissolution of subsidiaries, or any other change in the corporation which may affect compliance obligations arising out of this Order.

The Final Order was issued by the Commission June 10, 1975.

CHARLES A. TOBIN,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22034 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

CHAPTER X—FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER B—NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

[Docket No. FI-674]

PART 1915—IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIAL HAZARD AREAS

List of Communities With Special Hazard Areas

The purpose of this notice is the identification of communities with areas of special flood or mudslide or erosion hazards in accordance with Part 1915 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations as authorized by the National Flood Insurance Program (42 U.S.C. 4001–4128). The identification of such areas is to provide guidance so that communities may adopt appropriate flood plain management measures to minimize damage caused by flood losses and to guide future construction, where practicable, away from locations which are threatened by flood hazards.

The Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 requires the purchase of flood insurance on and after March 2, 1974, as a condition of receiving any form of Federal or Federally related financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes in an identified flood plain area having special flood hazards that is located within any community participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

One year after the identification of the community as flood prone, the requirement applies to all identified special flood hazard areas within the United States, so that, after that date, no such financial assistance can legally be provided for acquisition and construction in these areas unless the community has entered the program. The prohibition, however, does not apply to loans by a

[2] Commission Order of July 29, 1975, corrected the statement of compliance deadlines in the final order by substituting the words "this Order becomes final" for the words "service of this Order upon respondents" in each of subparagraphs IV A., B., and C.

Federally regulated, insured, supervised or approved bank prior to January 1, 1976, to finance the acquisition of a previously occupied residential dwelling.

The effective date of identification shall be September 22, 1975.

This 30 day period does not supersede the statutory requirement that a community, whether or not participating in the program, be given the opportunity for a period of six months to establish that it is not seriously flood prone or that such flood hazards as may have existed have been corrected by floodworks or other flood control methods. The six months period shall be considered to begin September 22, 1975, or the effective date of the Flood Hazard Boundary Map, whichever is later. Similarly, the one year period a community has to enter the program under Section 201(d) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 shall be considered to begin September 22, 1975, or the effective date of the Flood Hazard Boundary Map, whichever is later.

Where several dates appear in the column set forth below marked Effective Date of Identification, the first date is the date of initial identification, and all other dates represent modification by additions or deletions to identified areas with special hazards.

Accordingly, § 1915.3 is amended by adding in alphabetical sequence a new entry to the table, which entry reads as follows:

§ 1915.3 List of communities with special hazard areas.

State	County	Location	Map No.	State map repository	Local map repository	Effective date of identification of areas which have special flood hazard
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arizona	Maricopa	Wickenburg, town of.	H 040056A 01 through H 040056A 02	Arizona State Land Department, 1624 West Adams, Room 400, Phoenix, Ariz. 85007. Arizona, Department of Insurance, P.O. Box 7098, 718 West Glenrosa, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001.	Building Inspector, P.O. Box 1269, Wickenburg, Ariz. 85358.	Feb. 1, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Arkansas	Pulaski	Jacksonville, city of.	H 050180A 01 through H 050180A 06	Division of Soil and Water Resources, State Department of Commerce, 1920 West Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark. 72201. Arkansas Insurance Department, 400 University Tower Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. 72204.	Mayor, City Hall, Jacksonville, Ark. 72076.	Feb. 1, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
California	Contra Costa	Pinole, city of.	H 060082A 01 through H 060082A 02	Department of Water Resources, P.O. Box 388, Sacramento, Calif. 95802. California Insurance Department, 600 South Commonwealth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90005.	Mayor, City Hall, 2131 Pear St., Pinole, Calif. 94564.	May 24, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande, city of.	H 060305A 01 through H 060305A 04	do.	City Engineer, 214 East Branch St., Arroyo Grande, Calif. 93420.	June 7, 1974.
Colorado	Mesa	Grand Junction, city of.	H 080117B 01 through H 080117B 05	Colorado Water Conservation Board, Room 102, 1845 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80203. Colorado Division of Insurance, 106 State Office Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80203.	City Manager, City Hall, P.O. Box 908, Grand Junction, Colo. 81501.	Feb. 1, 1974. June 28, 1974.
Florida	Palm Beach	Boca Raton, city of.	H 120195A 01 through H 120195A 10	Department of Community Affairs, 2571 Executive Center Circle East, Howard Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla. 32301. State of Florida Insurance Department, Treasurer's Office, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla. 32304.	Interim City Manager, 201 West Palmetto, Boca Raton, Fla. 33432.	Jan. 24, 1975. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Seminole	Casselberry, city of.	H 120291A 01 through H 120291A 03	do.	Mayor, City Hall, Casselberry, Fla. 32707.	Feb. 1, 1975. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Santa Rosa	Jay, town of.	H 120339 01	do.	Mayor, Box 66, Jay, Fla. 32565.	Oct. 10, 1975.
Idaho	Oneida	Malad City, city of.	H 160106A 01	Department of Water Administration, State House, Annex 2, Boise, Idaho 83797. Idaho Department of Insurance, Room 206, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83707.	Executive Director, 209 East Lewis, Box 4179, Pocatello Idaho 83201.	May 24, 1974.
Illinois	Peoria	Peoria, city of.	H 170536A 01 through H 170536A 14	Governor's Task Force on Flood Control, 300 North State St., Room 1010, P.O. Box 475, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Illinois Insurance Department, 525 West Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill. 62702.	City Manager, 419 Fulton Ave., Peoria, Ill. 61602.	May 24, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Putnam	Magnolia, village of.	H 170571A 01	do.	Mayor, Magnolia, Ill. 61336.	Feb. 21, 1975. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	do.	Mark, village of.	H 170572A 01	do.	Mayor, Mark, Ill. 61340.	Feb. 21, 1975.
Do.	Will	Joliet, city of.	H 170702A 01 through H 170702A 11	do.	Mayor, City Hall, Joliet, Ill.	May 31, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Hancock	Nauvoo, city of.	H 170767 01 through H 170767 02	do.	Mayor, City Hall, Nauvoo, Ill. 62354.	Oct. 10, 1975.
Indiana	Crawford and Harrison.	Milltown, town of.	H 180034A 01	Division of Water, Department of Natural Resources, 608 State Office Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Indiana Insurance Department, 509 State Office Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.	Mayor, Milltown, Ind. 47145.	Nov. 30, 1973. Oct. 10, 1975.
Kansas	Jefferson	Valley Falls, city of.	H 200154A 01	Division of Water Resources, State Department of Agriculture, State Office Bldg., Topeka, Kans. 66612. Kansas Insurance Department, 1st Floor, Statehouse, Topeka, Kans. 66612.	City Clerk, 307 Sycamore, Valley Falls, Kans. 66088.	Feb. 15, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Michigan	Charlevoix	Charlevoix, city of.	H 260057A 01	Water Resources Commission, Bureau of Water Management, Stevens T. Mason Bldg., Lansing, Mich. 48913. Michigan Insurance Bureau, 111 North Mosmer St., Lansing, Mich. 48913.	Mayor, City Hall, Charlevoix, Mich. 49720.	June 7, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Kent	Lowell, city of.	H 260108A	do.	Mayor, City Hall, Lowell, Mich. 49331.	May 10, 1974.

State	County	Location	Map No.	State map repository	Local map repository	Effective date of identification of areas which have special flood hazards
Do.	Saginaw	Saginaw, city of	H 260189A 01 through H 260189A 07	do	Mayor, City Hall, Saginaw, Mich.	June 21, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Delta	Brampton, township of.	H 260386 01 through H 260386 08	do	Township Supervisor, Route 1, Gladstone, Mich. 48937.	Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Kalamazoo	Comstock, township of.	H 260427 01 through H 260427 12	do	Township Supervisor, P.O. Box 14, Comstock, Mich. 49041.	Do.
Do.	Shiawassee	Bancroft, village of.	H 260520 01	do	Village President, 120 East Warren St., Bancroft, Mich. 48414.	Do.
Do.	Shiawassee	Shiawassee, township of.	H 260523 01 through H 260523 12	do	Township Supervisor, Township Hall, 6217 Lemon Rd., Bancroft, Mich. 48414.	Do.
Do.	Calhoun	Burlington, village of.	H 260559 01	do	Village President, Fire Hall, Main St., Burlington, Mich. 49029.	Do.
Do.	Eaton	Bellevue, village of.	H 260566 01	do	Village President, 201 North Main St., Bellevue, Mich. 49021.	Do.
Do.	Huron	Pigeon, village of	H 260571 01	do	Village President, 21 East Church St., Lake Orion, Mich. 48876.	Do.
Do.	Iona	Portland, city of	H 260574 01	do	Mayor, 259 Kent St., Portland, Mich. 48414.	Do.
Do.	Mecosta	Mecosta, village of.	H 260584 01	do	Village President, Maine St., Mecosta, Mich. 49332.	Do.
Do.	Oakland	Lake Orion, village of.	H 260588 01	do	Village President, 21 East Church St., Lake Orion, Mich. 48035.	Do.
Do.	Van Buren	Paw Paw, village of.	H 260598 01	do	Village President, 111 East Michigan Ave., Paw Paw, Mich. 49079.	Do.
Do.	Ingham	White Oak, township of.	H 264017 01 through H 264017 12	do	Mayor, City Hall, White Oak, Mich.	Do.
Missouri	Clinton	Gower, city of	H 290105A 01	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Program and Policy Development, State of Missouri, 308 East High St., Jefferson City, Mo. 65101. Division of Insurance, P.O. Box 690, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.	Mayor, City Hall, Gower, Mo. 64454	July 26, 1974.
Do.	St. Louis	St. John, city of	H 290384A 01 through H 290384A 02	do	City Manager, 3315 Brown Rd., St. John, Mo.	May 3, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975
Do.	Wright	Hartville, city of	H 290454A 01	do	Mayor, City Hall, Hartville, Mo. 65667.	June 28, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Nebraska	Holt	Inman, village of	H 310115A 01	Nebraska Natural Resources Commission, 7th Floor, Terminal Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr. 68508. Nebraska Insurance Department, 1335 L St., Lincoln, Nebr. 68509.	Village Clerk, Inman, Nebr. 68742	Dec. 27, 1974.
New York	Franklin	Bombay, town of	H 360269A 01 through H 360269A 04	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Resources Management Services, Bureau of Water Management, Albany, N.Y. 12201. New York State Insurance Department, 2 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10047.	Town Supervisor, R.F.D. No. 1, Bombay, N.Y. 12914.	Sept. 6, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
North Carolina	Greene	Snow Hill, town of.	H 370110A 01	Division of Community Assistance, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, N.C. 27611. North Carolina Insurance Department, P.O. Box 26387, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.	Mayor, Snow Hill, N.C. 28580	Dec. 28, 1973.
Oregon	Coos	Coquille, city of	H 410045A 01 through H 410045A 02	Executive Department, State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg. 97310. Oregon Insurance Division, Department of Commerce, 158, 12th St. NE., Salem, Oreg. 97310.	Mayor, City Hall, Coquille, Oreg. 97423.	Nov. 30, 1973. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do.	Hood River	Hood River, city of.	H 410088A 01	do	Mayor, P.O. Box 27, Hood River, Oreg. 97031.	May 24, 1974. Oct. 10, 19
South Dakota	Hughes	Blunt, town of	H 460039A 01	State Planning Bureau, Office of Executive Management, State Capitol Bldg., Pierre, S. Dak. 57501. South Dakota Department of Insurance, Insurance Bldg., Pierre, S. Dak. 57501.	Mayor, Town Hall, Blunt, S. Dak. 57522.	Jan. 10, 1975.
Tennessee	Davisson	Goodlettsville, city of.	H 470287 01 through H 470287 06	Tennessee State Planning Office, 660 Capitol Hill Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 37219. Tennessee Department of Insurance and Banking, 114 State Office Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 37219.	Mayor, 117 Memorial Dr., Goodlettsville, Tenn. 37072.	Oct. 10, 1975.

State	County	Location	Map No.	State map repository	Local map repository	Effective date of identification of areas which have special flood hazards
Texas	Gregg	Longview, city of	H 480264A 01 through H 480264A 11	Texas Water Development Board, P.O. Box 13087, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex. 78711. Texas Insurance Department, 1110 San Jacinto St., Austin, Tex. 78701.	City Engineer, P.O. Box 1952, Longview, Tex. 75604.	Aug. 9, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Do	Wilson	Stockdale, city of	H 480673A 01	do	City Secretary, Box 446, Stockdale, Tex. 78160.	May 31, 1974. Oct. 10, 1975.
Virginia	Essex	Tappahannock, town of	H 510049A 01	Bureau of Water Control Management, State Water Control Board, P.O. Box 11143, Richmond, Va. 23230. Virginia Insurance Department, 700 Blanton Bldg., P.O. Box 1157, Richmond, Va. 23209.	Town Manager, Box 266, Tappahannock, Va. 22560.	Dec. 20, 1974.
Wisconsin	Waukesha	Delafield, city of	H 550479A 01 through H 550479A 04	Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 450, Madison, Wis. 53701. Wisconsin Insurance Department, 201 East Washington Ave., Madison, Wis. 53703.	Mayor, City Hall, 500 Genesee St., Delafield, Wis. 53018.	June 7, 1975. Oct. 10, 1975.

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968), effective Jan. 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804, Nov. 28, 1968), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's delegation of authority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, Feb. 27, 1969.)

Issued: August 8, 1975.

RICHARD W. KRIMM,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.75-21742 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 28—Judicial Administration

CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Criminal Div. Dir 8-75]

PART 0—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Delegation Respecting Denial of Information Requests

This Directive authorizes the Deputy Assistant Attorneys General of the Criminal Division to deny requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Subpart K of Part 0 of Chapter I of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, I issue the following directive, as an appendix to Subpart K of Part 0 of Chapter I of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations:

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, hereby delegates pursuant to 28 CFR 16.5(b) (as amended March 1, 1975), his authority under that section to deny a request for information under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) to the Deputy Assistant Attorneys General of the Criminal Division. The Deputy Assistant Attorney General who signs the denial shall be the "person responsible for the denial," within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

Dated: August 13, 1975.

RICHARD L. THORNBURGH,
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

[FR Doc.75-22042 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 29—Labor

CHAPTER V—WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

PART 604—THE METAL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

Wage Order

Pursuant to sections 5, 6, and 8 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1062, 1064, as amended (29 U.S.C. 205, 206, 208)), including the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-259; 84 Stat. 35), and Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 (3 CFR 1949-53 Comp., p. 1004), and by means of Administrative Order No. 638 (40 FR 18519), the Secretary of Labor appointed and convened Industry Committee No. 126 for the Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Allied Products Industry in Puerto Rico, referred to the Committee the question of the minimum rate or rates of wages to be paid under sections 6(a), (b) and (c) of the Act to such employees, and gave notice of a hearing to be held by the Committee.

Subsequent to an investigation and a hearing conducted pursuant to the notice, the Committee has filed with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor a report containing its findings of fact and recommendations with respect to the matters referred to it.

Accordingly, as authorized and required by section 8 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, and 29 CFR 511.18, the recommendations of Industry Committee No. 126 are hereby published, revising §§ 604.1 and 604.2 of Part 604, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations. The increases in future wage rates prescribed by sections 6 (a) and (b) of the 1974 Fair Labor Standards Amendments are set forth in this wage order.

1. As revised, §§ 604.1 and 604.2 read as follows:

§ 604.1 Definition.

The Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Allied Products Industry in Puerto Rico is defined as follows: The mining and other extraction of metal ore and the processing of such ore into metal; the manufacture (including repair) of any product, except furniture, or part made chiefly of metal; and the manufacture from any material of machinery, tools, transportation equipment and ordnance: *Provided, however,* That the industry shall not include the production of any basic material other than metal; the further processing of any basic material other than metal except when done by an establishment producing from such material a product of this industry or subassembly of such product; and any activity included in the jewelry and miscellaneous products manufacturing industry; the electrical, instrument, and related products industry; or the furniture and fixtures and lumber and wood products industry as defined in the wage orders for those industries in Puerto Rico.

§ 604.2 Wage rates.

Wages at rates not less than those prescribed in this section shall be paid under sections 6(a) and 6(b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by every employer to each of his employees in each of the classifications in the industry who in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce or is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Act.

(a) *Pre-1966 coverage classification.* (1) The minimum rate for this classification is $2.10 an hour for the period ending December 31, 1975. Since the mainland rate has been attained, the rate specified in section 6(a)(1) now applies, namely, $2.30 an hour after December 31, 1975. (Section 6(c)(5)).

(2) This classification is defined as all activities in the industry to which Section 6 of the Act would have applied prior to the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966.

(b) *1966 coverage classification.* (1) The minimum rate for this classification is $2.00 an hour for the period ending December 31, 1975. Since the mainland rate has been attained, the rates specified in section 6(b) now apply, namely, $2.20 an hour during the year ending December 31, 1976; and $2.30 an hour thereafter (section 6(c)(5)).

(2) This classification is defined as all activities in the industry to which Section 6 of the Act applies solely by reason of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966. (Secs. 5, 6, 8, 52 Stat. 1062, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 205, 206, 208).

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 15th day of August 1975.

WARREN D. LANDIS,
Acting Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor.

[FR Doc.75-22070 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

PART 606—THE ELECTRICAL, INSTRUMENT, AND RELATED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

Wage Order

Pursuant to sections 5, 6, and 8 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1062, 1064, as amended (29 U.S.C. 205, 206, 208)), including the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-259; 84 Stat. 35), and Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 (3 CFR 1949-53 Comp., p. 1004) and by means of Administrative Order No. 638 (40 FR 18519), the Secretary of Labor appointed and convened Industry Committee No. 126 for the Electrical, Instrument and Related Products Industry in Puerto Rico, referred to the Committee the question of the minimum rate or rates of wages to be paid under sections 6 (a), (b) and (c) of the Act to such employees, and gave notice of a hearing to be held by the Committee.

Subsequent to an investigation and a hearing conducted pursuant to the notice, the Committee has filed with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor a report containing its findings of fact and recommendations with respect to the matters referred to it.

Accordingly, as authorized and required by section 8 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, and 29 CFR 511.18 the recommendations of Industry Committee No. 126 are hereby published, revising §§ 606.1 and 606.2 of Part 606, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations. The increases in future wage rates prescribed by sections 6 (a), (b) and (c) of the 1974 Fair Labor Standards Amendments are set forth in this wage order.

1. As revised §§ 606.1 and 606.2 read as follows:

§ 606.1 Definition.

The Electrical, Instrument, and Related Products Industry in Puerto Rico is defined as follows: The manufacture, assembling and repair of machinery, apparatus, equipment and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation and utilization of electrical energy; and the manufacture, assembly and repair of instruments, lenses, apparatus and equipment for scientific, professional, industrial measurement, photographic, ophthalmic, musical and horological purposes: *Provided, however,* That the industry shall not include industrial and commercial machinery powered by electric motors; measuring-and-dispensing pumps; ophthalmic frames; or any activity included in the stone, clay and glass products and non-metallic mining industry in Puerto Rico.

§ 606.2 Wage rates.

Wages at rates not less than those prescribed in this section shall be paid under sections 6(a), 6(b) and 6(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by every employer to each of his employees in each of the classifications in the industry who in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce or is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Act.

(a) *Pre-1966 coverage classifications.* The classifications in this paragraph (a) apply to all activities in the industry to which Section 6 of the Act would have applied prior to the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966.

(1) *Single vision lens classification.* (i) The minimum wage for this classification is $2.09 an hour for the period ending April 30, 1976. Under section 6(c) the rate will be increased by $0.15 an hour on May 1, 1976 and on May 1 of each subsequent year until the mainland rate is reached (section 6(c)(2)).

(ii) This classification is defined as the manufacture of single vision lenses.

(2) *Other products and activities classification.* (i) The minimum wage for this classification is $2.10 an hour for the period ending December 31, 1975. Since the mainland rate has been attained, the rate specified in section 6(a)(1) now applies, namely, $2.30 an hour after December 31, 1975 (section 6(c)(5)).

(ii) This classification is defined as all products and activities in the pre-1966 coverage classifications other than single vision lenses.

(b) *1966 coverage classification.* (1) The minimum rate for this classification is $2.00 an hour for the period ending December 31, 1975. Since the mainland rate has been attained, the rates specified in section 6(b) now apply, namely, $2.20 an hour during the year ending December 31, 1976; and $2.30 an hour thereafter (section 6(c)(5)).

(ii) This classification is defined as all activities in the industry to which Section 6 of the Act applies solely by reason of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966.

(Secs. 5, 6, 8, 52 Stat. 1062, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 205, 206, 208)

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 15th day of August 1975.

WARREN D. LANDIS,
Acting Administrator, Wage and Hour Division.

[FR Doc.75-22071 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

CHAPTER XVII—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

PART 1952—APPROVED STATE PLANS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF STATE STANDARDS

Iowa Plan—Approval of Revised Developmental Schedule

1. *Background.* Part 1953 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, provides procedures under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 667) (hereinafter referred to as the Act) for review of changes and progress in the development and implementation of State plans which have been approved in accordance with section 18(c) of the Act and Part 1903 of this chapter. On July 20, 1973, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 19368) of the approval of the Iowa plan and of the adoption of Subpart J of Part 1952 containing the decision and a description of the plan.

2. *Issues.* Section 1952.163 of Subpart J sets forth the developmental schedule under which the plan will meet the criteria of section 18(c) of the Act and Part 1902 within three years following commencement of the plan's operations. The supplement to the plan concerns a developmental schedule which has been revised because certain elements of the original developmental schedule could not have been expected to have been achieved within their original time frames since the State plan was approved a year later than anticipated.

As approved, the Iowa plan contained a developmental step stating that additional staff, including three industrial hygenists, would be hired and trained by

six months after plan approval. This was necessarily postponed because of the delay in securing plan approval, as was the case with other steps, such as the commencement of compliance activity and the development of compliance programs for agricultural, mercantile, and service employers.

In addition, the State has developed a poster; will be modifying the State Compliance Manual; and will be developing and implementing an on-site consultation program (as state-initiated plan changes). The State will continue its ongoing steps of developing an automated Management Information System, sponsoring advanced training for all State staff and adopting all temporary and permanent Federal standards (except for the maritime standards in § 1910.13 through § 1910.16 and Parts 1915 through 1918).

3. *Location of the plan and its supplements for inspection and copying.* A copy of the supplement, along with the approved plan, may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations: Office of the Associate Assistant Secretary for Regional Programs, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210; Room N-3112, Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 911 Walnut Street, Room 3000, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; and the Bureau of Labor, State House, East 7th and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

4. *Decision.* After careful consideration, the revised developmental schedule for Iowa is approved under Part 1953. It has been determined that there are reasonable assurances that the State will complete the steps contained in the schedule within the three year developmental period. This decision incorporates the requirements of the Act and implementing regulations applicable to State plans generally. Accordingly, § 1952.163 in Subpart J of Part 1952 is revised as follows:

§ 1952.163 Developmental schedule.

The Iowa State plan is developmental. The following is the developmental schedule as amended and provided by the plan:

(a) Legislation becomes effective (SF 1218—Chapter 88 Iowa Code), July 1972.

(b) Corrective Amendments to Chapter 88 becomes effective, July 1975.

(c) Adoption of Federal Standards as temporary State Standards, July 1972.

(d) Adoption of Federal Standards as permanent State standards, July 1973.

(e) Update of State Standards to remain identical with Federal Standards in issues covered, (ongoing).

(f) Complete hiring of additional staff, April 1975.

(g) Complete basic training of all staff, May 1975.

(h) Advanced training of all staff, (ongoing).

(i) Commencement of Compliance activities, July 1972.

(j) Development of Compliance programs in agricultural, mercantile and services issues, August 1975.

(k) Development of on-site consultative inspection program, September 1975.

(l) Development of approved State Poster, August 1975.

(m) Development of a program of education and training of employers and employes, October 1974.

(n) Development of a manual Management Information System, July 1972.

(o) Development of an automated Management Information System, (ongoing).

(p) Modification of State Compliance Manual, November 1975.

(Secs. 8(g)(2), 18, Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1600, 1608 (29 U.S.C. 657(g), 667)).

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 15th day of August 1975.

JOHN T. DUNLOP,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc.75-22058 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

PART 1952—APPROVED STATE PLANS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF STATE STANDARDS

Approval of Supplements to Tennessee Plan

1. *Background.* Part 1953 of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, prescribes procedures under Section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 667) (hereinafter called the Act) for review of changes and progress in the development and implementation of State plans which have been approved in accordance with section 18(c) of the Act and 29 CFR Part 1902. On July 5, 1973, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 17838) of the approval of the Tennessee Plan and the adoption of Subpart P of Part 1952 containing the decision and describing the plan. By letters dated June 21, 1974, from J. Russell Dugger, Director of Occupational Safety, Tennessee Department of Labor, and Robert H. Wolle, Director, Division of Occupational and Radiological Health, Tennessee Department of Public Health, to Donald E. MacKenzie, Assistant Regional Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and further transmitted on April 1, 1975, the State of Tennessee submitted supplements to the plan involving developmental changes and State initiated changes. In addition, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 31, 1975, concerning the approval of the revised Tennessee standards by the Assistant Regional Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Region IV (40 CFR 14383). Following regional review, the supplements were forwarded to the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Secretary) for his determination as to whether they should be approved. The supplements are described below.

2. *Description of the supplements.* (a) *Legislation.* In accordance with the commitment expressed in 29 CFR 1952.223 (b), the State submitted amendments to its enabling legislation (Tennessee Code Annotated, § 50-501 through 50-579, Chapter 561, Public Acts of 1952, as amended by Chapter 585, Public Acts of 1974) which were designed to bring the plan into conformity with the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1902. The legislation was enacted by the Tennessee Generally Assembly on March 11, 1974, and became effective on July 1, 1974. The enacted legislative amendments provide for the following in a manner identical to the proposed amendments contained in the approved plan:

(1) Clarification of exemption of family farm workers from coverage under the Tennessee Act. (§50-504(g))

(2) Provision for employee participation in inspections by accompanying the inspector. (§ 50-552)

(3) Definition of imminent danger. (§ 50-528)

(4) Addition and clarification of certain sanctions:

(i) Discretionary civil penalty of up to $1000 for nonserious violations. (§ 50-534)

(ii) Discretionary civil penalty of up to $10,000 for willful or repeated violations. (§ 50-535)

(iii) Mandatory civil penalty of up to $1000 for violation of posting requirements. (§ 50-536)

(iv) Criminal penalty of up to $1000 and/or 6 months imprisonment for providing unauthorized advance notice of inspection. (§ 50-539)

(v) Criminal penalty of up to $10,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment for making false statements. (§ 50-540)

(vi) Criminal penalty of up to $10,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment for willful violation resulting in employee death and up to $20,000 and/or 1 year imprisonment for second offense. (§ 50-541)

(5) Prohibition of employee discrimination because of the exercise of rights provided by the State Act and procedures for adjudication of any alleged violation. (§ 50-542)

Additionally, the following legislative amendments which do not detract from the effectiveness of the State's program were enacted at the State's initiative:

(6) Publication of notice of hearing on proposed standards (differing from Federal standards) to which objections have been filed, 60 days prior to hearing. (§ 50-512)

(7) Clarification of language concerning abatement dates and provision that in case of conflict between local zoning ordinances and the requirements of the Tennessee Act, the Act shall govern. (§ 50-526)

(8) Clarification that violation of rules and orders as well as standards may result in the proposal of penalties. (§50-531)

(9) Criminal penalty of up to $1000 and/or 1 year imprisonment for revealing of a trade secret or other privilege information by any representative of the Commissioners of Labor or Public Health. (§ 50-543)

(10) Deadline for local government decision on whether to develop a self-compliance program or elect to be treated as a private employer extended to July 1, 1974. Newly created local governments must make the choice within two years of establishment (§ 50-571).

(b) *Regulations.* (1) Regulations on inspections, citations, and proposed penalties paralleling the Federal Regulation 29 CFR Part 1903 were promulgated on July 2, 1973 (effective July 13, 1973) by the Tennessee Commissioner of Labor and on April 3, 1974 (effective May 3, 1974) by the Tennessee Commissioner of Public Health. The regulations are identical to those proposed in the approved State plan (29 CFR 1952.223 (d)).

(2) Further, regulations governing the granting of temporary variances were adopted on October 19, 1973 (effective December 14, 1974) by the Commissioner of Labor and on April 3, 1974 (effective May 3, 1974) by the Commissioner of Public Health. The adopted regulations are identical to those proposed in the approved plan with the addition of a provision for publication of notice in one newspaper of general circulation in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville of the grant of final orders, interim orders, and renewal of orders. Further, employers requesting temporary variances must certify that their employees have been advised of their right to request and participate in any hearing on the application. (29 CFR 1952.223(a))

(c) *Contract.* As provided in the approved plan, the Tennessee Department of Labor entered into an agreement with the University of Tennessee Center for Government Training for the development and presentation of an "effective, introductory, tuition-free, layman's course on OSHA standards, rules, regulations, etc." at 17 State universities and community colleges and the establishment of basic OSHA reference libraries at these same institutions. The agreement was entered into on August 1, 1973, and its completion date extended to December 31, 1974, on May 20, 1974, and further extended to April 30, 1975, on December, 1974.

(d) *Occupational Health.* The occupational health operational plan contained in the approved plan has been revised to reflect a change in job classification title. The previous State job title of "industrial hygienist" has been redesignated "environmental engineer" throughout.

(e) *Staffing.* The Tennessee Plan has been amended to show the level of hiring achieved as of July 1, 1974. In the Department of Labor, 36 out of an eventual 45 full-time occupational safety and health positions had been filled as of that date, and 44 persons were employed by the Tennessee Department of Public Health, occupational health unit.

(f) *Poster.* A Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health poster has been prepared and printed jointly by the Tennessee Departments of Labor and Public Health. The poster contains provisions notifying employees of their obligations and protections under the Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act, their right to request inspections and their right to remain anonymous as a result, their right to participate in inspections, their protection against discharge or discrimination under both Federal and State laws and their right to file complaints about the administration of the State program with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The poster also contains provisions for sanctions and for prompt notice to employers and employees when alleged violations occur. This poster is intended for the information of employers and employees in the private sector and in those local governments choosing to be treated as private employers under Section 19 of the Tennessee Act. Since Section 19 extends coverage to State government employees and employees of local governments choosing to develop their own programs in a manner at least as effective as but with somewhat different enforcement provisions than in the private sector, this poster is not intended to be the vehicle of employer/employee information in these areas.

(3) *Location of the plan and its supplement for inspection and copying.* A copy of these supplements, along with the approved plan, may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations: Office of the Associate Assistant Secretary for Regional Programs, Room N3112, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20210; Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1375 Peachtree Street, NE., Suite 587, Atlanta, Georgia 30309; and Office of the Tennessee Commissioner of Labor, Room C-1-100 Cordell Hull Bldg., 5th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; Office of the Commissioner of Public Health, Cordell Hull Bldg., 5th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.

4. *Public participation.* Under § 1953.2 (c) of this chapter, the Assistant Secretary may prescribe alternative procedures to expedite the review process or for any other good cause which may be consistent with applicable law. The Assistant Secretary finds that the Tennessee plan supplements described above are consistent with commitments contained in the approved plan, which were previously made available for public comment, and substantially similar to parallel Federal procedures and in the case of the State poster incorporates all of the provisions required under 29 CFR 1952.10(a)(5) and 29 CFR 1903.2(a)(3) (39 FR 39036). Accordingly, it is found that further public comment is unnecessary.

5. *Decision.* After careful consideration, the Tennessee plan supplements outlined above are approved under Part 1953. This decision incorporates the requirements of the Act and implementing regulations applicable to State plans generally. In accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1903.2(a)(2) posting of the Tennessee poster by employers covered by the State plan shall constitute compliance with the posting requirements of section 8(c)(1) of the Act. In addition, Subpart P of 29 CFR Part 1952 is amended to reflect the completion of certain developmental steps by adding a new § 1952.224, as follows:

§ 1952.224 Completed developmental steps.

(a) In accordance with § 1952.223(b) the Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 was amended by Chapter 585, Public Acts of 1974, on March 20, 1974, with an effective date of July 1, 1974.

(b) In accordance with § 1952.223(d) regulations governing inspections, citations and proposed penalties were promulgated by the Commissioner of Labor on July 2, 1973 (effective July 13, 1973) and the Commissioner of Public Health on April 3, 1974 (effective May 3, 1974).

(c) In accordance with § 1952.223(e) regulations governing temporary variances were promulgated by the Commissioner of Labor on October 19, 1973 (effective December 14, 1973, and the Commissioner of Public Health on April 3, 1974 (effective May 3, 1974).

(d) In accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1952.10, the Tennessee occupational safety and health poster for private employers and local government employers choosing to be treated as private employers was approved by the Assistant Secretary on August 15, 1975.

(e) In accordance with § 1952.223(a) the Tennessee occupational safety and health standards identical to Federal standards (through December 26, 1974) have been promulgated and approved, as revised, by the Assistant Regional Director on March 31, 1975 (40 FR 14383).

(Secs. 8(g), 18, Pub. L. 91-596, 84 Stat. 1600, 1608 (29 U.S.C. 657(g), 667))

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 15th day of August 1975.

JOHN T. DUNLOP,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc.75-22059 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 32—HUNTING

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Hunting and Sport Fishing on Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

On July 18, 1972, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (37 FR 14235) a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend 50 CFR Parts 32 and 33 by the addition of Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, to the list of areas open to the hunting of migratory birds, upland game, and big game, and to the list of areas open to sport fishing.

Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit written comments, suggestions or objections regarding the proposed amendments. The closing date for receipt of comments was August 17, 1972.

No unfavorable comments were received and the amendments are adopted without change in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 668(dd). It has been determined that the opening will be compatible with the principles of sound wildlife management, will otherwise be in the public interest, and will be compatible with the major purposes for which the area was established.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that a finding of "good cause" is warranted within the terms of 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(3) to expedite the implementation of this rulemaking so that the final regulations may be published prior to beginning of the hunting season.

Accordingly, § 32.11, List of open areas; migratory game birds; § 32.21, List of open areas; upland game, § 32.31, List of open areas; big game; and § 33.4, List of open areas; sport fishing, are amended by the following addition:

ALASKA

CAPE NEWENHAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Effective date: These amendments become effective August 21, 1975.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,
Director,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

AUGUST 18, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22006 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

PART 32—HUNTING

Wildlife Refuges in Certain States

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on August 21, 1975. The limited time ensuing from the date of the adoption of the Federal migratory game bird regulations to and including the establishment of State hunting seasons makes it impracticable to give public notice of proposed rule making.

§ 32.12 Special regulations; migratory game birds; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEW MEXICO

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of mourning and white-winged doves on the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, is permitted from September 1 through September 30, 1975, inclusive, but only on the areas designated by signs as open to hunting. These open areas, consisting of 1,600 acres on the North Refuge Unit (Area B) and 1,800 acres on the South Refuge Unit (Area C), are delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, 13 miles northeast of Roswell, New Mexico, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of doves subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Steel (iron) shot shotgun ammunition *only* may be used for the taking of doves on the South Refuge Unit (Area C) during the special teal season, from September 20 through September 28, 1975, inclusive. Steel (iron) shot shotgun ammunition is available from two commercial outlets in Roswell, New Mexico.

(2) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 30, 1975.

The public hunting of teal ducks on the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, is permitted from September 20 through September 28, 1975, inclusive, but only on the areas designated by signs as open to hunting. These open areas, consisting of 1,600 acres on the North Refuge Unit (Area B) and 1,800 acres on the South Refuge Unit (Area C), are delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, 13 miles northeast of Roswell, New Mexico, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of teal ducks subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Steel (iron) shot shotgun ammunition *only* may be used for the taking of teal ducks on the South Refuge Unit (Area C) from September 20 through September 28, 1975, inclusive. Steel (iron) shot shotgun ammunition is available from two commercial outlets in Roswell, New Mexico.

(2) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 28, 1975.

BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of mourning and white-winged doves on the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico, is permitted from September 1 through September 30, 1975, inclusive, and from November 27 through December 26, 1975, inclusive, but only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 19,020 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, 7 miles south of San Antonio, New Mexico, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of doves subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Vehicles are permitted only on established roads.

(2) Hunters shall leave the refuge by one-half hour after sunset.

(3) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through December 26, 1975.

OKLAHOMA

SEQUOYAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of mourning doves and teal ducks on the Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted on three areas designated by signs as open to hunting. These open areas, comprising 10,500 acres, are delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting seasons are as follows: mourning doves, from September 1 through October 30, 1975, inclusive; teal ducks, from September 13 through September 21, 1975, inclusive. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of mourning doves and teal ducks subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Hunting weapons of any kind are prohibited in areas not posted as open to public hunting, except the Kerr-McClellan Navigation Channel where weapons must be cased or broken down.

(2) Only longbow and arrow or shotguns without slug ammunition are permitted.

(3) Camping or possession of firearms on the refuge at night is prohibited.

(4) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

(5) All vehicles must be parked in designated parking areas as shown on maps available at refuge headquarters and at leaflet boxes throughout the public hunting area.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through the last day of the regular 1975–76 duck season.

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of mourning doves on the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to

hunting. This open area, comprising 3,170 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of mourning doves subject to the following special regulations:

(1) The open season for hunting mourning doves on the refuge extends from September 1 through September 30, 1975, inclusive.

(2) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

(3) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area, but hunters, upon entering and leaving, shall report at designated checking stations as may be established for the regulation of the hunting activity and shall furnish information pertaining to their hunting, as requested.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 30, 1975.

The public hunting of teal ducks on the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma is permitted from September 13 through September 21, 1975, inclusive, but only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 3,170 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of teal ducks subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

(2) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area, but hunters, upon entering and leaving, shall report at designated checking stations as may be established for the regulation of the hunting activity and shall furnish information pertaining to their hunting, as requested.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 21, 1975.

TEXAS

BRAZORIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of teal ducks on the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, Texas, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 2,300 acres of Rattlesnake Island on the southeast side of the Intercoastal Waterway and adjacent to Bastrop, Christmas and Drum Bays, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Angleton, Texas, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of teal ducks subject to the following special conditions:

(1) The open season for hunting of teal ducks on the refuge extends from September 20 through September 28, 1975, inclusive.

(2) Access to the hunting area is entirely over public water routes. Travel across the refuge mainland to and from the area open to hunting is not permitted.

(3) Only temporary blinds may be constructed or used on the hunting area. Natural materials may be used for blind construction.

(4) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 28, 1975:

HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of mourning doves on the Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge, Texas, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 1,754 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, 15 miles northwest of Sherman, Texas, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations covering the hunting of mourning doves subject to the following special condition:

(1) The open season for hunting mourning doves on the refuge extends from September 1 through September 30, 1975, inclusive.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through September 30, 1975.

§ 32.22 Special regulations; upland game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OKLAHOMA

SEQUOYAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of quail, rabbit and squirrel on the Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted on three areas designated by signs as open to hunting. These open areas, comprising a total of 10,500 acres, are delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting seasons are as follows: quail, from November 20, 1975 through the last day of the regular 1975–76 duck season, inclusive; rabbits, from October 4, 1975 through the last day of the regular 1975–76 duck season, inclusive; squirrel, from September 1, 1975 through January 1, 1976, inclusive. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations covering the hunting of quail, squirrel and rabbits subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Only shotguns without slug ammunition or longbow and arrow are permitted.

(2) Hunting weapons of any kind are prohibited in areas not posted as open to public hunting, except the Kerr-McClellan Navigation Channel where weapons must be cased or broken down.

(3) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

(4) Camping or possession of firearms on the refuge at night is prohibited.

(5) All vehicles must be parked in designated parking areas, as shown on maps available at refuge headquarters and at leaflet boxes throughout the public hunting area.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through the last day of the regular 1975–76 duck season.

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of quail on the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 3,170 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations covering the hunting of quail subject to the following special conditions:

(1) The open season for hunting quail on the Management Unit (Zones 1 and 2) extends from sunrise to 11:45 a.m. December 2, 1975 through February 1, 1976, inclusive, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays and all national holidays.

(2) Up to two (2) dogs per hunter may be used for the purpose of hunting and retrieving.

(3) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area, but hunters, upon entering and leaving, shall report at designated checking stations as may be established for the regulation of the hunting activity and shall furnish information pertaining to their hunting, as requested.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through February 1, 1976.

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

OKLAHOMA

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The public hunting of deer on the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, is permitted throughout the entire area except all of Section 23 (headquarters area), and farming Unit C (East Flat). This open area, comprising 15,494 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and from the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations covering the hunting of deer subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Applications for all deer hunting permits will be available from the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box 53465, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.

(2) The archery deer hunting season on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit (all Zones) is open October 18 and 19, 1975 to either sex deer hunting. Hunting will be by permit only. A total of 60 permits will be issued and will be valid for the two-day period, October 18 and 19, 1975. The Management Unit will be closed to all other public use during the archery hunt.

(3) The primitive firearms hunting season on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit (Zones 1 and 2) is open November 8 and 9, 1975 to either sex deer hunting. Hunting will be by permit only. A total of 25 permits will be issued and will be valid for the two-day period, November 8 and 9, 1975.

(4) The gun deer hunting season on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit (all Zones) is open November 28, 29 and 30, 1975 to either sex deer hunting. Hunting will be by permit only, with 40 permits issued for each day's hunt. The Management Unit will be closed to all other public use during the gun hunt.

(5) The gun deer hunting season on Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge is open November 28, 29 and 30, 1975 to either sex deer hunting. Hunting will be by permit only, with 60 permits issued for each day's hunt. Hunters will be assigned hunt areas within the area open to deer hunting. In addition, 50 permits per day will be issued to 25 hunter pairs to hunt an area accessible only by boat. Hunters will furnish their own boat transportation and will depart from Nida Point boat ramp on the morning of each hunt day. The Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge will be closed to all other public use on November 28, 29 and 30, 1975.

(6) A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area for the hunting of deer, but hunters, upon entering and leaving, shall report at designated checking stations as may be established for the regulation of the hunting activity and shall furnish information pertaining to their hunting, as requested.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through November 30, 1975.

W. O. NELSON, Jr.,
Regional Director,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

AUGUST 15, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22037 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 7—Agriculture

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

PART 2—DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Order of Succession To Act as Secretary

Section 2.5 of Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations is revised to show the order in which Assistant Secretaries and the General Counsel shall act as Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

§ 2.5 Order in which Assistant Secretaries and the General Counsel shall act as Secretary.

(a) Pursuant to Executive Order 11793, dated July 10, 1974 (39 FR 25631), in the case of the absence, sickness, resignation, or death of both the Secretary and the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Conservation, Research and Education; the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs; the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Consumer Services; and the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development shall act as Secretary in the order in which they have taken office as an Assistant Secretary.

(b) In the case of the absence, sickness, resignation, or death of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretaries referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, the General Counsel shall act as Secretary.

Effective date: August 21, 1975.

Dated: August 18, 1975.

EARL L. BUTZ,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22140 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

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

[Valencia Orange Reg. 512]

PART 908—VALENCIA ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Handling

This regulation fixes the quantity of California-Arizona Valencia oranges that may be shipped to fresh market during the weekly regulation period August 22-28, 1975. It is issued pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and Marketing Order No. 908. The quantity of Valencia oranges so fixed was arrived at after consideration of the total available supply of Valencia oranges, the quantity of Valencia oranges currently available for market, the fresh market demand for Valencia oranges, Valencia orange prices, and the relationship of season average returns to the parity price for Valencia oranges.

§ 908.312 Valencia Orange Regulation 512.

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 908, as amended (7 CFR Part 908), regulating the handling of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Valencia Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such Valencia oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) The need for this regulation to limit the respective quantities of Valencia oranges that may be marketed from District 1, District 2, and District 3 during the ensuing week stems from the production and marketing situation confronting the Valencia orange industry.

(i) The committee has submitted its recommendation with respect to the quantities of Valencia oranges that should be marketed during the next succeeding week. Such recommendation, designed to provide equity of marketing opportunity to handlers in all districts, resulted from consideration of the factors enumerated in the order. The committee further reports that the fresh market demand for Valencia oranges was much stronger last week than the preceding week. Prices f.o.b. averaged $3.38 per carton on a reported sales volume of 584,000 cartons last week, compared with an average f.o.b. price of $3.26 per carton and sales of 564,000 cartons a week earlier. Track and rolling supplies at 189 cars were down 26 cars from last week.

(ii) Having considered the recommendation and information submitted by the committee, and other available information, the Secretary finds that the respective quantities of Valencia oranges which may be handled should be fixed as hereinafter set forth.

(3) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this regulation is based became available and the time when this regulation must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the

act is insufficient, and 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. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Valencia oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this regulation, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such Valencia oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this regulation effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this regulation will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on August 19, 1975.

(b) *Order.* (1) The respective quantities of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California which may be handled during the period August 22, 1975 through August 28, 1975, are hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 202,000 cartons;

(ii) District 2: 448,000 cartons;

(iii) District 3: Unlimited movement."

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order.

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

Dated: August 20, 1975.

D. S. KURYLOSKI,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.75-22389 Filed 8-20-75;11:48 am]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER E—PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

[FRL 393-4]

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

Subpart A—Registration, Reregistration and Classification Procedures

Correction

In FR Doc. 75–17018 appearing at page 28242 in the issue for Thursday, July 3, 1975, on page 28279, the right column, the table should appear as set forth below:

Size of label front panel in square inches	Required signal word, all capitals	"Keep out of reach of Children"
	Points	Points
5 and under	6	6
Above 5 to 10	10	6
Above 10 to 15	12	8
Above 15 to 30	14	10
Over 30	18	12

proposed rules

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

[50 CFR Part 20]

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Proposed Rulemaking; Amendment

There was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 15, 1975 (40 FR 34361) a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend Part 20 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. Included in that notice were *Proposed Regulations Frameworks for 1975–76 Hunting Seasons on Waterfowl, Coots, and Gallinules; Cranes in Parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Montana, and Wyoming; and for Common Snipe in the Pacific Flyway.* Although the proposed frameworks included outside season dates, bag and possession limits, and area delineations within States where lesser sandhill cranes may be hunted, mention of the proposed Federal permit requirement for hunting cranes was inadvertently omitted. Therefore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service amends the proposed rule making published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 15, 1975 (40 FR 34361).

In the second column on page 34363 (40 FR 34361; August 15, 1975), following the summarized information on the Atlantic Brant in the Atlantic Flyway, the Service adds:

Lesser Sandhill (little brown) Crane Status.

The hunting of lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes in portions of the United States was allowed in 1961 following a closed hunting period dating back to 1916. During the 1974–75 hunting season, crane hunting was allowed in designated portions of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming, plus all of Alaska. Since 1961, the times and places for sandhill crane seasons have been designated to lessen risk to the whooping crane, an endangered species, and other subspecies of sandhill cranes having lower population levels. The interest in sandhill crane hunting has been relatively light. However, a Federal crane hunting permit is proposed as a requirement in the Central Flyway this year. Proposed framework times and locations for sandhill crane hunting are described under the Central Flyway portion of the proposed regulations frameworks referred to above (40 FR 34361; August 15, 1975).

Each hunter desiring to hunt sandhill cranes must obtain a free Federal permit available from any of the State conservation agencies of the eight States in the Central Flyway allowing crane hunting. This permit will show each hunter's name and address, and a copy of the permit will serve as the sampling frame for conducting a Federal sandhill crane harvest survey at the close of the season. Information from this survey will be used to determine the number of participating hunters, the number of times hunted, geographic areas hunted, the number of cranes unretrieved by hunters and the number of cranes harvested. This information is needed to provide better understanding of the sandhill crane harvest and its relationship to the lesser sandhill crane population. The permit requirement is endorsed by the Central Flyway Waterfowl Council.

In the second column, page 34367, under the proposed frameworks for lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes in the Central Flyway, the specific frameworks for the States of North Dakota and South Dakota are revised to read:

The States of North and South Dakota may select a season of 30 consecutive days within a November 8–December 7, 1975, framework, with a daily bag limit of 3 and a possession limit of 6, in the following areas: in the North Dakota Counties of Kidder, Stutsman, Benson, Emmons, Pierce, McLean, Sheridan, and Burleigh; and in part of South Dakota described as follows: from the North Dakota border, south on U.S. Highway 83 to U.S. Highway 212, west on U.S. Highway 212 to the Promise Road, north on the Promise Road to State Highway 20, north on State Highway 20 to U.S. Highway 12, northwest on U.S. Highway 12 to State Highway 63, north on State Highway 63 to the North Dakota border.

Every hunter participating in the lesser sandhill (little brown) crane hunting season in 1975–76 must obtain a free Federal crane hunting permit obtainable from the State conservation agencies of the States of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Accordingly, it is proposed to amend Subchapter B, Chapter I to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding paragraph (g) to § 20.106 to read as follows:

§ 20.106 Seasons, limits and shooting hours for lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes.

* * * * *

(g) Every hunter participating in lesser sandhill (little brown) crane hunting during the 1975–76 season must obtain a free Federal crane hunting permit obtainable from the State conservation agencies of the States of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Comment Period. Special circumstances are involved in the establishment of these regulations which limit the amount of time which the Service can allow for public comment. Specifically, two considerations compress the time in which the rulemaking process must operate: the need, on the one hand, to establish final rules at a point early enough in the summer to allow affected State agencies to appropriately adjust their licensing and regulatory mechanisms, and, on the other hand, the lack, before late July, of specific, reliable data on this year's status of waterfowl, coots, and gallinules. However, it is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendments relating only to the lesser sandhill (little brown) crane to the Director (FWS/MBM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. All relevant comments received no later than August 31, 1975, will be considered. Except for that portion of the document relating to lesser sandhill (little brown) cranes, the 10-day public comment period allowed on the proposed regulations frameworks published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 15, 1975 (40 FR 34361) will expire on August 25, 1975, as noted in that publication.

This amendment to proposed rule making is issued under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703–711).

Dated: August 18, 1975.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,
Director,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.75-22138 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[9 CFR Part 113]

VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS

Retesting of Viral Vaccines

● **Purpose: To provide a procedure for retesting viral vaccines when the virus titer is found to be less than the required minimum by the initial test and to provide an animal potency test procedure to be used by Veterinary Services to determine the potency of serials of viral vaccines eligible for release on virus titer.** ●

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions contained in section 553 of Title 5, United States Code, that it is proposed to amend certain of the regulations relating to viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in Part 113 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913 (21 U.S.C. 151–158).

A Master Seed Virus immunogenicity concept for evaluating the potency of live virus vaccines by virus titer alone has been adapted to a number of biological products. Animal potency tests formerly conducted to evaluate serials of vaccine have been eliminated. These amendments provide an animal test procedure to be used by Veterinary Services to evaluate the potency of products eligible for release on virus titer. The Deputy Administrator would be authorized to take corrective action when indicated from the results of tests conducted by this procedure.

Test system errors could be responsible for destruction of serials of viral vaccines found to have less than the minimum required virus titer by a single test. These amendments provide criteria for retesting such products.

Section 113.8 is amended by revising the heading; by revising the introductory portion of paragraph (a) and by revising paragraphs (a)(1), (2), and (3) and adding paragraph (a)(4); by revising paragraph (b) and adding paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3), (3)(i), and (3)(ii); and by adding paragraphs (c), (c)(1), (2), (3), (4), (4)(i), and (4)(ii) to read:

§ 113.8 Virus titrations in lieu of animal test for immunogenicity.

(a) Master Seed Virus which has been established as pure, safe, and immunogenic shall be used for preparing the production seed virus for vaccine production when this requirement is included in the Standard Requirements for a virus vaccine. The Deputy Administrator may exempt a live virus vaccine from a required animal test for release when an evaluation of the vaccine can with reasonable certainty be made by:

(1) Subjecting the Master Seed Virus to the applicable requirements prescribed in § 113.135; and

(2) Testing the Master Seed Virus for immunogenicity in a manner acceptable to Veterinary Services; and

(3) Establishing a satisfactory virus titer based on a predetermined protective dose plus an adequate overage allowance for adverse conditions; and

(4) Conducting virus titrations on each serial and subserial in an accepted titration test system.

(b) Each serial and subserial of live virus vaccines derived from an approved Master Seed Virus shall be evaluated by a laboratory virus titration test and the vaccine either released to the firm for marketing or withheld from the market on the basis of the results of the test when compared with the required minimum virus titer. Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(4) and (c) of this section, the evaluation of such products shall be made in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(1) If the initial test shows the virus titer to equal or exceed the required minimum, the serial or subserial is satisfactory for virus titer without additional testing.

(2) If the initial test shows the virus titer to be lower than the required minimum, the serial or subserial may be retested, using two new samples. The average (geometric mean titer) of titers obtained in the retests shall be determined. If the average titer is less than the required minimum, the serial or subserial is unsatisfactory without further consideration.

(3) If the average titer is more than the required minimum, the following shall apply:

(i) If the difference between the average titer obtained in the retests and the titer obtained in the initial test is $10^{0.7}$ or greater, the initial titer may be considered a result of test system error and the serial or subserial considered satisfactory for virus titer.

(ii) If the difference between the average titer obtained in the retests and the titer obtained in the initial test is less than $10^{0.7}$, a new average shall be determined using the titers obtained in all tests. If the new average is below the required minimum, the serial or subserial is unsatisfactory.

(4) *Exceptions.* When a product such as, but not limited to, Marek's Disease Vaccine is evaluated in terms other than logs, a range shall be established to substitute for use in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section. Marek's Disease Vaccine shall have a range of 300 PFU's.

(c) Final container samples of completed product derived from Master Seed Virus found immunogenic in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section and found satisfactory for virus titer in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section may also be subjected to an animal potency test by Veterinary Services as provided in this paragraph. Liquid vaccine and rehydrated desiccated vaccines shall be used according to label directions including dose(s) and route of administration.

(1) A one stage test using 20 vaccinates and 5 controls or a two stage test using 10 vaccinates and 5 controls for each stage shall be used. The tests shall be conducted in accordance with the test protocol used in the Master Seed Virus immunogenicity test including the criteria used for judging the specific response in the controls and vaccinates.

(2) If at least 80 percent of the controls do not show specific responses to challenge, the test is inconclusive and may be repeated. If a vaccinate shows the specific responses to challenge expected in the controls, the vaccinate shall be listed as a failure.

(3) The results of the testing shall be evaluated according to the following table:

CUMULATIVE TOTALS

Stage	Number of animals	Failures for satisfactory serials	Failures for unsatisfactory serials
1	10	1 or less	3 or more.
2 (or 1)	20	4 or less	5 or more.

(4) When a serial has been found unsatisfactory for potency by the test provided in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, the serial shall be withheld from the market and the following actions taken:

(i) The Deputy Administrator shall require that at least two additional serials prepared with the same Master Seed Virus be subjected to similar animal potency tests by Veterinary Services or the licensee or both.

(ii) If another serial is found unsatisfactory for potency, the product shall be removed from the market while a reevaluation of the product is made and the problem is resolved.

Interested parties are invited to submit written data, views, or arguments regarding the proposed regulations to Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 828–A, Federal Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. All comments received on or before September 22, 1975 will be considered.

All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the above address, during regular hours of business (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday, except holidays) in a manner convenient to the public business (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1975.

PIERRE A. CHALOUX,
Acting Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc.75-22054 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

[37 CFR Parts 1, 2]

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

Revision

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to authority contained in 35 U.S.C. 6, as amended (85 Stat. 364), 35 U.S.C. 41, as amended (secs. 1, 2, 79 Stat. 259), and sections 31 and 41, Pub. L. 489, 79th Cong., as amended (sec. 3, 79 Stat. 260, 60 Stat. 440; 15 U.S.C. 1113, 1123), the Patent and Trademark Office proposes to amend §§ 1.21, 1.25 and 1.165 in Part 1, Rules of Practice in Patent Cases, of Title 37 CFR, and § 2.6 in Part 2, Rules of Practice in Trademark Cases.

Interested persons are invited to present their views, objections or suggestions in writing to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington,

D.C. 20231, on or before October 15, 1975. No oral hearings will be held. Written comments will be available for examination by interested persons at Crystal Plaza Building 3, Room 11C17a, Arlington, Virginia.

This proposal has been reviewed and determined to have no major inflationary impact.

The proposed amendment of §§ 1.21 and 2.6 would increase a number of the established fees for specified services furnished by the Patent and Trademark Office, and would eliminate established fees for other identified services. One new fee would be established. The purpose of these amendments is to enable the Office to recover the increased material and labor costs incurred in furnishing the identified services, and to eliminate established fees for services which are not currently in demand. However, services for which the established fee has been eliminated will be furnished, if requested, at fees based upon actual cost.

The proposed amendment of §§ 1.25 and 1.165 would bring these rules into conformity with the proposed amendment of § 1.21.

The text of the proposed amendments is as follows:

1. Section 1.21 would be amended by revising paragraphs (e), (j), (k), (l), (m), (q) and (u) to read as follows:

§ 1.21 Patent and miscellaneous fees and charges.

* * * * *

(e) For abstracts of title to each patent or application:

For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	$5.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	2.50
For each brief from the digest of assignments, of 200 words or less	2.00
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.20

* * * * *

(j) For making patent drawings, when facilities are available, the cost for making the same,

Rate per hour	12.00
Minimum charge per sheet	25.00

(k) For correcting patent drawings, the cost of making the correction,

Rate per hour	12.00
Minimum charge	3.00

(l) [deleted]

(m) [deleted]

* * * * *

(q) List of U.S. Patents:

All patents in a subclass, per sheet (containing 100 patent numbers or less)	1.00
Patents in a subclass, limited by date or patent number, per sheet (containing 50 patent numbers or less)	1.00

* * * * *

(u) Deposit accounts, service charge for each month

When the balance at the end of the month is below $40	2.00

2. Section 1.25 would be amended by revising paragraph (a) thereof to read as follows:

§ 1.25 Deposit accounts.

(a) For the convenience of attorneys, agents, and the general public in ordering services offered by the Office, copies of records, etc., special deposit accounts may be established in the Patent and Trademark Office. A minimum deposit of $50.00 or more, depending on the activity of the individual account, is required. At the close of each month's business, a statement will be rendered. A remittance must be made promptly upon receipt of the statement to cover the value of items or services charged to the account and thus restore the account to its established normal deposit value. An amount sufficient to cover all services, copies, etc., requested must always be on deposit. A service charge will be assessed for each month that the balance at the end of the month is below $40.00.

* * * * *

3. Section 1.165 would be amended by revising paragraph (b) therein to read as follows:

§ 1.165 Drawings.

* * * * *

(b) The drawing may be in color and when color is a distinguishing characteristic of the new variety, the drawing must be in color. Two copies of color drawings must be submitted. Color drawings may be made either in permanent water color or oil, or in lieu thereof may be photographs made by color photography or properly colored on sensitized paper. Permanently mounted color photographs are acceptable. The paper in any case must correspond in size, weight and quality to the paper required for other drawings. See § 1.84. Nonpermanently mounted copies will be correctly mounted at applicant's expense, § 1.21(v).

4. Section 2.6 would be amended by revising paragraphs (a), (d) and (e), therein, and adding a new paragraph (f), to read as follows:

§ 2.6 Trademark fees.

* * * * *

(a) For each printed copy of a registration with data entered of record as of date of mailing, relating to renewal, cancellation, publication under section 12 (c), of the 1946 Trademark Act and affidavits of declarations under sections 8 and 15 of such act,

Omitting title	1.70
Showing title	3.70

* * * * *

(d) For making drawings, when facilities are available, the cost of making the same,

Rate per hour	12.00
Minimum charge per sheet	10.00

(e) For correcting drawings, the cost of making the correction:

Rate per hour (including a photoprint of the uncorrected drawing)	12.00
Minimum charge	3.00

(f) For abstracts of title to each registration or application:

For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	5.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	2.50
For each brief from the digest of assignments, of 200 words or less	2.00
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.20

* * * * *

Approved: August 7, 1975.

BETSY ANCKER-JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology.

C. MARSHALL DANN,
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

[FR Doc.75-22016 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Parts 310, 700]

[Docket No. 75N-0003]

AEROSOL DRUG AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS CONTAINING ZIRCONIUM

Extension of Time for Comments

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 5, 1975 (40 FR 24328), issued a proposed rule regarding classification of aerosol drug and cosmetic products containing zirconium as new drugs or adulterated cosmetics, respectively. Comments were to be filed on or before September 3, 1975.

The Commissioner has received a request for extension of the comment period (1) because of delays in obtaining copies of submissions of data, information, and other documents that will not be available for inspection until after August 4, 1975 and (2) to include reports on studies that are due about mid-September 1975.

Good reason therefore appearing, the Commissioner hereby extends the period for filing comments on the subject proposal to close of business October 3, 1975.

Written comments regarding the proposal shall be submitted to the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852. Comments shall be filed in quintuplicate, except that individuals may submit single copies.

This action is taken under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 505, 601(a), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1052-1055, as amended (21 U.S.C. 355, 361(a), 371 (a))) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120).

Dated: August 14, 1975.

SAM D. FINE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.75-22055 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 75-SW-58]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Designation

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to designate a 700-foot transition area at Franklin, Tex.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth, Texas 76101. All communications received on or before September 22, 1975 will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, Texas. An informal docket will also be available for examination at the Office of the Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch, Air Traffic Division.

It is proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth.

In § 71.181 (40 FR 441), the following transition area is added:

FRANKLIN, TEX.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 5-mile radius of the Rocking 7 Ranch Airport (latitude 31°09'37" N., longitude 96°26'14" W.); within 2.5 miles each side of the 276°T (268°M) radial from the Leona, Tex., VORTAC extending from the 5-mile radius area to 22 miles southwest of the Leona VORTAC.

The proposed transition area will provide controlled airspace for aircraft executing the proposed VOR/DME-A (Original) instrument approach procedure.

This notice will also serve to apprise airspace users of the airport category change from VFR to IFR.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348) and of Sec. 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Forth Worth, Tex., on August 11, 1975.

HENRY L. NEWMAN,
Director, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc.75—22021 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 75-SW-57]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations to alter the El Campo, Tex., transition area.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth, Texas 76101. All communications received on or before September 22, 1975 will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, Texas. An informal docket will also be available for examination at the Office of the Chief, Airspace and Procedures Branch, Air Traffic Division.

It is proposed to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth.

In Section 71.181 (40 F.R. 441), the El Campo, Tex., transition area is amended as follows:

EL CAMPO, TEX.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 5-mile radius of the El Campo Airpark (latitude 29°16'00" N., longitude 96°19'30" W.); within a 5-mile radius of the El Campo Metro Airport (latitude 29°10'14" N., longitude 96°17'17" W.).

The proposed alteration of the El Campo, Tex., transition area will provide controlled airspace for aircraft executing the proposed VOR/DME RWY 35 (Original) instrument approach procedure to the El Campo Metro Airport.

This notice will also serve to inform interested airspace users of the El Campo Metro Airport category change from VFR to IFR.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of Sec. 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348) and of Sec. 6(c) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1655(c)).

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on August 11, 1975.

HENRY L. NEWMAN,
Director, Southwest Region.

[FR Doc.75-22022 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Federal Railroad Administration

[49 CFR Part 220]

[Docket No. RSOR-5, Notice No. 2]

PROPOSED RADIO STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Correction

In FR Doc. 75-20857 appearing at page 33682 in the FEDERAL REGISTER of Monday, August 11, 1975, an incorrect citation to the Federal Communication Commission regulations governing the Railroad Radio Service was included in the first paragraph of the preamble.

The last sentence of the first paragraph of the preamble is corrected to read as follows:

"The proposed amendment would in no way affect Federal Communication Commission Regulations governing the Railroad Radio Service (47 CFR Part 93)."

Dated: August 15, 1975.

DONALD W. BENNETT,
Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc.75-22056 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[29 CFR Part 1952]

NEW MEXICO

Modifications to Developmental Plan

1. *Submission of modifications.* Notice is hereby given that on June 4, 1975, New Mexico submitted to the National Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration amendments to Section 59-14 of NMSA which were enacted by the New Mexico Legislature in the 1975 session. These amendments were submitted as a change in the plan which is the subject of formal rejection proceedings under Section 18(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 667) (hereinafter called the Act) and 29 CFR 1902.19(a) (39 FR 42726). The Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health has preliminarily reviewed the 1975 amendments and hereby gives notice that by the numerous changes contained therein, the amendments appear to substantially alter the basis for the formal rejection action of December 6, 1974, and therefore, the question of approval of the New Mexico Plan as modified, is in issue before him.

The former legislation provided for standard setting and enforcement procedures which were at variance with

those of the Federal Act, lower monetary penalties and other differences. The Assistant Secretary determined that these differences made the plan not at least as effective as the Federal Act. Thus the formal rejection proceedings were initiated, and the State requested a full hearing. After the submission of these new amendments, however, the Secretary of Labor and the State of New Mexico entered into a stipulation whereunder the rejection proceedings were dismissed.

2. *Location of plan, with modifications, for inspection and copying.* A copy of the plan, with modifications, may be inspected and copied during normal business hours at the following locations: Office of the Associate Assistant Secretary for Regional Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room N-3112, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210; Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration 555 Griffin Square Building, Room 602 Dallas, Texas 75202; New Mexico Environmental Improvement Agency, Room 515, P.E.R.A. Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503.

3. *Public participation.* Interested persons are hereby given until September 22, 1975, in which to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the plan, as modified. The submissions are to be addressed to the Associate Assistant Secretary for Regional Programs at his address as set forth above where they will be available for inspection and copying.

Any interested person may request an informal hearing concerning the proposed plan, or any part thereof, by filing particularized written objections with respect thereto within the time allowed for comments with the Associate Assistant Secretary for Regional Programs. If in the opinion of the Assistant Secretary, substantial objections are filed which warrant further public discussion, a formal or informal hearing on the subjects and issues involved may be held.

The Assistant Secretary shall consider all relevant comments, arguments, and requests submitted in accordance with this notice and shall thereafter issue his decision as to approval or disapproval of the Plan.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 15th day of August 1975.

JOHN T. DUNLOP,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 75-22060 Filed 8-20-75; 8:45 am]

Office of the Assistant Secretary

[29 CFR Part 202]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

Regulatory Changes To Conform With Executive Order 11838

On February 6, 1975, the President signed Executive Order 11838 which amended Executive Order 11941 governing labor-management relations in the Federal service. The new Executive Order amended existing Executive Order 11491 in several respects. Thereafter, in connection with the implementation of the new amendments, on March 13, 1975, notice of proposed rule-making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 11750) by the Assistant Secretary with regard to amending Chapter II of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations prescribing substance and procedures relating to representational matters, unfair labor practices, and standards of conduct for labor organizations, and adopting procedures to be followed where a determination by the Assistant Secretary is sought with respect to questions as to the grievability and/or arbitrability of grievances filed under existing negotiated agreements. Interested persons were accorded 30 days in which to offer data, views, or comments regarding the proposed regulations.

As a result of the comments submitted by interested persons, including representatives of various labor organizations and agencies, a number of substantive and important modifications in the proposed regulations were made by the Assistant Secretary. The revised regulations were approved and signed by the Assistant Secretary on May 1, 1975, to be effective May 7, 1975, the effective date of the pertinent amendments to Executive Order 11491, and were published in Part III of the FEDERAL REGISTER May 7, 1975, as 40 FR 19980.

On May 21, 1975, following the publication in final form in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the revised regulations, the Federal Labor Relations Council advised the Assistant Secretary that in one area the revised regulations were not totally consistent with the Council's Report and Recommendations. Specifically, with respect to consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units under Section 10 (a) of Executive Order 11838, the Council stated that it had been its intention that both an agency and a labor organization would have equal rights to initiate unilaterally the procedures for consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units where bilateral agreement was not possible.

Under these circumstances, it is proposed herewith to amend the Assistant Secretary's Regulations governing the administration of Executive Order 11491, as amended, to implement Executive Order 11838 consistent with the Council's May 21, 1975, comments. Interested persons are accorded September 22, 1975 to offer data, views, or comments. Comments concerning the regulations should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations, United States Department of Labor, New Department of Labor Building, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20216. Comments received may be reviewed in the Office of Federal Labor-Management Relations, Room N5657, between 8:15 A.M. and 4:45 P.M.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority of Executive Order 11491, as amended by Executive Orders 11616, 11636, 11838, and Secretary's Order No. 11-72, I propose to amend 29 CFR Part 202 by revising §§ 202.1(f) and 202.2 to read as follows:

PART 202—REPRESENTATION PROCEEDINGS

1. The table of contents is amended by revising the title of § 202.2 as follows:

Sec.

* * * * *

202.2 Contents of petition; procedures for national consultation rights and for consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units filing and service of petition; challenges to petition.

* * * * *

2. Section 202.1 is revised as follows:

§ 202.1 Who may file petitions.

* * * * *

(f) A petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units may be filed by a labor organization(s), or by an activity(ies) or agency.

3. Section 202.2 is revised as follows:

§ 202.2 Contents of petition; procedures for national consultation rights and for consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units filing and service of petition; challenges to petition.

* * * * *

(h) *Petition and procedures for consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units.* (1) Action to be taken before filing a petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units:

(i) A request in writing must be served by a labor organization or by two or more labor organizations jointly within a single agency, on an activity(ies) or agency, or must be served by an activity(ies) or agency on a labor organization(s), requesting the consolidation of existing exclusively recognized units represented by the labor organization(s).

(ii) The request shall contain a clear and concise description of the existing exclusively recognized units sought to be consolidated and whether the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved desire(s) the consolidation with or without an election.

(2) When and where a petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units may be filed:

(i) If the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved reject(s) in writing or fails to respond to the requested consolidation of units within thirty (30) days after the service of the request, the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved may file a petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units. The petition must be filed with the Area Director for the area where the headquarters of the activity or agency of the proposed consolidated unit is located: *Provided, however,* That where a petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units involves two or more activities, such petition may be filed with the Area Director for the area where the headquarters of any of the activities involved is located.

(ii) If there is a bilateral agreement to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units, the labor organization(s), ac-

tivity(ies) or agency involved, may individually or jointly file a petition for an election in the proposed unit with the appropriate Area Director as set forth in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section.

(iii) If the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved bilaterally agree to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units without an election, they shall file jointly a petition to consolidate such units without an election with the appropriate Area Director as set forth in paragraph (h)(2)(i)of this section.

(3) A petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units shall contain the information required by paragraph (a) of this section, except subparagraphs (2), (3), (6), and (9) and shall set forth:

(i) A description of the proposed consolidated unit claimed to be appropriate for the purpose of exclusive representation. Such description shall indicate generally the geographic locations and the classifications of employees sought to be included and those sought to be excluded and the approximate number of employees in the consolidated unit claimed to be appropriate for the purpose of exclusive recognition;

(ii) A description of each existing exclusively recognized unit encompassed by the petition, the dates of recognition or certification, the name(s) and address(es) of the exclusively recognized labor organization(s) involved, and the approximate number of employees in each unit;

(iii) A statement that a request to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units has been served on the labor organization(s) activity(ies) or agency involved and the date of the service of such request;

(iv) A statement as appropriate:

(A) That the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved agree to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units without an election;

(B) That the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved desire(s) the Assistant Secretary to hold an election on the issue of the proposed consolidation;

(C) That the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved has rejected or has failed to respond to the request to consolidate together with the date of the service of the written rejection, if any;

(D) The name(s) of the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved that should appear on the certification on consolidation of units, if such a certificate is issued.

(4) The following govern petitions filed under this paragraph:

(i) Upon the request of the Area Director, after the filing of a petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units, the activity(ies) or agency involved shall post copies of a notice to all employees in places where notices are normally posted affecting the employees in the exclusively recognized units involved in the proceeding.

(ii) Such notice shall set forth, as appropriate:

(A) The name(s) of petitioner(s),

(B) The description of the proposed consolidated unit,

(C) A statement that a petition for an election in the proposed unit has been filed, or, in the event there is a bilateral agreement to consolidate without an election, a statement that if, within ten (10) days from the date of posting of such notice, thirty (30%) percent or more of the employees in the proposed consolidated unit have notified the Area Director in writing that they desire the Assistant Secretary to hold an election on the issue of the proposed consolidation, such an election will be supervised by the Area Director.

(5) The notice shall remain posted for a period of ten (10) days. It shall be posted conspicuously and shall not be covered by other material, altered or defaced.

(6) The Area Director shall make such investigation as he deems necessary. Thereafter, the Assistant Regional Director shall issue and serve on the labor organization(s) and activity(ies) or agency involved a report and findings with respect to the petition to consolidate existing exclusively recognized units. The labor organizations, activity(ies) or agency involved or a labor organization granted intervention pursuant to § 202.5(e), may obtain a review of such report and findings pursuant to § 202.6(d). If no request for review is filed, or if one is filed and denied, the Assistant Regional Director shall take such action as may be appropriate, which may include causing the Area Director to issue a certification on consolidation of units: *Provided, however,* That where the Assistant Regional Director approves, or causes the Area Director to approve, a withdrawal request, or determines to supervise an election; or to issue a notice of hearing, no such report and findings need be issued and such action shall not be subject to review by the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Regional Director, if appropriate, may cause a notice of hearing to be issued where substantial factual issues exist warranting a hearing. Hearings shall be conducted by Hearing Officers in accordance with §§ 202.8 through 202.16.

(7) Agreement for Unit Consolidation Election: (i) Where an election is appropriate because the petitioner(s) or thirty (30%) percent of the affected employees desire the Assistant Secretary to hold an election on the consolidation issue, the labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved must sign an agreement providing for such an election on a form prescribed by the Assistant Secretary. The agreement shall be filed with the appropriate Area Director.

(ii) The labor organization(s), activity(ies) or agency involved shall agree on the eligibility period for participation in the election, the date(s), hour(s) and place(s) of the election and other related election procedures. In the event that they cannot agree, the Area Director, acting on behalf of the Assistant Secretary, shall decide these matters.

(iii) If the Area Director approves the agreement, the election by secret ballot shall be conducted by the activity(ies) or agency, as appropriate, under the supervision of the Area Director, in accordance with §§ 202.17 (a), (b), (c), and (f), 202.18, 202.19, and 202.20. There shall be no runoff elections.

(8) Upon the issuance of a certification on consolidation of units, the terms and conditions of existing agreements covering those units embodied in the consolidation shall remain in effect, except as mutually agreed by the parties, until a new agreement covering the consolidated unit becomes effective.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of August, 1975.

PAUL J. FASSER, JR.
Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations.

[FR Doc.75-22057 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 52]

[FRL 419-4]

ARIZONA; COUNTY REGULATIONS FOR PROCESS SOURCE CONTROL AND NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans

The Regional Administrator hereby issues this notice setting forth Arizona revisions to the State Implementation Plan as proposed rulemaking, and advises the public that comments may be submitted on whether these revisions should be approved or disapproved as required by section 110 of the Clean Air Act. Only comments received on or before September 22, 1975 will be considered. The Regional Administrator's decision to approve or disapprove the revisions will be based on whether they meet the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(A)–(H) and EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 51.

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 state plan for implementation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Soon after the initial disapprovals, the Administrator promulgated substitute Federal regulations for each state implementation plan to insure that all 40 CFR Part 51 requirements were met. Since then, many state and local governments have adopted revisions to the state implementation plan to correct deficiencies originally identified by EPA, and to substitute adequate local regulations for federally-promulgated regulations. In this way, many states are re-assuming primary responsibility for implementing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as was intended by the Clean Air Act.

In the case of Arizona, EPA did disapprove certain portions of the state implementation plan, and did subsequently promulgate substitute regulations. In his

May 31, 1972 disapproval actions, the Administrator stated that the Arizona implementation plan did not meet the requirements of 40 CFR 51.13 and 51.22 since it did not provide for the attainment and maintenance of national standards for particulate matter in the Phoenix-Tucson Air Quality Control Region (AQCR).

The emission inventory indicated that the problem is a result of emissions from stationary sources (mainly process sources) and fugitive dust sources. Regarding the former, EPA determined that additional source control, beyond that required by state regulations, could be obtained by applying reasonably available control technology to process sources. Accordingly, on May 31, 1972, EPA disapproved the state plan's emission limitations for process sources. On July 27, 1972 (37 FR 15094), the Agency proposed substitute regulations for process sources (Federal Process Weight Rate Table) equivalent to reasonably available control technology. With minor changes, these Federal regulations (40 CFR 52.126) were promulgated on May 14, 1973 (38 FR 12704). Controls for fugitive dust sources have not been proposed by the Agency.

Within the Phoenix-Tucson AQCR, both Maricopa County and Pima County adopted and transmitted to the state new regulations for process industries under their jurisdiction. These new county regulations, which incorporate the Federal Process Weight Rate Table, were submitted to EPA by the State on March 20, 1974 (Maricopa County) and June 14, 1974 (Pima County). If, after considering public comment, EPA determines these county regulations to be approvable revisions to the implementation plan, the Agency will revoke its Process Weight Regulation (40 CFR 52.126), and each county will assume responsibility for source control within its jurisdiction.

In his May 31, 1972 disapprovals, the Administrator determined that regulations of Pima County for review of new and modified sources were inadequate to prevent construction of a source which would interfere with attainment and maintenance of national standards. In order to insure that the appropriate requirements (§ 51.18) were met, the Administrator promulgated substitute regulations on May 14, 1973 (40 CFR 52.129).

Recently, Pima County adopted amended regulations for the review of new and modified sources, and transmitted them to the State of Arizona. On June 14, 1974 the state submitted the county regulations to EPA as proposed revisions to the implementation plan. If EPA determines these proposed revisions to be approvable, the Agency will revoke 40 CFR 52.129, and Pima County will assume responsibility for the review of new and modified sources within its jurisdiction.

All material relating to these proposed revisions will be available for public inspection at the Freedom of Information Center, EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460, the Arizona State Department of Health Services, 1740 West Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona, and at EPA, Region IX, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111. Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, preferably in triplicate, to the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111. Relevant comments received on or before September 22, 1975, will be considered. Such comments received will be available during normal working hours at the Region IX office. Substantive responses to individual comments will not be provided; however, the final promulgation will include a general discussion of substantive issues raised during the public comment period.

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

Dated: July 10, 1975.

PAUL DEFALCO,
Regional Administrator,
Environmental Protection Agency.

[FR Doc.75-22152 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[12 CFR Parts 207, 221]

[Regs. G and U]

CREDIT BY BANKS; PURCHASING OR CARRYING MARGIN STOCK

Withdrawal of Notices of Proposed Rulemaking

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Governors withdraws notices (36 FR 14032 and 14035) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 29, 1971, on which comments were solicited, which proposed a new paragraph (1) of § 207.1 of Regulation G and proposed an amendment of § 221.1(a) of Regulation U.

The proposals were intended to prevent a person subject to the registration requirement of § 207.1(a) of Regulation G, or a bank subject to Regulation U, from providing "clearance" for any customer for securities purchased through a broker or dealer unless a deposit of the purchase price with the lender by the customer is made within seven full business days, and in any event, before delivery to any other person; or in case of sales, the lender promptly receives from the customer the security sold and does not accept payment for a security sold until he has received the security from the customer.

After consideration of the comments received, which reflected difficulty in implementing certain provisions of the proposals, and in the interest of allowing time for additional study and evaluation of the proposals in light of the comprehensive system of clearance and settlement contemplated by the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975 (Pub. L. 94-29), the Board has determined that the rulemaking action referred to above, should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, the proposals published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (36 FR 14032 and 14035) on July 29, 1971 are hereby withdrawn.

By order of the Board of Governors, August 13, 1975.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.75-22051 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Reg. T]

[12 CFR Part 220]

CREDIT BY BROKERS AND DEALERS

Withdrawal of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Governors withdraws a notice (37 FR 25547) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 1, 1972, on which comments were solicited which proposed an amendment to § 220.4(c)(5) of Regulation T. The proposed amendment would have shortened the time allowed for payment against delivery transactions in securities from 35 days to 15 days.

A number of comments were received in response to the notice; all of them either opposed the amendment or suggested substantial change. Many commentators were in accord with the purpose of the proposed amendment, which was to speed up the consummation of securities transactions, but suggested that its enactment would create undue hardship unless integrated with a comprehensive system involving all facets of the settlement process. In view of the enactment of the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975 (Pub. L. No. 94-29) which is intended to facilitate the development of such a comprehensive system, the Board has determined that the proposed rulemaking action is not appropriate at the present time and the proposal, therefore, should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, the proposal published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (37 FR 25547) on December 1, 1972, is hereby withdrawn.

By order of the Board of Governors, August 13, 1975.

[SEAL] GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.75-22052 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

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

[Public Notice CM-5/83]

STUDY GROUPS 10 AND 11 OF THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Meeting

The Department of State announces that Study Groups 10 and 11 of the U.S. National Committee for the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) will meet jointly on September 16, 1975, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold L. Kassens. The meeting will convene at 9:30 a.m., in Room A-110, Federal Communications Commission Annex, 1229 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Study Group 10 deals with questions relating to sound broadcasting; Study Group 11 deals with questions relating to television broadcasting. The agenda for the meeting is:

1. Approval of the agenda.
2. Approval of minutes of June 25 meeting.
3. Reports on preparations for the 1976 meetings of the International Study Groups 10 and 11.
4. Any further business.

Members of the general public may attend the meeting and join in the discussions subject to instructions of the Chairman. Admittance of public members will be limited to the seating available.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

DEXTER ANDERSON,
Executive Secretary,
U.S. CCIR National Committee.

[FR Doc.75-22044 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Public Notice CM-5/82]

U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Meeting

The United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs will meet in open session on Wednesday, September 24, 1975, in Room 1408 of the Main State Department Building, 2201 C Street N.W., from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The agenda will include:

1. Report by Rita Hauser on her trip in July to Egypt, Nepal and India on Commission business.
2. Discussion of Mrs. Hauser's report.
3. Reports by Chairman Leonard Marks and William French Smith on their trip in August on Commission business to Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Romania and Hungary.
4. Discussion of the reports of Mr. Marks and Mr. Smith.
5. Determination of dates and agenda for future Commission meetings.
6. Any new business that is brought to the attention of members.

Members of the general public may attend and participate in the discussion subject to instructions of the Chairman.

For purposes of fulfilling building security requirements, anyone wishing to attend the open session must advise the Staff Director by telephone in advance of the meeting. Telephone (202) 632-2764. Members of the public will be accommodated up to the seating capacity of the meeting room.

W. E. WELD, JR.,
Staff Director,
Commission Secretariat.

AUGUST 12, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22045 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Comptroller of the Currency

[Delegation order 18]

FIRST DEPUTY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, ET AL.

Order of Succession To Act As Comptroller

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order 129 (rev. 2) dated April 22, 1955, it is hereby ordered as follows:

A. The following officers in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, in the order of succession enumerated, shall act as Comptroller of the Currency during the absence or disability of the Comptroller of the Currency or when there is a vacancy in such office:

(1) Robert Bloom, First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency for Policy.
(2) H. Joe Selby, First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency for Operations.
(3) Thomas G. DeShazo, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
(4) Robert A. Mullin, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

B. In the event of an enemy attack on the continental United States, all regional administrators of national banks, including any acting regional administrators, are authorized in their respective regions to perform any function of the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Secretary of the Treasury, whether or not otherwise delegated, which is essential to the carrying out of responsibilities otherwise assigned to them. The respective officers will be notified when they are to cease exercising the authority delegated in this paragraph.

C. Delegation order 17 is hereby repealed.

Dated: August 15, 1975.

[SEAL] JAMES E. SMITH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc.75-22076 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BANKING POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK REGION

Re-Establishment of Committee

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act of October 6, 1972 (Pub. L. 92-463, 86 Stat. 770), the Comptroller of the Currency announces the re-establishment of the following advisory committee:

Title: Regional Advisory Committee on Banking Policies and Practices for the Tenth National Bank Region.

Purpose: The Committee will be strictly advisory in nature and will provide recommendations on a wide variety of issues bearing on regulation of banking. Through the committee the Comptroller will obtain information and advice concerning the impact of new or proposed regulations, problem areas, customer services, technological advances, and other factors directly affecting national banks. From the consuming public he will obtain firsthand reports of depositor and borrower problems, their desires for new or expanded services, and the potential impact of new regulations on the public.

Statement of Public Interest: The regulation of any group or activity is never unilateral in nature. The national banking system must be regulated in a manner that provides an optimum response to the needs of the banking public, the banks themselves, and the national economy. In determining the most appropriate and responsive regulatory position, the Comptroller must seek views and reactions from those affected by his regulations.

In making his determination to reestablish the committee, the Comptroller recognized the need for obtaining representative points of view from groups having interest in or impacted by banking services. Accordingly, in addition to representatives from national banks, public interest representatives are being selected as full committee members. All members will be nominated by the regional administrator and appointed by the Comptroller for two years. Fifteen members will be appointed; twelve presidents or chief executive officers of na-

tional banks and three from the public sector having knowledge of the functions and operations of national banks. Committee meetings will be divided into two sessions, one open to the public who may present oral or written statements. The other session will be closed to the general public under provisions of the freedom of information act (5 USC 552 (b)).

It is intended the first meeting of this committee will be held September 23, 1975 at 9:00 a.m., at the Downtown Ramada Inn, junction I-70 and East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. Interested members of the public will be admitted to the open session of the meeting on a first come basis. Persons or groups planning to make statements over five minutes in length must submit three copies to the regional administrator of national banks, 911 Main Street, Suite 2616, Kansas City, Missouri 64105, prior to September 16, 1975.

AUGUST 15, 1975.

Approved.

JAMES E. SMITH
Comptroller of the Currency.

[FR Doc.75-22077 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[T.D.O. No. 217, Rev. 1; Amdt. No. 1]

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Change in Name

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury, it is hereby ordered that:

1. The name of the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is changed to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, effective the date of this Order.

2. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center will remain the same as those in Treasury Department Order N. 217 (Revision 1).

3. As appropriate, all regulations, orders, agreements, forms and other documents are amended to conform to this order but existing supplies of materials shall continue to be used without change until they are exhausted.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

STEPHEN S. GARDNER,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.75-22025 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE PANEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), notice is hereby given that the Chief of Naval Operations Executive Panel Advisory Committee will hold a closed meeting on September 8-9, 1975, at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. The sessions will commence at 9 a.m. and terminate at 5:30 p.m. daily.

The agenda will consist of matters required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense, including a current intelligence assessment and discussions on naval missions, systems development, advanced and specialized technology, and long-range Navy plans. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy has determined in writing that the public interest requires that this meeting be closed to the public because it will be concerned with matters listed in 5 U.S.C. section 552(b)(1).

Dated: August 18, 1975.

WILLIAM O. MILLER,
Rear Admiral, JAGC, U.S. Navy,
Acting Judge Advocate General.

[FR Doc.75-22085 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE PANEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), notice is hereby given the Chief of Naval Operations Executive Panel Advisory Committee will hold a closed meeting on September 15-16, 1975, at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. The sessions will commence at 9 a.m. and terminate at 5:30 p.m. daily.

The agenda will be limited to briefings and discussions of matters of advanced technology required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense, including presentations on intelligence systems and applications, security programs, advanced and specialized technology, and long-range Navy plans. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy has determined in writing that the public interest requires that this meeting be closed to the public because it will be concerned with matters listed in 5 U.S.C. section 552(b)(1).

Dated: August 18, 1975.

WILLIAM O. MILLER,
Rear Admiral, JAGC, U.S. Navy,
Acting Judge Advocate General.

[FR Doc.75-22086 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

MALLINCKRODT, INC.

Manufacture of Control Substances; Registration

By Notice dated July 15, 1975, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 22, 1975; (40 FR 30725-30726) Mallinckrodt, Inc., Mallinckrodt and Second Streets, St. Louis, Missouri 63147, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of difenoxin, a basic class controlled substance listed in Schedule I.

No comments or objections having been received, and pursuant to section 303 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.43, the above firm is granted registration as a bulk manufacturer of difenoxin.

Dated: August 15, 1975.

HENRY S. DOGIN,
Acting Administrator,
Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22101 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

WINTHROP LABORATORIES AND ABBOTT LABORATORIES

Manufacture of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Section 303(a)(1) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 823(a)(1)) states:

The Attorney General shall register an applicant to manufacture controlled substances in schedules I or II if he determines that such registration is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on the effective date of this part. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

(1) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances and any controlled substance in schedule I or II compounded therefrom into other than legitimate medical, scientific, research, or industrial channels, by limiting the importation and bulk manufacture of such controlled substances to a number of establishments which can produce an adequate and uninterrupted supply of these substances under adequately competitive conditions for legitimate medical, scientific, research, and industrial purposes;

Pursuant to 1301.43 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, notice is hereby given that the following manufacturers made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration to be registered as bulk manufacturers of the basic class of controlled substances listed below.

Winthrop Laboratory, Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., 33 Riverside Avenue, Rensselaer, N.Y. 12144 (undated):

Drug:	Schedule
Pethidine	II

Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Attn: D-297, North Chicago, Illinois 60064 (June 12, 1975):

Drug:	Schedule
Pentobarbital	II

Abbott Laboratories, 14th & Sheridan Road, Attn: Customer Service D-345, North Chicago, Illinois 60064 (June 12, 1975):

Drug:	Schedule
Pentobarbital	II

Pursuant to section 301 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 821), and in accordance with § 1301.43(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), notice is hereby given that the above persons have made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration to be registered as bulk manufacturers of the basic class of controlled substances indicated, and any such per-

son, and any existing registered bulk manufacturer of any of the above basic classes of controlled substances, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of such registrations and may, at the same time, file a written request for a hearing on the applications in accordance with 21 CFR § 1301.54 in such form as prescribed by 21 CFR § 1316.47. Such comments, objections and requests for a hearing may be filed no later than September 26, 1975.

Comments and objections may be addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Administrative Law Judge, Drug Enforcement Administration, Room 1130, 1405 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20537.

Dated: July 24, 1975.

HENRY S. DOGIN,
Acting Administrator,
Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22100 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS

Notice of Meeting

This is to provide notice of meeting of the Organized Crime Task Force of the National Advisory Committe on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

The Task Force will be meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona on September 7, 8, and 9, 1975 at the Camelback Inn. The first session will begin at 1 p.m. on September 7.

The purpose of the meeting is to:

(1) Review draft standards prepared by Task Force staff. (First day and morning of second day).

(2) Review presentations from state and local police officials regarding issues involved in setting up organized crime prevention and intervention efforts, investigation of organized crime activities, and how such efforts and activities are related to establishing standards and goals for state and local officials.

(Afternoon of second day).

(3) The role of the media and assisting public officials in revealing and investigating organized crime and in education of the public regarding organized crime.

(4) Discussion of further standards to be incorporated in the final report.

(Afternoon of final day).

Pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has authorized the closing of a portion of the second-day meeting, specifically between 1-5 p.m. on September 8, 1975. That phase of the meeting will concern a discussion by state criminal justice officials of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes and public disclosure of the discussion has been determined by the LEAA Administrator to be within the scope of the matters listed in 5 U.S.C. § 552b(7)(A)-(E). For this reason, the meeting between 1-5 p.m. on September 8, 1975 will be closed to the public. The other sessions of the three-day meeting will be open to the public.

For further information, contact William T. Archey, Director, Policy Analysis Division, Office of Planning and Management, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

GERALD H. YAMADA,
Attorney-Advisor,
Office of General Counsel.

[FR Doc.75-22130 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

CALIFORNIA STATE ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Public Law 92-463 that the California State Multiple-Use Advisory Board to the Bureau of Land Management will hold a field review and meeting in the Susanville District, California and Nevada, September 22-24, 1975. The subjects of the field review will be geothermal energy, wild free-roaming horses and burros, the Bureau of Land Management's range program, the fire management program, and the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range. Ground and air transportation will be utilized to view these programs.

A business meeting to organize the board, elect officers and hear progress reports from BLM officials will be held at the Science and Mathematics Center, Lassen Community College, Susanville, California, at 8 a.m., September 22, 1975. An additional meeting will be held to review the field trip, adopt resolutions and accept public comment at Cal-Pines Lodge, Alturas, California, at 8 a.m., September 24, 1975. The meetings will be open to the public and there will be time available for a limited number of brief statements by members of the public. Space limitations on charter and government vehicles will preclude public participation in the field review. Persons who wish to make an oral statement should inform the board prior to the meeting. Any interested person may file a written statement with the board for its consideration. The board is newly restructured and has not elected officers, so written statements and requests for time to make oral statements should be submitted to the State Director (C-912), Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.

ED HASTEY,
State Director.

[FR Doc.75-22128 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[I-9786]

IDAHO

Notice of Application

AUGUST 14, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185), the Northwest Pipeline Corporation has applied for a cathodic protection unit right-of-way upon the following lands:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 10 S., R. 27 E.,
Sec. 4, NW¼SW¼.

The proposed cathodic protection unit will serve the petroleum products pipeline granted under Right-of-Way Idaho 06421.

The purpose of this notice is to inform the public that the Bureau will be proceeding with consideration of whether the application should be approved, and if so, under what terms and conditions.

Interested persons desiring to express their views should send their name and address to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Route #3, Box 1, Burley, Idaho 83318.

VINCENT S. STROBEL,
Chief, Branch of L&M Operations.

[FR Doc.75-22036 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[I-9272]

IDAHO

Offer of Lands

August 15, 1975.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1962 (76 Stat. 89), the following lands, found upon survey to be omitted lands of the United States, will be offered for sale:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 N., R. 37 E.,
Sec. 10, lots 9, 10, 11 and 12;
Sec. 15, lot 4 (portion lying east of the Snake River Valley Canal), lot 5;
Sec. 16, lots 8, 9, 10 and 11.
The area described aggregates approximately 137.81 acres.

2. The plat of survey was filed in the Land Office records in Boise at 10 a.m. on May 23, 1974.

3. Persons claiming a preference right in accordance with the provisions of the Act, must file with the Idaho State Office, Room 398, Federal Building, 550 West Fort Street, Box 042, Boise, Idaho 83724, before October 31, 1975, a notice of their intention to apply to purchase all or part of the lands as qualified preference right claimants.

4. The Act grants a preference right to purchase the above lands to any citizens of the United States (including corporations, partnerships, firm, or other legal entity having authority to hold title to lands in the State of Idaho) who, in good faith, under color of title or claiming as a riparian owner has, prior to March 30, 1961, placed valuable improvements upon, reduced to cultivation, or occupied any of the lands so offered for sale, or whose ancestors or predecessors in interest have taken such action.

5. The lands are determined to be suitable for sale and will be sold at their fair market value subject to:

(a) Qualified preference right claims.

(b) A reservation to the United States of all the coal, oil, gas, shale, phosphate, potash, sodium, native asphalt, solid and

semisolid bitumen and bituminous rock, including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

(c) A reservation to the United States of a 100-foot strip of land along and parallel to the banks of the Snake River for use of the public for access and recreation.

RICHARD H. PETRIE,
Chief, Division of Technical Services.

[FR Doc.75-22129 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Fish and Wildlife Service

MARINE MAMMALS

Administrative and Status Report 1975

The following report of administrative actions and the status of marine mammals under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior is hereby published in the FEDERAL REGISTER in compliance with section 103 (f) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 [Pub. L. 92-522].

The Department of the Interior, under section 3 (12) (B) of the Act is responsible for the following marine mammals: walrus, polar bear, sea otter, manatee, and dugong. This report is current as of June 21, 1975.

Issued at Washington, D.C. and dated August 18, 1975.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,
Director.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972

JUNE 1975; REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Prepared by: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, 1975.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972: JUNE 22, 1974 TO JUNE 21, 1975

Introduction

AUTHORITY

This report of administrative actions and the status of certain species of marine mammals is made pursuant to requirements of Section 103(f) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027; hereinafter, the "Act"). It covers the period June 22, 1974, through June 21, 1975 and is prepared in three parts: administrative actions; species status reports; and appendices.

The Department of the Interior, under section 3(12)(B) of the Act, is responsible for the following marine mammals: walrus, polar bear, sea otter, manatee, and dugong. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated authority for the functions prescribed by the Act to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as prescribed in 242.1.1 of the Departmental Manual.

LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

An action filed during the previous reporting period, Friends of Animals, et al v. Greenwalt was dismissed as moot on March 27, 1975, two days after the permit in question expired. The plaintiff had objected to the lack of a Section 104 hearing in Washington, D.C. and for not allowing their statutory right to review the terms of the permit.

During this report period an action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington. This was: Ray Loesche v. Department of Commerce, Frederick B. Dent, Department of the Interior and Rogers C. B. Morton. Filed on January 23, 1975, this action sought to enjoin enforcement of the Act insofar as it applies to polar bears and challenged the constitutionality of the Act. The Government's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim was granted on February 24, 1975.

Legal actions such as the above and others filed against the Department of Commerce are indicative of the difficult problems being encountered in the administration of the Act.

In spite of opportunity for public review of actions taken under the authority of the Act, public hearings and comment periods, and review by the Marine Mammal Commission conceptual differences regarding terms such as optimum sustainable populations and the health and stability of the marine ecosystem exist. Until such time that public environmentalists concepts can be balanced with wildlife management principles, problems of administering the provisions of the Act can be expected to continue.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, Hon. John Dingell, Chairman, called for an oversight hearing on the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 on November 22, 1974.

Director Greenwalt testified on the efforts of the Department to waive the moratorium under Section 101 of the Act, particularly as it applies to walrus hunting in Alaska.

During December 1974, a decision was made by the Director to consider the waiving of the moratorium and return of management of the Pacific Walrus to the State of Alaska.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

Title II of the Act established a Marine Mammal Commission and a nine member Committee of Scientific advisors. The Commissioners are:

Victor Scheffer, Bellvue, Washington, Chairman. Mr. Scheffer is a marine mammal biologist retired from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A. Starker Leopold, Berkeley, California. Dr. Leopold is a Professor of Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

Richard A. Cooley, Santa Cruz, California. Dr. Cooley is the Academic Assistant to the Chancellor at the University of California, Santa Cruz, California.

The Act prescribes extensive consultation roles for the Commission and the Committee with the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce. Contact with the Commission, through its staff, is on an almost daily basis. The formal review of permit applications, section 110 grant proposals and Waiver of the Moratorium requests are accomplished through established procedures.

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent body and reports to Congress annually.

Part I—Administrative Actions

REGULATIONS

Regulations implementing the Act were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, February 25, 1974 (Appendix A).

On August 22, 1974, the Service proposed a list of items which would be recognized as "authentic articles of native handicraft" made from polar bears and walrus. The list of items was not intended to be exclusive, and there was a procedure provided for amendments to the list (Appendix B).

The concept of such a list came up during hearings in Alaska on the original marine mammal regulations. Many natives expressed confusion over what would be accepted by the Service as an "authentic article of native handicraft". This was an important issue, because under the regulations, only such "authentic articles" can be legally transferred or sold to a non-native. Questions concerned the degree of work put into a product (for instance, is polishing of bone sufficient, or must there be etching as well?) and the nature of the product (for instance, are polar bear rugs handicraft items, or only mukluks with polar bear fur?).

The Service considered that many of these problems could be solved by a list of items which the Service considered to

be "authentic articles of native handicraft".

Three hearings were held in Alaska on the proposal, in September, 1974. Strong opposition to the proposal was voiced by many natives, who saw the list of articles as being restrictive. They felt that such a restrictive list would stifle native artistic creativity, and that it was preferable to have no list at all.

The Service, on the basis of the hearings, decided to defer action on the proposal. This deferral was done on the basis of the contemplated regulations to "return management" of marine mammals to the state of Alaska. It was felt that if this occurred, the state could regulate trade in such problem areas as raw walrus ivory and polar bear skins. Then, with state regulations in effect, there would no longer be a need for the regulation which restricts transfers of marine mammal products to nonnatives to "authentic articles of native handicrafts". With this restriction gone, the need for a list of accepted items would also disappear.

On February 13, 1975, the Service took the first step in the return of management of marine mammals to the state of Alaska. A proposed regulation was published on that date, which would waive the moratorium for walrus, based on the state's management program. Then management would be officially turned over to the state in the sense that, under section 9(b) of Act, state laws and regulations would apply to the taking of walrus. The proposal also would drop the restriction on the transfer of walrus parts or products provided such state laws are in effect.

This proposal has been the subject of an adversary hearing, as required by the Act. As of the date this report, no recommended decision has been reached by the administrative law judge who presided at the hearing. Therefore, the proposal for a list of "authentic articles" will remain in a pending status.

The state of Alaska requested a waiver of the moratorium and return of management for nine species of marine mammals in January 1973. In December, 1974, a decision was made by the Director to consider the waiving of the moratorium and return of management of the Pacific walrus to the state separately.

A proposed rule making, Subpart F, Waiver of the Moratorium; State Laws and Regulations, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 13, 1975 (Appendix C). The regulations contained in this subpart fulfill the requirements of sections 101, 103, and 109 of the Act for regulations to implement a waiver of the moratorium in those instances where a state provides an acceptable management program for the species in question.

After the required hearing (section 103 (d) of the Act), and following review of the recommended decision of the Administrative Law Judge (recommended decision pending at this writing), the Director will, if appropriate, publish these regulations as final rules.

Regulations governing the above mentioned hearings were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 13, 1975. These regulations constituted a new Subpart G in Part 18, 50 CFR (Appendix D).

In May, 1975 the Fish and Wildlife Service published a proposed rulemaking on Procedures for Hearings on Proposed Regulations (Appendix E). It is the intent of the Director to replace the earlier publication of Subpart G (40 FR 6661, May 13, 1975) as the new subpart will broaden the hearing procedures from walrus to all marine mammals. Written comments were to be submitted on or before June 30, 1975.

Proposed regulations, Part 82, 50 CFR, were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 21, 1974 to implement section 110 of the Act, pertaining to administrative procedures governing grants-in-aid. The regulations were published in final form on May 29, 1975 (Appendix F). These regulations define procedures whereby grants can be made to Federal or State agencies, public or private institutions for the purpose of undertaking research in subjects which are relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals.

WAIVER OF THE MORATORIUM

The Fish & Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service joint task group formed last report year (FWS Administrative and Status Report June 22, 1973 to June 21, 1974) is continuing in the preparation of an environmental impact statement concerning Alaska's request for a waiver of the moratorium and return of management of nine species of marine mammals to their jurisdiction.

In December, 1974, a decision was made by the Director to consider the waiving of the moratorium and return of management of the Pacific walrus to the state of Alaska separately.

On the basis of an environmental assessment, a negative declaration was issued on the environmental impact of waiving the moratorium and returning management of the Pacific walrus to Alaska, and hearings on the record, as required by sec. 103(d) of the Act were held before an Administrative Law Judge.

These hearings in Anchorage, Alaska on March 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1975 and in Arlington, Virginia on April 8 and 9, 1975, were attended by many interest groups and accumulated over 1400 pages of testimony. A recommended decision from the Administrative Law Judge is pending at this writing.

A petition was received from the State of California on August 9, 1974 requesting that the moratorium be waived and management of the California Sea Otter be returned to their jurisdiction. Consideration of that request is pending receipt of supplementary information which is expected to be received by mid-summer.

ENFORCEMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement personnel initiated a total of 105 marine mammal cases during this report period. Fifty-two of these cases, primarily importations through Interior designated ports, were referred to the National Marine Fisheries Service, who had primary jurisdiction. To date 70 cases have been closed.

A partial breakdown of investigations handled by FWS Special Agents is as follows:

9 investigations involved walrus.
14 investigations involved polar bear.
2 investigations involved sea otters.

A polar bear case terminated with a civil penalty of $1500.00 and forfeiture of two skins.

Section 18.26 of the regulations provides for the collection of bones, teeth or ivory of any dead marine mammal within ¼ mile of the ocean. Parts so collected may be retained if registered within 30 days with an Agent of the FWS or NMFS. Title to any such marine mammal parts collected under this section is not transferable, unless consented to in writing by the Agent making the initial registration.

Registrations to date, in Alaska, consist of: 4 registrations for walrus, 2 registrations for sea otter and 1 registration for whales.

PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION PERMITS

The Fish and Wildlife Service received twenty-one applications for scientific research and public display permits during the report period. Actions taken on these applications are summarized below:

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PERMIT APPLICATIONS

1. *To import the foot and limb bones of one polar bear already obtained and being held by the Canadian Wildlife Service, for scientific purposes—Amendment to PRT–7–1–I–75Z.* (Charles A. Repenning, U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Paleontology and Stratigraphy, Menlo Park, California). Issued 4/29/75.

An amendment was issued to the original permit issued on July 25, 1974, for the purpose of importing the skeletal parts of a polar bear being held by the Canadian Wildlife Service, for scientific purposes. The amendment authorizes changes in the present permit, which will allow Mr. Repenning to import the additional foot and limb bones: the expiration date will be July 25, 1975, and the purpose of the permit will read—"to import the skeletal parts of polar bears being held by the Canadian Wildlife Service, for scientific purposes." All other terms and conditions of PRT–7–1–I–75Z remain in effect.

2. *Monitoring movements of instrumented free ranging polar bears from an earth orbiting satellite.* (Jack W. Lentfer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska) Issued 10/22/74.

Between October, 1974 and May, 1977, up to 15 polar bears will be immobilized transported to Barrow, Alaska where they will be fitted with radio transmitter and harness. The animals will be re-

leased near the capture site and their movements monitored from an earth orbiting satellite. Emphasis will be placed upon capturing and marking pregnant females so that their movements to and from maternal dens can be monitored.

3. *To test a variety of telemetry packages on captive and free ranging sea otters.* (Dr. Donald B. Siniff and Dr. John R. Tester, Department of Ecology and Behavorial Biology, Univ. of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota) Issued 5/19/75.

In Alaska and California, between March, 1975 through March 1976, a variety of telemetry packages will be tested on captive and free ranging sea otters. Long term goals are to identify home range, seasonal movement, habitat selection and use, dispersal patterns, and other factors relating use and habitat.

4. *To provide information which will be useful in efforts to protect and conserve manatees.* (Howard W. Campbell, Gainesville Substation, Gainesville, Florida) Issued 10/22/74.

The taking of up to 30 dead manatees in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida will supply vitally needed biological data on the manatee without further drain on wild stocks.

5. *To take walruses, to purchase parts of walruses taken by Eskimos for subsistence, and to salvage parts from walruses found dead.* (Dr. Francis Fay, Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska) Issued 2/10/75.

To obtain new information on the reproductive cycle, the causes and rates of mortality and the feeding habits of the Pacific walrus. During the calendar year of 1975, walruses will be taken, parts will be purchased from Eskimos, and parts from dead animals will be salvaged. In any calendar year, probably no more than 15 animals will be taken, 300 parts purchased, and 50 carcasses salvaged.

6. *To provide for immobilization of polar bears in order to examine for marks or mark, and obtain biological specimens and data.* (Jack W. Lentfer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska) Issued 3/3/75.

From March 1, 1975 through February 28, 1978, up to 800 live polar bears will be immobilized in the Bering and Chukchi seas and the Arctic Ocean off Alaska in order to examine them for marks, or to mark them with ear tags, lip tattoo and a number dyed on the fur. Also from each bear a rudimentary premolar tooth may be extracted, a blood sample taken and milk obtained from the sows. The bears will be immobilized with a tranquilizing drug injected by a syringe gun. Cubs will be handled if possible without drugs. Examination of immobilized animals provides data on sex and age composition and reproductive biology. All studies contribute to a better understanding of life history and ecology and aid in evaluating effects of human development on populations.

7. *To initiate an intensive study of sea otters in Prince William Sound.* (Ancel Johnson, Marine Mammal Substation, Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington) Issued 12/13/74.

This intensive study, to be conducted between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1977 will gather baseline data on the sea otter population in Prince William Sound, Alaska, prior to the beginning of oil shipment from the terminus of the trans-Alaska pipeline in Valdez arm. Information on movements, territoriality, behavior, reproduction, age determination, will be calculated through capturing and marking. Other biological data will be obtained from animals accidentally killed in the program or found dead on the beaches. Up to ten sea otters will be captured with nets and retained in captivity for testing methods of marking and attaching transmitters. They will be held in floating pens in a sheltered bay in Prince William Sound for a period of up to three months. Upon determination of the best method, up to thirty otters will be captured, marked, and released annually from 1976 through 1979.

8. *To take Pacific Walrus for scientific research.* (Dr. Francis H. Fay, Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska and Dr. G. Carleton Ray, Department of Pathobiology, Johns Hopkins Univ. Baltimore, Maryland) Issued 8/15/74.

Each year, over a three-year period, up to ten Pacific walruses throughout the Bering and Chukchi Seas, will be taken by means of immobilizing drugs, for the purpose of attaching radio tags. The tags will be attached using surgical techniques or by means of a "limpet" device. Up to twelve skin samples from the same species killed during the course of native subsistence hunting, will be collected in order to fulfill the requirements involved in estimating the thermal flux to and from their skin.

9. *To capture, tag, and release sea otters for behavioral and ecological study.* (Thomas R. Laughlin, Department of Biology, University of California, Los Angeles, California) Issued 6/23/75.

From June 1975 through June 1977, ten adult and juvenile sea otters of both sexes will be captured and tagged along the central California coast. The tags, which will be attached to the web of the rear flipper, will also include permanent anodized ear tags. Telemetric devices attached to a collar designed to fit around the animal's neck will be used also. These devices include an electromagnetic and a sonic transmitter, which will monitor subsurface movement. Information gained from this study will include home range, twenty-four hour activity cycles, diurnal versus nocturnal foraging strategies, depth of dives, and intraspecific dispersal parameters.

10. *To take, mark, and harass marine mammals in support of state research and management efforts.* (James W. Brooks, Commissioner, State of Alaska—Department of Fish and Game, Juneau, Alaska)

The State of Alaska submitted a proposal to collect (kill) the following marine mammals to serve as the basic source of material and data for a number of continuing research and management programs conducted by Alaska: Polar Bear, Walrus, and Sea Otter. The specimens to be collected are needed for studies of food habits, reproduction, natural mortality, taxonomy and systematics, physiology, interspecific relationships, pesticides, heavy metal burdens, seasonal movements and distribution. In addition, up to 200 sea otters of all ages and both sexes in the Prince William Sound and southeastern Alaska, will be marked using flipper tags. Permit returned for additional information. The State has indicated they will re-submit the proposal.

11. *To quantitatively measure the trophic impact of the California sea otter on the nearshore coastal environment by use of the doubly labeled water technique.* (Daniel P. Costa, Coastal Marine Lab, University of California, Santa Cruz, California) Issuance pending.

From July 1, 1975 through July 1, 1977, ten adult or sub-adult California sea otters of either sex, will be captured by underwater sea otter traps and transported to shore in specially constructed cages. The otters will be injected with one ml of .5mC/ml tritiated water and 20 ml of 90 atoms H2018. 1.5 mls of blood will be taken from either the epidural or femoral vein, three hours later. After placement of a radio telemeter around the neck or ankle, the otters will be released. They will be tracked for five days, recaptured, restrained, 1.5 mls blood taken, and then released. In this manner, the sea otter's energy consumption in the field will be measured.

PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMIT APPLICATIONS

1. *Amendment to PD MM-1, issued to Sea World, Inc. on May 7, 1974.* (Sea World, Inc., San Diego, California) Amendment issued 5/7/74.

On May 7, 1974, a permit to take Pacific Walrus for public display was issued to Sea World. On June 7, 1974, a request was submitted for significant amendments to the permit. The following sections of the original permit were amended: 3(e), 3(f), 3(i), and Section 5. Section 3(g) was deleted. All other terms and conditions of the permit remain in effect.

2. *To collect four female and one male (optional) California Sea Otter for public display at Sea World.* (Sea World, Inc., San Diego, California)

Sea World, Inc., in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Game, would like to collect sea otters in the Pacific Grove, Monterey, and seaside areas of Monterey Bay, from September 1, 1975 through September 1, 1978. The manner of taking these animals will be with a diver-held device. The sea otters will be on display on a daily basis during Sea World's normal operating hours. Public viewing into their enclosure allows no direct contact with the animals. Issuance is pending.

3. *To import from West Germany one male and one female polar bear, legally*

caught in Greenland and legally and temporarily exported to West Germany, for public display and propagation at the Jackson Zoological Park. (Jackson Zoological Park—Robert O. Wagner, Director, Jackson, Mississippi)

The Jackson Zoological Park requested and was denied permission to import one male and one female polar bear from West Germany, for public display in their facility.

4. *To import two polar bears from Canada.* (Louisville Zoological Garden—Robert B. Bean, Director, Louisville, Kentucky)

Permission has been requested to import one male and one female juvenile polar bear from the Calgary Zoo in Alberta, Canada to the Louisville Zoo for propagation, public education, and exhibition. Issuance is pending.

5. *To take one walrus skull for teaching and public display.* (Rudolph F. Nunnemacher, Department of Biology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

A request was received and later withdrawn to take one walrus skull with the full complement of teeth in the upper and lower jaw, including the tusks, for teaching purposes and public display.

6. *To import one male and one female polar bear.* (Columbia Zoological Park, Columbia, South Carolina)

A request was received and later withdrawn to import one polar bear from the Zoological Park in Alfeld, West Germany for public display purposes.

7. *To import one adult male polar bear.* (San Antonio Zoological Gardens and Aquarium, San Antonio, Texas)

A request was received and later withdrawn for a permit to import one seven year old male polar bear born in captivity and held at the Assiniboine Park Zoo, Winnipeg, Manitoba for public display purposes.

8. *To import one polar bear.* (Utica Zoological Society, Utica, New York).

Permission was denied to import one polar bear cub from the Calgary Zoo, St. George's Island, Canada for public display purposes.

9. *Certificates of Registration.* Section 18.23 of the regulations provides that marine mammals taken by an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo for the purpose of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicraft and clothing may be transferred to a registered tannery, either directly by the Indian, Aleut or Eskimo or through a registered agent. Similarly, marine mammals taken by Alaskan natives for subsistence may be sent to a registered tannery for processing and subsequent return to an Alaskan native.

Any tannery or person who wishes to act as an agent may apply for registration. The Service has processed the following applications for certificates of registration:

Ray Hendricks, Anchorage, Alaska.—Was issued a certificate of registration to deal in marine mammal parts and products.

Dennis R. Carrington (Arctic Trading Post), Nome, Alaska. Was issued a certificate of registration to receive, store, cure, and sell marine mammal ivory.

Martin James, Jr. (Maruskiya's of Nome), Nome, Alaska. Was issued a certificate of registration to receive, store, cure, and sell marine mammal ivory and parts.

Coast to Coast Fur, Inc., Mead, Washington. Was issued a certificate of registration to receive, store, tan and ship polar bear hides.

Alaskan Custom Taxidermy, Anchorage, Alaska. Was issued a certificate of registration to receive, store, and ship polar bear hides.

Danny E. Fadness, Dall—Alaskan Taxidermy, Fairbanks, Alaska. This certificate of registration to receive, store, tan, and sell marine mammal parts and products was issued, but subsequently returned when the business was closed.

Ralph Ring Taxidermy, Anchorage, Alaska. Made application for a certificate of registration to receive, store, tan, and ship polar bear hides, but later withdrew it.

McGuire Irish Taxidermy Shop, Anchorage, Alaska. Was denied a certificate of registration to receive, store, and sell marine mammal parts and products.

RESEARCH

The objectives of the Fish and Wildlife Service research program relating to studies of marine mammals are to actively carry out the Service's mandates of the Act; and to determine the ecological effects on marine wildlife of man's activities related to the development of energy resources.

In order to meet these objectives a considerable amount of survey work and the accumulation of information and detailed analyses of population data remains to be accomplished. Review of world-wide marine mammal research literature and preparation of status reports is a continuing effort in the overall research program. Research is being conducted in-house, by contract, and by grants-in-aid. Research projects are summarized under the above headings.

IN-HOUSE

1. *Sea Otter Investigations.*

a. Sea Otters and other Marine Mammals in Prince Williams Sound, Alaska—studies of the numbers, distribution, and ecology of sea otters.

b. Recently Established Sea Otter Populations—studies of the status and distributions of sea otter populations along the west coast.

2. *Walrus Investigations.*

a. Surveys of Walrus Harvest—the compilation and analysis of data regarding the harvest of walrus.

b. Aerial Surveys of Pacific Walrus—survey of the numbers and distribution of Pacific walrus.

3. *Polar Bear Investigations.*

a. Biology of Polar Bears of the Chukchi Sea.

b. Alaska Coastal Denning Surveys of the Polar Bear—studies of the den use and locations; polar bear behavior after leaving dens; effect of human activities on den use.

c. Polar Bears of the Pack Ice of the Arctic Ocean—study of polar bear ecology and denning in relation to sea ice.

d. Summer Distribution and Ecology of Polar Bears—study of the distribution and ecology of bears during the summer, through the marking and observation of bears.

e. Analyses of the Discreetness of populations of Polar Bears—studies movements and interaction of bear populations in Alaska and Canada.

f. Radio Tracking of Polar Bears—utilization of the NASA Nimbus F satellite and telemetry techniques to monitor the movements of polar bears.

4. *Manatee and Dugong Investigations.*

a. Population Surveys of Manatees—surface and aerial habitat and population surveys of manatees in the United States and Dominican Republic.

CONTRACT

1. Status of the Dugong; Investigator—Husar, S. ($60,000); Aerial and surface surveys of dugong populations off of Queensland, Australia and New Guinea.

2. Environmental Pollutants in Marine Mammals; Investigator—Brownell ($15,000); Collection and analysis of marine mammal tissues as indicators of pollutant levels in ecosystem.

3. Survey of Heavy Metals in Marine Mammals: Investigator—Mead, J. ($27,000); Collection and analysis of marine mammal tissues as indicators of heavy metal levels in ecosystems in the Caribbean and South Atlantic.

4. Development of Radiotelemetry Package for the Polar Bear; Investigator—Haagstadt ($18,000); Develop radio transmitter for attachment to polar bears in monitoring their movements.

GRANT-IN-AID

Five proposals were received for grants for research on four species of marine mammals from researchers or organizations outside of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Three of the proposals were funded and two were rejected. They are summarized below:

1. *Alaska Walrus Studies.* (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau, Alaska, funded—$40,000.00).

A study of the characteristics and magnitude of walrus harvests in Alaska, and natality, mortality, and population status of the Pacific walrus.

2. *Biology of the Manatee.* (Daniel K. Odell, School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, funded—$1,500.00).

The manatee is currently considered an endangered species in the United States, yet little is known about its natural history. Considering that the manatee population may be as low as 600, animals cannot be sacrificed to obtain data. This study will make maximum use of all dead manatees to compile a more complete description of the natural history of the species. Autopsies will be performed on all dead manatees taken and data will be collected on body measurements, organ weights, pesticide and trace metal residues, parasites, diseases, reproductive condition, and tissues for histology and pathology.

3. *Age Determination of the Manatee.* (Daniel K. Odell, School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Florida, funded—$33,706.00).

The manatee is listed as an endangered specie throughout its range, yet little is known about its biology. In order to provide proper conservation and management measures, information must be obtained about the biology of the species, particularly population biology. This includes such parameters as longevity, age at sexual maturity, calving interval, and overall growth rates. However, a determination of the absolute age of the manatee in prerequisite to insure precision in the above parameters. The purpose of this research is to seek a technique for determining age, both relative and absolute, in the manatee. Live animals would not be sacrificed; only stranded animals and museum specimens would be used.

4. *Sea Otter Energetics.* (Dr. Kenneth Norris, Coastal Marine Institute. University of California, Santa Cruz, California, $53,635.00) Rejected.

The impact of the sea otter on commercial fisheries has been an issue of controversy for a number of years, and is not completely understood. Specifically, food intake in terms of calories, nutrients, and utilization by animals in nature, remains unknown. The proposed research would attempt to discern what role availability of food items plays in the range and preference in otter feeding, through analysing the energetics of the sea otter using a doubly labeled water technique.

5. *Polar Bear Blood Serology.* (Dr. Neylan A. Vedros, Naval Biomedical Research Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California, $61,000.00) Rejected.

The purpose of this research would be to define the base line chemical values of blood from polar bears and to determine serologically and chemically the immune status of these animals with regard to infectious agents.

NASA RESEARCH (BESMEX)

The Service has expressed its interest in collaborating with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in developing a cooperative program to effectively utilize the technology being developed in the NASA supported Bering Sea Marine Mammal Experiment (BESMEX) being conducted by investigators at Johns Hopkins University. BESMEX focuses on developing ecological models for predicting walrus numbers, distributions, and abundance within the sea ice ecosystems of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. The proposed collaboration should enhance the conservation and sound management of marine mammal resources.

NEW RESEARCH FACILITIES AND STAFFING

The Gainesville Field Station has been in operation only since the start of FY 1975. In this period progress has been made in establishing a suitably equipped physical base for field studies, in hiring a basic research staff, and in obtaining the required permits to begin research on Sirenians. Preliminary surface and aerial habitat and population surveys have been conducted; the initial steps in establishing a manatee reporting and salvage program have been taken and one specimen has been successfully recovered, measured, autopsied, and sampled for pesticide residues; coordination has been developed with other concerned federal and state agencies and with interested academicians.

During this report year, the Marine Mammal Laboratory, Sand Point, Seattle, Washington was moved to new quarters in Anchorage, Alaska and redesignated the Anchorage Field Station of the National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory. This station has been assigned the responsibility of directing all service research on polar bears, sea otters and walrus. The station is staffed with a project leader and support staff for each of the marine mammals.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

In 1974 the Florida Department of Natural Resources nominated the King's Bay area of the Crystal River in Citrus County as a marine sanctuary for the manatee. This nomination was reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and by February 1975, it was determined that the action called for was not immediately necessary. Instead, it was thought that proper protection could be afforded the manatee through use of provisions in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Through these provisions critical habitat could be determined and protected throughout the range of the manatee (including the Crystal River), and a management regime could be developed with possible matching funds.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service subsequently moved ahead with the development of critical habitat guidelines. On April 22, 1975, the Fish and Wildlife Service published a notice stating that "critical habitat" for any endangered or threatened species could be the entire habitat or any portion thereof, if, and only if, any constituent element is necessary to the normal needs or survival of that species (Appendix G). On May 16, 1975, the Service published a notice stating the intention of the Department of Interior to determine critical habitat for 108 currently listed native endangered species (Appendix H). It was noted that critical habitat for ten high priority species, including the manatee, would be determined as rapidly as possible.

At present the Fish and Wildlife Service is drafting a proposal to delineate critical habitat for the manatee. The nine areas, all in Florida, are: the Crystal River and its King's Bay headwaters; the Caloosahatchee River and associated coastal waters; waters off the coast of Collier and Monroe counties, including Whitewater Bay; the waterway formed by Card, Barnes, Blackwater, and Buttonwood sounds; Biscayne Bay and adjoining waterways; Lake Worth; the Indian and Banana rivers; the St. Johns River from Lake Monroe to Lake George; and the Intracoastal Waterway from the St. Marys River to State Highway AIA. These areas contain the largest concentrations of manatees in the United States, and are the only areas that presently can be defined as having major dependent populations.

The Florida manatee recovery team selection is scheduled for FY 1976 and a Cooperative Agreement with Florida is currently under review by the Service.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF BASELINE STUDIES

Approximately $725,000.00 will be spent for marine mammal research in Alaska waters during FY 76 as part of the Interior Department's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) baseline studies for offshore oil and gas development. The studies are funded by Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) has been designated as coordinator for the marine mammal and sea bird portion of OCS baseline studies. In addition to serving in a continuing advisory capacity and participating directly in the baseline studies, the Service is also assisting Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which is the principal program manager for all baseline studies in Alaska, with the continuing development of programs for the Beaufort Sea, Bering Sea, and the Gulf of Alaska.

The following is the listing of marine mammal projects now planned by NOAA and F&WS.

1. *Biology of the harbor seal, Gulf of Alaska;* Kenneth W. Pitcher, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, $41,000 in FY 76.

2. *Assessment of distribution and abundance of the sea otter along the Kenai Peninsula and Kamishak Bay and the Kodiak Archipelago;* Karl Schneider, ADF&G, $1,200 in FY 76.

3. *Distribution and abundance of the sea otter in southwest Bristol Bay;* Schneider, $1,000 in FY 76.

4. *Relationship of marine mammal distribution, densities and activities to sea ice conditions in the Bering Sea;* Francis F. Fay, Univ. of Alaska, and John J. Burns, ADF&G, $11,200 in FY 75 and $74,060 in FY 76.

5. *Relationship of marine mammal distribution, densities and activities to sea ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea;* Fay and Burns, $7,200 in FY 75 and $38,100 in FY 76.

6. *Bering Sea Marine Mammal Experiment (BESMEX);* G. Carleton Ray and Douglas Wartzok, The Johns Hopkins Univ., $12,100 in FY 76.

7. *Population assessment, ecosystem and trophic relationship of Steller sea lions in the Gulf of Alaska;* Schneider, $102,500 in FY 76.

8. *Marine mammal ecosystem dynamics;* Michael Tillman, NMFS, $33,000 in FY 76.

9. *Abundance and seasonal distribution of bowhead and beluga whales, Bering Sea;* Clifford Fiscus, NMFS, $7,000 in FY 76.

10. *Natural morbidity and mortality of marine mammals;* Fay, $7,400 in FY 76 and $76,700 in FY 76.

11. *Baseline characterizations of marine mammal pinnipeds of the Bering Sea;* Fiscus, $19,000 in FY 75 and $64,000 in FY 76.

12. *Abundance and seasonal distribution of marine mammals, offshore regions in Gulf of Alaska;* Fiscus and George Harry, NMFS, $55,000 in FY 76.

13. *Abundance and seasonal distribution of bowhead and beluga whales, Beaufort Sea;* W. M. Marquette and Harry, NMFS, $49,000 in FY 76.

14. *Trophic relationship among ice-inhabiting phocid seals;* Burns, $59,000 in FY 76.
15. *Aerial census of largo seals;* Burns, $6,000 in FY 75 and $12,000 in FY 76.
16. *Natural history and ecology of the beared and ring seals, Beaufort, Bering and Chukchi Seas;* Burns, $99,500 in FY 76.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The international marine mammal program is an integral part of the Service's overall program. Activities in this section will be addressed under four major headings: Meetings, Treaties and Conventions, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Environmental Protection Agreement on Conservation, and Food and Agricultural Organization.

MEETINGS

I.U.C.N. Polar Bear Specialist Group: The group met at I.U.C.N. headquarters in Morges, Switzerland, December 2-5, 1974. Jack Lentfer, Polar Bear Biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service attend this meeting as the only U.S. representative. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Lentfer was selected to chair the group for the next two years. There was more indepth discussion of bear biology and habitat preservation at this meeting and less discussion related to international aspects of management. This was because an international agreement on conservation and management had been drafted in final form at Oslo in November 1973.

The group discussed the need for a long-term marker which would provide visual identification of bears from a distance. Delegates showed interest in a web collar with a fiberglass identifying plate on the top of the neck, as developed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for brown bears.

A cooperative study by Canadian and Russian taxonomists to analyze skull measurements of polar bears from throughout their range has not been done, mainly because skulls from Russia have not been measured. The Canadians may no longer wish to do this, and if so, U.S. researchers might want to measure Russians skulls to increase their data on population discreteness as indicated by skull differences.

Bilateral cooperative studies were discussed. The U.S. is cooperating with Canada on remote sensing of movements and physiological parameters of polar bears, and on Beaufort Sea ecological and population studies. Nils Øritsland, of the University of Guelph, reported on progress and plans for the physiological telemetry program. The U.S. is planning cooperative studies with Russia on Wrangel Island and the area west of Alaska. Detailed planning was done with the Canadians outside the meetings.

It is believed there will be enough data in one to two years for the Group to start a polar bear modeling program. Broad categories for a model will include population dynamics, energetics, behavior, and ecological parameters. A preliminary meeting is scheduled for September 1975 with modelers at the U. of British Columbia.

The Polar Bear Group will prepare maps for popular and scientific use showing polar bear range and relative abundance of animals, denning areas, migration routes, feeding areas, and areas with minerals or other potential uses which might threaten habitat.

The Polar Bear Group will develop a handbook of field techniques for immobilizing, marking, and measuring bears, classifying habitat, recording data, and other procedures. This will aid in the training of new field personnel and by standardizing will permit better comparisons between different areas.

The I.U.C.N. has planned for several years to prepare a detailed status report on bears, but it now appears they will not be able to because of higher priority needs for staff and funds. The Group believe such a report would be useful and will request Miss Moira Warland, formerly with the Survival Service Commission of I.C.U.N., to prepare it.

Richard A. Cooley, now of the University of California, Santa Cruz, has been an observer at all past meetings and has planned to write a book on the history of the Group and circumpolar cooperation in the Arctic. If Dr. Cooley is not able to do this, the Group will perhaps ask someone else to.

STEERING-PLANNING COMMITTEE, U.S.-U.S.S.R. AGREEMENT ON CONSERVATION

A meeting of the Steering-Planning Committee, including key representatives of the marine mammal scientific community and the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Marine Mammal Commission, was held on 21 and 22 January at the NMFS, Northwest Fisheries Center, Seattle. The purposes of the meeting were to formulate an integrated plan and organizational framework encompassing Federal, State, and private sector scientist for advancing the interests of joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. marine mammal research activities, and to begin development of a comprehensive proposal package for presentation to the Soviets prior to the next Project Area Meeting.

Ancel Johnson, Sea Otter Biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service was asked to be a member of the Committee to represent the Service on matters pertaining to walrus and sea otters.

Other results of this meeting include the acceptance of an invitation from the U.S.S.R. to participate in a vessel study of walrus in late summer 1975 and the inclusion of a FWS representative (James Estes, Walrus Biologist) on the U.S. delegation to attend the June meeting in Leningrad.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

On April 2, 1975, the tenth Nation had deposited its Articles of Ratification towards implementation of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora." The Fish and Wildlife Service, in concert with other appropriate agencies, is seeking authorization for Management and Scientific Authorities for the implementation of this Convention which will enter into force on July 1, 1975.

Appendix I to the convention: Includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade while *Appendix II to the Convention:* Includes all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation.

The following marine mammal species, under the Services administration are listed in the Appendices:

Appendix I
- *Enhydra lutris nereis*—Southern sea otter.
- *Dugong dugon*—Dugong.
- *Trichechus manatus*—West Indian manatee.
- *Trichechus inunguis*—South American manatee.

Appendix II
- *Ursus maritimus*—Polar bear.
- *Dugong dugon*—Dugong (Australian population).
- *Trichechus senegalensis*—West African manatee.

Following is a list of the 12 nations who have deposited their Articles of Ratification through the close of this report period:

U.S.A.	January 14, 1974.
Nigeria	May 9, 1974.
Switzerland	July 9, 1974.
Tunisia	July 10, 1974.
Sweden	August 20, 1974.
Cyprus	October 18, 1974.
United Arab Emirates	November 21, 1974.
Ecuador	February 11, 1975.
Chile	February 14, 1975.
Uruguay	April 2, 1975.
Canada	April 10, 1975.
Mauritius	April 28, 1975.

AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF POLAR BEARS

In November 1973 the five polar bear nations—Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, and United States—drafted an Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears to allow bears to be taken only in areas where they have been taken by traditional means in the past, and to prohibit use of aircraft and large motorized vessels as an aid in taking. The agreement also calls for both national research and cooperative international research and management, especially on populations occurring on the high seas or within more than one national jurisdiction; provides protection for ecosystems of which polar bears are a part; by resolution seeks special protection from hunting for denning females, females with cubs, and cubs; and by resolution asks for an international system of hide identification to better control traffic in hides.

The agreement becomes effective when ratified by three of the five nations. Canada and Norway have ratified it. In the United States, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the basis of an Environmental Assessment has made a Negative Declaration stating that an Environmental Impact Statement is not re-

quired for the State Department to present the agreement to Congress for ratification. The Negative Declaration and a copy of the Environmental Assessment was transmitted to the State Department on May 7, 1975. Ratification procedures now await the certification of a new Russian translation of the Agreement.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE CONVENTION FOR PINNIPEDS

A Congressional resolution, calling for U.S. actions "to effect a regional Conservation treaty for the protection of northern hemisphere pinnipeds," has been introduced in the House by Rep. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.) with numerous co-sponsors. The bill, developed in cooperation with the State Department, has been referred to the Committee on International Relations, but no action has been scheduled.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT OF CONSERVATION

Considerable progress has been made in developing programs responsive to the 1972 U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreement on cooperating in the Field of Environmental Protection. The National Marine Fisheries Service is the sponsoring agency of the Marine Mammal Project which comes under the subject area of the agreement concerning Wildlife Conservation.

The Marine Mammal Project has been active since its inception with scientists from both countries participating in collaborative programs in an effective and promising manner. During the summer of 1973 two Soviet biologists from the TINRO (a Marine Research Organization) laboratory at Magadan participated in the *Alpha Helix* Bering-Chukchi Sea Expedition under the auspices of the University of Alaska.

Work initiated at that time was continued in 1974 during the visit of two Alaskan scientists to several institutions in the Soviet Union. The usefulness of such direct research cooperation was demonstrated by the successful resolution of differences between Soviet and American scientists regarding the taxonomy and systematics of the harbor seal, *Phoca vitulina*. Joint publications are being prepared.

Several projects are being implemented in 1975. Two U.S. scientists are participating in a whale research cruise in the eastern Pacific aboard a Soviet ship for a 2-month period, February–March. NMFS is requesting clearance for two Soviet scientists to work with the porpoise research program at the National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Center during April.

The Soviets have invited two U.S. scientists to join a Bering-Chukchi Sea walrus survey later this year. Plans are being made for integrating that effort with joint U.S. aerial surveys in the same region. Two other U.S. scientists have been invited to take part in morphological and systematic studies of seals on the Kommandorski Islands.

The agreement with the Soviet Union for the development of collaborative research into the biology, ecology, and population dynamics of marine mammals will contribute to the goals of understanding and conserving those species.

U.S. participation in collaborative research projects has been funded by various agencies including the National Science Foundation, Marine Mammal Commission, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of the Navy, National Institutes of Health, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sea Grant, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Participants will continue to seek funding for their research projects through the regular avenues of research support where their proposals must compete with other programs.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—(FAO)

The Advisory Committee for Marine Resource Research (ACMRR) Working Party on Marine Research is divided into four groups:

Group I—Large Whales.
Group II—Small Cetaceans and Sirenians.
Group III—Pinnipeds and Sea Otters.
Group IV—Marine Mammals in the ecosystem.

The program now has support from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United States and Norway and is proceeding in its task of objectively examining existing data on the status of all marine mammals. The group of small cetacean and sirenia experts established by FAO has been putting much of the information produced by the IWC Scientific Committee to use in developing a comprehensive research proposal. Group III (Pinnipeds and Sea Otters) now has a membership of the leading pinniped scientists from around the world.

The most important Group, perhaps, is Group IV, composed of leading scientists who are considering "the place of marine mammals in the ecosystem and the overall effects on it of man—induced changes in their numbers * * * in order to provide a basis for optimum policies for management and conservation of marine mammals and their environment." It is expected that a review of the data now being accumulated by ACMMR will be presented at a scientific Marine Mammal Symposium in May, 1976.

Part II—Species Status Report

INTRODUCTION

Status reports have been prepared for the seven species which are the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the Act. Information about each species is summarized under seven major headings. They are: distribution and migration, abundance and trends, general biology, ecological problems, allocation problems, regulations, and current research. A partial bibliography is listed at the end of this part.

The Act defines a marine mammal as "any mammal which (A) is morphologically adapted to the marine environment (including sea otters and members of the orders Sirenia, Pinnipedia, and Cetacea), or (B) primarily inhabits the marine environment (such as polar bears); and for the purpose of this Act, includes any part of any such marine mammal, including its raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin."

The Service's National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory has evaluated the biology of the marine otter, (*Lontra felina*), which occurs in Chile and Peru and feels that it meets the criteria of the above definition of a marine mammal.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the listing of the marine otter as a marine mammal under § 18.3 of the current regulations and therefore a brief status report is included on this species.

SPECIES LIST

Carnivora:
Ursidae.
Thalarctos maritimus (Polar Bear).
Mustelidae.
Enhydra lutris (Sea Otter).
Pinnipedia:
Odobenidae.
Odobenus rosmarus divergens (Pacific Walrus).
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus (Atlantic Walrus).
Sirenia:
Trichechidae.
Trichechus manatus (West Indian Manatee).
Trichechus senegalensis (African Manatee).
Trichechus inunguis (Amazonian Manatee).
Dugong dugon (Dugong).

POLAR BEAR

(URSUS MARITIMUS)

Distribution and Migration: Polar bears occur only in the northern hemisphere, nearly always in association with Arctic sea ice. Centers for six geographically isolated polar bear populations which have been identified in the main polar basin are Wrangel Island-western Alaska, northern Alaska, northern Canada, Greenland, Spitsbergen-Franz Josef Land, and central Siberia. Separate populations also occur further south in Hudson Bay in Canada.

Bears are most abundant near the southern edge of the sea ice but do occur throughout most of the polar basin and have been recorded as far north as 88° N. latitude. They make extensive north-south movements related to the seasonal position of the southern edge of the ice. In winter, bears off Alaska commonly occur as far south as Bering Strait and occasionally reach St. Lawrence Island and even St. Matthew Island in the Bering Sea. In the summer, north of Alaska, the edge of the ice pack and bears commonly occur between 71° and 72° N. latitude. Pregnant females concentrate for winter denning and bearing young on large offshore Russian islands, northern Canadian islands, and certain of the Spitsbergen islands.

Abundance, Trends, and Harvest: Total world population estimates, which range from a low of 10,000 by the Soviets to a high of 20,000 by the Norwegians, are based on broad assumptions and should be considered as very general.

Abundance of bears off the Alaska coast and the magnitude of sustained long-term harvests suggest that the 20,000 figure may be low.

During the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's, Alaska Natives harvested about 120 bears annually. Trophy hunting with use of aircraft developed in the 1950's, and the average annual kill gradually increased to 250 for 1961–72. The number of bears reported per hour of flying by Alaska hunting guides did not show a trend during 1956–69, the period when guides provided reliable data. Sex composition for 1961–72 when 87 percent of the bears were taken with the use of aircraft was 70–80 males. Selective hunting with use of aircraft reduced the percentage of mature males in the population. A high percentage of females with young in the population indicated a healthy rate of reproduction however. Age composition of bears harvested west of Alaska during the aircraft hunting era did not show a trend. Age composition of bears harvested north of Alaska decline in 1970 and 1971 and then increased in 1972, reflecting high harvests in 1966 and 1967, followed by hunting restrictions and reductions in harvest after 1967. Harvests after passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, which permits hunting only by Natives for subsistence or as a source of material for traditional articles of Native handicraft or clothing, were 7 in 1973, approximately 50 in 1974, and approximately 60 in 1975.

More bears occurred along Alaska's northwest and north coast in the winters of 1973–74 and 1974–75 than in previous years. Factors which could have caused this were reduced harvests and lack of disturbance by aircraft after 1972. Also, more heavy ice than usual moved south through the Chukchi Sea in the fall of 1974 and may have caused a movement of bears to the northwest coast.

Russians believe that polar bear populations in the Soviet Arctic declined during the first half of this century and have not stabilized since hunting was stopped in 1956. There is a 5-year moratorium by the Norwegian government on the hunting of bears in Spitsbergen, where formerly about 300 were taken each year. The annual harvest in Canada is 500–600. Thus the annual world harvest is now about 800.

General Biology: Polar bears other than family groups of females and young are solitary most of the year. During the breeding season in late March, April, and May, males actively seek out females by following their tracks on the sea ice. Bears are polygamous, and a male remains with a female a relatively short time and then seeks another female. Delayed implantation probably occurs.

Pregnant females seek out denning areas in October and November. Known denning concentration areas occur on Russian, Canadian and Spitsbergen islands. Bears den along sections of the Greenland coast and the north Alaska coast. Some denning occurs on heavy pack ice north of Alaska. Bears most commonly den under banks along the coast or rivers, or on slopes where snow drifts. A denning female commonly forms a depression in the snow and then enlarges a denning chamber as snow drifts over her. Young, weighing less than a kilogram, are born in December. A litter of two is the most common, one is quite common, and three is rare. The female and cubs break out of the den in late March or early April when cubs weigh about 7 kilograms. They make short trips to and from the opened den for several days as the cubs become acclimated to outside temperatures. If the den is on land the family group then travels to the sea ice. In most sections of the Arctic, young remain with the mother until they are about 28 months old.

Age at which females produce their first litter is quite variable and probably ranges from 4 to 8 years. Some females breed again at about the time they separate from their young so can produce litters every third year. Other females have longer intervals between litters. Males can first breed when 4 years old. Most bears do not live beyond 25 years. Mature females off the Alaskan coast weigh 200 to 300 kilograms and mature males 300 to 600 kilograms. Animals west of Alaska are larger than animals north of Alaska. Polar bears feed primarily on ringed seals and also on bearded, harp, and bladdernose seals. They occasionally eat carrion, including whale, walrus, and seal carcasses, and small mammals, birds, eggs, and vegetation when other food is not available. Approximately 60 percent of Alaska bears harbor *Trichinella spiralis*, apparently obtained from eating seals and other marine mammals, garbage, and possibly carcasses of other bears. Polar bear liver is toxic if eaten because of high vitamin A content.

Ecological Problems: Long term climatic trends probably have a major impact on bear populations. Warming trends restrict areas that are suitable for denning and feeding, and cooling trends favor expansion of populations. Ice movement, especially in the fall when females are seeking maternal den sites, may also affect populations. Females may be forced to bear young in locations less favorable for denning when ice providing access to favorable denning sites forms late in the season. Years of light snow, or wind conditions which prevent formation of deep snow drifts, may also affect denning success, both for polar bears and ringed seals, one of their principal foods.

Human development, especially that associated with oil and gas extraction, poses the greatest immediate threat to polar bears. Oil exploration and drilling in denning areas could cause bears to den in less suitable areas. Oil spills from offshore drilling or transporting of oil through ice covered waters could reduce insulating value of bears' fur and adversely affect the food chain below them. Ice would hinder or prevent containing of a spill, and currents could distribute oil over large areas.

Recent studies indicate that a significant number of bears have traditionally denned and produced young along Alaska's north coast. Increased human activity attendant to oil and gas development will perhaps cause fewer bears to come ashore to den and therefore den in less favorable sea ice sites, or cause animals to desert land dens earlier than normal when cubs are less able to survive. Areas where oil and gas development may be having an impact now or could impact in the future include Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, the Arctic National Wildlife Range, State coastal and nearshore oil and gas lease lands, Federal Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease lands, and lands eligible for under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Thus there is a potential for development along the entire north Alaska coast from Pt. Hope to the Canadian border.

Mercury and low levels of DDT and PCBs have been found in tissue samples of all Alaskan Bears checked for these contaminants.

Allocation Problem: In Alaska after about 1950, trophy hunting with aircraft largely replaced Native hunting from the ground for subsistence and to sell hides. Use of airplanes for hunting has been severely criticized in recent years, and some preservationists would like to stop even the small amount of hunting which Natives now do from the ground. On the other hand, non-Native residents of the Arctic coast believe they are being discriminated against because only Natives can hunt.

The U.S.S.R. believes that bear stocks off the Siberian coast have been reduced, and restricts taking to a few cubs for zoos. Until recent years, Norwegian sealers killed bears as predators, Spitsbergen trappers used baited set guns to obtain hides to sell, and trophy hunters took bears from Norwegian boats in the summer. The present feeling in Norway is that these uses should no longer be permitted. In Greenland the harvest is limited to Eskimos or long term residents primarily for subsistence and personal use of skins. The Canadian harvest has traditionally been by Eskimos for subsistence and to obtain skins for sale. Trophy hunting from the ground, although encouraged by managing agencies in parts of Canada, has not developed to any great extent because Natives, who trophy hunters must employ as guides, can realize more profit from selling skins than from guiding.

Regulations: Alaska's past management practices to limit polar bear harvests were by seasons, bag limits, permit system, limit on the number of hunts individual guides could participate in, and protection for females with young and young. Two management areas were established, one to the west of Alaska and one to the north of Alaska. Residents were allowed to hunt bears at any time for food provided aircraft were not used. Hides and skulls of all bears taken had to be presented to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game within 30 days

for examination, sealing, and removal of a tooth for age determination. Alaska banned the use of aircraft for hunting polar bears after July 1, 1972, and lengthened the season to encourage sport hunting from the ground.

The Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 transferred management authority for polar bears to the Federal government and limited their harvest to Alaskan coastal Eskimos for subsistence or for manufacture of traditional Native articles of clothing or handicraft. The Marine Mammal Act removed restrictions on harvest of females with young and young by Natives. The request by the State of Alaska for return of management authority for polar bears and certain other marine mammals as provided for in the Marine Mammal Act is under review.

The U.S.S.R. has not allowed polar bear hunting since 1956.

Norway stopped set gun and trophy hunting in 1971 and enacted a 5-year moratorium in 1973 on all harvesting because of a change of attitude in Norway and because studies indicated the bear population was smaller than previously believed. In Greenland only Eskimos or long term residents may take bears and must use traditional ground methods of hunting. In Canada, prior to 1968, Eskimos hunting from the ground took bears with few restrictions. Since then, harvests have been regulated by establishment of hunting districts with quotas. In certain districts, trophy hunters may purchase a permit to take a bear from its quota provided a Native resident is used as a guide.

Current Research: The governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, and the United States are conducting intensive long-term investigations. In most countries shorter term projects funded by universities and grants complement government programs. Research programs are coordinated internationally by Polar Bear Specialist Group under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Sea Otter

(ENHYDRA LUTRIS)

Distribution and Migration: Populations in waters of the United States are resident (the sea otter is not migratory) along the west coast of North America from central California north to Prince William Sound and westward along the Aleutian Chain to the Commander Islands, along the southern Kamchatka Peninsula, and among the Kuril Islands. It seldom ranges offshore beyond the 30-fathom (180) depth curve. Recent surveys in Prince William Sound, Alaska has shown considerable seasonal changes in distribution.

Abundance and Trends: In 1956 the Alaska sea otter population, based on aerial surveys, was estimated to be about 25,000 animals and to be increasing exponentially at about 4 to 5 percent per year; the world population was estimated at 32,000 to 35,000 animals. After additional surveys in 1970, the Alaska population estimate was 50,000. In 1972, with refined techniques and additional surveys using a variety of methods, the Alaskan population was estimated to be 100,000 to 125,000 animals and still increasing. The increase from 50,000 to 100,000 or more from 1970 to 1972 is the result of improved methods not a doubling of the population. In 1973 Alaska Department of Fish and Game published estimates of sea otters in each Game Management unit. The total of these estimates are 101,050 to 121,050 otters.

Counts and estimates of the California sea otter population have shown a similar increase. California population counts are as follows: about 150 in 1938; 638 in August 1957; 1,014 in August 1968 and 1,060 in January 1972. Based on the 1972 count, the California Department of Fish and Game estimated the total California population to be 1,200 to 1,500 animals. From a similar survey in mid-1973 the sea otter population was estimated to be about 1,600 to 1,800 animals and ranged from Santa Cruz on the north to just beyond Point Buchon on the south.

Otters from Amchitka Island and Prince William Sound have been transplanted to the following locations: Southeastern Alaska in 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1969 (total 413); British Columbia in 1969, 1970, and 1972 (total 89); Washington in 1969 and 1970 (total 59); Oregon in 1970 and 1971 (total 93); and the Pribilof Islands in 1959 and 1968 (total 64). Among transplanted otters, young have been observed in Southeastern Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. Data from various sources indicate that translocated sea otter populations are approximately: 30 in Oregon, 12 in Washington, and probably 5 to 10 in the Pribilof Islands. An estimate for southeastern Alaska will be developed after a survey planned for May 1975. No estimate is available for the British Columbia population.

Sea otters have been protected by both Federal and State laws since 1911 and are not subject to aboriginal hunting. Prior to 1741, a large coastal Native population had exploited the sea otter for some thousands of years. Thus, within its present range the sea otter today may be more abundant than it has been for centuries. In several areas local abundance of sea otters is believed to be near the level that the habitat can sustain. Reduced availability of preferred food species has been noted in some of these areas and increased mortality and emigration can be expected to halt further population increase in these areas.

General Biology: The sea otter is the largest member of the family Mustelidae, reaching a length of 148 cm and a weight of 45.5 kg. It becomes sexually mature at about 4 years of age and bears a single young, weighing approximately 2.3 kg, about every 2 years. The pup nurses for 10 to 12 months, but during this period often takes solid food gathered by the mother. The mother is very attentive to her young. Most of the young are born during the summer, but births and mating may occur at any season. Breeding behavior is promiscuous; mating male and female remain together for as long as 3 days. The dense underfur is about 1 inch long; the guard hairs are about 0.25 inches longer. A healthy animal may accumulate considerable body fat but there is no layer of blubber. The sea otter is, therefore, dependent for insulation from cool (35° to 50° F) marine waters on the air blanket retained among the dense underfur fibers.

Mortality at Amchitka Island (the only area studied intensively) is greatest in winter and early spring. A dense population there depleted food organisms, and starvation occurred during stormy weather. Young animals accounted for 70 percent of the mortality. The remaining 30 percent were predominantly animals showing signs of old age. Most of the dead animals exhibited signs of starvation and enteritis. Internal parasites include Trematoda (4 spp.), Cestoda (2 supp.), Nematoda (1 sp.) and Acanthocephala (5 or possibly 6 spp).

Ecological Problems: In areas where the sea otters are abundant a decrease in abundance of food species is evident. Because many preferred food species are primary consumers we expect that sea otters indirectly affect the nearshore community. This appears to be true in the Aleutian Islands where macrophytes appear to have increased substantially after a high sea otter population reduced the abundance of herbivorous sea urchins. The ecological importance of the indirect effects are not understood and may differ in other parts of the sea otter range.

Human activities which are changing the environment will no doubt affect sea otters. Oil pollution of waters occupied by sea otters probably would be fatal to them. Pesticide residues have been found in California sea otters, but their effect is unknown.

Allocation Problems: There is conflict over management of the sea otter population off the coast of California. Because sea otters reduce the abundance of prey species, some of which are desired by humans, commercial and sport users of these resources prefer that the abundance and range of sea otters be limited. Preservation groups would like sea otters re-established throughout their historic range.

There is no commercial or subsistence harvest of sea otters at the present time.

Regulations: The sea otter is protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-522). In California it is listed as a completely protected animal.

Current Research and Funding: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employs two full time biologists on sea otter studies. The state of Alaska and California no longer employ biologists full time on sea otter studies but do carry out censuses. The Owings Foundation, privately endowed, employs a full time sea otter naturalist. Additional research is supported by the Marine Mammal Commis-

sion and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, California.

Pacific Walrus

(Odobenus rosmarus divergens)

Distribution and Migration: Virtually the entire population winters in the seasonal pack ice of the Bering Sea. When the ice is at its maximum extent in March and April, concentrations of walruses are located southwest of St. Lawrence Island and in central Bristol Bay. Areas of low abundance surround areas of high concentration. These areas are generally predictable from year to year, although the specific distribution may change considerably over a short time as ice movements caused by wind and water currents create open leads in the pack ice. Walruses are thus able to feed in these relatively shallow waters of the intercontinental shelf, generally less than 40 fathoms deep.

The northward migration begins in late April. Walruses move through Bering Strait in two or more peaks, depending on ice conditions. From mid-May to early June, mostly females and young move through Bering Strait. Large numbers of males pass this point about mid-June. Three thousand or more adult and subadult males remain on or near Round Island in northern Bristol Bay. Other haul-out areas may be used in winter. In 1962 and 1965 small numbers (100 to 150) were seen on beaches of Amak Island. During the southern migration, walruses frequently haul-out to rest at Big Diomide and Punuk Islands south of St. Lawrence Island, until the pack ice becomes accessible.

In the west, walruses haul-out on Ruder Spit, Arakamchechen Island, and Cape Instova in the Chukchi Sea. At one site on Cape Instova (1947), the first walruses were observed to come ashore on August 8, 1947, and by October 10, about 8,000 were hauled-out. Many of the coastal hauling-out areas were abandoned during earlier times of excessive harassment.

During the northward spring migration, into the Arctic Ocean, the majority of walruses pass through the western side of Bering Strait and proceed westward to the vicinity of Wrangell Island. At the northern extent of the summer ice pack, walruses are distributed along the ice edge from about Pt. Barrow to Long Strait. Apparently, the routes of migration and summer distribution vary considerably among years, depending upon seasonal ice conditions.

Abundance and Trends: Prior to large-scale exploitation by whalers which began in 1868, the Pacific walrus was estimated to number about 200,000 animals. The population may have fallen to a low of 40,000 to 50,000 by about 1950. Beginning in 1960, aerial surveys of walruses were undertaken. From data obtained on the five surveys (two in 1960, one each in 1961, 1968, and 1972), total estimates were computed by extending the number of animals observed in a one-mile flight track to the estimated area occupied by walruses. In 1960, the total population was estimated at 73,000 to 117,000. In 1972, the estimate was 135,000 walruses (range between 93,000 and 179,000). An estimate derived by analysis of population information from walruses taken by Eskimos, supported the results of the aerial survey. This information indicates that the population is increasing, however a decreased productivity is also suggested from data collected during the Eskimo harvest in recent years. These data suggest that the Pacific walrus is experiencing resource limitation.

Annual mortality rates, using Ricker's "catch curve," were estimated by various investigators to range from 11 to 15 percent. Among males from 14 to 33 years of age, the mortality rate was 14 percent. The hunter take of walruses in Alaska in 1974 was about average, 1,410 (1,097 adult males, 263 adult females and 50 calves); the total kill, including those killed and lost, was estimated to be about 2,700 animals.

The take of walruses by the U.S.S.R. from 1968 through 1974 was 1097, 960, 957, 860, 1518, 1291, and 1205. The number killed but lost is not included. The harvest cannot exceed 2000, the present annual quota.

General Biology: Only one group of pinnipeds, the elephant seals, are larger than the Pacific walrus. Adult males weigh an average of about 1160 kg with a mean standard length of about 316 cm. Adult females weigh an average of about 900 kg with a mean standard length of 270 cm. From a sample of new born young the maximum was 77 kg and the maximum length 137 cm.

The first ovulation of females usually occurs between 5 and 8 years of age. Males become fertile at 7 to 8 years but are not physically mature until they are at least 10 years old. The walrus is polygamous, in what is apparently the main breeding area (southwest of St. Lawrence Island). The gestation period is about 15 months, including approximately a 3 month period of delayed implantation. The young are usually born in May, during the spring migration northward. The females and young are very gregarious; males are gregarious outside the breeding season. Walruses often attain ages of 30 years or more.

Walruses are not buoyant, and must rest on ice or land at fairly frequent intervals. However, by means of pharyngeal pouches that may be inflated, walruses are able to sleep while floating upright at sea for short periods of time.

Clams are the most important food species. The stomach of one adult male contained 50 pounds of *Mya truncata* siphons and 35 pounds of *Clinocardium nuttalli* feet. Other food includes echinoderms, annelids, coelenterates, sipunculids, echiurids, pirapulids, arthropods, and tunicates. Occasionally, adult males may eat the flesh of other pinnipeds or cetaceans. The walruses diet is apparently seasonally variable.

Internal parasites recorded from walruses include the following: Trematoda (3 spp.), Cestoda (3 spp.), Nematods (6 spp.), and Acanthocephala (4 spp.). All walruses except calves are infested with external parasites, including three species of sucking lice. A small percentage of adult male walruses become carnivorous and feed on seal flesh. Probably it is this abnormal feeding behavior that accounts for trichinosis infection of from 1 to 10 percent of over 1000 male walruses sampled from four arctic regions. Incidence of uterine cysts and other disease conditions is low, as far as is known, and such diseases and abnormalities appear to be unimportant.

Ecological Problems: Petroleum will undoubtedly be exploited from the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. The effect of these activities on walruses or their requisite resources is unknown. The extensive benthic food resources of the walrus are not yet subject to human exploitation. Such human activities could be competitive with walruses. However, the relationship between walruses and the benthic community are virtually unknown. Also of concern is the harassment of walruses when they are hauled out in summer on the Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary (Togiak Bay), Bristol Bay.

Allocation Problems: Siberian and Alaskan Natives kill 5,000 to 6,000 walruses annually for subsistence, and 8 were taken in 1974 for display in marine aquariums. Loss of walruses during hunting is about 40 to 50 percent. Additional waste occurs in the utilization of the products of retrieved walruses. If ivory is the primary objective, utilization amounts to as little as 1 to 3 percent of the potential. When meat and hides are used, utilization is as high as 90 percent of the carcasses taken.

Regulations: Trophy hunting was stopped by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-522). Requested trophy hunting permits by guides under the hardship clause were not issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The taking of walruses by Native Alaskans (Eskimos and Aleuts) for meat, hides, and ivory which may be used to manufacture traditional artifacts for sale is permitted. Pub. L. 92-522 allows Natives to take an unlimited number of male and female walruses. The Alaska State law, which the Federal legislation invalidated, was more restrictive: it imposed a bag limit of 5 females per resident hunter with no limit on males. The return of walrus management to the state of Alaska is under consideration.

Current Research: A walrus research program is being established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Investigators from the University of Alaska and Johns Hopkins University are currently studying walruses under funded grants from several agencies. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will maintain observers during the hunting seasons at St. Lawrence, King, and Little Diomide Islands to monitor the kill and to collect information on the population.

Atlantic Walrus

(Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus)

Distribution and Migration: Walruses are circumpolar in distribution. In the north Atlantic area, a small population

occurs along the east coast of Greenland, Spitsbergen-Franz Josef Land, and east to the Barents and Kara Seas. A larger, geographically isolated population, occurs in the eastern Canadian Arctic and western Greenland. Presently, walrus are rarely found along the coast of North America south of Labrador. Scattered groups are located in Angava Bay and on the southeast coast of Baffin Island. In Hudson Bay, the main population is found around Coats Island, southern Southhampton Island, and northern Foxe Basin. North of Baffin Island, walruses are scattered northeast from Kane Basin between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, west to Melville Island. Along the west coast of Greenland, the principal population is located in the Thule area. There is no evidence of extensive migration, except in the west Greenland area. This situation contrasts sharply with the strongly migratory Pacific walrus.

Abundance and Trends: Only the status of the population around Southhampton Island is well known. This was estimated by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service to be about 3,000 animals in 1954. An aerial survey in 1961 indicated a similar status at that time. The population in Foxe Basin appears to be larger although no reliable estimate of its abundance is available. Little is known of the status of walruses in other areas of the eastern Canadian arctic however, they are relatively inaccessible and remain affected from predation by man. In western Greenland, the population has apparently declined considerably since the early 1940's because of human encroachment and predation. Catches in this area have declined from around 600 per year to 19 in 1967. No subsequent data from this area are available. This decline was apparently the result of Norwegian hunting which was prohibited by law in 1952. The status of the population in the Thule area is less well understood, although hunting activities there apparently are not affecting adversely that population.

General Biology: The Atlantic walrus is generally smaller than the Pacific subspecies. Calves average 122 cm and weigh about 67 kg at birth. Adult females have an average length of about 260 cm and an average weight of about 570 kg, while males attain an average length of 305 cm and an average weight of about 910 kg. Seldom do the tusk lengths exceed 36 cm for males and 25 cm for females. Adult males may be distinguished from females by cutaneous tubercles of the head and neck, a broader muzzle, and more powerful muscles of the neck and shoulders.

Reproductive biology of the Atlantic walrus is not well understood. During most of the year, herds of adult males are spatially segregated from the herds of adult females with calves and immatures. Females apparently reach sexual maturity at about 4 years, and males at about 6 years although neither may become reproductively active until several years thereafter. The gestation period lasts about 15 months with births occurring over a two month period with a peak in mid-May.

Ecological Problems: Disturbance to the benthic food resources may affect the Atlantic walrus although limiting resources and relationships between walruses and the benthic community are virtually unknown. The results of recent exploration for oil and gas indicate that greatly increased human activity associated with the development of this resource may occur in northeastern Hudson Bay. The effect of these activities on walruses or their requisite resources is unknown.

Allocation Problems: In Canada the most successful hunting occurs in autumn from "Peterhead" boats in shallow bays along the coast where walruses are hauled out on land. Few wounded animals escape during these operations. Much hunting occurs from canoes and whaleboats amongst the loose ice in spring and summer. Losses are estimated at as high as 30 percent during this time, and many wounded animals escape the hunters. Some of the meat is consumed by humans. Much of the meat, skin, guts, and blubber is used as dog food. An ivory trade is maintained with the Hudson's Bay Company and much is sold privately.

Regulations: Canada established regulations in 1928 which limited the killing of walruses to Eskimos for food and clothing. These regulations have since been amended several times, but have not been changed in their main intent. Walrus hunting regulations were established in Greenland in 1957. These limit hunting to Danish citizens resident in Greenland. From 1 June to 1 January all hunting of males in the West Ice is forbidden, and from 1 April to 1 January no females and calves may be taken in the same area. Hunting from land is also forbidden in certain areas at certain times.

Current Research: No field studies of the Atlantic walrus have been carried out since 1961.

African Manatee

(Trichechus senegalensis)

Distribution and Migration: The African Manatee occurs in coastal waters and in adjacent rivers along the coast of West Africa from the mouth of the Senegal River (16°N) to the mouth of the Cuanza River to Angola. They have been reported from the Faleme, Cambia and Casamance rivers of Senegal and Gambia, and from the coasts of Guiena. Other rivers known to support manatees are the Sierra Leone, the Missunado, the St. Paul's and the Cavalla rivers. In Ghana, they are now apparently restricted to Lake Volta and the upper reaches of the Volta River. Manatees have been taken at Benin and Lagos, Nigeria, and are numerous in most of the larger rivers of southern Nigeria. They occur in the Niger River and are commonly known as far upriver as Idah, on the western border. They travel even further upriver, and have been noted in Segou, Mali, approximately 200 miles southwest of Timbuktu. Manatees also ascend the Benue River, a large tributary of the Niger. They have been reported in this waterway as far east as Numan (9°N 12°W). It is not thought that manatees occur in Lake Chad, although specimens have been collected from its principal tributaries, the Baningi, the Bahr Keeta and the River Shari. In Cameroon, they are found within the Korup Reserve and have been reported from the Mungo and Wouri rivers. It is also likely that they inhabit the Campo River in southern Cameroon. Specimens have been taken from the Rio Muni, Gabon and Ogooue rivers and may also be found in the Loeme River of Congo Brazzaville. In Zaire, *T. senegalensis* occurs in the lower Congo River, and also in the upper drainage of the Uele River, east to Kibali. The Loge, Dnade, Bengo and Cuanza rivers of Angola all reportedly contain manatees. No migrational movements have been noted for this species.

Abundance and Trade: No population estimates are available for this species. The African Manatee was reported as rare in the Senegal, Faleme and Casamance rivers of Senegal as early as 1900. Recent reports of manatee abundance in Senegal, Guinea and Portuguese Guinea are lacking. Manatees remain common enough in the Sierra Leone river estuaries today to be trapped for food, but no information is available on the current status of manatees along the coast from Liberia, to Nigeria. Manatees have been extirpated from the Mekrou River of Dahomey and the portion of the Niger River on the Niger-Dahomey border, although they are thought to still be numerous in most of the larger rivers of southern Nigeria. Populations seem to be stable in the lower Niger, the Benue River, and the Anambra system of creeks, but manatees are rare in the Izichi River of Nigeria. *T. senegalensis* has apparently been extirpated in Lake Chad and is classified as rare in the Cameroons. The lower reaches of the Congo River reportedly support considerable numbers, but populations have diminished in the upper rivers. In general, the manatee population of Zaire is much reduced. *T. senegalensis* is classified as a vulnerable species, but little data is available on the recent distribution or abundance of this animal.

General Biology: Externally, this manatee is indistinguishable from the West Indian Manatee. It is large, fusiform and nearly hairless, with paddlelike flippers and spatulate tail. Average adults measure from 2.5 to 3.4 m. in length and weigh from 400 to 500 kg. It has been hypothesized that breeding occurs during the late dry season in weedy swamps and lagoons, but documentation has not been provided. The gestation period is unknown but is probably about one year. One is the usual number of young. Newborn calves are approximately 1 m. in length, and they are believed to remain with the parent cow for a long period of time. There is no further information available on reproductive or population

biology of this species. African Manatees favor weedy swamps and mirigots. They are believed to be active throughout the day, but feed mostly at night. Their diet includes mangrove leaves, *Cymodocea nodosa*, *Polygonum*, and *Eichornia crassipes*, but they have also been reported feeding on Rhizophora, a terrestrial plant which often hangs over water. A 1.85 m. captive male consumed 12 kg. of vegetables daily. Upon reaching 2.4 m. in length, he regularly ate 17 to 18 kg. of vegetables, *Elodea*, and legumes daily. The only information available of the social behavior of *T. senegalensis* is that groups of 4 animals, including half-grown calves have been observed.

The one internal parasite reported for the African Manatee in *Chiorchis fabaceus*, a trematode found in the large intestine. No diseases of this species have been reported from the wild, but one captive died as a result of acute enteritis. There is no evidence of predation on *T. senegalensis* by any species other than man.

Ecological Problems: Propellers and keels of boats striking submerged manatees may inflict mortal wounds. While there has been no evidence presented indicating that this is a real problem in West Africa as it is in Florida, the Ijaw fishermen of Anambra system of creeks in Nigeria, considered manatees a nuisance to their boat traffic. In 1932, they began trapping and killing manatees, and within three years, managed to exterminate the local population. Manatees inhabit the recently formed Lake Volta in Ghana and Lake Kainje in Nigeria, which are currently being swamped by growth of acquatic weeds. Use of herbicides on the weeds which are consumed by the manatees presents a potential threat to manatee. Pollution of waters in areas of human development would be expected to adversely affect the food sources of manatees. This species occurs within the Doro River Forest Reserve of Nigeria and in the proposed Korup and Campo Reserves of Cameroon.

Allocation Problems: The African Manatee has long been hunted throughout its range, largely for its meat. Nets, harpoons and guns are used in taking manatees and the hunting is usually done at night. Manatee hunting has been a regular occupation in the lower Congo, Angola and in northern Nigeria. No estimates are available as to the current take. An additional problem is the accidental netting of manatees in shark nets. These are set along many coastal areas of West Africa. *T. senegalensis* has been considered as a potential solution to the problem of aquatic weed control in manmade lakes and river system. Experiments carried out on the West Indian Manatee indicate that successful weed control by mandatees is feasible for limited areas only. It is likely that the use of manatees in conjunction with the alternative mechanical weed removers, would provide the best means of control.

Regulations: The African Manatee is currently protected in Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Brazzaville, Zaire, and Angola.

Current Research: Silvia Sikes, of Benue-Plateau State, Nigeria, is currently involved in manatee conservation. She is being funded by a personal fellowship in manatee conservation from the University of Ibadan and is dispersing information to the forestry divisions of other Nigerian states to make them aware of this endangered animal. She is also gathering data on distribution in local rivers. Peter van Bree of Amsterdam is supervising a taxonomic study comparing *T. senegalensis* to *T. manatus*. The National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Interior has compiled a report on the distribution, conservation and natural history of *T. senegalensis*.

Amazonian Manatee

(Trichechus inunguis)

Distribution and Migration: The Amazonian Manatee is strictly fluviatile, apparently being confined to the Amazon Basin and possibly the Orinoco drainage. In Brazil, it occurs in the Amazon River and the following tributaries: the Rio Tocantins, the Rio Xingu, the Tapajos, the Nhamunca, the Rio Madeira and the Rio Negro. They have also been reported in the Rio Branco, which is almost continuous with the Essequibo and Rupununni rivers of Guyana during flooding, thus allowing manatees access to these rivers. It is thought that *T. inunguis* also inhabits the upper Orinoco and the Cano Casiquiare of Venezuela, but records are lacking. In Colombia, Amazonian Manatees may be found in the Amazon, the Putumayo River (west to the Ararocuara rapids). They may also frequent the Aparoris River. Peruvian rivers supporting manatees are: the Rio Napo, the Rio Tigre, the Rio Maranon (as far as its confluence with the Rio Pastaza), the Rio Samiria and the Rio Pacaya. They also inhabit the Ucayli and Huallago River drainages, but are absent from both the Madre de Dios and the Purus systems. No information is available on migration of this species.

Abundance and Trends: Amazonian Manatees were formerly abundant in the Brazilian Amazon. Thousands of skins were brought yearly to Manaus for trade in the 1930's and 1940's. *T. inunguis* is consequently rare today in most of the Amazon and its tributaries. They are, however, still fairly common in some lakes on the lower Tapajos, and in the Nhamunca River. In general, this manatee is regarded as rare in Colombia. This species is nearer to extinction in Peru than any other mammal, although modest numbers do remain in the Rio Samiria and the Rio Pacaya. All reports indicate dramatic decline in numbers of Amazonian Manatees throughout their range. Population estimates are not available, but extinction has been predicted within the next few decades if local hunting pressures continue.

General Biology: T. inunguis is a large, fusiform, nearly hairless marine mammal with paddlelike flippers and a spatulate tail. It is distinct from other manatee species (*T. manatus* and *T. senegalensis*) in both appearance and habitat. It is characteristically more slender in form with elongated flippers lacking nails, and it is marked by a unique white breast patch. This species is the only entirely fluviatile manatee. Adults may reach lengths of 2.8 m. and estimated weights are between 125 and 250 kg. Breeding apparently occurs throughout the year. The gestation period is thought to be about one year, and one is the usual number of young born. Newborn calves are less than one meter in length and weigh less than 20 kg. Further information on reproduction, ontogentic variation and population structure are lacking. Longevity in nature is unknown, but a captive pair survived for 12½ years before they died.

Amazonian Manatees feed upon a variety of aquatic vegetation including *Statiotes*, *Potamogeton*, *Vallisneria*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Ulva*, *Myriophyllum* and *Zostera*. Daily consumption of food plants has not been measured under natural conditions, but captive adults generally require 9 to 15 kg. of lettuce and vegetables daily. There is no documentation of any natural predation on *T. inunguis*, but jaguars, sharks, piranha, and caiman have been suggested as likely predators. The trematode, *Chiorchis fabaceus*, occurring in the large intestine, is the only internal parasite reported for this species. Bronchial disorders, pneumonia and skin problems have been noted in captives, and one captive developed a case of osteomyelitis as a result of a harpoon wound.

Allocation Problems: Many Indian tribes of Amazonia have hunted manatees in the past, both for the meat, and for the hides which were used in making shields. Harpoons and nets were used in capturing the animals, but the final killing was done by driving wooden plugs into nostrils causing suffocation. In the 1930's and 1940's, the Amazonian Manatee was commercially exploited for the skins, which were shipped to Portugal and Rio de Janeiro to be used primarily in the manufacture of machine belting and water hoses. A meat preparation called "mixira" consisting of meat boiled in its own fat, was canned and also shipped abroad. Thousands of manatees were slaughtered yearly. Protective legislation has since been enacted and the present rate of exploitation is reportedly reduced. However, poaching continues at a reduced rate and manatee meat is still available in Colombia and Brazil. In Leticia, Colombia, a large manatee today is worth about 40 Col. pesos. The price has reportedly slumped in other areas.

Regulations: T. inunguis is totally protected in Brazil (1968), Venezuela (1970), Colombia (1969), Peru (1973), and Guyana (1961).

Current Research: Diana Magor is the only individual currently studying *T. inunguis*. She is based in Manaus, Brazil, and is collecting data on growth, distribution, and the natural history of the Amazonian Manatee.

WEST INDIAN MANATEE

(TRICHECHUS MANATUS)

Distribution and Migration: *T. manatus* inhabits rivers, estuaries, and coastal areas of the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the New World Atlantic. It commonly ranges from southern Georgia to the northern coasts of Surinam, in South America; it is seasonally present in South and North Carolina and occasional stragglers have been reported as far north as Currituck Sound, Virginia (37°N) and as far south as Goiana, Brazil (7° S). Within the U.S., the range of *T. manatus* is largely confined to peninsular Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. On the west coast of Florida, the Aucilla and Port St. Joe Rivers appear to be the western limit of the manatee's range. They occur south of these rivers seasonally and congregate in a series of populations located along the coast at Crystal River and in adjacent rivers in Citrus County, in lower Tampa Bay, in Charlotte Harbor, and in the Everglades during the winter months. The distribution on the east coast is nearly continuous in the summer with manatees commonly occurring in the Intracoastal Waterway and the Indian River, and traveling well up the St. Johns River. In winter, east coast populations concentrate at Merritt Island and at selected refuges to the south and in the springs in the upper reaches of the St. Johns River.

In Mexico, manatees range southward from Veracruz at least and perhaps from Tamaulipas, within the Bay of Campeche and on both sides of the Yucatan Peninsula. Distribution appears to be continuous along the coast from British Honduras to Costa Rica including Lake Isabella of Guatemala, whereas isolated populations only remain in Panama. These are located in Chiriqui Bay, the Changuinola River, Gatun Lake, the Sicaola River, and possibly the Cocle River. Colombian rivers which manatees inhabit are the Atrato, Leon, Suriqui, and the Magdalena and its tributaries. They may also be found along the eastern coast of Colombia and in the Meta River. *T. manatus* frequents the lower Orinoco of Venezuela plus its tributaries, the Apure, Arauca, Payara, Capanaparo, and the Claro, as well as Lake Maracaibo. In Guyana and Surinam, manatees are found primarily in the rivers of the coastal plain. They have also been recorded from Jamaica and Cuba, and are present in the Dominican Republic, and perhaps Haiti.

Manatees north of northern Florida apparently cannot withstand the cold winter temperatures. During winter some seek warm water springs or localities where factories discharge heated water into the rivers. There are more than twenty-five such warm water refugia used by manatees on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Arrival at these congregating sites usually begins in November; many animals remain for the winter, but there is continuous exchange of old and new members of the congregations during warm periods. Summer observations of manatees at northern Florida and Georgia localities are common, whereas the animals are absent during the winter. This strongly suggests southward migration to avoid the cold. Offshore movements may also occur during all seasons.

Abundance and Trends: Aerial surveys of Florida coasts and rivers during 1972–75 and interview data in 1974–75 indicate a manatee population numbering between perhaps 1,000 and 2,000. Numbers have been reported to be increasing along the west coast of Florida and similarly increasing or stable along the Atlantic coast. Manatee numbers in Mexico are markedly reduced and reports are rare; however, their current local status appears to be stable. Likewise, populations in British Honduras seem to be decreased but stable.

Manatees are reported to be fast decreasing in Guatemala. Present status in Honduras is unknown, and estimates for Nicaragua range from a few score to several hundred. Numbers are low in Panama and Costa Rica.

Manatees are currently decreasing in many Colombian rivers and are extremely rare in the Santa Marta District and in the Llanos of eastern Colombia. They have been extirpated from Taganga Bay, the Canal de Dique, and the Cienaga de Guajaro. In Venezuela, manatees are considered neither abundant nor rare in the lower Orinoco Basin. Estimates of some thousands but not tens of thousands of manatees have been made for Guyana, but populations are reportedly reduced for both Guyana and Surinam.

It can be generally concluded that hunting pressures in Mexico, Central and South America have resulted in the present diminished manatee populations. However, hunting efforts have decreased somewhat in these areas, partially due to the scarcity of manatees, permitting remaining populations to stabilize.

General Biology: The West Indian Manatee is large, fusiform in shape, and thick-skinned with little hair. The forelimbs are modified paddles with rudimentary nails, and the spatulate tail is horizontally flattened. Adults range in size from 2.5 to over 4.5 m. in length and corresponding weights vary from 200 to 600 kg. However, average adults are between 3 and 4 m. in length and weigh less than 500 kg. Sexual dimorphism in size has not been documented. *T. manatus* has no definite breeding season; breeding occurs throughout the year. The cow is polyandrous, allowing several bulls to copulate with her during her relatively short period of receptivity. Mating has been observed in water about 2.5 m. in depth as well as in shallows less than 1 m. deep.

The gestation period is probably about 385 to 400 days and parturition is thought to occur in secluded shallows. Successful breeding has occurred under captive conditions only once but full documentation of the event is lacking. One is the usual number of young; however, twins and a case of foster parenthood have been recorded. Newborn calves may measure over 1 m. in length and weigh between 11 and 27 kg. Suckling from the pectoral teats occurs underwater. Calves may begin grazing within weeks of birth, but nursing may continue for 1 or 2 years. Therefore, breeding probably occurs every 2.5 to 3 years. Manatees have been classified into the following age groups: calves, any young animal associating with a cow; juveniles, independent but not yet sexually mature; and adults, animals taking part in reproduction. Transition to adulthood is gradual and sexual maturity may not be attained until 4 or possibly 6 years of age. Manatee longevity in the wild is unknown, but a captive has been successfully maintained in Florida for 23 years.

Preliminary studies of social behavior indicate that the most obvious close bond is between cow and calf. Estrus herds of bulls may last from one week to more than a month. Small herds of less than 10 animals are the most commonly encountered groups except during cold winter periods when groups of as many as 75 animals are found in warm water refugia and protected areas in southern Florida. Intragroup social interactions including "play" and nonspecific sexual behavior (including homosexual) are reported.

T. manatus is reported arythmical with no specific daily patterns of behavior. Adults may spend from 6 to 8 hours daily in feeding. Manatees are wholly herbivorous, consuming a variety of food plants in the following order of preference: (1) submerged plants, (2) surface floating vegetation, and (3) emergents. Quantities of incidentally ingested insect larvae, amphipods, molluskes, shrimp, and other invertebrates probably provide necessary amounts of protein for the manatee. Captive adults consume 30 to 50 kg. of vegetation each day. It has been suggested that manatees must return to freshwater occasionally for drinking.

Internal parasites of *T. manatus* include two species of trematodes (*Opisthotrema* and *Chiorchis*) and one species of nematode (*Plicatolabia*). A single copepod (*Harpacticus*) was also reported on the skin. Manatees in saltwater become covered with marine diatoms (*Zygnema* and *Navicula*) and barnacles, whereas animals remaining in freshwater develop a coat of algea (*Lyngbya* and *Compsopogon*). Manatees appear to be susceptible to pneumonia and other bronchial disorders when exposed to unusually low temperatures. To date, there is no documentation of predation upon the manatee by any animals other than man. Crocodilians and sharks have been suggested as likely predators.

Ecological Problems: In the United States, wounds inflicted by motor boat propellers and keels pose a major problem and are the prime cause of known manatee mortality. Water contamination by industrial effluents is responsible for the destruction of proper manatee habitat and food supplies. In upper Tampa Bay, the natural submergent vegetation has been eradicated by this pollution, resulting in the absence of manatees in the

upper bay. Dredging may also have detrimental effects, increasing the water turbidity to a point where submergent plants can no longer survive. Natant plants seem to thrive under these conditions, and in the absence of the preferred submergents, manatees do consume these natants. However, the floating plants present a problem to boat traffic and (as in the St. Johns River) are sprayed with herbicides, such as 2–4–D, which is then directly ingested by manatees. No direct effects of this, or other herbicides have been documented. Oil spills from offshore drilling may also have detrimental effects on the manatee's food supplies. Vandalism, poaching, accidental nettings, and flood control structures are additional threats to the manatee.

Blue Springs Park (a winter congregating site) has been designated a Manatee Sanctuary by the Florida Department of Natural Resources and is the only locality in Florida with lowered boat speed limits and swimming restrictions for manatee protection. As many as 25 manatees take refuge in this spring during cold periods. Manatees also inhabit the Everglades National Park and several National Wildlife Refuges, being especially abundant in the Merritt Island NWR. They are found within the Parque Nacional Isla de Salamanca of Colombia, but their occurrence in other foreign reserves or sanctuaries is unknown.

Allocation Problems: Manatees have long been hunted for their meat, hides, oil, and ivory. Although protective legislation is nearly complete, the meat is still sold frequently in the markets of Colombia, Brazil, and Venezuela. *T. manatus* has been used with mixed success in small scale aquatic weed clearance projects in Guyana, Mexico, and Panama, but at this point, large-scale utilization of manatees for weed control does not seem feasible, for large numbers of animals are required. The manatee has also been suggested for domestication for meat in the distant future. Current decimated populations, plus a low reproductive rate, deem this project as unrealistic.

Regulations: Protective legislation for the manatee now exists in the following countries: U.S., Brazil, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Current Research: The National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Interior has initiated a broad scope research program into the ecology and physiology of *T. manatus*. Survey efforts are being expanded in Florida and the Southeastern U.S. and initiated throughout the Caribbean, Central America, and southern Brazil. Tracking studies of movements and seasonal habitat utilization will be initiated in Fall, 1975 in the Southeastern U.S. Detailed analysis of the environmental relationships of *T. manatus* in the Blue Springs Park has been initiated with the cooperation of the Florida Department of Natural Resources. Studies of basal metabolism, osmoregulation and sensory physiology underway or planned for Fall, 1975. Dr. D. Odell of the University of Miami Marine Laboratory is cooperating in studies of mortality factors and population biology with the NFWL. Dr. Odell is also conducting a study to develop a methodolgy for aging dead manatees. Dr. D. Forrester of the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine is conducting studies of manatee parasites with the cooperation of the NFWL.

E. Mondolf of Venezuela is compiling records of this species in his country to determine their local range and P. van Bree of Amsterdam is supervising a taxonomic study comparing *T. manatus* to *T. senegalensis*. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council of Canada, and the National Science Research Council of Guyana are planning to jointly establish an international manatee research center in Guyana. They hope to direct their research towards reproduction, physiology, and nutrition of the West Indian Manatee. This project is currently in advanced stages of planning.

Dugong

(Dugong dugon)

Distribution and Migration: The dugong occurs in tropical and subtropical waters of the Indo-Pacific. It is totally marine and is usually found in coastal waters from two to three fathoms in depth. Along the east coast of Africa it ranges from Egypt in the Red Sea, south to Delagoa Bay (26° S), Mozambique. This distribution is discontinuous due to local extirpation in certain areas. Dugongs have been reported from the Persian Gulf and they also range along the west coast of India, south of the Gulf of Kutch. They occur in Ceylonese waters and are present in the Andaman Islands, the Mergui Archipelago, Burma, Malaysia, the Moluas and Sumatra. They may still be found in the Ryuyu Archipelago, and specimens have been taken in Formosa and Hong Kong. The present range extends south and east to include Guam, the Palau Islands, the Carolines, New Britain, New Guinea, the Solomons, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides. In Australia, dugongs occur all along the northern coast from Perth (32° S), on the west coast, to Brisbane, in the east. They are absent from the Marshall, Gilbert, Ellice, and Fiji Islands.

Long distance migrations are unknown for this species, but local, offshore movements are apparent. These correlated with the changing monsoon seasons and possibly with resulting shifts in abundance of food sources. During the season of rough seas and extreme winds, the animals move to shore, apparently seeking shelter. Such movements have been reported in east Africa, India, and the Philippines (where they are no longer present). Similar migrations have not been noted in Australia.

Abundance and Trends: No numerical estimates of dugongs are available, but populations are thought to be much reduced and continuing to decline throughout nearly all portions of the range.

Dugongs are more abundant in Kenya and the Somali Republic than elsewhere along the coast of Africa. They are now extremely rare in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. They were once abundant enough in the Gulf of Mannar (between Ceylon and India) to support a large commercial dugong fishery. The only remaining remnants of this population are restricted to the region near the Mannar Peninsula of Ceylon, from Jaffna to Puttalam. Numbers have declined along the Sarawak coast of Malaysia, and few dugongs can be found today in the Ryuyu Archipelago. The only stable populations occur off the northern Australia coast, Shark Bay, Broome, the Gulf of Carpentaria and along the northern coast of Queensland. These stocks appear to be maintaining themselves and may even be increasing. At present, dugongs occur only in Lamu Park in Kenya.

General Biology: Dugongs are large fusiform marine mammals with flipper-like forelimbs and a broadly notched, horizontal tail fluke. Adults range from 2.4 to 2.7 m. in length and corresponding weights are 230 to 360 kg. The thick, nearly hairless skin is deep slate in color and is usually marked with numerous scars and scratches. Dugongs were quite social in the past, occurring in large herds of several hundred animals. Today, groups of one to six animals are the usual number. Breeding apparently occurs throughout the year. The gestation period is thought to be about one year and one is the usual number born. Twins have been rarely reported. Newborn calves are about 1.1 m. in length. Calves begin grazing within the first three months after birth, but continue to nurse for over a year, reaching a length of up to 1.8 m. Sexual maturity is attained when animals reach approximate length of up to 2.4 m. (estimated 2 to 3 years of age). Sexual dimorphism in size of adults is not evident. Longevity of the dugong in the wild is unknown, but a pair of captives were maintained successfully for 10 years.

Dugongs are largely herbivorous and rely primarily upon marine sea grasses of the families Potamogetonaceae and Hydrocharitaceae, occurring in waters which range from 21° to 38° C throughout the year. Brown algae (Sargassum) may also be consumed in significant amounts when sea grasses are locally in short supply. Dugongs reportedly prefer to feed at night or with the rising tide.

There are few observations of predation upon the dugong by animals other than man. Fishermen have claimed the shark is a predator, but in over 100 dugongs netted and drowned in Queensland, none ever showed any sign of attack by sharks or any other predators. Internal parasites include Termatoda (10 spp.) and Nematoda (2 spp.). Barnacles and green filamentous algae have been observed on dugongs but do not appear harmful. No diseases have been reported.

Allocation Problems: Man is the major threat to the dugong's existence. Boat traffic in offshore areas may inflict mortal wounds. Increased marine fishery

activities in the India-Ceylon area have resulted in accidental nettings, drowning substantial numbers of dugongs. Dynamiting for fish is also assumed to affect dugongs adversely. In Queensland, Australia, a shark netting program has resulted in large dugong mortality; similar netting programs exist in Africa.

Dugongs have been hunted throughout their range. Their meat is similar to veal or pork, and "keeps" for long periods of time. Average sized adults yield from five to eight gallons of oil similar to cod liver oil, and the hide makes excellent leather, especially suitable for sandalmaking. Tusks and bones are used as ivory and several body parts were once thought to have medicinal or aphrodisiac properties. Today, hunting pressures are much reduced, in part due to the decline of dugongs. In spite of legislative protection, however, poaching continues. In Australia, the aborigines and Torres Islanders may still legally hunt the animals. One village (250 people) caught an average of about 70 animals per year during the early 1960's.

Regulations: The dugong is totally protected in Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, Natal, India, Ceylon, Sabah, Sarawak, the Philippines, Japan, Formosa, New Caledonia, and Australia. While protection is near complete, effective enforcement is virtually impossible.

Current Research: George Heinsohn is continuing his study of dugongs in Townsville, Queensland. Animals accidentally drowned in shark nets are providing population and reproduction data, as well as information on food habits. Robert Kater and Adrian Hillier are also reportedly studying dugongs in Kenya, but the nature of their investigations is unknown. The National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory of the U.S. Department of the Interior has assembled a report on the distribution, status, and natural history of this species and recently conducted aerial surveys along the N. Australia coast and in Papua-New Guinea. Surveys are planned for FY 1976–77 to determine dugong distribution in many areas of the Pacific where data are lacking.

Marine Otter

(Lontra felina)

Local Common Names: Gato marino, chungungo, huallaque, nutria de mar, and chinchimen.

Taxonomy: Two subspecies of the marine otter are recognized; *L. f. felina* from southern Chile is slightly darker brown on the ventral surface when compared to *L. f. peruviensis* from northern Chile and Peru. Sufficient specimens are not currently available to permit detailed studies on the validity of these subspecies.

Distribution and Migration: This species inhabits the coastal waters along the west coast of South America from central Peru (north, at least, to 12°S) south to Cape Horn, Chile. Nothing is known about its seasonal movements. It occurs mainly in the littoral region, but it is also known to ascend rivers to at least 650 meters above sea level.

Abundance and Trends: Darwin found this otter abundant in the Chonos Archipelago and among the islands off the southwestern shores of Tierra del Fuego. It has been greatly diminished in numbers since Darwin's time, but in 1923 the Chicago Field Museum expedition found it to be common along the southern end of Chiloe Island, Chile. Nothing is known about numbers of the marine otter along the northern coast of Chile, but in Peruvian waters the population is estimated to be between 200 to 300. In the Cape Horn and southern Tierra del Fuego region this species has been practically exterminated. One specimen was collected at Wollaston Islands, Tierra del Fuego about 25 years ago.

General Biology: The following external measurements have been recorded for the marine otter: head and body 570 to 787 mm, tail, 300 to 362 mm and total length, 910 to 1149 mm. An adult male taken at the southern end of Chiloe Island weighed 9 pounds. The fresh water prawn, *Criphiops caementarius*, is included in the diet of the species. Darwin reported that this otter feeds also on fish, "small red crab", "cuttle-fish", and the inhabitants of "volute shells". Sexual dimorphism was not detected in a small sample of this species. All species of *Lontra* except *L. provocax* and *L. felina* are allopatric (occupying different geographic areas), and all except *L. felina*, littoral marine species, are probably ecological equivalents. *Lontra felina* is the smallest and the most distinct species in the genus and, according to one investigator, "probably evolved from a stream-dwelling species that adapted to a marine environment after isolation in coastal habitats as a consequence of progressive aridity in middle latitudes of South America's west coast."

Parasites and Diseases: Nothing is known about parasites or diseases in this species.

Allocation Problems: In Peruvian waters these otters are often shot by fishermen because of the alleged damage they do to the stocks of freshwater prawns. In Chile the species is hunted regularly by fishermen for their skins, especially south of Isla Chiloe.

Ecological Problems: No specimens have been examined for pesticide residues or heavy metal contaminants.

Regulations: This species is listed as endangered in the Red Data Book of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, but *L. felina* is not listed in the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 which prohibits the importation into the United States species listed except for scientific, educational or propagation purposes. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 assumed management authority for all marine mammals, but the marine otter for some reason was not listed under the jurisdiction of the Act. In Peru, the marine otter has been found in three areas being considered as a coastal park, but it is not known if the species is local enough in habits to remain in any one of these areas throughout the year.

Current Research and Funding of Marine Otter Studies: No research is underway on this species.

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Part III—Appendices

Appendix A—Final Regulations for the Protection of Marine Mammals: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 39 FR 7262–7267, Feb. 25, 1974.

Appendix B—Part 18—Proposed Amendment to Section 18.23: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 39 FR 30357, Aug. 22, 1974.

Appendix C—Part 18—Proposed Amendment to Sub-part F: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 6664–6667, Feb. 13, 1975.

Appendix D—Part 18—Final Regulations for Notice and Hearing on Section 103 Regulations (Walrus): FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 6661–6663, Feb. 13, 1975.

Appendix E—Part 18—Proposed Amendment Sub-part G: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 23307–23310, May 29, 1975.

Appendix F—Part 82—Final Regulations for Section 110 Grants-In-Aid: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 23281–23283, May 29, 1975.

Appendix G—Endangered and Threatened Species—Critical Habitat Areas: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 17764–17765, Apr. 22, 1975.

Appendix H—Endangered Species—Determination of Critical Habitat: FEDERAL REGISTER reference, 40 FR 21499–21501, May 16, 1975.

Appendix I—List of Scientific Reports and Publications. The following reports, papers, and publications prepared by Fish and Wildlife Service personnel or contractors are available through the Service's National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Barrett, R. E., and J. W. Lentfer, *Trichinae* in Alaskan polar bears.
Galster, W. A., and J. W. Lentfer. Heavy metals in tissues of Alaskan polar bears.
Hartman, D. Ecology and behavior of the Florida manatee.
Hartman, D. Distribution, status, and conservation of the Florida manatee.
Husar, S. Status of the dugong.
Husar, S. Status of the West Indian manatee.
Husar, S. Status of the Amazonian manatee.
Husar, S. Status of the African manatee.
Husar, S. Bibliography of the Sirenia.
Johnson, A. Status report on the sea otter.
Johnson, A. Status report on the Pacific Walrus.
Johnson, A. Status report on the Atlantic Walrus.
Johnson, A. Sea Otter report of the FAO Marine Mammal Working Group.
Johnson, A. Marine Mammal Survey of the Northern Washington Coast.
Lentfer, J. Status report on the polar bear.
Lentfer, J. W. Polar bear denning on drifting sea ice.
Wilson, D. Status of the manatee in Costa Rica.

Publications:

Estes, J., and J. Palmisano. 1974. Sea otters: their role in structuring nearshore communities. Science 185: 10581060.
Husar, S. 1975. The dugong: endangered siren of the south seas. National Parks and Conservation Magazine.
Husar, S. 1975. Dugong. Mammalian Species.
Lentfer, J. W. 1975. Discreteness of Alaskan polar bear populations. Proceedings XIth International Congress of Game Biologists, Stockholm, Sweden, 37 September 1973: 323329.
Lentfer, J. W. Polar bear management in Alaska. Proceedings Third, International Conference on Bear Research and Management, State University of New York, Binghamton, 31 May–1 June 1974 (in press).
Øritsland, N. A., J. W. Lentfer, and K. Ronald. 1974. Radiative surface temperatures of the polar bear. J. Mamm. 55:459461.
Wilson, D. E. Cranial variation in polar bears. Symposium on Bear Research and Management (in press).

[FR Doc. 75-22007 Filed 8-20-75; 8:45 am]

Geological Survey

FORD DRY LAKE, CALIFORNIA

Known Geothermal Resources Area

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Sec. 21(a) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1566, 1572; 30 U.S.C. 1020), the delegations of authority in 220 Departmental Manual 4.1 H, Geological Survey Manual 220.2.3, and Conservation Division Supplement (Geological Survey Manual) 220.2.1 G, the following de-

scribed lands are hereby defined as a known geothermal resources area:

(5) CALIFORNIA

FORD DRY LAKE KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES AREA

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, CALIFORNIA

T. 6 S., R. 19 E.,
Secs. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35: All.
T. 7 S., R. 19 E.,
Secs. 3, 4, 8, 9: All.

The area described aggregates 7,686.96 acres, more or less.

JULY 2, 1975.

WILLARD C. GERE,
Conservation Manager,
Western Region.

[FR Doc.75-22039 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

GLASS MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA

Known Geothermal Resources Area

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Sec. 21(a) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1566, 1572; 30 U.S.C. 1020), the delegations of authority in 220 Departmental Manual 4.1 H, Geological Survey Manual 220.2.3, and Conservation Division Supplement (Geological Survey Manual) 220.2.1 G, the following described lands are hereby defined as an addition to the Glass Mountain known geothermal resources area, effective February 1, 1974.

(5) CALIFORNIA

GLASS MOUNTAIN KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES AREA

MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN, CALIFORNIA

T. 43 N., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 4, 7, 8, 9, 19, 28, 35.
T. 43 N., R. 4 E.,
Secs. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 13 through 18, 20, 34, 36.
T. 44 N., R. 4 E.,
Secs. 5, 8, 17, 20, 23, 26, 35.

The area describe aggregated 17,916 acres, more or less.

WILLARD C. GERE,
Conservation Manager,
Western Region.

MAY 30, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22040 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

MALTON-BLACK BUTTE-KIRKWOOD FIELD, GLENN AND TEHAMA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

Revision and Redefinition of the Known Geologic Structure of the Malton Field, and Change of Name

Pursuant to 43 CFR 3100.7 and delegations of authority in 220 Departmental Manual 41.G, Geological Survey Manual 220.2.2B(2), and Conservation Division Supplement (Geological Survey Manual) 220.2.1F(2) notice is hereby given that the known geologic structures of producing oil and gas fields have been defined as follows:

NAMES OF FIELD, EFFECTIVE DATE, ACREAGE

(5) CALIFORNIA

Malton-Black Butte-Kirkwood, July 17, 1974, 18,528.

Maps and diagrams showing the boundaries of the defined structures have been filed with the Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, California. Copies of the diagram and the land description may be obtained from the Regional Conservation Manager, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, 94025.

W. C. GERE,
Conservation Manager,
Western Region.

JULY 22, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22038 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

National Park Service

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COMMISSION

Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Federal Advisory Committee Act that a meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission will be held on Saturday, September 13, 1975, at 9 a.m. at the Stephen Mather Training Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The Commission was established by Public Law 91-664 to meet and consult with the Secretary of the Interior on general policies and specific matters related to the administration and development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Miss Nancy Long (Chairman), Glen Echo, Maryland.
Mrs. Caroline Freeland, Bethesda, Maryland.
Mr. Donald Frush, Hagerstown, Maryland.
Honorable Vladimir A. Wahbe, Baltimore, Maryland.
Mr. Anthony Abar, Annapolis, Maryland.
Mr. John C. Lewis, Hamilton, Virginia.
Mrs. Dorothy Grotos, Arlington, Virginia.
Mr. Burton C. English, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.
Mr. Henry W. Miller, Jr., Paw Paw, West Virginia.
Mr. Lorenzo W. Jacobs, Jr., Washington, D.C.
Mr. Joseph H. Cole, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Ronald A. Clites, LaVale, Maryland.
Mrs. Mary Miltenberger, Cumberland, Maryland.
Dr. James H. Gilford, Frederick, Maryland.
Dr. Kenneth Bromfield, Frederick, Maryland.
Mr. Grant Conway, Brookmont, Maryland.
Mr. Edwin F. Wesely, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
Mr. John C. Frye, Gapland, Maryland.
Mr. Rome F. Schwagel, Keedysville, Maryland.
Mr. Justice Douglas (Special Consultant).

The matters to be discussed at this meeting include:

1. Consolidated Natural Gas Pipeline Proposal.
2. National Park Service Policy—Use of Historic Structures.
3. Proposal to Occupy Abner Cloud House.
4. Proposal for Temporary Use of Cushwa Warehouse by Williamsport Youth Center.
5. Georgetown Garden Club Landscape Proposal—Douglas Plaque, Georgetown.
6. Land Acquisition Proposal—Whites Ferry.
7. Interpretation Policy Committee Report.
8. Superintendent's Report.
9. Report on Potomac River Trip.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited and it is expected that not more than 30 persons will be able to attend the sessions. Any member of the public may file with the Committee a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements, may contact Richard L. Stanton, Associate Director, Cooperative Activities, National Capital Parks, at Area Code 202-426-6715. Minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection 2 weeks after the meeting, at the Office of National Capital Parks, Room 208, 1100 Ohio Drive, SW., Washington, D.C.

MANUS J. FISH, JR.,
Director,
National Capital Parks.

AUGUST 7, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22013 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COMMISSION

Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that a meeting of the Gateway National Recreation Area Advisory Commission will be held at 10 a.m., e.s.t. on September 10, 1975 at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York.

The purpose of the Commission is to provide for the free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public, and to facilitate the solicitation of advice or other counsel from members of the public on problems and programs pertinent to the Gateway National Recreation Area. .

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Mrs. Marian Heiskell, Chairman, New York, New York.
Mr. Alexander Aldrich, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Mr. Archibald Alexander, Bernardsville, New Jersey.
Mr. Chester Apy, Red Bank, New Jersey.
Mr. Donald Elliott, New York, New York.
Mr. Gustav Heningburg, Newark, New Jersey.
Mr. Ernest W. Lass, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
Mr. Edward H. Tuck, New York, New York.
Reverend Horace Tyler, Brooklyn, New York.
Mr. Nathaniel Washington, Newark, New Jersey.
Honorable Joseph B. Williams, Brooklyn, New York.

The purpose of this meeting is as follows:

1. The Superintendent and his staff will provide an operational status report regarding the 1975 summer season and a planning status report.

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited, and persons will be accommodated on a first come, first served basis. Any

member of the public may file with the Commission a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed.

Persons wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements, may contact Joe Antosca, Superintendent, Gateway National Recreation Area, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York 11234 at area code (212) 252-9150.

Minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection 4 weeks after the meeting at the Gateway National Recreation Area Headquarters Building, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York 11234.

Dated: July 25, 1975.

ROBERT M. LANDAU,
Liaison Officer, Advisory Commissions, National Park Service.

[FR Doc.75-22014 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS STUDY

Notice of Intent

Notice is hereby given that the National Park Service will hold seven public workshops in late September and early October, in Arizona, Nevada and Utah, to provide for public involvement and citizen participation in the first phase of a wilderness suitability study of the lands in the enlarged Grand Canyon National Park.

Each workshop will run from 7 to 10 p.m., as follows: September 22, 1975, in the National Park Service Southern Arizona Group Offices, 1115 North First Street, Phoenix; September 23, 1975, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Junction of Highways 93 and 66, Kingman, Arizona; September 24, 1975, in the Environmental Protection Agency Building (944 East Harmon Avenue) University of Nevada, Las Vegas; September 25, 1975, in the Washington County Courthouse, 197 East Tabernacle, St. George, Utah; September 26, 1975, in the Kane County Courthouse, 70 North Main, Kanab, Utah; September 30, 1975, in the Museum of Northern Arizona, Fort Valley Road, Flagstaff, and October 2, 1975, in the Community Building, Grand Canyon Village, South Rim, Grand Canyon National Park.

Concurrent with these workshops the National Park Service will hold consultations with various Federal, state and local government agencies, individuals and organizations on the designation of wilderness for the lands recently added to Grand Canyon National Park.

The purpose of these workshops and consultations is to provide for wide public involvement, including ideas, suggestions, and comments from individuals and organizations on wilderness designation for those lands recently added to the park.

After the National Park Service completes the study, a wilderness proposal and draft environmental statement will be prepared and made available for public review followed by public hearings, as required by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The oral statements at the public hearings and the written comments received while the record remains open will be analysed and evaluated during this second phase of public involvement. The information will be used to formulate a Wilderness Recommendation and Final Environmental Statement that will be submitted to the Congress.

Anyone wanting information on the National Park Service planning process, or wishing to submit comments on the wilderness study for the enlarged park may write to the Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023.

BRUCE M. KILGORE,
Acting Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service.

AUGUST 1, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22015 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Meeting

Under Public Law 92-463, notice is given of the meeting of the General Conference Committee of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, September 9 and 10, 1975, in Room 6451, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this meeting will be to review the recommendations for the reduction of Salmonella in poultry breeding flocks and hatcheries which have been developed by the Breeding-Hatching Technical Group of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

This meeting is open to the public and will be in session from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on September 9 and from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on September 10. Public attendance, depending on available space, may be limited to those persons who have notified the Chairman, Animal Physiology and Genetics Institute, Agricultural Research Service, in writing, at least five days prior to the meeting, of their intention to attend.

Any person may file a written statement with the Committee before the meeting. To the extent that time permits, the Committee Chairman will allow public presentation or oral statements at the meeting.

All communications regarding this Advisory Committee should be addressed to Dr. J. W. Smith, Chairman, Animal Physiology and Genetics Institute, Building 161, BARC-East, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 18th day of August 1975.

RALPH J. MCCRACKEN,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Research Service.

[FR Doc.75-22180 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Forest Service

DELTA UNIT PLAN

Availability of Draft 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 draft environmental statement for the Delta Unit Plan, Delta National Forest, Mississippi, USDA-FS-DES(Adm.)-76-04.

The Delta Unit is on the Delta Ranger District, Delta National Forest, located in Sharkey, Issaquena and Warren Counties, Mississippi. The unit contains 59,157 acres of National Forest land. Management actions include timber harvesting and other timber management activities, road construction, construction of greentree reservoirs and slough control structures, and control of off-road vehicles.

This draft environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on August 15, 1975. Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service, South Agriculture Bldg, Rm. 3230, 12th St. & Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20250.
USDA, Forest Service, 1720 Peachtree Rd, NW, Rm. 804, Atlanta, GA 30309.
USDA, Forest Service, Delta Ranger District, Box 245, Rolling Fork, MS 39159.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to Forest Supervisor Leon Cambre, National Forests in Mississippi, Box 1291, Jackson, MS 39205.

Copies of the environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies as outlined in the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines.

Comments are invited from the public, and from State and local agencies which are authorized to developed and enforce environmental standards, and from Federal agencies having jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved for which commnents have not been requested specifically.

Comments concerning the proposed action and requests for additional information should be addressed to Forest Supervisor Leon Cambre, National Forests in Mississippi, Box 1291, Jackson, MS 39205. Comments must be received by October 14, 1975, in order to be considered in the preparation of the final environmental statement.

Dated: August 15, 1975.

LEON CAMBRE,
Forest Supervisor.

[FR Doc.75-22124 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLANDS ROLLING PRAIRIE PLANNING UNIT

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 Little Missouri National Grasslands Rolling Prairie Planning Unit, Forest Service report number USDA–FS–FES (Adm) R1–75–5.

The environmental statement concerns a proposed implementation of a Multiple Use Plan for the Rolling Prairie Planning Unit, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, Custer National Forest. The Planning Unit is located in McKenzie, Golden Valley, Billings, and Slope Counties of North Dakota. It contains an adjusted gross acreage of 882,680 acres (951,276 acres less 47,030 acres in the South Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and 21,566 acres of private land located inside the official boundary of the Little Missouri National Grassland) which includes 377,954 acres administered by the Forest Service.

This final environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on August 13, 1975.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA Forest Service, South Agriculture Bldg., Room 3230, 12th St. & Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250.

USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Federal Building, Missoula, MT 59801.

USDA Forest Service, Custer National Forest, 2601 First Avenue North, Billings, MT 59103.

USDA Forest Service, Medora Ranger District, 1409 West Villard, Dickinson, MD 58601.

USDA Forest Service, McKenzie Ranger District, Star Route 2, Box 26, Watford City, MD 58854.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to Forest Supervisor D. C. MacIntyre Custer National Forest, P.O. Box 2556, Billings, MT 59103.

Copies of the environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies as outlined in the CEQ guidelines.

Dated: August 13, 1975.

L. M. WHITFIELD,
Acting Regional Forester,
Northern Region, Forest Service.

[FR Doc.75–22123 Filed 8–20–75;8:45 am]

MULTIPLE USE PLAN DICKEY-SUNDAY PLANNING UNIT

Availability of Draft 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 draft environmental statement for Dickey-Sunday Planning Unit, Forest Service Report Number USDA–FS–DES (Adm) R1–76–4.

The environmental statement concerns a proposed implementation of a revised multiple use plan for the Dickey-Sunday Planning Unit, Fortine Ranger District, Kootenai National Forest, and located in Lincoln County, Montana. The proposal affect approximately 67,029 acres of National Forest lands which have been stratified into eight management situations or units with similar resource implications.

This draft environmental statement was filed with CEQ on August 14, 1975.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service, South Agriculture Bldg., Room 3231, 12th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

USDA, Forest Service, Northern Region, Federal Building, Missoula, MT 59801.

Supervisor's Office, Kootenai National Forest, 418 Mineral Avenue, Libby, MT 59923.

USDA, Forest Service, Fortine Ranger District, Murphy Lake Ranger Station, Fortine, MT 59918.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to Forest Supervisor, Floyd J. Marita, Kootenai National Forest, Box AS, Libby, MT 59923.

Copies of the environmental statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies as outlined in the CEQ guidelines.

Comments are invited from the public, and from state and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards, and from Federal agencies having jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved for which comments have not been requested specifically.

Comments concerning the proposed action and requests for additional information should be addressed to Forest Supervisor, Floyd J. Marita, Kootenai National Forest, 418 Mineral Avenue, Libby, MT 59923. Comments must be received by October 14, 1975 in order to be considered in the preparation of the final environmental statement.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

L. M. WHITFIELD,
Acting Regional Forester,
Northern Region, Forest Service.

[FR Doc.75–22122 Filed 8–20–75;8:45 am]

ROCK CREEK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

The Rock Creek Advisory Committee will meet at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, September 16, 1975. Meeting place will be in Drummond, Montana in the St. Michael's Catholic Church basement.

The purpose of this meeting is to review the six developed options and determine which ones will be selected as alternatives for further analysis and to conduct other necessary business.

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: August 14, 1975.

ROBERT W. DAMON,
Forest Supervisor,
Deerlodge National Forest.

[FR Doc.75–22125 Filed 8–20–75;8:45 am]

Soil Conservation Service

BIG MUDDY CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, KENTUCKY

Availability of Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Part 1500 of the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (38 FR 20550, August 1, 1973); and Part 650 of the Soil Conservation Service Guidelines (39 FR 19650, June 3, 1974); the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has prepared a draft environmental impact statement for the Big Muddy Creek Watershed Project, Kentucky, USDA–SCS–EIS–WS–(ADM)–75–1–(D)–KY.

The environmental impact statement concerns a plan for watershed protection and flood prevention. The planned works of improvement include a floodwater retarding structure and 17.5 miles of channel work. The channel work will involve excavation on 17.5 miles of existing channel. This is an intermittent stream which was modified in the 1920's.

A limited supply of copies is available at the following location to fill single copy requests:

Soil Conservation Service, USDA, 333 Waller Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky 40504.

Copies of the draft environmental impact statement have been sent for comment to various federal, state, and local agencies as outlined in the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines. Comments are also invited from others having knowledge of or special expertise on environmental impacts.

Comments concerning the proposed action or requests for additional information should be addressed to Glen E. Murray, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, 333 Waller Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky 40504.

Comments must be received on or before September 30, 1975, in order to be considered in the preparation of the final environmental impact statement.

Dated: August 11, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, National Archives Reference Services)

JOSEPH W. HAAS,
Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.75–22029 Filed 8–20–75;8:45 am]

CITY OF BROWNING WATERSHED, MONTANA

Availability of Final Environmental Impact Statement

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Part 1500 of the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (38 FR 20550, August 1, 1973); and Part 650 of the Soil Conservation Service Guidelines (39 FR 19650, June 3, 1974), the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has prepared a final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the City of Browning Watershed Project, Glacier County, Montana, USDA-SCS-EIS-WS-(ADM)-75-1(F)-MT.

The EIS concerns a plan for watershed protection and flood prevention. The planned works of improvement provide for conservation land treatment, flood plain management, a floodwater retarding structure, and two floodwater diversions.

The final EIS has been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality.

A limited supply is available at the following location to fill single copy requests:

Soil Conservation Service, USDA, 410 Federal Building, Bozeman, Montana 59715.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOSEPH W. HAAS,
Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.75-22028 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ROCK CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT, NEBRASKA

Notice of Availability of Negative Declaration

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; part 1500.6(e) of the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (38 FR 20550) August 1, 1973; and part 650.8(b)(3) of the Soil Conservation Service Guidelines (39 FR 19651) June 3, 1974; the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives notice that an environmental impact statement is not being prepared for the Rock Creek Watershed Project, Pawnee County, Nebraska.

The environmental assessment of this federal action indicates that the project will not create significant adverse local, regional, or national impacts on the environment and that no significant controversy is associated with the project. As a result of these findings, Mr. Wilson J. Parker, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, 134 South 12th Street, Room 604, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508, has determined that the preparation and review of an environmental impact statement is not needed for this project.

The project concerns a plan for watershed protection and flood prevention. The remaining planned works of improvement as described in the negative declaration include conservation land treatment supplemented by two single purpose floodwater retarding structures and four grade stabilization structures.

The environmental assessment file is available for inspection during regular working hours at the following location.

Soil Conservation Service, 134 South 12th Street, Room 604, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Single copy requests for the negative declaration should be sent to the above address.

No administrative action on implementation of the proposal will be taken until September 5, 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: August 11, 1975.

JOSEPH W. HAAS,
Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.75-22030 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

UPPER LEAF RIVER WATERSHED, MISSISSIPPI

Availability of Negative Declaration

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and part 1500.6(e) of the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (38 FR 20550) August 1, 1973; and part 650.8(b)(3) of the Soil Conservation Service Guidelines (39 FR 19651) June 3, 1974; the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives notice that an environmental impact statement is not being prepared for the Upper Leaf River Watershed, Scott and Smith Counties, Mississippi.

The environmental assessment of this federal action indicates that the project will not create significant adverse local regional, or national impacts on the environment and that no significant controversy is associated with the project. As a result of these findings, Mr. W. L. Heard, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Room 590, Milner Building, P.O. Box 610, Jackson, Mississippi 39205, has determined that the preparation and review of an environmental impact statement is not needed at this time for this project.

The project concerns a plan for watershed protection and flood prevention. The remaining planned works of improvement as described in the negative declaration include conservation land treatment supplemented by four floodwater retarding structures.

The environmental assessment file is available for inspection during regular working hours at the following location:

Soil Conservation Service, USDA, Room 590, Milner Building, P.O. Box 610, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

The negative declaration is available for single copy requests at the above address.

No administrative action on implementation of the proposal will be taken until September 5 1975.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, National Archives Reference Services)

Dated: August 13, 1975.

JOSEPH W. HAAS,
Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service.

[FR Doc.75-22031 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Domestic and International Business Administration

[Order No. 47-1 (Amdt. 5)]

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND RESEARCH

Organization and Function Order

This order effective July 7, 1975, amends the material appearing at 39 FR 1649 of January 11, 1974.

DIBA Organization and Function Order 47-1, dated November 12, 1973, as amended, is hereby further amended, as follows:

1. A new Section 9 is added to read:

SEC. 9. *Office of Foreign Investment in the United States.*

.01 The Office of the Director includes: The *Director* who shall plan and direct the policies and programs of the office; and the *Deputy Director* who shall assist in the direction of the Office and perform the functions of the Director in his absence. The Director shall supervise and direct the following organizational components:

02. The *Data Research Division* will develop and maintain information and data on foreign investment in the United States including the collection, consolidation, and modification of information from existing sources such as Federal agencies, State government agencies, commercial and investment banks, and other public and private organizations; review, evaluate, and analyze available Federal data and reports to ascertain whether they provide useable data on foreign investments in the U.S.; work with Federal agencies presently gathering information on foreign investment to develop current and future reporting requirements that provide useful data; identify, develop and collect information on beneficial ownership of foreign investments in the U.S.; develop new data, including an evaluation and reporting system to provide information on foreign investment for industries or sectors where such information is or becomes unavailable or inadequate; develop such data and other information (including (1) macroeconomic characteristics of foreign investment in the U.S. and (2) information on significant individual transactions in foreign investment) to provide the Executive branch with information and analyses on foreign investment necessary for policy decisions; develop recommendations to the Com-

mittee on Foreign Investment in the United States with regard to the maintenance and improvement of foreign investment data collection and reporting; and prepare periodic and ad hoc reports to the Committee, the Congress and the public.

.03 The *Investment Analysis Division* will prepare analyses on foreign investment flows to the United States and on the incidence, concentration and distribution of foreign investment by investing nation, government and private sector, geographic area, and industry; prepare analyses of foreign investment data developed by the Data Research Division to evaluate and assess the impact of such investment on U.S. economic, security and other interests in terms of both aggregate and significant individual transactions; prepare evaluations of significant investment transactions; analyze and forecast determinants and factors which influence the level and nature of foreign investment in the U.S.; prepare status and position reports to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S. on significant investment trends and transactions as well as special analytical reports requested by the Committee; prepare quarterly and annual reports on foreign investment in the U.S. for the Congress; and monitor and assess developments in Federal, regional, State and local laws, policies and practices on foreign investment in the U.S."

2. The current Section 9. *Administrative, Public Affairs and Field Support* is renumbered as follows:

SEC. 10. *Administrative, Public Affairs, and Field Support.*

3. The Organization chart attached to this amendment supersedes the organization chart dated October, 1974. A copy of the chart is on file with the original of this document in the Office of the Federal Register.

TILTON H. DOBBIN,
Assistant Secretary for Domestic and International Business.

[FR Doc.75-22032 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

HORST EHMKE

Transfer of a Fishing Vessel to a Company Under Foreign Control; Receipt of Application for Approval

AUGUST 14, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that on July 9, 1975, the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce received an application from Horst Ehmke, 10613 Des Moines Way South, Seattle, Washington 10022, for the approval of the sale of the 32' registered length fishing vessel CHRISTI, O.N. 532264, to Whitney-Fidalgo Seafood, Inc., 2360 West Commodore Way, Seattle, Washington 98199. Such approval is required by Sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (46 U.S.C. 808, 835), because 98 percent of the stock of Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods, Inc., a U.S. corporation, is owned by Kyokuyo Company, Ltd., a Japanese corporation, and the contemplated sale of the vessel, therefore, would be to a company under foreign control. Whitney-Fidalgo has informed the National Marine Fisheries Service that the vessel will be operated in U.S. fisheries in the Northeast Pacific Ocean, principally for salmon in Alaskan waters off Kodiak and Chignik.

The Maritime Administration is the Federal agency responsible for the approval or disapproval of applications submitted pursuant to Sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act. However, the Maritime Administration customarily solicits the views of the National Marine Fisheries Service before deciding on an application relating to a fishing vessel, and has sought the views of the Service with regard to this application. Accordingly, the Service solicits the written comments of interested persons in regard to this application. Such comments should be addressed to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, and received on or before September 22, 1975. All communication received by such date will be considered before action is taken with respect to this application.

No public hearing is contemplated at this time.

ROGER W. SLAVIN,
Acting Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.75-22033 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

[Dept. organization order 10-3; amdt. 3; transmittal 246]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Authority Delegation

This order, effective June 30, 1975, further amends the material appearing at 39 FR 27484 of July 29, 1974; 40 FR 8977 of March 4, 1975; and 40 FR 12534 of March 19, 1975.

Department Organization Order 10-3, dated July 5, 1974, is hereby further amended as shown below. The purpose of this amendment is to delegate authority under Executive Order 11858 with respect to foreign investment in the United States.

Section 4. Delegation of authority. Subparagraph .01y. is added to read, as follows: "y. Executive Order 11858, of May 7, 1975, relating to foreign investment in the United States."

Effective date: June 30, 1975.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22133 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Dept. organization order 10-4; amdt. 3; transmittal 248]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Authority Delegation

This order, effective June 30, 1975, further amends the material appearing at 35 FR 5970 of April 10, 1970; 40 FR 12532 of March 19, 1975; and 40 FR 17772 of April 22, 1975.

Department Organization Order 10-4, dated April 1, 1970, is hereby further amended as shown below.

The purpose of this amendment is to delegate authority to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development to provide adjustment assistance to eligible firms and communities, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974.

Section 4. Delegation of Authority. In paragraph .01, add new subparagraphs e. and f. as follows:

"e. Chapters 3 and 4 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978, 19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) as they pertain to providing adjustment assistance to firms and communities which are certified eligible to apply or be considered for adjustment assistance.

"f. Chapter 2 of Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872, 19 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), as amended by the Trade Act of 1974, relating to the administration of adjustment assistance authorized to firms under the Trade Expansion Act."

Effective date: June 30, 1975.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22134 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Dept. organization order 10-1; amdt. 2; transmittal 249]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Technical Amendment; Authority Delegation

This order, effective July 14, 1975, further amends the material appearing at 37 FR 5401 of March 15, 1972; and 40 FR 3235 of January 20, 1975.

Department Organization Order 10-1, dated February 1, 1972, is hereby further amended by deleting the words "royalty-free" from subparagraph 5.02i.

Effective date: July 14, 1975.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22132 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Dept. organization order 30-2B; transmittal 251]

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Organization and Functions

This order, effective July 22, 1975, supersedes the material appearing at 38 FR 27427 of October 3, 1973; 39 FR 43565 of December 16, 1974; 40 FR 3235 of January 20, 1975; 40 FR 12533 of March 19, 1975; and 40 FR 25039 of June 12, 1975.

Section 1. Purpose.

.01 This order prescribes the organization and assignment of functions within the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). The scope of authority and functions of NBS are set forth in Department Organization Order 30-2A.

.02 This revision establishes new NBS components and abolishes others.

Also, it incorporates the provisions of all previously issued amendments. These changes are identified in a. and b. of this paragraph, with references to other paragraphs, as appropriate.

a. This revision (1) establishes a new Office of Radiation Measurement (paragraph 10.04) under the Institute for Basic Standards; (2) reorganizes engineering and certain other standards activities creating a new Standards Application and Analysis Division (paragraph 12.03) under the Institute for Applied Technology, and a new Office of International Standards (paragraph 8.07) under the Associate Director for Information Programs, concurrently abolishing the former Office of Engineering and Information Processing Standards, and the former Engineering and Product Standards Division, and deleting reference to the Office of Weights and Measures; (3) eliminates the former Office of Professional and Academic Liaison, transferring its functions to the Office of the Associate Director for Programs (section 5), and revises the description of the latter Office to emphasize analytical and planning responsibilities; and (4) eliminates the Technical Analysis Division and the Office of Invention and Innovation which had been under the Institute for Applied Technology.

b. This revision also incorporates all previously issued amendments: (1) the 11/29/74 establishment of a Center for Consumer Product Technology (paragraph 12.05); (2) the 12/10/74 establishment of an Office of Air and Water Measurement (paragraph 11.04); (3) the 2/28/75 deletion of one of the five divisions (located at Boulder, Colorado) of the Institute for Basic Standards (paragraph 10.06); and (4) the 4/28/75 establishment of a Center for Fire Research (paragraph 12.07).

Section 2. Organization.

The organization structure and line of authority of NBS shall be as depicted in the attached organization chart. A copy of the organization chart is attached to the original of this document on file in the Office of the Federal Register.

Section 3. Office of the Director.

.01 The *Director* determines the policies of NBS and directs the development and execution of its programs.

.02 The *Deputy Director* assists the Director in the direction of NBS and performs the functions of the Director in the latter's absence.

Section 4. Staff Unit Reporting to the Director.

The *Office of Legal Adviser* shall, under the professional supervision of the Department's General Counsel and as provided in Department Organization Order 10-6, serve as the law office of, and have responsibility for, all legal services at NBS.

Section 5. Office of the Associate Director for Programs.

The *Office of the Associate Director for Programs* shall plan, develop, and evaluate Bureau-level programs and policy; serve as the Director's staff for Bureau-level programmatic matters; serve as the focal point of intelligence and feedback for Bureau-level programmatic matters; critique programmatic documents developed by line units; provide programmatic information and support for the budgetary process and recommend program and budget priorities; participate in external liaison with industry, universities, state and local governments, and other agencies of government and provide program information to NBS management; carry out strategic planning and policy development; analyze and describe NBS relationships with its constituencies; develop goals, objectives, and strategies; coordinate NBS approaches; develop forecasts; provide program evaluation methods; conduct major issue and impact studies; formulate policy proposals; and administer the Post Doctoral and Research Associate Programs.

Section 6. Office of Experimental Technology Incentives Program.

The *Office of Experimental Technology Incentives Program* shall investigate the effectiveness of various incentives and mechanisms to stimulate increased development and use of technology by industry. These investigations shall be designed to provide an experimental basis for the formulation of Government policy in this area.

Section 7. Office of the Associate Director for Administration.

.01 The *Associate Director for Administration* shall be the principal assistant and adviser to the Director on management matters and is responsible for the conduct of administrative management functions, including the management of NBS buildings, plants, and non-scientific facilities. He shall carry out these responsibilities primarily through the organization units specified below, which are under his direction.

.02 The *Accounting Division* shall administer the official system of central fiscal records, payments and reports, and provide staff assistance on accounting and related matters.

.03 The *Administrative Services Division* shall be responsible for security, safety, emergency planning, and civil defense activities; provide mail, messenger, communications, duplicating, and related office services; manage use of auditorium and conference rooms; conduct records and forms management programs; operate an NBS records holding area; manage the NBS motor vehicle fleet; and provide janitorial service.

.04 The *Budget Division* shall provide advice and assistance to line management in the preparation, review, presentation, and management of NBS's budget encompassing its total financial resources.

.05 The *Personnel Division* shall advise on personnel policy and utilization; administer recruitment, placement, classification, employee development and employee relations activities; and assist operating officials on these and other aspects of personnel management.

.06 The *Plant Division* shall maintain the physical plant at Gaithersburg, Maryland, and perform staff work in planning and providing grounds, buildings, and improvements at other Bureau locations.

.07 The *Supply Divison* shall procure and distribute material, equipment, and supplies purchased by NBS; keep records and promote effective utilization of property; act as the Bureau coordinating office for research, construction, supply and lease contracts of NBS; and administer telephone communications services and travel services.

.08 The *Management and Organization Division* shall provide consultative services to line management in organization, procedures, and management practices; develop administrative information systems; maintain the directives system; and perform reports management and committee management functions.

.09 The *Instrument Shops Division* shall design, construct, and repair precision scientific instruments and auxiliary equipment.

Section 8. Office of the Associate Director for Information Programs.

.01 The *Associate Director for Information Programs* shall promote optimum dissemination and accessibility of scientific information generated within NBS and other agencies of the Federal Government; promote the development of the National Standard Reference Data System and a system of information analysis centers dealing with the broader aspects of the National Measurement System; provide appropriate services to ensure that the NBS staff has optimum accessibility to the scientific information of the world; and direct public information activities of NBS.

.02 The *Office of Standard Reference Data* shall administer the National Standard Reference Data System which provides critically evaluated data in the physical sciences on a national basis. This requires arrangement for the continuing systematic review of the national and international scientific literature in the physical sciences, the evaluation of the data it contains, the stimulation of research neded to fill important gaps in the data, and the compilation and dissemination of evaluated data through a variety of publication and reference services tailored to user needs in science and industry.

.03 The *Office of Information Activities* shall serve as the point of NBS communication with the public and trade press; coordinate liaison with the press, radio, and television; prepare releases directed to general, trade, and semi-technical audiences; provide graphic arts and scientific illustration services to the technical staff of NBS; provide services for scientific photography (both still and motion); prepare feature articles and motion picture scripts, and manage tours, conferences, and exhibits.

.04 The *Library Division* shall furnish diversified information services to the staff of NBS, including conventional library services, bibliographic, reference, and translation services; and serve as a reference and distribution center for

Congressional legislative materials and issuances of other agencies.

.05 *The Office of International Relations* shall serve as the focal point for Bureau activities in the area of international scientific exchanges.

.06 *The Office of Technical Publications* shall provide the executive secretariat for the Washington Editorial Review Board; process NBS technical papers for publication; maintain the NBS Manual for Scientific and Technical Communications; and manage computer assisted printing activities, cataloging and referencing of NBS reports, and the announcement and distribution of technical publications.

.07 The *Office of International Standards* shall serve as the focal point for Bureau liaison with international standards-writing organizations and assist the Department of Commerce and U.S. industry in assuring adequate United States representation in the development of international standards.

Section 9. Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology.

.01 The *Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology* shall conduct research and provide technical services designed to aid Government agencies in improving cost effectiveness in the conduct of their programs through the selection, acquisition, and effective utilization of automatic data processing equipment (Public Law 89-306); and serve as the principal focus within the Executive Branch for the development of Federal standards for automatic data processing equipment, techniques, and computer languages.

.02 The *Director* shall direct the development, execution, and evaluation of the programs of the Institute.

.03 The functions of the *organizational units* of the Institute are as follows:

a. The *Computer Services Division* shall provide computing and data conversion services to NBS and other agencies on a reimbursable basis and provide supporting problem analysis and computer programming as required.

b. The *Information Technology Division* shall conduct analyses of the technical, economic and policy aspects of automatic data processing and provide relevant assistance to government agencies; serve as a specialized information center for computer sciences and technology; conduct technology assessments and forecasts; and carry out technical liaison with state and local governments.

c. The *Systems and Software Division* shall conduct selected research and development in system architecture and management, performance measurement and evaluation, computer security and access control, and software sciences and data management, in order to support ADP standardization and policy formulation and to improve the technology and methodology supporting the development, acquisition, and utilization of computer systems.

d. The *Computer Systems Engineering Division* shall evaluate and assess computer and related technologies in support of their effective application in computer systems and networks; develop and test new tools and techniques for measuring the performance of computer systems components and networks; perform selected research and development and provide technical support of ADP standardization in computer hardware, storage media, data communications, and computer networks.

Section 10. Institute for Basic Standards.

.01 The *Institute for Basic Standards* shall provide the central basis within the United States of a complete and consistent system of physical measurement; coordinate that system with measurement systems of other nations; and furnish essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical measurements throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce.

.02 The *Office of the Director.*

a. The *Director* shall direct the development, execution, and evaluation of the programs of the Institute.

b. The *Deputy Director* shall assist in the direction of the Institute and perform the functions of the Director in the latter's absence.

c. The *Deputy Director, Institute for Basic Standards/Boulder* shall assist in the direction of the Institute's programs at Boulder and report to the Associate Director for Administration through the Director, IBS, in supervising the administrative divisions at Boulder.

d. The *administrative divisions* reporting to the Deputy Director, Institute for Basic Standards/Boulder include:

Supply Services Division.
Instrument Shops Division.
Plant Division.

These divisions and units within his office shall provide staff support for the technical program and administrative services for the NBS organization at Boulder, Colorado. The administrative units and divisions shall also service, as needed, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Office of Telecommunications units at Boulder, Colorado, and associated field stations.

.03 The *Office of Measurement Services* shall coordinate NBS's measurement services program, including development and dissemination of uniform policies on NBS calibration practices.

.04 The *Office of Radiation Measurement* shall promote the effective transfer to Federal, State and local regulatory bodies and to the medical community of the capability for measurement of radiation at levels that may be biologically hazardous; assist the Center for Radiation Research and other technical components of NBS in monitoring the radiation measurement needs of these groups; coordinate and assist these components in their activities undertaken to meet those needs; and maintain liaison with other organizations with related environment, energy, health or safety programs.

.05 The *Center for Radiation Research* shall constitute a prime resource within NBS for the application of radiation, not only to NBS mission problems, but also to those of other agencies and other institutions. The resulting multipurpose and collaborative functions reinforce the capability of the Center for response to NBS mission problems.

a. The *Director* shall report to the Director, Institute for Basic Standards, and shall direct the development, execution, and evaluation of the programs of the Center. The Deputy Director shall assist in the direction of the Center and perform the functions of the Director in the absence of the latter.

b. The *organizational units* of the Center for Radiation Research are as follows:

Nuclear Sciences Division.
Applied Radiation Division.

These Divisions shall engage in research, measurements, and application of radiation to the solution of NBS and other institutional problems, primarily through collaboration.

.06 The *other organizational units* of the Institute for Basic Standards are as follows:

LOCATED AT BUREAU HDQRS.

Applied Mathematics Division.
Electricity Division.
Mechanics Division.
Heat Division.
Optical Physics Division.

LOCATED AT BOULDER, COLORADO

Electromagnetics Division.
Time and Frequency Division.
Laboratory Astrophysics Division.
Cryogenics Division.

a. Each Division, except the Applied Mathematics Division, shall engage in such of the following functions as are appropriate to the subject matter field of the Division:

1. Develop and maintain the national standards for physical measurement, develop appropriate multiples and submultiples of prototype standards, and develop transfer standards and standard instruments;

2. Determine important fundamental physical constants which may serve as reference standards, and analyze the self-consistencies of their measured values;

3. Conduct experimental and theoretical studies of fundamental physical phenomena of interest to scientists and engineers with the general objective of improving or creating new measurement methods and standards to meet existing or anticipated needs;

4. Conduct general research and development on basic measurement techniques and instrumentation, including research on the interaction of basic measuring processes on the properties of matter and physical and chemical processes;

5. Calibrate instruments in terms of the national standards, and provide other measurement services to promote accuracy and uniformity of physical measments;

6. Correlate with other nations the national standards and definitions of the units of measurement; and

7. Provide advisory services to Government, science, and industry on basic measurement problems.

b. The *Applied Mathematics Division* shall conduct research in various fields of mathematics important to physical and engineering sciences, automatic data processing, and operations research, with emphasis on statistical, numerical and combinatorial analysis and systems dynamics; provide consultative services to NBS and other Federal agencies; and develop and advise on the use of mathematical tools, in checking mathematical tables, handbooks, manuals, mathematical models, and computational methods.

Section 11. Institute for Materials Research.

.01 The *Institute for Materials Research* shall conduct materials research leading to improved methods of measurement, standards, and data on the properties of materials needed by industry, commerce, educational institutions, and Government; provide advisory and research services to other Government agencies; and develop, produce, and distribute standard reference materials.

.02 The *Director* shall direct the development, execution and evaluation of the programs of the Institute. The Deputy Director shall assist in the direction of the Institute and perform the functions of the Director in the latter's absence.

.03 The *Office of Standard Reference Materials* shall evaluate the requirements of science and industry for carefully characterized reference materials which provide a basis for calibration of instruments and equipment, comparison of measurements and materials, and aid in the control of production processes in industry; and stimulate NBS's efforts to develop methods for production of needed reference materials and direct their production and distribution.

.04 The *Office of Air and Water Measurement* shall provide central management of a Bureau-wide program on the development of new or improved methods of measurement of environmental pollutants and shall evaluate data on the generation of physical and chemical parameters associated with pollutant formation and dissipation.

05. The *other organizational units* of the Institute of Materials Research are as follows:

Analytical Chemistry Division.
Polymers Division.
Metallurgy Division.
Inorganic Materials Division.
Reactor Radiation Division.
Physical Chemistry Division.

Each Division shall engage in such of the following functions as are appropriate to the subject matter field of the Division:

a. Conduct research on the chemical and physical constants, constitution, structure, and properties of matter and materials;

b. Devise and improve methods for the preparation, purification, analysis, and characterization of materials;

c. Investigate fundamental chemical and physical phenomena related to materials of importance to science and industry, such as fatigue and fracture, crystal growth and imperfections, stress, corrosion, etc.;

d. Develop techniques for measurement of the properties of materials under carefully controlled conditions, including extremes of high and low temperature and pressure and exposure to different types of radiation and environmental conditions;

e. Assist in the development of standard methods of measurement and equipment for evaluating the properties of materials;

f. Conduct research and develop methodology leading to the production of standard reference materials, and produce these materials;

g. Provide advisory services to Government, industry, universities, and the scientific and technological community on problems related to materials;

h. Assist industry and national standards organizations in the development and establishment of standards; and

i. Cooperate with and assist national and international organizations engaged in the development of international standards.

Section 12. Institute for Applied Technology.

.01 The *Institute for Applied Technology* shall provide technical services to promote the use of available technology and to facilitate technological innovation in industry and Government; cooperate with public and private organizations leading to the development of technological standards (including mandatory safety standards), codes and methods of test; and provide technical advice and services to Government agencies upon request. The Institute shall also monitor NBS engineering standards activities and provide liaison between NBS and national and international engineering standards bodies.

.02 The *Director* shall direct the development, execution, and evaluation of the programs of the Institute. The Deputy Director shall assist in the direction of the Institute and perform the functions of the Director in the latter's absence.

.03 The *Standards Application and Analysis Division* shall provide technical assistance to and coordinate NBS liaison with domestic organizations which write and apply standards including national standards-writing organizations, business establishments, and state and local weights and measures offices; study the effect of selected standards in actual use; provide standards information to standards organizations and to the NBS staff; manage and further develop testing laboratory evaluation and accreditation programs; and provide information on the implications of the possible U.S. metric conversion to standards organizations and to the general public.

.04 The *Electronic Technology Division* shall develop criteria for the evaluation of products and services in the general field of electronic instrumentation; cooperate with appropriate public and private organizations in identifying needs for improved technology in this field; and cooperate in the development of standards, codes and specifications. Further, it shall apply the technology of electronic instrumentation to the development of methods of practical measurement of physical quantities and properties of materials.

.05 The *Center for Consumer Product Technology* shall, in cooperation with the appropriate organizations outside NBS, coordinate and conduct research and the design of measurement and test methods to evaluate the safety, energy efficiency, and other performance characteristics of consumer products and law enforcement equipment.

a. The *Director* shall report to the Director, Institute for Applied Technology and shall direct the development, execution, and evaluation of the programs of the Center. The Deputy Director shall assist in the direction of the Center and perform the functions of the Director in his absence.

b. The *organizational units* of the Center for Consumer Product Technology shall be:

Office of Consumer Product Safety.
Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory.
Product Engineering Division.
Product Systems Analysis Division.

.06 The *Center for Building Technology* shall consult with industry, government agencies, professional associations, labor organizations, consumers, and such organizations as the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards in developing test methods for evaluating the performance of buildings, including their materials and components, the support and stability characteristics of their elements and systems, the effects of new design strategies, their fire safety and environmental characteristics, and their service and communication systems; shall formulate performance criteria for building design and urban systems; and shall perform research (including research on safety factors) in the systems approach to building design and construction, in improving construction and management efficiency, in building material characteristics, in structural behavior, and in building environmental systems.

a. The *Director* shall report to the Director, Institute for Applied Technology and shall direct the development, execution and evaluation of the programs of the Center. The Deputy Director shall assist in the direction of the Center and perform the functions of the Director in the latter's absence.

b. The *organizational units* of the Center for Building Technology shall be:

Office of Housing Technology.
Office of Federal Building Technology.
Office of Building Standards and Codes Services.
Building Environment Division.
Structures, Materials and Safety Division.
Technical Evaluation and Application Division.

.07 The *Center for Fire Research* shall conduct a program covering the types of fire research specifically identified in section 18 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 278f(a).). It shall also cooperate with the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration in insuring dissemination of the results of this research and in encouraging their adoption and use. The content and priorities of the Center's activities shall be determined in consultation with the Administrator of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration.

a. The *Director* shall report to the Director, Institute for Applied Technology. He shall (1) in consultation with the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, direct the development and evaluation of the Center's programs, and (2) direct their execution.

b. The *Deputy Director* shall assist in the direction of the Center and perform the functions of the Director in his absence.

c. The *organizational units* of the Center for Fire Research shall be:

Fire Science Division.
Fire Safety Engineering Division.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22136 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Dept. organization Order 25-5A; Amdt. 1; transmittal 252]

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Authority Delegation

This order, effective July 28, 1975, amends the material appearing at 39 FR 27486 dated July 29, 1974.

Department Organization Order 25-5A, dated July 9, 1974, is hereby amended as shown below.

This amendment delegates to the Administrator, NOAA certain authorities relating to the retirement or separation of commissioned officers of NOAA for physical disability formerly reserved to the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3. Delegation of Authority. Subparagraph .01m. is revised to read as follows:

"m. The functions in Chapters 61 and 73 in Title 10 of the U.S. Code relating to the retirement or separation for physical disability and to 'Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan; Survivor Benefit Plan' of commissioned officers of NOAA."

Effective date: July 28, 1975.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22137 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Dept. organization order 15-3; transmittal 250]

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Authority Delegation

This order, effective July 18, 1975, supersedes the material appearing at 38 FR 25212 of September 12, 1973.

Section 1. Purpose.

.01 This order establishes the position of Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Communications, abolishes the positions of Special Assistant for Public Affairs and Director, Office of Communications, establishes the position of Deputy Director, Office of Communications, and prescribes the functions of the Office of Communications.

.02 This revision also includes the functions formerly carried out by the Office of Communications but not specified, such as speech writing (paragraph 3.b.), preparation and issuance of press releases (paragraph 3.c.), preparation and publication of *Commerce Today* (paragraph 3.e.), and provides for new functions in liaison with public groups (paragraph 3.f.), and analysis of radio/TV coverage (paragraph 3.g.).

Section 2. General.

.01 The position of Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Communications, is hereby established, to report and be responsible to the Secretary. The incumbent in such position shall serve as the Secretary's principal officer in all matters relating to public affairs and shall exercise general Departmental public affairs guidance. He shall serve as the primary liaison for the Department of Commerce with the White House Office of Communications and with the counterpart offices in the other Departments and agencies. He shall supervise and direct the activities of the Office of Communications.

.02 The position of Deputy Director, Office of Communications, is hereby established to assist the Director in the performance of his functions and to act for him in his absence.

Section 3. Functions.

The Office of Communications is continued as a Departmental Office and it shall:

a. Plan, develop and implement a coordinated public information program throughout the Department;

b. Prepare speeches for the Secretary, Under Secretary, and, as appropriate, for other Department officials;

c. Prepare and issue press releases and TV/radio material on matters involving the Secretary or Under Secretary, and other officials in the Office of the Secretary as appropriate;

d. Perform other public affairs services required by the Secretary, Under Secretary, and other officials including the handling of news conferences, arranging for TV and radio broadcasts, and arranging personal appearances;

e. Prepare and publish the publication *Commerce Today;*

f. Provide liaison with outside public groups and organizations concerned with Department activities;

g. Assist the Office of the Secretary, and other offices as appropriate, by providing information, analysis, and news services concerning press and radio/TV coverage of Department activities;

h. Review and approve for release all Commerce news items and other informational material, including speeches, news releases, and publications, and review and approve all graphics, films, exhibits, and advertising or promotional programs of the Department's public affairs offices; and

i. Exercise functional supervision of the public information activities of the operating units, whether performed by information staffs or otherwise, and review and advise on the effectiveness of the operating units in public affairs matters.

GUY W. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22135 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ACCREDITATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Meeting

Notice of Public Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, that the next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility will be held on September 16-19, 1975, at 9:00 a.m., local time, at the Sheraton National Motor Hotel, Columbia Pike and Washington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

The Advisory Committee on Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility is established pursuant to section 253 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (Chapter 33, Title 38, U.S. Code). The Committee is established to advise the Commissioner of Education in fulfilling his statutory obligations to publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations which he determines to be reliable authorities concerning the quality of training offered by education institutions and programs. It also serves to advise the Commissioner in fulfilling his statutory obligation to publish a list of State agencies which he has determined to be reliable authorities concerning the quality of public postsecondary vocational education in their respective State, pursuant to section 438 (b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by P.L. 92-318.

The meeting shall be open to the public from 9:00 a.m., September 16 to 11:00 a.m., September 18, and from 12:00 noon, September 18 until adjournment at 12:00 noon, September 19. During these sessions the Committee will review petitions by accrediting and State agencies for listing by the Commissioner, the Committee will hear presentations by representatives of the petitioning agencies, the Committee will conduct an orientation of its new members, and the Committee will review policy items pertaining to accreditation and institutional eligibility.

Under authority of section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and clauses (4) and (6) of subsection (b) of section 552 of Title 5 of the United States Code, a session of the meeting from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, September 18, will be closed to the public, if it is found that information exempt from public disclosure must be discussed. Closure of the meeting is to allow a free and frank discussion of the pending petitions by accrediting and State approval agencies for recognition and for renewal of recognition. These petitions typically contain financial information about institutions that has been given in confidence and the Committee, in order to evaluate the performance of the petitioning agencies, may wish to discuss such information. In addition, the petitions may occasionally contain information about the activities of individuals which, in the judgment of the Committee and the Commissioner, would, if publicly disclosed, result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of such individuals. These portions of the petitions are exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) (4) and (6). Should the Chairman rule that discussion of such information is necessary in order to evaluate the merits of the petitions, the session from 11:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, September 18, will be used for that purpose. Records shall be kept of all Committee proceedings, and these will be available in the offices of the Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility Staff, Rooms 4068 and 4069, Regional Office Building 3, 7th and D Streets, SW., Washington, D.C.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on July 30, 1975.

JOHN R. PROFFITT,
Director, Accreditation and Institutional Eligibility Staff, Office of Education.

[FR Doc.75-22035 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Office of Education

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Public Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), that the National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity will convene at 1 p.m. on Friday, October 3 until 4 p.m. and reconvene at 9 a.m. on Saturday, October 4 until 3 p.m. at the Channel Inn, The Captain's Room, 650 Water Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

The National Advisory Council on Equality of Educational Opportunity is established under section 716 of the Emergency School Aid Act (Pub. L. 92-318, Title VII). The Council is established to advise the Assistant Secretary for Education with respect to the operation of programs under the Act, and to review the operation of such programs.

The meeting of the Council shall be open to the public. The proposed agenda includes reports from the standing committees, new committee assignments and a report by staff of the U.S. Office of Education on the status of Emergency School Aid Act.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on August 15, 1975.

HERMAN R. GOLDBERG,
Associate Commissioner, Equal Educational Opportunity.

[FR Doc.75-22126 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW COUNCIL

Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463), announcement is made of the following Council meeting:

Name: National Professional Standards Review Council.

Date and Time: September 22, 1975 (1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.); September 23, 1975 (9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.).

Place: Auditorium (first floor), DHEW North Building, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C.

Purpose of Meeting: The Council was established to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the administration of Professional Standards Review (Title XI, Part B, Social Security Act). Professional Standards Review is the procedure to assure that the services for which payment may be made under the Social Security Act are medically necessary and conform to appropriate professional standards for the provision of quality health care. The Council's agenda will include discussion of a variety of issues relevant to the implementation of the PSRO program.

Meeting of the Council is open to the public. Public attendance is limited to space available.

Any member of the public may file a written statement with the Council before, during, or after the meeting. To the extent that time permits, the Council Chairman may allow public presentation of oral statements at the meeting.

All communications regarding this Council should be addressed to John R. Farrell, M.D., Director, Office of Professional Relations, Office of Professional Standards Review, Room 16A-16, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Dated: August 18, 1975.

WILLIAM B. MUNIER,
Acting Director, Office of Professional Standards Review.

[FR Doc.75-22104 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW COUNCIL TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE

Notice of Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463), announcement is made of the following meeting:

Name: National Professional Standards Review Council Technical Subcommittee.

Date and Time: September 22, 1975 (9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon).

Place: Auditorium (first floor), DHEW North Building, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C.

Purpose of Meeting: The Technical Subcommittee was established to assist the National Professional Standards Review Council in the areas of data and information systems, evaluation of PSROs, and medical care norms, standards, and criteria. The Council was established to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the administration of Professional Standards Review (Title XI, Part B, Social Security Act). Professional Standards Review is the procedure to assure that the services for which payment may be made under the Social Security Act are medically necessary and conform to appropriate professional standards for the provision of quality health care. The Subcommittee's agenda will include discussion of issues relevant to the PSRO data and information systems, medical care norms, standards and criteria, and the evaluation of PSROs.

Meeting of the Subcommittee is open to the public. Public attendance is limited to space available.

Any member of the public may file a written statement with the Subcommittee before, during, or after the meeting. To the extent that time permits, the Subcommittee Chairman may allow public presentation of oral statements at the meeting.

All communications regarding this Subcommittee should be addressed to John R. Farrell, M.D., Director, Office of Professional Relations, Office of Professional Standards Review, Room 16A-16, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Dated: August 18, 1975.

WILLIAM B. MUNIER,
Acting Director, Office of Professional Standards Review.

[FR Doc.75-22103 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part 1 of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (40 FR 5805, February 7, 1975, as amended) is hereby further amended to add to Chapter 1E80, Assistant Regional Director for Human Development, certain responsibilities heretofore assigned to the Director, Office of Rehabilitation Services, Regions I-X, pursuant to the reorganization of program activities and establishment of the Developmental Disabilities Office (DDO). Delegations of authority in ex-

istence at the time this notice is approved continue in effect until superseded by new delegations. These changes include: (1) revision of mission statement for the Assistant Regional Director for Human Development and (2) addition of Director, Developmental Disabilities Office, Regions I–X to the Office of the Assistant Regional Director for Human Development organization structure. The amended Chapter reads as follows:

SECTION 1E80.00 *Mission.* The Assistant Regional Director for Human Development is responsible for planning, directing, coordinating, implementing, and monitoring Regional Office of Human Development programs for special populations served by the Regional Office, including children and youth, the aging, Native Americans, the developmentally disabled, the blind, the handicapped, and those living in rural areas within the framework of the policies and guidelines set forth by the Assistant Secretary for Human Development. However, pursuant to Section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act Amendements of 1974, Pub. L. 93–516, certain basic authorities of Titles I, II, and III of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, have been delegated directly by the Commissioner to the Director, Office of Rehabilitation Services, Regions I–X. The responsibilities of the Assistant Regional Director are to ensure effective planning and monitoring of these activities.

SEC. 1E80.10 *Organization.* The Office of the Assistant Regional Director for Human Development includes:

Director, Office of Child Development, Regions I–X.

Director, Office of Aging, Regions I–X.

Director, Office of Youth Development, Regions I–X.

Director, Office of Rehabilitation Services, Regions I–X.

Director, Developmental Disabilities Office, Regions I–X.

Section 1E80.20 Functions. The Assistant Regional Director for Human Development:

(1) Serves under the direct line of authority of the Regional Director.

(2) Serves as the representative of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development and the Regional Director in direct official dealings with other Federal agencies, State and local activities related to Human Development Programs, and reports progress and status to the Regional Director and the Assistant Secretary for Human Development.

(3) Recommends program priorities and policy or procedural changes to the Assistant Secretary for Human Development through the Regional Director.

(4) Works with other elements of the Regional Office to ensure that all areas of OHD program operations in the Region receive necessary assistance, including programmatic and administrative management assistance to perform their mission efficiently and effectively.

(5) Maintains working relationships with other Federal agencies, State and local governments and institutions, and develops ways in which their plans and programs and those of the Department can actively complement each other.

(6) Ensures intra-departmental coordination between the Office of Human Development, other elements of the Office of the Regional Director, and the operating agencies of the Department on Human Development matters; serves as advocate for those interests represented in the Office of Human Development with the other elements of the Department.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN OTTINA,
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

[FR Doc.75-22107 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part 1 of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, is hereby amended to add to Chapter 1R, Assistant Secretary for Human Development, a new Subchapter. The new Subchapter 1R30, establishes the Developmental Disabilities Office (DDO). The Developmental Disabilities Office is established to carry out the purposes of the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970, as amended, and to establish special responsibilities for the revision and extension of interagency, intra-agency, and Federal and State lines of communications and coordination of all programs for developmentally disabled persons. These amendments to Chapter 1R include: (1) addition of the Developmental Disabilities Office to the Office of Human Development organizational structure, (2) revision of the summary mission statement for Rehabilitation Services Administration, (3) addition of DDO summary mission statement at the end of Section 1R.20, and (4) revision of Section 1R.30.13(c), continuation of administrative and program authorities within DDO. Therefore, the statement published in the Federal Register on February 7, 1975, at 40 FR 5805, is hereby amended as follows:

1R.10 *Organization.* (Added) N. Developmental Disabilities Office.

1R.20 *Functions.* (Revised) M. Acts as principal agency for carrying out the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Randolph-Sheppard Act, and provides leadership in planning, developing, and coordinating Department programs which provide services for the handicapped, including disabled social security applicants and beneficiaries, the blind, and welfare applicants and recipients in accordance with Federal statutes.

1R.20 *Functions.* (Added) N. Developmental Disabilities Office. Provide leadership and assistance in improved planning, developing and coordinating Federal, State and other relevant resources which provide services to developmentally disabled persons through formula grants and discretionary grants to universities or affiliated facilities and other public and non-profit agencies.

1R.30. *Delegations of Authorities.* All regulations, rules, orders, authorities or statements of policy or interpretation heretofore issued with respect to the Rehabilitation Services Administration and the Developmental Disabilities Office are continued in full force and effect until such time as they are specifically modified or superseded.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN OTTINA,
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

[FR Doc.75-22105 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES OFFICE

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part 1 of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, as amended, is hereby further amended to add to Chapter 1R, Assistant Secretary for Human Development, a new Subchapter. The new Subchapter, 1R30. Developmental Disabilities Office follows:

1R30.00 *Mission.* To enable states to increase the provision of quality services to persons with Developmental Disabilities through the design and implementation of a comprehensive and continuing state plan which makes optimal use of all resources and assures the rights and dignity of all those being served.

This mission is furthered by three grant mechanisms: (1) formula grants to the States and territories for planning, services, administration and construction; (2) project grants for research and demonstration of regional and national activities designed to remove barriers for full programming for developmentally disabled persons; (3) project grants to universities or affiliated facilities to provide partial support to interdisciplinary training programs for specialized personnel to serve the developmentally disabled. The Developmental Disabilities Office has assigned functional responsibilities to various offices and divisions as follows:

1R30.10 *Organization.* The Developmental Disabilities Office is under the direction of a Director who reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for Human Development. DDO consists of the Office of the Director and the following organizational elments which report directly to the Director or Deputy Director, DDO:

A. Planning and Evaluation Staff.

B. Executive Services Staff.

C. University-Affiliated Facilities Programs Division.

D. Program Operations Division.

E. Research and Development Division.

1R30.20 *Functions:* A. *Planning & Evaluation Staff.* Performs, in collaboration with OHD's Office of Planning and Eval-

uation and other appropriate DHEW units, analysis, planning and evaluation of programs administered by the Developmental Disabilities Office. Conducts analyses of target population, needs and resources. Prepares operational, short-range, and long-range plans. Develops goals and objectives, criteria and measures, and planning charts and reporting forms. Analyzes and evaluates the State formula grant program, university-affiliated facilities programs, and other project grant programs. Designs and tests models and formulas for assessing needs and resources for facilities, manpower, and services. Prepares program evaluation plans and priorities. Prepares requests for proposals and recommends award of contracts for conducting evaluation projects. Monitors evaluation projects. Develops national and State computer data base information systems in collaboration with appropriate DHEW units. Conducts cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analyses. Administers annual national surveys on State institutions and community facilities for the developmentally disabled. In close collaboration with other DDO Divisions, administers preparation and publication of Developmental Disabilities Abstracts and Developmental Disabilities Biometrics as part of a technical information system, and reviews and evaluates research and development proposals and reports for research design and analysis.

B. *Executive Services Staff.* Provides day-to-day assistance to the Director of DDO in performing management and administrative functions. Arranges through OAM Division of Administrative Services for timely and adequate administrative services to DDO. Carries out Public Information and Publications Coordination for DDO. Assists in formulation and execution of the Office's budget, and through the OAM Division of Budget and Financial Management, arranges for reimbursement and allocation of funds from other agencies. Develops necessary budgetary proposals and justification. Works closely with Director on personnel utilization and flects program goals and objectives. Reviews and analyzes all budgetary obligations and reports on the status of the Office's budget. Advises the Director on the most effective and efficient methods of conducting the Office's functions from a management point of view. Participates in negotiations and prepares the necessary documents for contractual arrangements and cooperative arrangements with individuals, private organizations, universities, and other governmental agencies. Handles all administrative matters related to personnel administration including aiding in the recruitment and selection of personnel, preparation of job descriptions, pay, promotions, performance ratings and other types of personnel actions. Advises the Director on personnel utilization and coordinates intra-office tasks involving two or more staff sections. Coordinates all matters pertaining to travel of staff, National Advisory Council members, consultants, and private citizens including the issuance of travel documents. Provides support to the National Advisory Council on Services and Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled. Serves as the Office's legislative, policy and procedures resource and as Committee Management Officer.

C. *University-Affiliated Facilities Programs (UAF) Division.* Administers a project grant program for support of academic demonstration facilities and interdisciplinary training centers for the advancement of knowledge about developmental disabilities. Awards grants to and monitors the activities of these facilities, which include: interdisciplinary training of personnel to serve the developmentally disabled; demonstration of exemplary services for the developmentally disabled; conducting applied research incidental to training and services; and carrying out an outsearch program for the delivery of technical assistance to other organizations and agencies in a community, intra-State, or multi-State regional area. Assesses and reviews UAF involvement with State Councils for the Developmentally Disabled including UAF responsiveness to State Plans for the developmentally disabled and UAF assistance to State Councils in carrying out technical activities. Assesses and reviews UAF involvement with State agencies and organizations serving the developmentally disabled, including: UAF responsiveness in the production of professional, technical, and supportive (non-professional) personnel who have received interdisciplinary training; and provision of specialized services to developmentally disabled persons, especially persons requiring services not available in kind in other parts of a State. Assesses and reviews UAF activities relating to junior college training centers; collaborates with other Federal offices in assessing and developing training programs, and prepares regulations, standards, guidelines, and instructions, for planning, construction, administration, and operation of centers; collaborates with other intra-Departmental agencies involved in supporting UAF and related academic programs; provides manpower program consultation to Regional Offices and technical assistance to UAF centers regarding interdisciplinary training programs; conducts analysis and review of existing and proposed UAF programs to determine appropriateness of grant applications in accordance with regulations, standards, and guidelines; conducts special studies in the development and testing of new facility and program designs and models; collects, analyses, and disseminates information on manpower programs for the developmentally disabled.

D. *Program Operations Division (POD).* Responsible for the development, promulgation and implementation of Federal regulations, policies, guidelines and procedures concerning the Developmental Disabilities formula grant program and related project grant programs. POD provides leadership, coordination and technical assistance in policy formulation, program planning, and allocations of the DD formula grant program to State Councils and administering agencies, regional offices and other agencies for the development and expansion of programs and services. Develops planning and management procedures and methods for the monitoring and analysis of State plans and reports; maintains liaison with public and private agencies and organizations concerned with the developmentally disabled for integrating and coordinating the planning efforts for delivery of services; serves as a liaison for RO/CO responsibilitie,; contributes to the development and implementation of DDO long and short-range plans, goals and objectives by providing program information to other OS/OHD/DDO units; studies, deviews and analyses other Federal programs providing services applicable to DD persons for the purpose of integrating and coordinating programs; monitors State plans and project grants to assure continued compliance with Federal regulations and policies; coordinates the administration of DDO grants programs; analyzes and coordinates audit reports. Collaborates with Rehabilitation Services Administration on promulgation of policy and guidelines for that portion of the Rehabilitation Act dealing with DD population.

E. *Research and Development Division.* Responsible for exerting national leadership, developing and offering technical consultation to Federal programs which hold potential for serving the developmentally disabled. The Division determines the means necessary to further access to these resources as fully as possible. Acts as a change agent among Federal agencies, disseminating information among Federal agencies and to consumer groups, State Councils and agencies, other providers of developmental disabilities services, to university-affiliated training centers, and to the general public. As an adjunct to long range planning consistent with OHD policies, the Division awards grants or contracts to provide means of removing barriers to access to assistance for the developmentally disabled; to identify constraints to the fuller habilitation of the developmentally disabled and means to overcome these constraints; to develop more effective means of serving the developmentally disabled; and to establish means of attaining adequate manpower to serve this population. The Division also assists in the development of the necessary tools to accomplish surveys of the DD population by the State DD Councils with the assistance of consumer agencies.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN OTTINA,
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

[FR Doc.75-22106 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority

Part 1 of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, Chapter IR94, Rehabilitation Services Administration (40FR5807, February 7, 1975) is hereby amended to delete the Division of Developmental Disabilities program activities, pursuant to the establishment of a separate Development Disabilities Office in the Office of Human Development.

Under 1R94.00 Mission, delete the following words from the mission statement, "the developmentally disabled,". Delete semi-colon after "amended" and insert in lieu thereof a period. Delete clause, "Parts B, C, and D of the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act; and Sections 301 and 303 of the Public Health Service Act."

Under 1R94.10. Organization, Item F, delete the words, "Division of Developmental Disabilities."

Under 1R94.20. Functions, paragraph C, Division of Special Populations, delete "comma" and the words, "and for developmental disabilities," and delete "comma" after disorders and insert in lieu thereof a period and delete the following words "and those with developmental disabilities."

Under 1R94.20 delete paragraph F in its entirety.

This amendment is effective on approval of the establishment of the Developmental Disabilities Office.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN OTTINA,
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

[FR Doc.75-22108 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OLYMPIC SPORTS

Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to P.L. 92-463, that the President's Commission on Olympic Sports, established by the President in Executive Order No. 11868 dated June 19, 1975, amended by Executive Order No. 11873 dated July 21, 1975, will meet on Tuesday, September 9, 1975, at 1 p.m. and Wednesday, September 10, 1975, at 9:30 a.m. in the Senate Room at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Sixteenth and K Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Commission will consider matters pertaining to its study of Olympic sports problems and will hear testimony from several individuals who are familiar with these problems.

The meeting is open to the public.

Further information on the Commission may be obtained from Mr. Michael T. Harrigan, Executive Director, President's Commission on Olympic Sports, Room 3002, 2025 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506, telephone (202) 254-8410.

Dated: August 18, 1975.

MICHAEL T. HARRIGAN,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc.75-22102 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority

Part 4 of the Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is devoted to the Social Security Administration (SSA). That portion of the SSA Statement pertaining to the Mission, Organization, Order of Succession and Functions of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals (BHA), as previously described in 38 FR 22670 dated August 23, 1973, and 39 FR 11616-17 dated March 29, 1974, is hereby revised to reflect a new format for the Bureau's Statement; minor editorial changes; and the abolishment of BHA's Regional Appeals Panels and Regional Appeals Centers.

The revised material reads as follows:

Sec. 4-06-00 *Bureau of Hearings and Appeals*—(Mission). The Bureau of Hearings and Appeals (BHA) directs and administers the hearings and appeals process for SSA. It directs a nationwide field hearings organization staffed with Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income, who conduct impartial hearings and make decisions on appealed determinations involving retirement, survivors, disability and health insurance benefits; black lung benefits; and supplemental security income. BHA also performs central reviews of decisions by Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income which are appealed by a claimant or reopened on the motion of the Appeals Council and renders the Secretary's final decision on such cases.

Sec. 4-06-10 *Bureau of Hearings and Appeals*—(Organization). The Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, under the leadership of the Director of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, consists of the:

A. Director of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals.

B. Immediate Office of the Bureau Director, which includes the:

1. Deputy Bureau Director.
2. Chief Administrative Law Judge.

C. Appeals Council.

D. Medical Advisory Staff.

E. Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Policy and Procedures.

F. Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Administration.

G. Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Appeals Operations.

H. Appraisal Staff.

I. Office of the Regional Chief Administrative Law Judge (located in each of SSA's ten geographical regions nationwide).

Sec. 4-06-20 *Bureau of Hearings and Appeals*—(Functions).

A. 1. The Director of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Social Security for performance of BHA's mission and provides general supervision to the principal components of BHA.

2. During the absence or disability of the Director of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, or in the event of a vacancy in this position, the Deputy Bureau Director shall act as Bureau Director.

3. In the event of the absence or disability of both the Bureau Director and the Deputy Bureau Director, a BHA executive designated by the Bureau Director, shall serve as acting Bureau Director.

4. Should both the positions of Bureau Director and Deputy Bureau Director become vacant, an SSA official designated by the Commissioner of Social Security shall serve as acting Bureau Director.

B. The *Immediate Office of the Bureau Director* assists the Bureau Director with the full range of his responsibilities and handles such other assignments as he may prescribe.

1. The *Deputy Bureau Director* assists the Bureau Director in carrying out his responsibilities and performs such other duties as he may prescribe.

2. The *Chief Administrative Law Judge:*

a. Provides professional leadership to the nationwide corps of Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income.

b. Serves as the focal point of communication between the Office of the Bureau Director and Administrative Law Judges, and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income.

c. Directs a small professional staff engaged in maintaining close contact with the field hearings organization to obtain and assess the views of Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income on hearings operations.

C. The *Appeals Council:*

1. Reviews decisions of Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income involving retirement, survivors, disability and health insurance benefits, and supplemental security income, under the provisions of titles II, XVI and XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended; and disability and survivors benefits under Part B of title IV and related provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (the "Black Lung" Act) on the motion of appellants or on its own motion.

2. Examines case records, obtains additional evidence and renders written decisions or orders which are the Secretary's final decisions/orders; or remands cases to Administrative Law Judges or Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income.

3. Determines and recommends action concerning decisions appealed to the courts.

4. Obtains additional evidence and prepares supplemental decisions on remanded cases, and recommends whether appeals should be taken to higher courts on judicial reversals of the Secretary's decisions.

D. The *Medical Advisory Staff:*

1. Provides medical advisory services to the Appeals Council and other BHA components in the evaluation of disability, health insurance and supplemental security income cases under the provi-

sions of titles II, XVI and XVIII of the Social Security Act, as amended, and disability and survivors cases under the "Black Lung" Act.

2. Assists in the training of BHA staff on medical topics and negotiates for the services of medical specialists to serve as special consultants to the Appeals Council and as advisors to Administrative Law Judges, Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income, and Regional Chief Administrative Law Judges.

3. Provides guidance in the effective utilization of medical advisors throughout BHA and participates in the formulation of medical policies used in the evaluation of disability, health insurance, supplemental security income and black lung benefits cases.

4. Maintains liaison with medical groups to promote program understanding and to keep abreast of disability evaluation developments and changes in health insurance regulations.

E. *The Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Policy and Procedures:*

1. Plans, analyzes and develops BHA-wide policy and procedural guidelines pertaining to the hearings process as performed in regional development centers and hearing offices.

2. Plans, analyzes and develops policy and procedural guidelines pertaining to the Appeals Council's review processes, civil actions processes and support staff.

3. Provides an effective system for communicating hearings and appeals policies and procedures, through the issuance of manuals and directives that assure consistent and efficient operations in the best interests of service to the public; and develops and maintains substantive publications, informational material, references and forms relative to the hearings and appeals process.

4. Reviews current and developing trends in administrative law; analyzes policy recommendations; and develops long-range and short-range hearings and appeals policy plans.

5. Provides advice and guidance throughout BHA on matters involving program policies and procedures.

6. Coordinates policy and procedural matters within BHA and with other SSA components; the Office of the General Counsel; other DHEW components; other Federal agencies; and, where appropriate, with private organizations.

F. *The Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Administration:*

1. Plans, develops and administers BHA's personnel management program, including: recruitment and placement; position classification; incentive awards; employee services; and employee-management relations.

2. Plans, develops, coordinates and conducts BHA employee development and training programs.

3. Plans and directs BHA administrative support activities, including: space; forms and records; property management; procurement and supply; safety; equipment control and maintenance; preparation of visual aids; and mail/messenger services.

4. Plans and directs BHA's management analysis program, which includes the design, development, implementation and appraisal of management policies and programs; and researches management techniques and technological developments having possible utility for BHA.

5. Directs BHA's operational and management information systems planning programs; assures effective coordination of the BHA management information system with the SSA system; and maintains a case control and statistical reporting system on the adjudication process.

6. Plans, develops and coordinates BHA's financial management program, and provides financial guidance and control in the areas of: budget formulation and execution; work measurement and workload forecasting; pay and travel; position control; contract services; and fiscal operations.

7. Controls and prepares replies to correspondence; develops standards and procedures for correspondence; receives records and indexes; and maintains claims and hearings materials.

G. The *Office of the Assistant Bureau Director, Appeals Operations:*

1. Provides advice and assistance to the Appeals Council on the adjudication of cases.

2. Reviews the decisions of Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income to assist the Appeals Council in deciding whether to assume jurisdiction.

3. Analyzes cases and recommends action to the Appeals Council on appealed claims and litigated cases, and prepares documents required to implement the action decided upon by the Appeals Council.

4. Identifies and analyzes problem areas and recommends improvements in the appeals process.

5. Reviews and analyzes fee petitions from attorneys and representatives of claimants for the provision of services at the hearing level, and authorizes payments of appropriate fees in those cases where fees recommended by Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income exceed their delegated authority, and in all cases at the Appeals Council level.

6. Provides BHA-wide leadership and guidance on all matters pertaining to psychological, vocational, educational and related factors having a bearing on work capacity.

H. The *Appraisal Staff:*

1. Performs a continuing appraisal of the progress being achieved throughout BHA in meeting basic objectives.

2. Conducts a Bureau-wide program of appraisals and studies necessary for maintaining an ongoing assessment of overall BHA performance.

3. Recommends action for implementation or further study by other BHA components.

I. The *Office of the Regional Chief Administrative Law Judge:*

1. Represents the Bureau Director at the regional level with respect to all matters pertaining to the hearings process.

2. Plans, organizes, and administers a regional program for scheduling and conducting independent and impartial hearings on appealed determinations involving claims for retirement, survivors, disability and health insurance benefits, and supplemental security income, under the provisions of titles II, XVI and XVIII of the Social Security Act, and disability and survivors benefits under the "Black Lung" Act.

3. Provides substantive guidance and administrative direction and leadership to the Regional Development Center, and to Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income and their staffs.

4. Coordinates operations and administrative activities with the DHEW Regional Office; other SSA components; State agencies; and other parties, as required.

5. Exercises general administrative supervision over Administrative Law Judges and Hearing Examiners—Supplemental Security Income and their supporting staffs within the region.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN OTTINA,
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

[FR Doc.75-22024 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

PETITION TO COMMENCE DEFECT PROCEEDINGS

Denial

This notice sets forth the reasons for the denial of a petition to commence a proceeding to determine whether to issue an order pursuant to section 152(b) of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 1412(b). This notice is published in accordance with section 124 of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 1410a, which provides that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) must grant or deny such petitions within 120 days, and publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER the reasons for the denial.

On March 27, 1975, the NHTSA received a petition from Mr. William B. Reyer through the Michigan Consumers Council to commence a defect proceeding with respect to an alleged carburetor fuel leakage in a 1973 AMC Jeep Model CJ-5. The petition alleged that the fuel leaks out of the carburetor on to the hot engine as the vehicle is driven at low speeds on rough roads. The NHTSA conducted a thorough review of all available information, including consumer letters, Parts Return Program Records, accident investigation reports, recall campaign records, and American Motors Corporation records. Based on this information, the NHTSA has determined that the alleged fuel leakage only occurs when the ve-

hicle is operated under a specific set of conditions, that the amount of the leakage is small and evaporates on contact with hot engine components, and that occurrence of the leakage condition is relatively isolated. As a result, there is no reasonable possibility that the order requested in the petition would be issued at the conclusion of the investigation. Accordingly, the petition is denied.

(Sec. 124, 152, Pub. L. 93-492, 88 Stat. 1470 (15 U.S.C. 1410a, 1412); delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.51 and 49 CFR 501.8)

Issued on August 14, 1975.

ANDREW G. DETRICK,
Acting Associate Administrator, Motor Vehicle Programs.

[FR Doc.75-21896 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMITTEE ON RULEMAKING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Committee on Rulemaking and Public Information of the Administrative Conference of the United States, to be held at 10 a.m., Friday, September 12, 1975, in the office of the Administrative Conference of the United States, Suite 500, 2120 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

The Committee will meet to consider Professor Stephen Williams' proposed recommendation on hybrid rulemaking and the progress report on Professor Tomlinson's study of standards for publication in the Federal Register.

Attendance is open to the interested public, but limited to the space available. Persons wishing to attend should notify this office at least two days in advance. The Committee Chairman, if he deems it appropriate, may permit members of the public to present oral statements at the meeting; any member of the public may file a written statement with the Committee before, during or after the meeting.

For further information concerning this Committee meeting contact Richard K. Berg, (telephone 202-254-7020). Minutes of the meeting will be available on request.

RICHARD K. BERG,
Executive Secretary.

AUGUST 14, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22026 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Doc. 28109; Order 75-8-84]

AEROPERU

Order Expanding the Issues

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 15th day of August, 1975.

AeroPeru (Empresa de Transportes Aereo del Peru), holds a permit issued by the Board in Order 74-7-121 approved July 25, 1974 authorizing it to engage in foreign air transportation of persons, property, and mail via certain intermediate points between Peru and Miami and beyond to Montreal and between Peru and Los Angeles.[1] The permit which expires on July 24, 1977 was granted to AeroPeru pursuant to the Air Transport Agreement entered into between the United States and Peru in 1946, as amended.

On July 7, 1975 the Governments of the United States and Peru, in order to resolve certain issues regarding the operations of their respective carriers, entered into an understanding which provides, among other things, that AeroPeru will be allowed to operate air services between Lima and Los Angeles, Miami and New York, via intermediate points at certain specified frequency levels.[2]

On July 25, 1975, AeroPeru filed an application for amendment of its foreign air carrier permit so as to add the intermediate points Washington, D.C. and New York, N.Y. after the intermediate point Miami, Florida on segment 1 of the permit and to add the intermediate point Quito, Ecuador after the intermediate point Guayaquil, Ecuador on segment 2. By notice dated July 29, 1975, AeroPeru's application was set down for prehearing conference on August 18, 1975, with the hearing to be held immediately thereafter.

On August 1, 1975, the Bureau of Operating Rights filed a motion to expand the issues in the case to include the following: (1) Whether the termination date of AeroPeru's permit (presently July 24, 1977) should be changed to provide for termination at the end of one year; (2) Whether the intermediate points Quito, Ecuador; Cali, Colombia; Panama City, Panama; Caracas, Venezuela; and the terminal point Montreal, Canada, on segment 1, and the intermediate point Mexico City, Mexico, on segment 2, should be deleted from AeroPeru's permit; and (3) Whether the permit should be amended to include a condition requiring the filing of initial tariffs no lower than those in effect for any U.S.-flag carrier engaged in the same scheduled foreign air transportation. On August 12, 1975, AeroPeru filed an answer in opposition to the inclusion of all three issues proposed by the Bureau.

1. In support of its request to include the issue of the term of AeroPeru's permit the Bureau states that although the July 7, 1975 understanding extends for three years, a provision in the separate exchange of notes entered into by the two governments authorizes a one-year permit.[3] The Bureau contends that while this provision in and of itself might not deter the Board from issuing an amended permit of longer duration, to do so would constitute a more liberal grant of authority to AeroPeru than the Peruvian Government has accorded to Braniff Airways, the U.S.-designated carrier. The Bureau states that Peru requires annual renewal of the U.S. carrier's permit and that such renewals are by no means *pro forma* or routine.[4]

The applicant opposes inclusion of this issue contending that unlike the Bureau's proposal, which applies only to AeroPeru, the Peruvian requirement is applicable to all airlines, not just Braniff. It contends that there is no reason to believe that given the July 7, 1975 Understanding, Braniff's renewal application will not be *pro forma*. Finally, it argues that the Peruvian procedures are uncomplicated, while the CAB's section 402 procedures are cumbersome, burdensome, and costly and that subjecting AeroPeru to annual renewal of its permit under these procedures would serve no useful purpose.

In light of the considerations advanced by the Bureau it is concluded that the term of any amended permit granted to AeroPeru should be an issue in this case. The issue, however, will not be confined to whether the permit should be for one year, but will include other greater or lesser periods as well. The objections of the applicant to inclusion of the issue go primarily to the merits of a one-year term and will be fully considered at the appropriate point in the proceeding along with any other arguments or evidence advanced by the parties.

2. In support of its proposal to expand the issues to include deletion of the intermediate points Quito, Cali, Panama City, Caracas, and Montreal from segment 1 of AeroPeru's permit and Mexico City from segment 2, the Bureau states

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[1] AeroPeru's routes are set forth in the permit as follows:

Segment 1: Between a point or points in Peru; the intermediate points Guayaquil and Quito, Ecuador; Bogota and Cali, Colombia; Panama City, Panama; Caracas, Venezuela; and Miami, Florida; and the terminal point Montreal, Canada.

Segment 2: Between a point or points in Peru; the intermediate points Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Mexico City, Mexico; and the terminal point Los Angeles, California.

[2] Department of State Press Release No. 359, July 8, 1975.

[3] The provision relied upon by the Bureau reads as follows:

"2. The aeronautical authorities of each country will use their best efforts to issue a new or amended operating permit to the airline of the other country providing for the rights specified in the Understanding as soon as possible and no later than mid-September 1975 assuming timely application by the airline. *Such permits will be valid for a period of at least one year from today* and will be renewable for the life of the understanding." (Emphasis added)

[4] The Bureau cites Supreme Decree No. 0006-74 TC, dated April 3, 1974 which it states has been clarified by the Peruvian Government to mean that foreign air carrier permits cannot exceed three years and are subject to annual renewal. Citing State Department Airgram No. A-86, dated May 10, 1974, the Bureau states that requests for renewal must be presented 45 days in advance and applicants are required to publish detailed information about their proposals in the official government newspaper and in a Lima newspaper of wide circulation. The Bureau states that the Peruvian rules also provide that renewal "shall be conditioned upon the existence of real reciprocity in the exercise of the rights agreed, or effective compensation for the same."

that according to the terms of the July 7, 1975 Understanding, AeroPeru no longer has authority to serve these points and will not have such authority for at least two years. Unless the issues are expanded to include the deletion of these points, the Bureau asserts that AeroPeru will technically retain authority which it could not implement without violating the Understanding. Elsewhere the Bureau states that the Understanding "supersedes the prior Annex to (the U.S.-Peru Air Transport Agreement of December 27, 1946)[5] * * * (and) contains a number of provisions affecting the operating authority of the designated flag carriers of each country * * * which are different from those that obtained in 1974 and which provided the basis for issuing AeroPeru's existing permit."

AeroPeru denies that the recent Understanding amends or supersedes the Annex to the Air Transport Agreement and asserts that there is no suggestion that either country intended to bargain away the route authority of its carriers or that carriers of either country were to forego existing route authority because no schedules were allocated for such authority at this juncture. The applicant also argues that the fact that it would technically retain authority which it could not operate presents no real problem because the Understanding requires it to file its schedules with CAB thirty days prior to their effective date and that the Board will allow such schedules to become effective only if they conform with the terms of Understanding.

Since the Understanding withholds the authority of AeroPeru to operate schedules to points presently authorized for service in its permit for a specified period of time, and since the question whether the permit should be limited to a period during which schedules to such points would not be authorized will be an issue, the deletion of such points from the authority granted is also a proper issue in the proceeding. The arguments of the applicant go to the merits not the appropriateness of the issue. The question of deletion of these points will therefore be placed in issue in the proceeding. The evidence and arguments advanced by the Bureau and the applicant on the issue will be considered at the proper time. In addition, since the Understanding makes provision only for flights serving Lima, Peru, we will include *sua sponte* the issue of whether the terminal point of each segment should be changed from "a point or points in Peru" to "Lima, Peru."

3. Finally, the Bureau proposes inclusion of the issue of whether AeroPeru's permit should contain the "initial tariff" condition frequently included in the permits of other foreign carriers. The applicant opposes this issue on grounds that the Board expressly found in granting AeroPeru's permit last year that " * * * there has been no demonstrated need for the 'initial rate' condition in this area", Order 74-7-121 approved July 25, 1974. The applicant also asserts that the provision would conflict with the fare and rate provisions of the U.S.-Peruvian bilateral agreement.

The applicant has not shown wherein the "initial tariff" provision would conflict with the intergovernmental agreement. The terms, conditions, and limitations to be included in the permit are in issue in any case involving the grant of authority to engage in foreign air transportation under section 402 of the Act and there is no reason why the Board should not consider whether under the circumstances obtaining at the present time this condition should be included in the amended permit.

Accordingly it is ordered, That the issues in this proceeding be and they are hereby expanded to include the following issues with regard to any amended permit which may be issued to AeroPeru:[6]

1. Whether it is in the public interest that the termination date of AeroPeru's permit be changed;

2. Whether it is in the public interest that the intermediate points Quito, Ecuador; Cali, Colombia; Panama City, Panama; Caracas, Venezuela; and the terminal point Montreal, Canada on segment 1 and the intermediate point Mexico City, Mexico on segment 2 be deleted from the permit, and that the Peruvian terminal points of the two segments be changed from "a point or points in Peru" to "Lima, Peru;"

3. Whether it is in the public interest that the permit include the following condition:

> The holder shall not commence service authorized herein, except pursuant to an initial tariff setting forth rates, fares and charges no lower than rates, fares or charges that are then in effect for any U.S. air carrier engaged in the same foreign air transportation.[7]

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and transmitted to the President.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board:

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22121 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[5] The route Annex to the Air Transport Agreement as amended in 1966 (TIAS 6080) provides the following routes for the Peruvian carrier:

"1. Peru via intermediate points to Miami and Washington and beyond to Montreal, Canada;

2. Peru via Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Mexico City, Mexico to Los Angeles."

[6] The separate exchange of notes of July 7, 1975, provides (fn. 3 *supra*) that the aeronautical authorities of each country will use their best efforts to issue the new permits as soon as possible and no later than mid-September 1975. This undertaking was on the express assumption that the airline would file a timely application. AeroPeru's application in this case was not filed with the Board until July 25, 1975, seventeen days after the notes were signed. While every effort will be made to expedite this proceeding, the possibility exists that the mid-September date may not be met.

[7] See Order 75-8-53.

[Doc. 26383; Order 75-8-83]

HUGHES AIRWEST

Suspension; Order To Show Cause

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 15th day of July, 1975.

Application of Hughes Airwest for authority to suspend service temporarily at Wenatchee and Ephrata-Moses Lake, Wash.

By order 74-4-119, April 23, 1974, as modified by order 74-6-124, June 27, 1974, the Board authorized Hughes Airwest to suspend service temporarily at Wenatchee and Ephrata-Moses Lake, Wash., for a period of 2 years. The authority was made subject to the conditions that, *inter alia*, Cascade Airways (or another acceptable Part 298 carrier) provide at least two round trips, 6 days per week between Wenatchee and Ephrata, on the one hand, and Seattle, on the other hand,[1] and that certain support services be established by Airwest.

On May 19, 1975, Airwest filed a petition requesting (1) modification of order 74-4-119 so as to delete the provision requiring the reinstatement of service by Airwest to Ephrata-Moses Lake in the event scheduled service to the point is not provided by a qualified Part 298 carrier; and (2) the issuance of an order directing all interested parties to show cause why Airwest's certificate should not be amended to delete Ephrata therefrom.

In support of its petition, Airwest alleges, *inter alia*, that: Cascade has advised Airwest that services to Ephrata have been poorly patronized, despite morning and evening service to Seattle; between August 1974 and January 1975 enplanements at Ephrata never exceeded 5.6 per day and 2.0 per departure; the resulting significant losses and financial drain may force Cascade to discontinue its Ephrata service in the near future; Airwest would be required by the terms of its suspension authority to resume service at Ephrata, resulting in a subsidy need of $385,759 and wasteful consumption of 548,060 gallonsof jet fuel; and elimination of service at Ephrata will not adversely affect the traveling public since residents will continue to have access to numerous services of Cascade at Wenatchee, 1 hour distant.[2]

[1] There was also a requirement for at least one round trip 6 days a week between Wenatchee/Ephrata and Spokane. That requirement was made subject to termination if, after an initial 90-day period, enplanements did not reach at least an average of seven per trip in the Wenatchee/Ephrata-Spokane markets.

[2] Airwest indicates in its petition that Cascade's service to Wenatchee has been reasonably successful and that Cascade intends to continue its Wenatchee service of 31 Wenatchee-Seattle round trips per week, 6 weekly round trips between Spokane and Wenatchee, and 12 weekly Wenatchee-Portland round trips.

No answers to Airwest's petition have been received.[3]

Upon consideration of the pleadings and all the relevant facts, we have decided to (1) issue an order to show cause proposing to grant the requested deletion, and (2) amend order 74–4–119 so as to delete the provision requiring the reinstatement of service by Airwest to Ephrata-Moses Lake, in the event commuter service to the point is not provided, pending finalization of this show-cause order.

We tentatively find and conclude that the public convenience and necessity require the amendment of Airwest's certificate for route 76 so as to delete Ephrata-Moses Lake therefrom.[4] The facts and circumstances which we have tentatively found to support our proposed ultimate conclusion appear below.

Ephrata has never been a strong traffic-generating point. Since 1963 Airwest's enplanements exceeded 10 per day only once, in 1968 (10.72). After 1968, enplanements dropped precipitously, averaging 3.90 per day (2.93 per departure) in 1973. These low levels of traffic evidenced a depressed public need for certificated service and resulted in uneconomic operations for the carrier and an inordinately high level of subsidy need. On this basis, Airwest requested authority to suspend service at the point, with commuter service to be provided by Cascade Airways.

On August 15, 1974, Cascade inaugurated scheduled service at Ephrata with direct flights to Pasco, Portland, Pullman, Seattle, and Walla Walla. Cascade's current service to Ephrata provides nonstop flights leaving Seattle at 9:25 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., while direct flights to Seattle leave at 6.40 a.m. and 5 p.m. Despite this schedule pattern, which increases by almost 100 percent the amount of service previously offered by Airwest, Ephrata does not generate enough traffic to support the commuter service. During the period August 1974 through January 1975, enplanements at Ephrata ranged from a low of 3.3 per day to a high of 4.4 per day. This represents no meaningful improvement in traffic at the point even with almost twice as many departures.

Further, Ephrata has access to the air transportation system, since it is situated 95 air miles and 100 road miles from Spokane, a major air traffic hub. Travel time to the Spokane Airport is less than 2 hours by car over interstate highway. Furthermore, convenient bus service is available between Ephrata and Spokane. Finally, as indicated by Airwest in its pleadings, Ephrata passengers will continue to have available Cascade's commuter services at Wenatchee, 1 hour distant.

We further find that the amendment of order 74–4–119, as requested by Airwest, is required in the public interest. Despite the efforts of Cascade to promote traffic at Ephrata, enplanements have not reached economic levels. Reinstitution of service by Airwest, in the event Cascade discontinues its service at Ephrata, would result in substantial losses for that carrier without appreciable commensurate public benefits. Furthermore, such services would result in the wasteful use of scarce fuel resources. Therefore, in view of the above factors and the lack of objections herein,[5] we will amend order 74–4–119 so as to permit Airwest not to resume service at Ephrata in the event Cascade discontinues its services at that point, for the temporary period pending finalization of the show-cause order.

Interested persons will be given 30 days following the date of adoption of this order to show cause why the tentative findings and conclusions set forth herein should not 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 why such a hearing is considered necessary and what relevant and material facts 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. 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 the certificate of public convenience and necessity of Hughes Airwest for route 76 so as to delete Ephrata-Moses Lake, Wash., therefrom;

2. Any interested persons having objections to the issuance of an order making final any of the proposed findings, conclusions, or certificate amendments set forth herein shall, within 30 days after adoption of this order, file with the Board and serve upon all persons listed in paragraph 6 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]

3. 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;

4. 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;

5. Ordering paragraph 1(b)(i) of order 74–4–119, April 23, 1974, be and it hereby is amended by deleting the phrase "and Ephrata" therefrom whenever it appears therein; and

6. A copy of this order shall be served upon Hughes Airwest; Governor, State of Washington; Mayor, City of Ephrata; Mayor, City of Moses Lake; Mayor, City of Wenatchee; Airport Manager, Port of Ephrata Airport; Airport Manager, Wenatchee Municipal Airport; Director, Washington State Aeronautics Commission; Chairman, Utilities and Transportation Commission, State of Washington; and the Postmaster General.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board:

[SEAL] EDWIN Z. HOLLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.22120 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[3] The Board did receive copies of an exchange of letters between the Port of Ephrata and Airwest in which Ephrata indicated dissatisfaction with Cascade's service; however, the civic parties did not file a formal objection to the application herein.

[4] We also tentatively find that Airwest is fit, willing, and able properly to perform the air transportation authorized by the certificate proposed to be issued herein and to conform to the provisions of the Act and the Board's rules, regulations, and requirements thereunder.

[5] See n. 3, *supra*.

[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.

COMMITTEE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

CERTAIN COTTON TEXTILES AND COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTS PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN MEXICO

Entry and Withdrawal From Warehouse for Consumption

AUGUST 18, 1975.

On August 26, 1971, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (36 FR 16957) a letter dated August 23, 1971 from the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, to the Commissioner of Customs, prohibiting entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products, produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States, for which the Government of Mexico had not issued a visa.

The purpose of this notice is to announce that the Governments of the United States and Mexico have agreed on a revised visa format. Upon publication of the letter of August 18, 1975 from the Chairman of the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to the Commissioner of Customs, either the visa enclosed with the letter of August 23, 1971 or the new visa enclosed with the letter set forth below will be sufficient to authorize entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption in the United States of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico.

Further, the Government of Mexico has designated the following officials to

issue textile export visas in addition to those named previously:

Ernesto B. Ascencio E.
J. Humberto de la Pena Cortez
Alfredo Alvarez Francischini
Francisco Partida Gomez
Pedro Lechuga Lopez
Dionisio A. Meade
Matias Gomez Montiel
Matias Gomz Montiel
Matias Urzua Romero
Rafael Fernandez Sanchez
Gustavo Villarreal Villarreal

A complete list of Mexican officials currently authorized to issue visas is also enclosed with the letter to the Commissioner of Customs.

Effective date: September 8, 1975.

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resources and Trade Assistance, U.S. Department of Commerce.

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20229

AUGUST 18, 1975.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: This directive further amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on August 23, 1971, by the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, that directed you to prohibit under certain specified conditions entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico, for which the Government of Mexico had not issued an appropriate visa.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles done at Geneva on December 20, 1973, pursuant to the Bilateral Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Agreement of May 12, 1975, between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, the directive of August 23, 1971 is further amended, effective on September 8, 1975, and until further notice, to authorize entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Categories 1 through 64, produced or manufactured in Mexico, that are accompanied by the enclosed visa, as well as those accompanied by the visa enclosed with the directive of August 23, 1971.

In addition, eleven new officials have been designated by the Government of Mexico to issue visas. A complete list of Mexican officials currently so authorized is also enclosed.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Mexico and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Mexico have been determined by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the rule-making provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553. This letter will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely,

ALAN POLANSKY,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resources and Trade Assistance.

OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO TO ISSUE EXPORT VISAS FOR TEXTILE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ernesto B. Ascencio E.
J. Guillermo Becker A.
J. Humberto de la Pena Cortez
Antonio Benitez Espindola
Alfredo Alvarez Francischini
Pablo H. Quiroga Garza
Francisco Partida Gomez
Pedro Lechuga Lopez
Gabriel Zorrilla Martinez
Dionisio A. Meade
Gerardo Pesqueira Mendoza
Melquisedec Jiminez Mendez
Matias Gomez Montiel
Arturo Galindo Munoz
Cesar Franco Porras
Matias Urzua Romero
Rafael Fernandez Sanchez
Guillermo Ramos Uriarte
Juventino Martinez Velez
Gustavo Villarreal Villarreal

VISA MEXICANA

(Mexican Visa)

EXPEDIDA PARA FINES DE CONTROL DE LAS EXPORTACIONES MEXICANAS CON CARGO AL CONVENIO BILATERAL SOBRE EL COMERCIO DE PRODUCTOS TEXTILES EXISTENTE ENTRE LOS GOBIERNOS DE MEXICO Y ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

(Issued for the control of Mexican exports accountable against the Bilateral Agreement on Trade of Textiles Products existent between the Governments of Mexico and the United States of America.)

Exportador _____
(Exporter)
Factura Comercial No._____ Fecha_____
(Commercial Invoice No.) (Date)

A. M. F. Acuerdo Relativo Al Comercio Internacional De Los Textiles.
(M. F. A. Arrangement Regarding International Trade on Textiles.)

CATEGORIA: (Category)	CANTIDAD (Quantity)

UNIDAD (Unit)	YARDAS CUADRADAS (Square Yards)

Esta Visa Es Valida Hasta_____ 197..
(This Visa is valid until)

Expedida En_____ Fecha_____ 197..
(Issued in) (Date)

_____ _____
_____ _____

Firma Autorizada

Nombre (Name) (Authorized Signature)

_____ _____
_____ _____

[FR Doc.75-22082 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS FOR SPECIFIED CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Special Order for Submission

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) hereby orders designated manufacturers to complete and return product ingredient questionnaires (CPSC Form No. 183 with instructions) no later than October 20, 1975, to Auerbach Associates, Inc., 121 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Auerbach Associates, Inc., a private contractor, has been authorized by the Commission to collect the chemical formulation information called for in the questionnaire for the Commission's use in readily evaluating actual or potential hazards associated with the subject products, or their composite ingredients. Product questionnaires which each manufacturer is required to complete have been or will be mailed by Auerbach Associates, Inc. A copy of the product ingredient questionnaire (CPSC Form 183 with instructions) is on file at the Office of the Commission Secretary. Another copy of CPSC form 183 is filed as part of this original document with the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The questionnaire calls for product ingredient information to the one tenth of one percent (0.1%) level. Information to this level is needed to develop regulations and standards for consumer products or to take other appropriate action in response to any indicated hazard. It is also needed to assess whether consumer products may be toxic, corrosive, strong sensitizers, flammable, combustible, may generate pressure through decomposition, heat or other means, or may present a hazard because of synergistic effects of their components or otherwise present a hazard to the consumer.

Auerbach Associates, Inc. identified approximately 1,650 manufacturers and more than 20,000 products by using all trade information available to it, including both published data and data collected through interviews and attendance at trade conferences. All manufacturers and products identified in this way are included in the solicitation. All the names of manufacturers to whom questionnaires have been or will be sent are filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20207.

Those manufacturers who have received questionnaires and who believe that their products do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Commission must submit their arguments in support of this position on or before September 26, 1975. If the Commission determines that the product is under its jurisdiction, the Commission may, upon request by the manufacturer, grant additional time, not in excess of 60 calendar days from the date of notification by the Commission of its jurisdictional determination, to comply with this order.

Those manufacturers who have already fully responded to the product ingredient questionnaire (CPSC Form 183 with instructions) previously sent to them by Auerbach Associates, Inc., will be deemed to have complied with this order.

This order applies only to products which have been manufactured or sold after April 9, 1974. Manufacturers are not required to complete questionnaires as to products otherwise within the terms of this order which have been neither manufactured nor sold after that date. If a manufacturer has received a questionnaire pertaining to such a product he or she should return the questionnaire to Auerbach Associates, Inc., indicating the date of discontinuation of production and sale.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is currently conducting a product ingredient survey which requires the manufacturer to report ingredients to the one percent level. Certain products may be subject to both the NIOSH product ingredient survey and the CPSC product ingredient survey. In order to minimize the burden to industry, NIOSH and CPSC have agreed to share non-trade secret data obtained on those products which are subject to both the CPSC and NIOSH surveys. Therefore, if a manufacturer has already responded to the NIOSH survey, he or she is not now required to furnish the same non-trade secret ingredient data to the CPSC survey. Where non-trade secret product ingredient data has been furnished to NIOSH, the Commission will not call for non-trade secret information to the one tenth of one percent (0.1%) level under this order until after October 31, 1975. However, the manufacturer must supply available trade secret ingredient data to the one tenth of one percent (0.1%) level to the Commission at the present time.

Auerbach Associates, Inc., is legally required under 18 U.S.C. 641 to hold all responses received in confidence.

If a manufacturer believes that any information furnished in response to the questionnaire is a trade secret or proprietary information, he or she should follow the instructions accompanying the questionnaire for claiming confidential treatment. Information so designated will not be available to the public simply upon request. If the Commission receives a request for disclosure of information, or otherwise believes it desirable to disclose the information to carry out its legal responsibilities, the Commission shall inform the manufacturer and give him the opportunity to present additional information and views regarding the confidential status of the materials. The determination with respect to release of the information will be based on the applicable provisions of (1) the Consumer Product Safety Act, (2) the Freedom of Information Act, (3) 18 U.S.C. 1905, (4) the Commission's proposed and interim regulations on the procedures for disclosure or production of information under the Freedom of Information Act, 16 CFR Part 1015, and (5) the most recent judicial interpretation of these provisions. No publication of information designated as trade secret will be made until the issue of its designation has been resolved in accordance with applicable law.

Those manufacturers who have any questions about the subject of this Special Order should contact: Ms. Lynne Neufeld, Auerbach Associates, Inc., 121 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107, (telephone (215) 491-8333); or Mr. Irvin Weiss, Bureau of Biomedical Science, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, (telephone (301) 496-7765).

The reporting requirement contained in the Order has been approved by the United States General Accounting Office under Number B-180232(S75035) and expires on December 31, 1975. Failure to respond to this Special Order, or the furnishing of false reports, may subject a manufacturer to civil or criminal penalties under Sections 20 and 21 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 2069, 2070.

This Special Order is promulgated pursuant to section 27(b)(1), and section 5 of the Consumer Product Safety Act, (15 U.S.C. 2076(b)(1) and 15 U.S.C. 2054).

Dated: August 18, 1975.

SADYE E. DUNN,
Secretary,
Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc.75-22098 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 419-1; OPP-33000/306 & 307]

RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS FOR PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

Data To Be Considered in Support of Applications

On November 19, 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 31862) its interim policy with respect to the administration of section 3(c)(1)(D) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. This policy provides that EPA will, upon receipt of every application for registration, publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice containing the information shown below. The labeling furnished by the applicant will be available for examination at the Environmental Protection Agency, Room EB-31, East Tower, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

On or before October 20, 1975, any person who (a) is or has been an applicant, (b) believes that data he developed and submitted to EPA on or after October 21, 1972, is being used to support an application described in this notice, (c) desires to assert a claim for compensation under section 3(c)(1)(D) for such use of his data, and (d) wishes to preserve his right to have the Administrator determine the amount of reasonable compensation to which he is entitled for such use of the data, must notify the Administrator and the applicant named in the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of his claim by certified mail. Notification to the Administrator should be addressed to the Information Coordination Section, Technical Services Division (WH-569), Office of Pesticide Programs, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. Every such claimant must include, at a minimum, the information listed in the interim policy of November 19, 1973.

Applications submitted under 2(a) or 2(b) of the interim policy will be processed to completion in accordance with existing procedures. Applications submitted under 2(c) of the interim policy cannot be made final until the 60 day period has expired. If no claims are received within the 60 day period, the 2(c) application will be processed according to normal procedure. However, if claims are received within the 60 day period, the applicants against whom the claims are asserted will be advised of the alternatives available under the Act. No claims will be accepted for possible EPA adjudication which are received after — ——.

Dated: August 14, 1975.

JOHN B. RITCH, Jr.,
Director,
Registration Division.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (OPP-33000/306)

EPA File Symbol 150-UO. Anderson Chem. Co., Box 1041, Litchfield MN 55355. STARDINE IODINE DISINFECTANT. Active Ingredients: alpha-(p-Nonylphenyl)-omega-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene)-iodine complex 18.05%; Phosphoric Acid 16.00%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(b) of interim policy. PM34

EPA File Symbol 11556-LU. Cutter Animal Health Lab., Div. of Bayvet Corp., PO Box 390, Shawnee KS 66201. SENDRAN 50% WETTABLE POWDER. Active Ingredients: o-Isopropoxyphenyl methylcarbamate 50%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM12

EPA File Symbol 5736-LL. DuBois Chem., Div. of Chemed Corp., 3630 E. Kemper Rd., Sharonville OH 45241. GAX-20. Active Ingredients: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide 5%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM34

EPA File Symbol 4581-EIE. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div., PO Box 1297, Tacoma WA 98401. HYDOUT AQUATIC WEED KILLER. Active Ingredients: Mono(N,N-dimethylalkylamine)salt of endothall 22.6%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA File Symbol 4581-EIR. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. Q-DRIL AQUATIC WEED KILLER. Active Ingredients: Dipotassium salt of endothall 20.0%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-139. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. AQUA-THOL. Active Ingredients: Disodium salt of endothall 19.2%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-172. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. HYDROTHOL 191 GRANULAR AQUATIC HERBICIDE. Active Ingredients: Mono(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of endothall 11.2%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-173. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div., HYDROTHOL 47 AQUATIC HERBICIDE. Active Ingredients: Di(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of endothall 66.7%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-175. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. HYDROTHOL 47 GRANULAR AQUATIC HERBICIDE. Active Ingredients: Di(N,N-dimethylalkylamine)salt of endothall 17.5%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-183. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. AQUATHOL PLUS. Active Ingredients: Dipotassium salt of endothall 22.4%; Potassium salt of silvex 25.5%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-200. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. AQUATHOL PLUS GRANULAR. Active Ingredients: Dipotassium salt of endothall 5.1%; Potassium salt of silvex 5.8%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-201. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. AQUATHOL GRANULAR. Active Ingredients: Dipotassium salt of endothall 10.1%. Method of Support. Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA Reg. No. 4581-204. Pennwalt Corp., Agchem Div. AQUATHOL "K". Active Ingredients: Dipotassium salt of endothall 40.3%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (OPP-33000/307)

EPA File Symbol 4829-LL. Coastal Chemical Co., 190 Jony Dr., Carlstadt NJ 07072. ISO TRI CLOR 7 DAY CHLORINE BIG TABS. Active Ingredients: Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione 100%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(b) of interim policy. PM34

EPA File Symbol 35947-R. Hart Enterprises Systems, Inc., 738 NW 9th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale FL 33311. MARINER WATER PURIFIER. Active Ingredients: Silver 0.75%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM33

EPA File Symbol 18723-E. Midwest Pool Supply Co., 1524 W. Beltline, Middleton WI 53562. ALG-A-WAY. Active Ingredients: n-Alkyl (50% C14, 40% C12, 10% C16) Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride 10%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM24

EPA File Symbol 33932-R. Omnicon Medical, 11042 Grissom Lane, Dallas TX 75229. OMNICON INSTRUMENT GERMICIDE. Active Ingredients: Glutaraldehyde 2%; Formaldehyde 2%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(a) of interim policy. PM33

EPA File Symbol 10873-UR. Tifton Chemical Co., PO Box 5, Tifton GA 31794. 6-1½ COTTON SPRAY. Active Ingredients: Toxaphene 55.55%; O,O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate 13.88%; Xylene 25.75%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM12

EPA File Symbol 10873-UN. Tifton Chemical Co., PO Box 5, Tifton GA 31794. TIFCHEM P-Z-S PEACH SPRAY. Active Ingredients: Parathion 1.8%; Zinc, in the form of Basic Sulphate, as metallic 10.0%; Sulphur, as elemental 38.5%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM12

EPA File Symbol 11476-RA. Valley Chemical Corp. of California, PO Box 1509, El Centro CA 92243. VALLEY BRAND 3% KELTHANE—50% SULPHUR DUST. Active Ingriedients: 1,1-bis(chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol 3.0%; Sulphur 50.0%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(c) of interim policy. PM13

EPA File Symbol 35920-R. Water Purification Systems, Inc., 1380 NW 65th Ave., Plantation FL 33313. SYSTEM SERIES UNDER SINK WATER PURIFIER. Active Ingredients: Silver 1%. Method of Support: Application proceeds under 2(b) of interim policy. PM33

[FR Doc.75-21979 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

HERCULES, INC.

Grant of Exclusive License

In accordance with the ERDA Standard Specifications for the Granting of Patent Licenses, 10 CFR 781.35, the Energy Research and Development Administration announces the grant to Hercules, Inc., of Wilmington, Delaware, an exclusive license for the manufacture, use and sale in the United States of the invention described in U.S. Patent No. 3,414,570, entitled "N_2, N_4, N_6 Tripicrylmelamine", which issued June 8, 1966. The effective date of the exclusive license grant is August 1, 1975. The duration of the exclusive license is for five (5) years, and the license is granted for the field of use of explosives and propellants.

Notice of intent to grant the subject exclusive license was published in 40 FR 12841, March 21, 1975.

Dated at Germantown, Maryland this 7th day of August, 1975.

JAMES E. DENNY,
Assistant General Counsel for Patents.

[FR Doc.75-22087 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE AGING

NATIONAL POLICY CONCERNS FOR OLDER WOMEN

Hearing

The Federal Council on the Aging was established by the 1973 amendments to the Older Americans Act of 1965 (Pub. L. 93-29) for the purpose of advising the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Commissioner on Aging, and the Congress on matters relating to the special needs of older Americans.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463 that the Council will hold a hearing on "National Policy Concerns for Older Women", on September 28, 1975, at the Sheraton Park Hotel, 2660 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m The hearing is being held for the purpose of receiving recommendations for national policies related to the needs of the older woman, as well as to the expansion of her contribution to society. This Council activity will mark International Women's Year.

Bertha S. Adkins, Chairman of the Federal Council on the Aging will preside at the hearing. Persons wishing to testify or present statements for the record should contact: Cleonice Tavani, Executive Director, FCA, 400 Sixth Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20201, telephone (202) 245-0441. Written requests to testify or statements for the record should reach the office of the FCA not later than September 15, 1975.

The hearing will be open for public observation.

CLEONICE TAVANI,
Executive Director, Federal Council on the Aging.

AUGUST 12, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22023 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

EVALUATION OF THE MANDATORY OIL IMPORT PROGRAM

Notice of Request for Public Comment

On January 23, 1975, the President issued Proclamation No. 4341, which amended Proclamation No. 3279, as amended, by establishing the system of supplemental fees and by accelerating the base fees to their maximum levels (40 FR 3965, January 27, 1975). In the Preamble to that Proclamation, the President stated that:

> I have instructed the Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration to evaluate the structure and scope of coverage of those aspects of the existing Mandatory Oil Import Program which are not changed by this Proclamation, and to report to me within three months with his recommendations."

In light of the President's subsequent decision to defer the scheduled increases to the $2.00 and $3.00 supplemental fee levels, and in anticipation that agreement might soon be reached with Congress on an energy program, including new oil import provisions, this evaluation was delayed.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit views of interested persons as to whether various aspects of the underlying structure of the Mandatory Oil Import Program should be retained in their present form. The Departments of Commerce, the Interior, Justice, and the Treasury, as well as the Office of Management and Budget, have been consulted with regard to establishing the major subject areas to be addressed in this evaluation. FEA hereby requests that interested agencies and members of the public present their views with respect to these specific issues and other relevant issues through written comments.

The aspect of the existing Mandatory Oil Import Program not changed by Proclamation No. 4341, and which consti-

tutes the subject matter of this evaluation, was the structure and operation of the base fee of $0.21 per barrel on crude oil and $0.63 perd barrel on product (though the phase-in of such fee levels was eliminated).

In addressing the questions on this issue, it should be assumed that the decision in *Massachusetts v. Simon* (D.C. Cir., August 11, 1975), will not be sustained and that the President's authority to utilize the Mandatory Oil Import Program to impose fees pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act will continue.

In addition, it should be noted that FEA has recently begun an independent analytical effort to identify the cost advantages of refinery construction and operation outside the United States as compared to that within the United States. In this regard, the answers to the questions below concerning encouragement of domestic refining capacity will provide a helpful additional source of information.

Among the subjects to be considered, with respect to the evaluation and on which FEA invites public comment, are the following:

A. *Encouragement of Domestic Refining Capacity.*

1. Should incentives continue to be provided for domestic refining?

2. If so, what financial incentive is required to cause incremental capacity to be located in the United States? To the extent possible respondents should set out the economic analysis underlying their conclusions.

B. *Continuation of the Gradual Phase-In.*

1. Should the gradual phase-in of the base level fees be reintroduced?

2. What has been the impact of their elimination, commercially and in terms of the objectives of the Program?

3. If phase-in is appropriate, how should it be accomplished?

C. *Continuation of Preferences.*

1. Should preferences (fee-exempt allocations and the waiver of the 21 and 63 cents fees in particular circumstances) be retained?

2. To what extent do such preferences distort normal competitive relationships?

3. How has the preference for historical importers of residual fuel affected the operations of domestic refineries?

4. If preferences should be retained, how should they be structured? For example, should individual preferences, such as that given importers of residual fuel oil into District I, be retained?

D. *Impact of the Base Level Fees on the Domestic Petrochemical Industry.*

1. Do the fees on petrochemical feedstocks encourage foreign refining?

2. Does imposition of fees on butylene, propylene, and ethylene, but not on butanes, propane, and ethane, undesirably discriminate against some segments of the petrochemical industry?

E. *Other Issues.*

A number of other issues will be addressed, including the effect of the current program on the yield of domestic refineries, the long-term allocations to certain refiners in Puerto Rico, the treatment of territories, possessions, and foreign trade zones, and the definitions currently used.

The supplemental fee and its application will not, under the terms of the President's directive in Proclamation No. 4341, be covered in this evaluation.

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views or arguments with respect to this evaluation to Executive Communications, Room 3309, Federal Energy Administration, Box EB, The Federal Building, Washington, D.C. 20461. Comments should be identified on the outside of the envelope and on the documents submitted to the Federal Energy Administration with the designation "Evaluation of the Mandatory Oil Import Program." Fifteen (15) copies should be submitted. All comments received by 4:30 p.m., e.d.s.t., September 3, 1975, will be considered by the Federal Energy Administration in its evaluation.

Any information or data considered by the person furnishing it to be confidential must be so identified and submitted in writing, one copy only. The FEA reserves the right to determine the confidential status of the information or data and to treat it according to its determination.

On the basis of its evaluation of these comments, FEA expects to issue proposed amendments to Part 213 (Oil Import Regulations) by mid-September. Interested persons should then be provided an opportunity to present both written and oral statements prior to the issuance of final regulations.

Issued in Washington, D.C. August 15, 1975.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

[FR Doc.75-21978 Filed 8-18-75;12:55 am]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. CP65-393, CI65-584]

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Further Extension of Time

AUGUST 8, 1975.

On August 5, 6, and 7, 1975, Florida Gas Transmission Company, Florida Power and Light Company, and Public Counsel for the State of Florida filed motions for an extension of the date to file answers to the order to Show Cause fixed by order issued May 16, 1975, and most recently modified by order issued July 2, 1975, in the above-designated matter. On August 7, 1975, Amoco Production Company filed an answer in opposition to these motions for an extension of time.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that Florida Gas Transmission Company has until September 10, 1975, to file its answer to the order to Show Cause, in the above matter.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22110 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER 76-52]

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Proposed Interconnection Charge

AUGUST 11, 1975.

Take notice that on August 4, 1975, Georgia Power Company (Georgia Power) tendered for filing a proposed interconnection charge covering the cost of construction facilities to interconnect with Savannah Electric and Power Company (Savannah). Georgia Power states that the reason for the proposed charge is to compensate it for the construction of facilities necessary for the provision of a new delivery point through which to interconnect with Savannah prior to the time that Savannah's Effingham Plant is placed in commercial service. Georgia Power states that until that plant becomes commercial, which it anticipates will occur in the Summer of 1977, there is no reason to anticipate that such interconnection will be useful to Georgia Power. Georgia Power further states that the charge to be imposed is equal to similar charges to South Carolina Electric & Gas Company and Crisp County Power Commission for the cost of facilities constructed for their benefit and approved by the Commission in Dockets E-9315 and E-9019, respectively.

Georgia Power states that it has built the necessary facilities to the point of interconnection and asks that the effective date of the charge be June 11, 1975, when the new interconnection went into service.

Georgia Power further states that copies of the agreement as to the proposed charge have been supplied to Savannah.

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, N.E., 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 August 26, 1975. 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. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22111 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ES76-5]

GULF STATES UTILITIES CO.

Notice of Application

AUGUST 11, 1975.

Take notice that on August 4, 1975, Gulf States Utilities Company (Applicant) filed an application seeking an order pursuant to Section 204 of the Federal Power Act authorizing the issuance

of $160,000,000 principal amount of unsecured short-term promissory notes.

Applicant is incorporated under the laws of Texas with its principal business office at Beaumont, Texas, and is engaged in the electric utility business in portions of Louisiana and Texas. Natural gas is purchased at wholesale and distributed at retail in the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana and vicinity.

Applicant proposes to issue the notes to commercial banks and to commercial paper dealers. Notes issued to commercial banks and to commercial paper dealers will be issued on various dates and for varying periods of time, but no note issued to a commercial bank will have a maturity of more than one year from the date of its issuance and no note issued to commercial paper dealers will have a maturity of more than nine months from the date of its issuance. In no event shall any such notes have a maturity after December 31, 1978.

The proceeds from the notes will be added to the general funds of the Applicant and will be used, among other things, to provide part of the interim funds for current construction expenditures made and to be made. The preliminary estimated total for 1975 and 1976 construction is $403,000,000.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said Application should on or before August 29, 1975, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, petitions to intervene or protests 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. Persons wishing to become parties to the proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file petitions to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules. This application is on file with the Commission and available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22112 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. E-9181]

NANTAHALA POWER AND LIGHT CO.

Further Extension of Time

AUGUST 11, 1975.

On August 6, 1975, Staff Counsel filed a motion to extend the procedural dates fixed by order issued February 14, 1975, as most recently modified by notice issued July 15, 1975, in the above-designated matter. The motion states that the parties have been notified and have no objection.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the procedural dates in the above matter are modified as follows:

Service of Company Rebuttal, August 25, 1975.

Hearing, September 4, 1975 (10 a.m. e.d.t.).

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22113 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. E-9306]

NEVADA POWER CO.

Further Extension of Procedural Dates

AUGUST 11, 1975.

On August 5, 1975, Staff Counsel filed a motion to extent the procedural dates fixed by order issued May 30, 1975, as most recently modified by notice issued July 10, 1975, in the above-designated matter.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the procedural dates in the above matter are modified as follows:

Staff and other Interested Parties Service Date, August 26, 1975.

Service of Company Rebuttal, September 9, 1975.

Hearing, October 6, 1975 (10 a.m. e.d.t.).

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22114 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. ER76-56]

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORP.

Notice of Cancellation

AUGUST 12, 1975.

AUGUST 12, 1975.

Take notice that on August 6, 1975 the New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG) tendered for filing a notice of cancellation of its Rate Schedule FPC No. 48, by which NYSEG, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (Niagara), and Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation (Rochester) were to supply to the Power Authority of the State of New York (Power Authority) energy necessary to permit the utilization not to exceed 200,000 Kw of Power Authority power for sale to high load factor manufacturers. NYSEG states that the schedule was to have become effective on the date service was first supplied, but that no service has been rendered. NYSEG further states that the schedule expired on July 1, 1975 under the terms of its Supplement No. 2.

Accompanying the filing are certificates of concurrence with the proposed cancellation from Niagara and Rochester. NYSEG states that a copy of this filing has been served upon the Power Authority.

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, N.E., 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 August 29, 1975. 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. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22115 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. AR64-1, *et al.*]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO. AREA RATE PROCEEDING, ET AL. (HUGOTON-ANADARKO AREA)

Notice of Refund Report

AUGUST 12, 1975.

Take notice that on August 1, 1975, Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern) tendered for filing a Report of Proposed Flow-Through of Refunds to its jurisdictional customers pursuant to the Commission "Order Directing Disbursement and Flow-Through of Refunds", issued March 17, 1975. Northern states that such refunds were received from independent producers pursuant to said Order.

Northern further states that its proposed disposition of the refunds in the amount of $1,329,570.04 is in accord with the provisions set forth in the documents comprising Northern's settlement agreements in Docket Nos. G-19040 and RP67-20, which settlements were approved by Commission Orders issued December 21, 1961 and July 19, 1967, respectively.

Northern also states that as of the date of filing, seven (7) producers had not filed refund reports nor disbursed any refund monies which amount to approximately $9,000. Northern requests authority to credit such refund monies upon receipt to F.P.C. Account 191, Unrecovered Purchased Gas Cost and thereby flow-through to its jurisdictional customers by the procedure of subsequent Purchased Gas Adjustment rate adjustment filings.

Northern states that copies of the filing have been mailed to each of the Gas Utility customers and interested state commission.

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, N.E., 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 September 2, 1975. 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 per-

son wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22109 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RI76-8]

PENNZOIL PRODUCING CO.

Notice of Petition for Special Relief, or in the Alternative Abandonment

AUGUST 12, 1975.

Take notice that on July 1, 1975, Pennzoil Producing Company (Petitioner), 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Texas 77002 filed a petition in Docket No. RI76-8 for special relief from the applicable just and reasonable rates under Opinion Nos. 598 and 699, as amended, for certain gas from the Gibson Field, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, being sold to United Gas Pipe Line Company (United) under Petitioner's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 234. Petitioner states that if relief is not granted that in the alternative it seeks authorization for abandonment of the royalty share of gas, effective January 1, 1974 but in no event later than October 1, 1975.

The petition is based on increased royalty payments demanded of petitioner by Williams, Inc. (Williams), lessor of certain of the acreage which produces a portion of the gas flowing under Petitioner's above-mentioned Rate Schedule No. 234. Williams maintains that its royalty interest should be calculated on the basis of a market value for gas which is higher than the rate Petitioner is permitted to charge by the Federal Power Commission. This matter is involved in a suit between Petitioner and Williams in the state courts of Louisiana; and the instant petition grew out of a settlement agreement between Petitioner and Williams wherein Petitioner, among other things, agreed to seek Commission approval of higher rates to United to cover Williams' higher royalty interest claim, or in the alternative, seek abandonment of the gas representing Williams' royalty interest.

According to the petition, the increased royalty allowance sought by Petitioner would be based on a rate equal to the higher of 78¢ per Mcf or 150% of the highest area or national rate permitted, plus Louisiana severance taxes, plus Federal taxes imposed on Williams, plus Btu adjustments.

Petitioner is also requesting a temporary surcharge in its rate to cover the increased royalty demands on volumes delivered between January 1, 1974, and the date of the Commission's order herein.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said petition should on or before August 29, 1975, 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 party 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.75-22116 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RI76-10]

SHELL OIL CO.

Notice of Petition for Special Relief, or in the Alternative Abandonment

AUGUST 12, 1975.

Take notice that on July 18, 1975, Shell Oil Company (Petitioner), One Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Texas 77001, filed a petition in Docket No. RI76-10 for special relief from the applicable just and reasonable rates under Opinion Nos. 598 and 699, as amended, for certain gas from the Gibson Field, Terrebone Parish, Louisiana, being sold to United Gas Pipe Line Company (United) under Petitioner's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 202. Petitioner states that if relief is not granted, that in the alternative, it seeks authorization for abandonment of the royalty share of the gas, effective January 1, 1974 but in no event later than October 1, 1975.

The petition is based on increased royalty payments demanded of Petitioner by Williams, Inc. (Williams), lessor of certain of the acreage which produces a portion of the gas flowing under Petitioner's above-mentioned Rate Schedule No. 202. Williams maintains that its royalty interest should be calculated on the basis of a market value for gas which is higher than the rate Petitioner is permitted to charge by the Federal Power Commission. This matter is involved in a suit between Petitioner and Williams in the state courts of Louisiana; and the instant petition grew out of a settlement agreement between Petitioner and Williams wherein Petitioner, among other things, agreed to seek Commission approval of higher rates to United to cover Williams' higher royalty interest claim, or in the alternative, seeks abandonment of the gas representing Williams' royalty interest.

According to the petition, the increased royalty allowance sought by Petitioner would be based on a rate equal to the higher of 78¢ per Mcf or 150% of the highest area or national rate permitted, plus Louisiana severance taxes, plus Federal taxes imposed on Williams, plus Btu adjustment.

Petitioner is also requesting a temporary surcharge in its rate to cover the increased royalty demands on volumes delivered between January 1, 1974, and the date of the Commission's order herein.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said petition should on or before August 29, 1975, 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 party 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.75-22117 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket No. RP72-156, *et al.*]

TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORP.

Notice of Purchased Gas Cost Adjustment to Rates

AUGUST 11, 1975.

Take notice that Texas Gas Transmission Corporation (Texas Gas) on August 4, 1975, tendered for filing Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. 7 and Second Substitute Twelfth Revised Sheet No. 7 to be made effective as of August 1, 1975, and August 2, 1975, respectively. Texas Gas further states that the aforesaid tariff sheets are being filed in compliance with the Commission's Order Accepting for Filing and Suspending Proposed PGA Rate Adjustment issued July 25, 1975, in the above-entitled proceedings.

Copies of the filing have been mailed to each of the company's jurisdictional customers and interested state 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 August 26, 1975. 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. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22118 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

CONNECTICUT RIVER BASIN

Meeting on Hydroelectric Power; Rescheduled

As noticed in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 7, 1975 (Volume 40, No. 153, page 33294), a technical meeting between Commission staff and licensees for hydroelectric projects within the Connec-

ticut River Basin will be held in the Room 163 complex, 10 a.m., Murray Lincoln Campus Center, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

The date of that meeting is Friday, August 22, 1975 instead of "Friday, August 31, 1975."

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22305 Filed 8-20-75;9:20 am]

[Docket No. E-9216]

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT CO.

Notice of Further Extension of Procedural Dates

AUGUST 14, 1975.

On August 11, 1975, Staff Counsel filed a motion to extend the procedural dates fixed by order issued February 19, 1975, as most recently modified by notice issued July 28, 1975, in the above-designated matter.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the procedural dates in the above matter are modified as follows:

Service of Staff Testimony, August 22, 1975.
Service of Intervenor Testimony, September 12, 1975.
Service of Company Rebuttal, September 26, 1975.
Hearing, October 7, 1975 (10 a.m. e.d.t.).

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22301 Filed 8-20-75;9:20 am]

[Docket No. ER 76-42]

ILLINOIS POWER CO.

Notice of Filing Modification No. 1 to Emergency Interchange Agreement

AUGUST 7, 1975.

Take notice that Illinois Power Company (Illinois Power) on July 30, 1975, tendered for filing proposed Modification No. 1 to the Emergency Interchange Agreement dated January 17, 1956, between Illinois Power and Central Illinois Public Service Company and Dated July 17, 1975.

The parties propose that effective September 1, 1975, with respect to said Modification, Section 3 of the current Emergency Interchange Agreement dated January 17, 1956, be modified and supplemented by the deletion therefrom of the cents quantity 1¼ and by substitution therefore the cents quantity 1¾.

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, N.E., 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 August 22, 1975. 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. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22302 Filed 8-20-75;9:20 am]

[Docket No. CP74-157]

MICHIGAN WISCONSIN PIPELINE CO.

Notice of Extension of Time

AUGUST 18, 1975.

On August 14, 1975, Michigan Wisconsin Pipeline Company filed a motion to extend the time within which to respond to the petition to intervene in the above-designated matter filed by General Motors Corporation on July 31, 1975.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the time for all parties to file responses to the petition to intervene filed by General Motors in the above matter is extended to and including August 22, 1975.

MARY B. KIDD,
for KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22303 Filed 8-20-75;9:20 am]

[Docket No. RP74-80]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

Notice of Filing of Stipulation and Agreement

AUGUST 8, 1975.

On April 11, 1974, Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern) filed revised tariff sheets providing increased rates of approximately $42,949,000 annually to jurisdictional customers, based on adjusted sales for the twelve (12) months ended December 31, 1973. An effective date of May 27, 1974 was requested, but the increase was suspended until October 27, 1974 by the Commission's suspension order issued May 20, 1974. The increase as effectuated subject to refund, was reduced to approximately $42,256,000 annually to comply with certain conditions imposed by the Commission's suspension order of May 20, 1974, supra and the order of July 15, 1974. On August 1, 1975, Northern filed a Stipulation and Agreement which, according to Northern, provides a total increase of approximately $31,424,000 which includes $6,085,293 attributable to the reserved issue relating to Northern's request for cost-of-service treatment for its exploration efforts in the Hugoton-Anadarko Area which is pending hearing in the proceedings at Docket No. RP74-75.

Northern states that the Stipulation provides for separate composite depreciation rates which, when applied to test period gross depreciable plant balances, result in a 4.25% annual weighted average rate. Northern further states that the Stipulation and Agreement contemplates and requests that the Commission decide on the merits based on record evidence that Northern should be permitted to continue the group billing procedures as authorized in Northern Natural Gas Company FPC Gas Tariff, Third Revised Volume No. 1.

On August 6, 1975, Northern Illinois Gas Company (NI-Gas) filed a request that the notice of Northern's Stipulation and Agreement recognize that fact that NI-Gas has filed with the Presiding Administrative Law Judge a Motion to sever and set for hearing the issue of the appropriate credit to Northern's cost of service for sales of extracted liquids.

The Stipulation and Agreement is on file with the Commission and is available for public inspection. Comments with respect to the Stipulation and Agreement may be filed with the Commission on or before August 21, 1975. Any replies thereto may be filed on or before August 28, 1975.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22304 Filed 8-20-75;9:20 am]

[Docket Nos. CP73-135 and CP74-227]

DISTRIGAS OF MASSACHUSETTS CORP. AND DISTRIGAS CORP.

Application for Temporary Certificate

AUGUST 20, 1975.

Take notice that on August 13, 1975, Distrigas of Massachusetts Corporation (DOMAC), and Distrigas Corporation (Distrigas), 125 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, jointly Applicants, filed in Docket Nos. CP73-135 and CP74-227, respectively, an application for temporary certificates pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the sale for resale of imported liquefied natural gas (LNG) by Distrigas to DOMAC and by DOMAC to certain distributors, all as more fully set forth in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Applicants state that in Opinion No. 613 and order of the Commission issued March 9, 1972, 47 FPC 753, Distrigas was authorized to import up to approximately 15.4 million Mcf equivalent of LNG annually from Algeria. Applicants state that pursuant to such authorization, Distrigas expects to receive prior to March 31, 1976, several cargoes of LNG of approximately 50,000 cubic meters each. It is stated that the first two of these cargoes were unloaded at the Everett LNG terminal on July 1, 1975, and July 24, 1975. Distrigas states by a letter of August 18, 1975, that it has received a third cargo of LNG of 50,000 cubic meters on August 18, 1975, and expects a fourth 50,000 cubic meter cargo upon the return of the vessel to Algeria, and further that a 40,000 cubic meter vessel is available to make prompt delivery of additional LNG. Distrigas states in its letter that the Everett Storage Terminal has a capacity to store over three million Mcf equivalent of LNG or slightly more than the three cargoes already received. Distrigas states therefore that to accept the two cargoes that are expected on about September 2 and about September 10,, it would be necessary to send gas out of storage to jurisdictional customers.

Applicants state in their application of August 13, 1975, for temporary authorization to sell imported LNG that in

Docket No. CP74-227 Distrigas applied for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to sell imported LNG to DOMAC pursuant to a "Long Term LNG Requirements Agreement" between them dated October 11, 1973, at its C.I.F. price, and the temporary certificate request herein made by Distrigas pertains to its sale to DOMAC, pursuant to said agreement, of LNG which is expected to arrive prior to March 31, 1976.

Applicants state that in Docket No. CP73-135, DOMAC requests certification to resell in interstate commerce the LNG that it would purchase from Distrigas to certain Northeastern distribution customers. The instant application for a temporary certificates include declarations from the stated customers that there is an emergency need for the gas and that the proposed temporary service would alleviate the expected curtailments.

DOMAC proposes to make the following sales:

Customer	Quantity in billion (British thermal units)	Price per million (thousand British thermal units)	Destination
The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	2,400	$1.5329	New York City.
Connecticut Gas Co.	500	1.064	To be arranged.[1]
New Jersey Natural Gas Co.	100	1.064	Manahawkin/Farmingdale, N.J.
South Jersey Gas Co.	600	1.064	McKee City, N.J.[1]
Valley Gas Co.	120	1.664	Cumberland, R.I.

[1] Applicants state that they have been advised that Connecticut Gas Company and South Jersey Gas Company are interested in receiving certain equivalent volumes of gas by displacement.

Applicants state that the LNG which The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has contracted for would be vaporized by DOMAC into the distribution system of Boston Gas Company at Everett, Massachusetts and would be consumed entirely within Massachusetts. Applicants state further that they are advised that exchange and transportation agreements between The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Boston Gas Company, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company and Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation are being entered into to accomplish the delivery of equivalent volumes of pipeline gas to The Brooklyn Union Gas Company through existing facilities in the City of New York and that they are further advised that these agreements, together with the appropriate requests for limited-term authority with pregranted abandonment, will be filed shortly with the Commission by these companies.

It is stated that DOMAC would deliver the LNG at the Everett terminal in the liquid state onto trucks provided by the other distribution company customers. Applicants state that in the event any of these customers subsequently desire vapor delivery of any of the LNG covered by request, the appropriate notifications and requests for certificate authority would be made to the Commission.

It is stated that for the foregoing reasons that Distrigas requests temporary authorization to begin sales of the aforestated LNG to DOMAC and further that DOMAC requests temporary authorization to begin sales to the aforementioned distribution companies in the manner set forth above from the cargoes of LNG already received and in storage and those cargoes to be received prior to March 31, 1976.

DOMAC further states in the joint application for temporary certificates that it is willing to accept a condition that the rate charged for its sales for resale in interstate commerce to the distribution companies shall be subject to a determination of the appropriate rate as fixed by final order of the Commission in Docket No. CP73-135.

It appears reasonable and consistent with the public interest in the instant case to provide a shortened period for the filing of interventions and protests. Therefore, any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application for temporary certificates should on or before August 26, 1975, 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 Rules. Persons who have heretofore filed protests, petitions to intervene, or notices of intervention in the instant dockets need not file again.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22335 Filed 8-20-75;9:48 am]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FIRST MANISTIQUE CORP.

Order Approving Formulation of a Bank Holding Company

First Manistique Corporation, Manistique, Michigan, has applied for the System'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:

80% or more of the voting shares of First National Bank at Manistique, Manistique, Michigan ("Manistique Bank"), and

100% of the voting shares of Manistique Lakes Bank, Curtis, Michigan ("Curtis Bank"), a *de novo* bank.

Notice of the application, affording opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views, has been given in accordance with section 3 of the Act. (40 FR, p. 28675). The time for filing comments and views has expired, and none have been received. 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)).

Applicant was recently incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the Manistique Bank and the Curtis Bank. The Manistique Bank controls deposits of $17.2 million, which represents less than 0.1% of the total commercial bank deposits in the state.[1] The Curtis Bank is a recently chartered bank with no deposits. Seventeen multibank holding companies are currently active in the state.[2] Four of these seventeen multibank holding companies operate in Michigan's Upper Peninsula along with the Manistique Bank and the Curtis Bank. These four multibank holding companies presently control fourteen banks with deposits of $311.5 million (1.1% of the state total).

One bank market[3] is involved in this application. This market is essentially rural and except for the city of Manistique is sparsely populated. The Manistique Bank, the largest of four banking organizations within this market, controls 39.6% of total market deposits. The Curtis Bank will be located approximately 40 road miles northeast of Manistique. The closest competing bank to the Curtis Bank is located 35 road miles southeast of Curtis. The closest competing bank to the Manistique Bank is located within the city of Manistique. No multibank holding companies are currently active in this market.

The proposal to acquire the Manistique Bank is essentially a reorganization of ownership interest, and the Curtis Bank is a *de novo* bank organized by the directors of the Manistique Bank. Therefore, consummation of this proposal will have no adverse effect on existing competition, nor will it significantly affect the development of future competition. In addition, the proposal will not result in concentration of banking resources in any relevant market. Accordingly, competitive considerations are consistent with approval of the application.

Manistique and Curtis are located in Schoolcraft and Mackinac counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The commerce of the area is heavily dependent on summer recreational activities.

[1] All banking data are as of December 1974.
[2] Reflects holding company formations and acquisitions through December 1974.
[3] Approximated by the western half of Mackinac County and portions of Luce, Delta, and Schoolcraft Counties.

Although the resident population of Schoolcraft County (8,953) and Mackinac County (10,853)[4] have experienced declines of 8% and 11%,[5] respectively, the seasonal population in this recreational area is growing rapidly.

Currently, only one bank and one branch bank are located in the immediate service market for the community of Curtis. No banks presently operate within Curtis. Recent surveys have indicated that the average resident of the Curtis area travels approximately 30 miles to obtain banking services. Further, since not all banks in this area offer a complete line of banking services, many residents must travel to the Manistique area for certain banking services. Thus, the Curtis Bank will provide a convenient location for providing bank services to residents of this area. Because of this, and certain other public benefits, considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community lend weight toward approval of application.

The financial and managerial resources and future prospects of Applicant and the two banks are satisfactory and consistent with approval, particularly in view of Applicant's commitment to improve the Manistique Bank's equity capital position. It is the judgment of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis that consummation of the proposed acquisitions would be in the public interest and that the application to acquire the Manistique Bank and the Curtis Bank should be approved.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of 12 CFR 265.2(f) (22) of the Rules Regarding Delegation of Authority, and on the basis of the record of the application, the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis hereby approves the application. 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 of Governors, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, effective August 12, 1975.

[SEAL] JOSEPH R. VOGEL,
Chief Examiner.

[FR Doc.75-22049 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

OLD KENT FINANCIAL CORP.

Acquisition of Bank

Old Kent Financial Corporation, has applied for the Board's approval under § 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) to acquire 100 per cent of the voting shares of Old Kent Bank of Kentwood, Kentwood, Michigan (in organization). 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)).

[4] 1970.
[5] Base period 1960 to 1970.

The application may be inspected at the office of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. 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 September 16, 1975.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, August 12, 1975.

[SEAL] ROBERT SMITH, III,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.75-22050 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EDUCATION OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

RESCHEDULING AND RELOCATION OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to PL 92-463, that the next meeting of the National Advisory council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children will be held on August 22 and 23, 1975. Committee meetings will be held on August 22, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., at 425-13th Street, NW., Suite 1012, and full Council will convene from 1:15-5:00 p.m., at DHEW-FOB#6, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 1175, Washington, D.C. The meeting of August 23, is scheduled to be held from 9:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m., at 425-13th Street, NW., Suite 1012, Washington, D.C.

The National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children is established under Section 148 of the Elementary and Secondary Act (20 U.S.C. 2411) to advise the President and Congress on the effectiveness of compensatory education to improve the educational attainment of disadvantaged children.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on August 14, 1975.

ROBERTA LOVENHEIM,
Executive Director.

[FR Doc.75-22043 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-409]

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE

Issuance of Amendment to Provisional Operating License

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 2 to Provisional Operating License No. DPR-45 issued to Dairyland Power Cooperative which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor, located in Vernon County, Wisconsin. The amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

The amendment changes the trip points in the Technical Specifications which provide automatic shut-off of the high pressure core spray pumps at a reactor high-water level equal to or less than 19 inches.

The application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Prior public notice of this amendment is not required since the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated August 1, 1975, (2) Amendment No. 2 to License No. DPR-45, with Change No. 17, and (3) the Commission's related Safety Evaluation. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and the La Crosse Public Library, 800 Main Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 8th day of August, 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,

ROBERT W. REID,
Chief Operating Reactors Branch No. 4 Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.75-22088 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DR. SPENCER BUSH

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 203 and 205; Correction

In 40 FR 34483 published Friday, August 15, 1975, in all instances of the three certificates dated August 11, 1975 for Drs. William Stratton, Spencer Bush, and Stephen Lawroski, where it reads "208" referring to the section of Title 18 USC, it should read "203"

JOHN C. HOYLE,
Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc.75-22095 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251]

FLORIDA POWER AND LIGHT CO., TURKEY POINT NUCLEAR PLANT, UNITS 3 AND 4

Notice of Issuance of Facility License Amendments

AUGUST 14, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that the U.S Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendments Nos. 11 and 10 to Facility Operating Licenses Nos. DPR-31 and DPR-41, respectively, issued to Florida Power and Light Company which revised the Technical Specifications for operation of the Turkey Point Nuclear Plant, Units 3 and 4, located in Dade County, Florida. The

amendments are effective as of their issuance.

The amendments permit the licensee to substitute fish traps for the present method of seining and trawling to collect fish samples at the same eight stations used for plankton collections. It also permits the use of gill nets at four of these stations which are situated in waters deep enough to permit the use of this fisheries method. The amendments revise fishery techniques only, and involve no significant environmental impacts nor new safety issues not previously reviewed by the Commission.

Having made this determination, the Commission has further concluded pursuant to 10 CFR 51.5(d)(4) that no environmental statement, negative declaration or environmental impact appraisal needs to be prepared in connection with the issuance of these amendments.

The application for the amendments complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendments. Prior public notice of these amendments is not required since the amendments do not involve a significant hazards consideration.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendments dated December 17, 1974, (2) Amendment No. 11 to License No. DPR-31, with Change No. 23 and (3) Amendment No. 10 to license No. DPR-41, with Change No. 23. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and the Environmental & Urban Affairs Library, Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33199.

A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 14th day of August 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,

GEORGE LEAR,
Chief, Operating Reactors Branch 3, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.75-22089 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

GENERAL ATOMIC CO.

[Docket No. 50-227]

Order Authorizing Dismantling of Facility

By application dated March 25, 1975, as revised on May 14, 1975 and May 22, 1975, General Atomic Company requested authorization to dismantle the TRIGA Mark III reactor in accordance with its dismantling plan. Operation of the facility has been discontinued and all fuel has been removed and shipped from the site.

The Commission has reviewed the application in accordance with the provisions of the Commission's regulations and has found that the dismantling and disposal of component parts will be accomplished in accordance with the regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, and the application, and will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public. The basis for the findings is set forth in the Safety Evaluation by the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation dated July 1, 1975.

The Commission has evaluated the potential for environmental impact associated with the above action and based on an environmental impact appraisal has issued a negative declaration dated June 24, 1975.

After completion of the dismantling and the decontamination, the submission of a report on the radiation survey to confirm that radiation levels in the facility area meets the values defined in the decommissioning plan and an inspection by representatives of the Commission, consideration will be given to whether a further order should be issued terminating Facility License No. R-100.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 15th day of August, 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

KARL R. GOLLER,
Assistant Director for Operating Reactors, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.75-22090 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

REGULATORY GUIDE

Notice of Issuance and Availability

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued a new guide in its Regulatory Guide Series. This series has been developed to describe and make available to the public methods acceptable to the NRC staff of implementing specific parts of the Commission's regulations and, in some cases, to delineate techniques used by the staff in evaluating specific problems or postulated accidents and to provide guidance to applicants concerning certain of the information needed by the staff in its review of applications for permits and licenses.

Regulatory Guide 3.36, "Nondestructive Examination of Tubular Products for Use in Fuel Reprocessing Plants and in Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants," specifies procedures acceptable to the NRC staff for the nondestructive products for safety-related structures, systems, and components. This guide endorses a pertinent portion of Section III, Division 1, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

Comments and suggestions in connection with (1) items for inclusion in guides currently being developed (listed below) or (2) improvements in all published guides are encouraged at any time. Public comments on Regulatory Guide 3.36 will, however, be particularly useful in evaluating the need for an early revision if received by October 20, 1975.

Comments should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Section.

Regulatory Guides are available for inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. Requests for single copies of issued guides (which may be reproduced) or for placement on an automatic distribution list for single copies of future guides should be made in writing to the Director, Office of Standards Development, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555. Telephone requests cannot be accommodated. Regulatory Guides are not copyrighted and Commission approval is not required to reproduce them.

Other Division 3 Regulatory Guides currently being developed include the following:

Control of Stainless Steel Welding for Safety-Related Components of Fuel Reprocessing Plants.
Corrosion Testing and Evaluation of Metals for Application in Fuel Reprocessing Plants.
Guidance for Avoiding Intergranular Corrosion and Stress Corrosion in Austenitic Stainless Steel Components of Fuel Reprocessing Plants.
General Fire Protection Guide for Fuel Reprocessing Plants.
Standard Format and Content of License Applications for Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Standard Format and Content of License Applications for Commercial Waste Burial Facilities
Quality Assurance for the Design, Construction, and Operation of Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Guide for Design, Construction, and Operation of Ventilation Systems for Plutonium Fuel Manufacturing Plants
Design Criteria for Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Guide to the Preparation of Emergency Plans for Uranium and Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Design Criteria for Spent Fuel Storage Facilities at HTGR Sites
Guide for Design of Irradiated Fuel Receiving and Storage Facilities
Assumptions Used for Evaluating the Consequences of a Criticality Accident in LWR Fuel Fabrication Plants
Selection, Training, and Qualification of Personnel for Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Temporary Storage of High-Level Liquid Waste at Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Assumptions Used for Evaluating the Consequences of a Criticality Accident in Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Emergency Water Supply Systems for Fuel Reprocessing Plants
General Design Guide for Ventilation Systems for Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Assumptions Used for Evaluating the Consequences of a Criticality Accident in Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Confinement Structures and Systems for Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Protection Systems for Fuel Reprocessing Plants and for Plutonium Processing and Fuel Fabrication Plants
Design Basis Floods for Fuel Reprocessing Plants

Criteria for Gaseous Radioactive Effluent Systems at Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Design Criteria for Decommissioning of Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Definition of Radioactive Waste Categories
Codes Applicable to Quality Control and Fabrication of Metallic Structures, Systems, and Components for Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Administrative Controls for Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plants
Identification of Accidents To Be Considered in Safety Analysis Reports for Enrichment Facilities
(5 U.S.C. 552(a))

Dated at Rockville, Maryland this 14th day of August 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ROBERT B. MINOGUE,
Director,
Office of Standards Development.

[FR Doc.75-22094 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket Nos. 50-259, 50-260]

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment Nos. 12 and 9 to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52 issued to the Tennessee Valley Authority which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2, located in Limestone County, Alabama. The amendments are effective as of the date of issuance.

The amendments incorporate changes to the Appendix B Technical Specifications to reduce concentration of total chlorine residual resulting from continuous chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system, to remove the limit on the duration of chlorine addition, to modify monitoring requirements to ensure that analytical procedures comply with methods recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and to incorporate the requirement for a special study of chlorine residual during chlorination in order to demonstrate adequacy of weekly sampling of chlorine residual.

The application for the amendments complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendments. Prior public notice of these amendments is not required since the amendments do not involve a significant hazards consideration. The Commission has determined that the action being taken does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated May 30, 1975, (2) Amendment Nos. 12 and 9 to License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52, with Change Nos. 12 and 12, (3) the Commission's related Negative Declaration published concurrently with this notice, and (4) the Environmental Impact Appraisal. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and at the Athens Public Library, South and Forrest, Athens, Alabama, 35611.

A copy of Items (2) and (4) may be obtain upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 13th day of August 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

THOMAS V. WAMBACH,
Acting Chief Operating Reactors Branch 1 Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.75-22091 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket Nos. 50-259 and 50-260]

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2

Negative Declaration Regarding Proposed Changes

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has considered the issuance of changes to the Technical Specifications Appendix B of Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52. These changes would authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (the licensee) to operate the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 with an extended period of release of total chlorine residual resulting from chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Reactor Licensing, has prepared an environmental impact appraisal for the proposed changes to the Technical Specifications Appendix B, of License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52, Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, described above. On the basis of this appraisal, the Commission has concluded that an environmental impact statement for this particular action is not warranted because there will be no environmental impact attributable to the proposed action other than that which has already been predicted and described in the Tennessee Valley Authority's Environmental Statement for Browns Ferry Units 1, 2, and 3 published September 1, 1972. The environmental impact appraisal is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and at the Athens Public Library, South and Forrest, Athens, Alabama.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 29th day of July 1975.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

GORDON K. DICKER,
Chief, Environmental Projects Branch 2, Division of Reactor Licensing.

[FR Doc.75-22092 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket Nos. 50-483 & 50-486]

UNION ELECTRIC CO. (CALLAWAY PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2)

Assignment of Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the authority in 10 CFR 2.787(a), the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel has assigned the following panel members to serve as the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board for this proceeding:

Richard S. Salzman, *Chairman;* Dr. W. Reed Johnson, *Member;* John B. Farmakides, *Member.*

Dated: August 14, 1975.

MARGARET E. DU FLO,
Secretary to the Appeal Board.

[FR Doc.75-22093 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

AD HOC TASK GROUP ON PROCEDURES ADVISORY PANEL FOR ASTRONOMY

Open Meeting

The ad hoc Task Group on Procedures of the Advisory Panel for Astronomy will hold a two-day meeting on September 16 and 17, 1975, beginning at 10 a.m. each day, in Rm. 338 at the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C. The ad hoc Task Group functions in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463.

The purpose of the ad hoc Task Group is to analyze the processes the Astronomy Section uses in the development of its operating plan, in the review and establishment of priorities, and in the coordination of the Section's activity with those outside the Section and to recommend improvements in these processes.

The agenda for the meeting will include:

SEPTEMBER 16 —A.M.

Discussion of Task Group procedures for the meeting.
Oral presentation by the NSF Astronomy Staff.

SEPTEMBER 16 —P.M.

Discussion with the NSF Astronomy Section.
Preliminary discussion of Task Group report.

SEPTEMBER 17

Content, preparation and organization of report.

The meeting is open to the public on a space available basis and observers are invited to make written suggestions following the meeting. Those who wish to

attend should notify Ms. Mary Saffell, Rm. 305, Astronomy Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, telephone 202/632-4196.

For further information about the ad hoc Task Group, please contact Dr. Goetz K. Oertel, Head, Astronomy Section, at the above address. Summary minutes of this meeting may be obtained from the Committee Management Coordination Staff, Management Analysis Office, Rm. 248, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

FRED K. MURAKAMI,
Committee Management Officer.

AUGUST 18, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22084 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

[N-AR 75-20]

ACCIDENT REPORT; SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESPONSE

Notice of Availability and Receipt

Pipeline accident report. The National Transportation Safety Board has released its report on the June 9, 1974, rupture of a 30-inch natural gas pipeline near Bealeton, Virginia. The Board found that the probable cause of the accident was the failure of the pipeline because of a "hydrogen stress crack propagation at a hardspot" in the pipe wall, the hardspot probably having been created during the pipe manufacture. In the report, No. NTSB-PAR-75-2, released August 15, 1975, the Safety Board recommends that the Office of Pipeline Safety (1) begin a study, in cooperation with the American Gas Association and other groups, of the effects on automatic line valve operation of open versus closed crossover valves in looped natural gas transmission systems, and write findings into its regulations; (2) review the use, maintenance, and testing of gas transmission system failure alarms, and amend its regulations to require "improved warning of pipeline failures"; (3) require Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (TRANSCO) to review its systemwide emergency procedures, using system safety analysis techniques, and correct any inadequate shutdown processes; (4) require TRANSCO to reevaluate, and redesign where necessary, its compressor station failure alarms; and (5) require TRANSCO to consider installing failure alarms at additional pressure-sensitive points on its system. (Recommendations P-75-7 through 11.)

Safety recommendation letters. In five separate letters directed to the Federal Aviation Administration, the Safety Board recommended that the FAA:

Issue an Airworthiness Directive (AD) to establish a requirement for removal and internal inspection of the Beechcraft Model 99 landing gear motor controller P/N MC-815-AS-1. (Recommendation A-75-63, issued August 13.)

Issue an Advisory Circular (AC) dealing solely with simulated and actual engine-out emergencies in typical high performance, multiengine general aviation airplanes. (Recommendation A-75-64, issued August 12.)

Require a logbook endorsement by a certificated flight instructor before a pilot's initial flight as pilot-in-command in a high-performance sailplane. (Recommendation A-75-65, issued August 13.)

(1) Issue AD's requiring periodic inspection of emergency quick-release doors and related systems on all aerobatic airplanes; and (2) evaluate the feasibility of using the Citabria's left front side window as an alternate emergency exit. (Recommendations A-75-66 and 67, issued August 14.)

(1) Require that the omindirectional lead-in approach light system to runway 7 at Provincetown Municipal Airport, Massachusetts, be modified to comply with the guidelines of AC 150/5340-14B; and (2) monitor present and future installations to insure compliance with applicable provisions of AC 150/5340-14B. (Recommendations A-75-68 and 69, issued August 14.)

The Safety Board's recommendation letter, issued August 15, 1975, and directed jointly to the Federal Highway Administration and to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was prompted by the investigation of a fatal accident which occurred last January 11 on Interstate 495 in Fairfax County. An automobile struck timber barricades which had been placed along the median within the construction zone and then struck fuel containers within the construction barricades. A fire resulted and the three occupants of the automobile were killed. The Board identified certain hazards within the construction zone: (1) lane markings are too faint to see, especially at night or when the road is wet; (2) the timber barricades, which are used both as traffic barriers and road edge delineators, can be knocked into the roadway by a vehicle or blown onto the roadway by the wind; (3) stored materials, fuel, and equipment are not adequately protected from traffic; (4) construction materials and debris have reduced the effectiveness of such safety facilities as bridge rails and guardrails; (5) shoulders either do not exist or are inadequate; (6) hazards, such as excavations and barriers, are adjacent to the roadway, even in areas where work is not being done; and (7) when lanes are closed temporarily, traffic control procedures are poor and present hazards both to flagmen and to motorists. The Board recommends, as a priority, that the Federal Highway Administration and the Virginia Governor investigate these hazards to determine whether they still exist, and, if they do, take appropriate action to correct them.

Recommendation Response. The Federal Aviation Administration commented July 24, 1975, on Board recommendation A-75-53 (40 FR 28139), stating that instructions to discuss the June 24, 1974, accident at Petersburg, Virginia, and similar accidents have been made available to each Accident Prevention Specialist and Counselor for use in accident prevention programs. In the Petersburg accident, two persons were killed in a Cessna 402B during an attempted go-around from a wheels-up touchdown.

CORRECTION

That portion of the Notice of Availability and Receipt of August 14, 1975 (40 FR 34202) which refers to the Safety Board's recommendations R-75-36 through 38 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Recommendations R-75-36 through 38 ask that the Federal Railroad Administration (1) ensure that commuter trains will be controlled as required by the signal system in the event that the engineer fails to do so; (2) establish minimum physical standards and require periodic physical examinations of all crewmembers responsible for the movement of trains; and (3) establish minimum standards for the interior of commuter cars so that adequate crash injury protection and emergency equipment will be provided passengers."

The report and the recommendation letters are available to the general public; single copies may be obtained without charge. A $4.00 user-service charge will be made for each recommendation response, in addition to a charge of 10¢ per page for reproduction. All requests must be in writing, addressed to: Publications Unit, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, D.C. 20594.

Multiple copies of the report may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

(Secs. 304(a)(2) and 307 of the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-633, 88 Stat. 2169, 2172 (49 U.S.C. 1903, 1906))

MARGARET L. FISHER,
Federal Register Liaison Officer.

AUGUST 18, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-22119 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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 August 14, 1975 (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(s), 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.

Requests for extension which appear to raise no significant issues 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

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salary Survey Opinion Questionnaire, single-time, State personnel administrators, Caywood, D. P., 395-3443.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Assessment of Environmental Adequacy of Energy Conserving Manufacturing Process Options, other (see SF-83), primary manufacturing firms—technical management, Natural Resources Division, Lowry, R. L., 395-6827.

Water Quality Opinion Survey, single-time, households in a Colorado SMSA and a town, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

Industrial Surface Coating Emissions Survey, single-time, industrial users of surface coating, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service, Forest Service Uniform Study Questionnaire, single-time, recreationalists, Natural Resources Division, Lowry, R. L., 395-6827.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Fire Insurance Coverage for Cotton Warehouses, single-time, cotton warehousemen, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

National Institute of Education, Survey of Distribution of Information Use, NIE 102, single-time, education practitioners administrators, Joan Turek.

Office of the Secretary:

Vietnam Resettlement Operation Feedback Survey, OS-43-75, on occasion, individuals, Caywood, D. P., 395-3443.

Survey of Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program (BEOG) Recipients, OS-42-75, single-time, selected BEOG recipients plus mail survey, Joan Turek.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Departmental and other:

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Police Planners, 3600, single-time, police planners, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Evidence Technicians, 3600, single-time, evidence technicians, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Police Legal Advisors, 3600, single-time, police legal advisors, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Corrections, 3600, single-time, correctional institutions, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Law Enforcement, 3600, single-time, police department staff organizations, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Law Enforcement Line Personnel, 3600, single-time, police department supervisors and managers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Police Chiefs, 3600, single-time, police chiefs and their deputies, George Hall, 395-6140.

Innovation Checklist for Law Enforcement Agencies, 3600, single-time, police chiefs or their designated representatives, George Hall, 395-6140.

Innovations Checklist for Correctional Agencies, 3600, single-time, correctional administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Innovation Checklists for Correctional State Headquarters Locations, 3600, single-time, correctional administrators at state headquarters locations, George Hall, 395-6140.

Innovation Checklist for Probation/Parole, 3600, single-time, chief parole officers, probation officers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Police Chief Executive Questionnaire—LP (Large Police Department—10 or More), 3600, single-time, police chiefs of large departments, George Hall, 395-6140.

Criminal Justice Program College Administrator Interview, 3600, single-time, college CJ program administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory for Probation Officer, Parole Officer and Caseworker, 3600, single-time, probation officer, parole officer, caseworker, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory for Correctional Officers, 3600, single-time, correctional officers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory for Correctional Administrators, 3600, single-time, correctional administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Police Planner, 3600, single-time, police planners, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Police Legal Advisor, 3600, single-time, police legal advisors, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Police Line Personnel, 3600, single-time, police department line personnel, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Police Executives, 3600, single-time, police chiefs and their deputies, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Evidence Technicians, 3600, single-time, evidence technicians, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Court Administrator, 3600, single-time, court administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill for Judge, Prosecutor, and Defender, 3600, single-time, judges, assistant prosecutors, assistant defenders, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Probation Officer-Parole Officer/Caseworker, 3600, single-time, probation officers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Correctional Officers, 3600, single-time, correctional officers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Knowledge and Skill Checklist for Correctional Administrators, 3600, single-time, correctional administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Correctional Facility Administrator Questionnaire, 3600, single-time, correctional facility administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Probation/Parole Questionnaire, 3600, single-time, chief probation/parole officers, George Hall, 395-6140.

Chief Defender Questionnaire, 3600, single-time, chief public defenders, George Hall, 395-6140.

Chief Prosecutor Questionnaire, 3600, single-time, chief county and State prosecutors, George Hall, 395-6140.

Sheriff's Questionnaire, 3600, single-time, sheriffs, George Hall, 395-6140.

Police Chief Executive Questionnaire—SP (Small Police Department—Less Than 10), 3600, single-time, police chiefs of small departments, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Prosecutors, 3600, single-time, assistant prosecutors, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Judges, 3600, single-time, judges, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Court Administrators, 3600, single-time, court administrators, George Hall, 395-6140.

Task Inventory Form for Defenders, 3600, single-time, assistant defenders in defender offices, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Probation Services/Parole, 3600, single-time, probation offices, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Defender Services, 3600, single-time, defender service agencies, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Prosecutor's Offices, 3600, single-time, prosecutors offices, George Hall, 395-6140.

Agency Survey for Courts, 3600, single-time, limited and general courts, George Hall, 395-6140.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Visitor Use Survey, single-time, individuals, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration, Concession Contract Clauses, on occasion, concessionaires, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

REVISIONS

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Request for Determination of Eligibility and Available Loan Guaranty Entitlement, 26-1800, on occasion, veterans, Claywood, D. P., 395-3443.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service, Food Requisition—Donated Foods and State Distribution, FNS-52, on occasion, State distributing agency, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration, Operating Schedule—Final Administrative Cost Proposal Hospital Insurance Benefits Program and Final Administrative Cost Proposal Supplementary Med. Ins. Ben., SSA-1615, SSA-1616, annually, commercial health insurance companies, Caywood, D. P., 395-3443.

Office of Education, Application for Federal Assistance—Library Research and Demonstration Program, OE 336, on occasion, IHE's, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

Health Services Administration, Emergency Medical Services Household Interview Survey, BMS 0804, on occasion, private households in Illinois, Dick Eisinger, 395-6140.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration, Aircraft Registration Eligibility, Identification, and Activity Report, AC 8050 73, annually, aircraft owners, Strasser, A., 395-5867.

EXTENSIONS

HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

Mobility of Holders of Non-Nursing Undergraduate Degrees into Nursing, on occasion, nursing students, faculty, and supervisors, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.

OTHER AGENCIES

Monthly Reports From Federal and State Chartered Credit Unions, FCU-585(A), Hulett, D. T., 395-4730.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmer Cooperative Service, Compliance Review (Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964), AF-103, on occasion, cooperatives requesting technical assistance, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education:
Lenders' Manifest for Federally Insured Student Loans Disbursed Under a Comprehensive Certificate of Insurance, OE 1151-2, monthly, participating lenders, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.
Student Application for Federal Interest Benefits . . . Lenders Report of Loans made, OE 1070, on occasion, student applicants, IHE's and lenders, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.
Confirmation of Status (Students Who Hold Federal Student Loans, OE 1072, semi-annually, institutions of higher education, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.
Lenders Manifest of Federally Insured Student Loans, OE 1151, on occasion, banks, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.
Student Application for Federally Insured Loan, OE 1145, on occasion, participating lenders, HE students etc., Marshal Traynham, 395-4529.
Request for Cancellation of My Loan on Ground of Permanent and Total Disability, OE 1172, on occasion, students in IHE's and medical doctors, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.
Social Security Administration, Certificate of Election for Reduced Wife's Benefits, SSA-25, on occasion, individuals age 62-64, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.

VELMA N. BALDWIN,
Assistant to the Director for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22254 Filed 8-20-75;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 August 15, 1975 (44 USC 3509). The purpose of publishing this list in the FEDERAL REGISTER is to inform the public.

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NEW FORMS

ACTION

Voluntarism Study, single-time, volunteers living in Pittsburgh, Pa., Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census, Letter of Inquiry (Employment), DP 245, DP 245A, on occasion, applicants seeking employment with Census Bureau, Caywood, D. P., 395-3443.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Health Resources administration, pretest of Household Interview Schedules for the Second Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, HRANCHS 0608, single-time, individuals, Dick Eisinger, 395-6140.
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Drug Treatment Program Management Review Guide, NIDA 0724, on occasion, federally funded drug treatment programs, Caywood, D. P., 395-3443.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Departmental and Other, Criminal Justice Information Source Questionnaire, LEAA 1431/7, single-time, professional criminal justice agencies, George Hall, 395-6140.

REVISIONS

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Synthetic Organic Chemicals: United States Production and Sales, CD-AI, annually, original manufacturers of synthetic organic chemicals, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

VELMA N. BALDWIN,
Assistant to the Director for Administration.

[FR Doc.75-22255 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 500-1]

CANADIAN JAVELIN, LTD.

Notice of Suspension of Trading

AUGUST 15, 1975.

The common stock of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Canadian Javelin, Ltd. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors;

Therefore, pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities on the above mentioned exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from August 17, 1975 through August 26, 1975.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] SHIRLEY E. HOLLIS,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22046 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[File No. 500-1]

Notice of Suspension of Trading

CONTINENTAL VENDING MACHINE CORP.

Notice of Suspension of Trading

AUGUST 15, 1975.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of Continental Vending Machine Corporation 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 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange is suspended, for the period from August 18, 1975 through August 27, 1975.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] SHIRLEY E. HOLLIS,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22047 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[70-5714]

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO.

Proposed Issuance and Sale of First Mortgage Bonds at Competitive Bidding

AUGUST 14, 1975.

Notice is hereby given that Massachusetts Electric Company ("Mass Electric"), 20 Turnpike Road, Westborough, Massachusetts 01581, an electric utility subsidiary company of New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, has filed an application-declaration with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act"), designating Sections 6(b), 9(a), 10 and 12 of the Act and Rules 42 and 50 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transaction. All interested persons are referred to the application-declaration, which is summarized below, for a complete statement of the proposed transaction.

Mass Electric proposes to issue and sell $40,000,000 aggregate principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, Series N, —% to mature not more than 30 years from October 1, 1975. Such bonds will be sold pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule 50 and the interest rate (which shall be a multiple of ⅛ of 1%) and the price exclusive of accrued interest (which shall be not less than the principal amount nor more than 102.75% thereof) will be determined by competitive bidding. The bonds will be issued under the First Mortgage Indenture and Deed of Trust dated as of July 1, 1949, between Mass Electric and State Street Bank and Trust Company; Trustee, as heretofore supplemented and amended and as to be further supplemented by a thirteenth Supplemental Indenture to be dated as of October 1, 1975. Mass Electric shall notify prospective bidders no later than the second full business day prior to the time designated for the submission of bids of (i) the maturity date of the bonds and (ii) whether or not the bonds shall be redeemable during the first five years of their term in connection with a refunding of the bonds at a lesser effective interest cost to Mass Electric.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be applied to the payment of $20,000,000 Series L Bonds, 8½%, maturing October 1, 1975, or to the payment of notes payable applied to the payment of the Series L Bonds, and the balance to

the payment of outstanding short-term notes payable, issued to pay for capitalizable expenditures, or to reimburse the treasury for capitalizable expenditures.

The fees and expenses to be paid by Mass Electric are estimated at $105,000, including service fees, at cost, of New England Power Service Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of NEES, of $36,000. The fees of counsel for the underwriters, to be paid by the successful bidders, will be supplied by amendment. It is stated that the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has jurisdiction over the issue and sale of the bonds and that no other state commission and no federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transaction.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than September 11, 1975, 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 application-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 applicant-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 application-declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided Rule 23 of the General Rules and Regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from such 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] SHIRLEY E. HOLLIS,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22048 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

[USRA Docket No. 76-14]

READING CO.

Notice of Proposed Interim Discontinuance of All Passenger Service

The Trustees in Bankruptcy of the Reading Company ("Reading") (Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania and Mercer, Somerset, Union and Essex Counties, New Jersey) propose to discontinue all passenger service operated by the railroad and have made a request to the United States Railway Association ("USRA") for the authorization required for that purpose under Section 304(f) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 ("the Act"), Pub. L. 93-236.

Section 304(f) provides:

"After (January 2, 1974), no railroad in reorganization may discontinue service or abandon any line of a railroad other than in accordance with the provisions of (the Act), unless it is authorized to do so by the Association and unless no affected State or local or regional transportation authority reasonably opposes such action, notwithstanding any provision of any other Federal law, the constitution or law of any State, or decision or order of or the pendency of any proceeding before any Federal or State court, agency, or authority."

The service sought to be discontinued originates at Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and extends as follows:

(a) To Norristown, Pennsylvania, a distance of 18.0 miles operating in Chester and Philadelphia Counties.

(b) To Lansdale, Pennsylvania, a distance of 24.4 miles operating in Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

(c) To Doylestown, Pennsylvania, a distance of 34.4 miles operating in Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.

(d) To Warminster, Pennsylvania, a distance of 20.1 miles operating in Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.

(e) To Newtown, Pennsylvania, a distance of 26.3 miles operating in Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.

(f) To Fox Chase, Pennsylvania, a distance of 11.1 miles operating in Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

(g) To Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a distance of 93.6 miles operating in Berks, Chester, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Counties.

(h) To Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, a distance of 56.6 miles operating in Bucks, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties.

(i) To West Trenton, New Jersey, a distance of 32.5 miles operating in Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania, and Mercer County, New Jersey.

(j) To Newark, New Jersey, a distance of 84 miles operating in Bucks, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania, and Mercer, Somerset, Union and Essex Counties New Jersey.

Stations served include Reading Terminal, Spring Garden Street, Temple University, N. Broad Street, Allegheny (22nd Street), East Falls, Wissahickon, Manyunk, Shawmont, Miguon, Spring Mill, Conshohocken, Ivy Rock, Mogees, Norristown (Dekalb Street), Norristown (Main Street), Norristown, (Elm Street), Valley Forge, Phoenixville, Royersford, Linfield, Pottstown, Monocacy, Birdsboro, Reading (Franklin Street), Leesport, Mohrsville, Shoemakersville, Hamburg, Auburn, Schuylkill Haven, Pottsville, Tioga, Nicetown, Wayne Junction, Logan, Tabor, Fern Rock, Melrose Park, Elkins Park, Jenkintown, Glenside, North Hills, Oreland, Fellwick, Fort Washington, Ambler, Penllyn, Gwynedd Valley, North Wales, Pennbrook, Lansdale, Hatfield, Souderton, Telford, Sellersville, Perkasie, Quakertown, Center Valley, Hellertown, Bethlehem, Fortuna, Colmar, Link Belt, Chalfont, New Britain, Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Fishers, Wister, Germantown, Washington Lane, Stanton, Sedgwick, Mt. Airy, Wyndmoor, Gravers, Chestnut Hill, Ardsley, Roslyn, Crestmont, Willow Grove, Fulmor, Hatboro, Warminster, Olney, Crescentville, Lawndale, Cheltenham, Ryers, Fox Chase, Walnut Hill, Huntingdon Valley, Bryn Athyn, County Line, Southampton, Churchville, Holland, George School, Newtown, Noble, Rydal, Meadowbrook, Bethayres, Philmont, Forest Hills, Somerton, Trevose, Neshaminy Falls, Parkland, Langhorne, Fairless Junction, Woodbourne, and Yardley, Pennsylvania, West Trenton, Hopewell, Belle Mead, Bound Brook, Plainfield, Westfield, Cranford, and PC Station, Newark, New Jersey.

In support of its request, Reading asserts that:

1. Virtually all passenger services operated by the railroad within Greater Philadelphia Area are subsidized under purchase of service contracts with the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA). Under the terms of these contracts, SEPTA reimburses the railroad for the losses incurred in operating these services.

2. SEPTA has frequently been late in making its payments and is currently in default on payments of about $695,000.00 for service rendered through July 31, 1975.

3. By August 27, 1975, the prospective arrearage will amount to $978,000.00.

4. Although the railroad has applied to the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) for emergency assistance under Section 213 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act, no monies have been received. FRA has advised the railroad that Section 213 assistance is only available to support continued freight service and is not available to support passenger service normally funded by state, local, or regional transportation authorities.

5. Freight services provided by the Reading Company will be continued.

6. Passenger services presently provided between Bound Brook and Newark, New Jersey, by the Central Railroad of New Jersey under contract with the State of New Jersey will not be affected.

7. Alternate suburban rail transportation in the Philadelphia Area will be available on lines of the Penn Central Transportation Company and alternate rail passenger service between Philadelphia, Newark, New Jersey, and New York, New York, will be available from Amtrak.

The request is accompanied by exhibits providing more detailed information.

USRA is obliged, as a matter of law, to publish this notice upon receipt of the

railroad's application. To assist USRA in its analysis and disposition of this request, all affected or interested parties are invited to submit written statements, views, arguments or comments either favoring or opposing the discontinuance proposal.

Any such submissions must identify, by its Docket No., the request to which it relates, and must be filed with the Docket Clerk, United States Railway Association, Room 2222, Trans Point Building, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20595, by October 10, 1975, to enable timely consideration by USRA. The docket containing the original application and all submissions received shall be available for public inspection at that address, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 1220 Transportation and Safety Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, Division of Commuter Services, 1035 Parkway Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, 101 Commerce Street, Newark, New Jersey, at the general offices of the Reading Company, Reading Terminal, 12th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at branch offices of the railroad located in each county through which the service runs between 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

In addition to this publication, Reading shall, by August 27, 1975, make available a copy of this notice and invitation for written submission to all passengers on the portion of trains sought to be discontinued, to each creditor holding an obligation secured by that property, and to each labor union whose members are employed on that part of its line. It shall also post and prominently display a copy of this notice on each passenger train car and on each station on the line, continually during the period from August 15, 1975, to September 30, 1975.

This action is taken pursuant to Section 304(f) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, P.L. 93-236.

Copies of this notice have been sent by USRA to the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the Departments of Transportation of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners, the New York Public Service Commission, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, the Pennsylvania Department of State Planning, the New Jersey Commuter Operating Agency, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the Board of County Commissioners of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Counties, Pennsylvania, the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer, Somerset, Union, and Essex Counties, New Jersey, the Boards of Supervisors of Amity, Centre, Lower Gwynedd, Bensalem, Middletown, Newtown, Northampton, Perry, Union, Upper Southampton, Schuylkill, Warminster, and Whitemarsh Townships, Pennsylvania, the Boards of Commissioners of Abington, Cheltenham, Hatfield, Plymouth, Springfield, Upper Dublin, and Upper Moreland Townships, Pennsylvania, the Mayors of the Boroughs of Ambler, Auburn, Birdsboro, Bryn Atlyn, Chalfont, Conshocken, Doylestown, Hamburg, Hatboro, Hellentown, Jenkintown, Landsdale, New Britain, Norristown, North Wales, Perkasie, Phoenixville, Pottstown, Quakertown, Sauderton, Schuylkill Haven, Telford, and Yardley, Pennsylvania, and the Boroughs of Bound Brook, Hopewell, and Middlesex, New Jersey, and the Mayor of the town of Westfield, the Mayor of the township of Cranford, New Jersey, and the Mayors of the Cities of Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Reading, Pennsylvania, Newark, Plainfield, and Trenton, New Jersey and New York, New York, the Director of the Rail Services Planning Office, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the President of the National Rail Passenger Corporation, and also to newspapers and radio and television broadcasting stations servicing the area involved.

Publication of this notice does not mean that the Association has reached any conclusion as to merits of the application. The Association will consider the application in the light of the public comments received and the requirements and purposes of the Act before making a decision. The Association will deny any application which a State or local or regional transportation authority reasonably opposes, or where the authorization requested is inconsistent with the requirements and purposes of the Act; it will grant the application if that action is consistent with the requirements and purposes of the Act.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of August 1975.

JAMES A. HAGEN,
President, United States Railway Association.

[FR Doc.75-22139 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Docket 211-3]

CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORP.

Notice of Application for a Loan

Section 211 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended (45 U.S.C. 721) (the Act), authorizes the United States Railway Association (Association) to make loans to the Consolidated Rail Corporation for purposes of achieving the goals of the Act. Section 211(b) requires that the Association publish notice of the receipt of any application thereunder in the FEDERAL REGISTER and afford interested parties an opportunity to comment thereon.

Regulations implementing Section 211 were published by the Association in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 24, 1974 and on May 28, 1975. (49 C.F.R. Part 921) Notice is hereby given that, on August 18, 1975, the Consolidated Rail Corporation (ConRail) filed an application pursuant to those regulations for a loan of $1,000,000 to be used principally for working capital to meet initial administrative and operating expenses to be incurred prior to the conveyance of assets under section 303 of the Act. ConRail requests that the loan be unsecured and mature in one year. The application states that the loan will be repaid from working capital or the proceeds of long-term financing.

Interested parties are invited to submit written comments relevant to this application. Any such submissions must identify, by its Docket No., the application to which it relates, and must be filed with the Docket Clerk, United States Railway Association, Room 2222, Trans Point Building, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20595, within 15 days after publication of this notice, to enable timely consideration by USRA. The docket containing the original application and all submissions received shall be available for public inspection at that address, Monday through Friday (holidays excepted) between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 19th day of August 1975.

JAMES A. HAGEN,
President, United States Railway Association.

[FR Doc.75-22249 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

[TA-W-112]

EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORP.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On June 19, 1975 the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") on behalf of the workers and former workers of Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, Jersey City, New Jersey (TA-W-112). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221 (a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with radios, televisions, and phonographs produced by Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility

requirements of section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 12th day of August 1975.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22061 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TEA-W-206]

FEDERAL MOGUL CORP.

Revised Certification of Eligibility of Workers to Apply for Adjustment Assistance

Following a Tariff Commission report under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 884) and subsequent investigation as authorized under 29 CFR Part 90 (Notice of Delegation of Authority and Notice of Investigation, 34 FR 18342; 38 FR 27853), a certification under section 302(c) of the Trade Expansion Act was made on November 5, 1973 (38 FR 31215) certifying that:

All hourly and salaried workers of the Shoemaker Ave., Detroit, Michigan, plant of the Federal Mogul Corporation's Bower Roller Bearing Division who became unemployed or underemployed after August 27, 1972, and before November 1, 1973, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title III, Chapter 3, of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, except that the following identified employees of the Shoemaker Ave. plant shall be eligible to apply for adjustment assistance even if they become unemployed or underemployed after November 1, 1973.

NAME AND LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

Carl A. Shanoski, 14432 Alma, Detroit, Michigan 48205.
Noble Orr, 28200 26 Mile Road, New Haven, Michigan 48048.
Kenneth Howard, 153 South Lafayette Blvd., Warren, Michigan 48091.
James Chaffin, 64677 Walcott Road, Romeo, Michigan 48065.
Francis Moore, 16101 Toulouse, Frasier, Michigan 48026.
Joseph Vranesich, 12048 Burtley, Sterling Hts., Michigan 48078.
Leo Scanlin, 18910 Blackmore, Detroit, Michigan 48204.
Roman Chmielewski, 19642 Albion, Detroit, Michigan 48205.

At the request of the petitioners, and on the basis of a showing of additional or previously unavailable facts, a further investigation was instituted by the Acting Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance pursuant to the provisions of section 302(c) of the Trade Expansion Act. The further investigation indicated that certain workers at the Hart Avenue Detroit, Michigan plant of the Federal Mogul Corporation's Bower Roller Bearing Division were engaged in employment directly related to the production of the adversely-affected articles, and these workers should be included in the coverage of the previous certification. Therefore, the certification issued by the Department on November 5, 1973 is hereby revised to include within the coverage of the certification, such additional workers who became unemployed or underemployed.

Such revised certification is hereby made as follows:

All workers of the Hart Avenue Detroit, Michigan plant of the Federal Mogul Corporation's Bower Roller Bearing Division employed in the operation of Inline O.D., I.D. hone machines for the manufacture of 0-4 inch tapered roller bearings who became unemployed or underemployed after August 27, 1972 and before March 1, 1974, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title III, Chapter 3, of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 7th day of August 1975.

HERBERT N. BLACKMAN,
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Trade and Adjustment Policy.

[FR Doc.75-22069 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-58]

FLORSHEIM SHOE CO.

Notice of Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-58; investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 24, 1975 in response to a worker petition by the United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO, received on June 13, 1975 which was filed on behalf of workers formerly producing men's footwear at the Crawford and Logan Plants of the Florsheim Shoe Company at Chicago, Illinois.

The Notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 28142 and 28143) on July 3, 1975. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Florsheim Shoe Company, its customers, the U.S. International Trade Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, American Footwear Industries Association, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated,

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely, and

(3) That increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof contributed importantly to such total or partial separation, or threat thereof, and to such decline in sales or production.

For purposes of paragraph (3), the term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATION

Approximately 50 percent of all workers engaged in the production of men's footwear at the Chicago plants of Florsheim Shoe Company were separated in the first six months of 1975. The company closed the Crawford factory and the night fitting room at Logan. The remaining units were consolidated with the Harding factory.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Group sales of men's footwear decreased 21 percent from second quarter 1974 to second quarter 1975. Production at the Chicago plants decreased 36 percent during the same period.

INCREASED IMPORTS CONTRIBUTE IMPORTANTLY

Imports of men's nonrubber footwear increased from about 45 million pairs in 1970 to about 69 million pairs in 1974. The import/consumption and import/production ratios increased from 35.4 and 54.7 percent respectively in 1970 to 44.5 percent and 80.1 percent in 1974.

Imports of men's leather footwear increased from about 29 million pairs in 1970 to about 56 million pairs in 1974. The ratios of imports to domestic consumption and production increased significantly from 35.0 percent and 53.7 percent respectively in 1970 to 54.2 percent and 118.3 percent respectively in 1974.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with men's footwear produced by the Chicago plants of Florsheim Shoe Company contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of workers of those plants. In accordance with the provisions of the Act I make the following certification:

All workers hourly, piecework and salaried engaged in employment related to the production of men's footwear at the Chicago plants of Florsheim Shoe Company who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after January 8, 1975 are certified as eligible to apply for adjustment

assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 12th day of August 1975.

GLORIA G. PRATT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy.

[FR Doc.75-22067 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-110]

GENERAL COAT MANUFACTURING CO.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On August 4, 1975, the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") on behalf of the workers and former workers of General Coat Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, sub-division of Grue Tailoring Company of Baltimore, Maryland (TA-W-110). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with men's tailored coats produced by General Coat Manufacturing Company, or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of August 1975.

DOMINIC SORRENTINO,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22062 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-114]

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On August 12, 1975, the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers on behalf of the workers and former workers of Rockford Cabinet plant, Rockford, Illinois of General Electric Company, Syracuse, New York (TA-W-114). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with wood cabinets for televisions produced by General Electric Company or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of August 1975.

DOMINIC SORRENTINO,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22063 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-111]

GIRARD MANUFACTURING CO.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On July 11, 1975, the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") on behalf of the workers and former workers of the Experimental and Development Department, Girard Manufacturing Company, Girard, Pennsylvania (TA-W-111). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with marx toy trains produced by Girard Manufacturing Company, or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 12th day of August 1975.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22064 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-55]

HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS PLANT OF THE ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Notice of Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-55; investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 13, 1975 in response to a worker petition received on June 13, 1975 filed by the International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union (AFL-CIO) on behalf

of former workers of the Hopedale plant of the Rockwell International Corporation, Hopedale, Massachusetts.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 26319) on June 23, 1975. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Rockwell International Corporation, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such worker's firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated.

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely.

(3) That increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by such workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof contributed importantly to such total or partial separation, or threat thereof, and to such decline in sales or production.

For purposes of paragraph (3), the term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average monthly employment of hourly employees of the facility's foundries fell 48.5 percent from September 1974 to June 1975. The foundries were closed July 3, 1975 and all remaining employees were permanently laid off. Average monthly employment of hourly workers in the facility's shop fell 44 percent from September 1974 to July 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION OR BOTH HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales in dollars declined 29.7 percent for the 6 month period beginning October 1, 1974 from their level for the same period a year earlier.

Unit sales for the 6 month period beginning October 1, 1974 declined 45.7 percent from their level for the same period a year earlier.

INCREASED IMPORTS CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Between 1972 and 1974 loom imports increased in absolute terms by 72 percent and also as a percentage of domestic consumption from 68 percent to 73 percent. During the same period the ratio of import/production declined from 161.5 percent to 126.8 percent. However, in the first four months of 1975, imports of weaving machinery have risen 269 percent over the same period in 1974 while the import/consumption ratio has risen from 54.4 percent to 77.4 percent and the import/production ratio has risen from 65.3 percent to 235.8 percent.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with weaving machinery produced by the Hopedale plant of Rockwell International contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of that firm. Section 223(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 provides that a certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance may not apply to any worker who was last separated from the firm or subdivision more than six months before April 3, 1975, the effective date of the new program. In accordance with this provision of the Act, I make the following certification:

All hourly and salaried employees of the Hopedale plant of Rockwell International, Hopedale, Massachusetts totally or partially separated from employment on or after October 3, 1974, are eligible to apply for [FR Doc.75-22068 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am] adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 12th day of August 1975.

GLORIA G. PRATT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Policy.

[TA-W-113]

PENN VULCAN HEEL CO., INC.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On August 12, 1975, the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") by the United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of the workers and former workers of Penn Vulcan Heel Company, Inc., Hanover, Pennsylvania, subsidiary of Vulcan Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio (TA-W-113). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with heels for men & women's footwear produced by Penn Vulcan Heel Company, Inc., or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 12th day of August 1975.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22065 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[TA-W-109]

WARWICK ELECTRONICS, INC.

Investigation Regarding Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

On August 11, 1975, the Department of Labor received a petition filed under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers on behalf of the workers and former workers of Warwick Electronics, Inc., Forrest City, Arkansas (TA-W-109). Accordingly, the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted an investigation as provided in Section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with color televisions and stereos produced by Warwick Electronics, Inc., or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The investigation will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved. A group meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Act will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioner or any other person showing a substantial interest in the subject mat-

ter of the investigation may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than September 2, 1975.

The petition filed in this case is available for inspection at the Office of the Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 3rd St. and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 11th day of August 1975.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc.75-22066 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice No. 837]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

AUGUST 18, 1975.

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.

MC 136786 Sub 73, Robco Transportation, Inc., now being assigned November 3, 1975, (1 week), at Wichita, Kansas, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 41432 Sub 117, East Texas MTR. FRT. Lines, Inc., now being assigned November 3, 1975, at Atlanta, Ga. (1 week); in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 135725 Sub 15, Fry Trucking, Inc., now being assigned November 11, 1975, (2 days), at Chicago, Illinois, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 139193 Sub 24, Roberts & Oake, Inc., now being assigned November 13, 1975, (2 days), at Chicago, Illinois, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC-C 8645, Tom Bird Trucking Inc. and Northwest Steel Of Idaho, Inc.—Investigation of Operations and Practices, now being assigned November 4, 1975 (1 day) at Salt Lake City, Utah; in a hearing room to be designated later.

MC 129631 Sub 46, Pack Transport, Inc., now being assigned November 5, 1975 (3 days) at Salt Lake City, Utah; in a hearing room to be designated later.

MC-F-12275, W. J. Digby, Inc., and Robert R. Digby—Investigation of Control—Riteway Transport, Inc., Padre Freight Lines, and Cibola Freight Lines; MC-F-12398, O.N.C. Freight Systems—Control and Merger—Riteway Transport, Inc.; MC-F-12503, W. J. Digby, Inc., and Donald R. Digby—Investigation of Control—Pacific Inland Transportation Company and MC 34227 Subs 9, 10 & 11, Pacific Inland Transportation Company, now being assigned November 10, 1975 (2 weeks) at Phoenix, Arizona; in a hearing room to be designated later.

MC 113855 Sub 305, International Transport, Inc., now assigned September 29, 1975, at Chicago, Ill., is canceled and application dismissed.

MC 17002 Sub 47, Case Driveway, Inc., application dismissed.

MC 17002 Sub 48, Case Driveway, Inc., application dismissed.

MC 99208 Sub 13, Skyline Transportation, Inc., continued to September 9, 1975 (2 days) at Nashville, Tennessee in the Law Library, General Counsel's Office, Public Service Commission C1-100 Cordell Hull Building.

MC 99610 Sub 19, Ross Neely Express, Inc., now being assigned October 14, 1975 (9 days) at Atlanta, Georgia; in a hearing room to be designated later.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22142 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Amdt. No. 4 to Exemption No. 90]

EXEMPTION UNDER PROVISION OF RULE 19 OF THE MANDATORY CAR SERVICE RULES ORDERED IN EX PARTE NO. 241

Expiration

To all railroads: Upon further consideration of Exemption No. 90 issued November 27, 1974.

It is ordered, That, under authority vested in me by Car Service Rule 19, Exemption No. 90 to the Mandatory Car Service Rules ordered in Ex Parte No. 241 be, and it is hereby, amended to expire November 15, 1975.

This amendment shall become effective August 15, 1975.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 12, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22145 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Fourth Rev. Exemption No. 99]

PLAIN GONDOLAS UNDER 60-FT.

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

It appearing, That the U.S. railroads own numerous plain gondolas less than 61 ft.; that under present conditions, there are substantial surpluses of 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 gondolas, 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 gondola cars described in the Official Railway Equipment Register, I.C.C. R.E.R. No. 396, issued by W. J. Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation "GA", "GB", "GD", "GH", "GS" and "GW", which are less than 61 ft. 0 in. long, and which bear the reporting marks assigned to United States Railroads, shall be exempt from the provisions of Car Service Rules 1(a), 2(a), and 2(b). (See Exceptions 1, 2 and 3).

Exception 1: This exemption does not supersede United States customs regulations applicable to cars owned by Canadian or Mexican railroads.

Exception 2: This exemption shall not apply to cars subject to service orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission or to Directives issued by the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads, restricting the use of designated cars.

Exception 3: This exemption shall not apply to plain gondola cars owned by the railroads named below:

Florida East Coast Railway Company, Reporting Marks: FEC.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: KCS.
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company, Reporting Marks: LA.
[1] Maine Central Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MEC.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: RFP.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: UP.

Effective August 18, 1975.

Expires August 31, 1975.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 11, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22144 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Seventeenth Revised Exemption No. 91]

PLAIN 50-FT. BOXCARS

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

To all railroads: *It appearing*, That the United States railroads own numerous plain 50-ft. 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 United States railroads, resulting in unecessary loss of utilization of such cars.

It is ordered, That pursuant to the authority vested in me by Car Service Rule 19, plain 50-ft. boxcars described in the Official Railway Equipment Register, I.C.C. R.E.R. No. 396, issued by W. J. Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation XM, and bearing all reporting marks assigned to United States Railroads, shall be exempt from the provisions of Car Service Rules 1(a), 2(a), and 2(b). (See Exception).

[1] Addition.

Exception, This exemption shall not apply to 50-ft. plain boxcars owned by the railroads named below:

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Reporting Marks: ATSF.
Atlanta and West Point Rail Road Company, Reporting Marks: AWP.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: BAR.
Burlington Northern Inc., Reporting Marks: BN–CBQ–GN–NP–SPS.
Central Vermont Railway, Inc., Reporting Marks: CV–CVC.
Chicago and North Western Transportation Company, Reporting Marks: CNW–CGW–MSTL.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MILW.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: RI.
[1] Delaware and Hudson Railway Company, Reporting Marks: DH.
Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway, Reporting Marks: DWP.
Erie Lackawanna Railway Company (Thomas F. Patton and Ralph S. Tyler, Jr., Trustees), Reporting Marks: DL&W–EL–ERIE.
Florida East Coast Railway Company, Reporting Marks: FEC.
Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: GTW.
Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: ICG–CLG–GMO–IC.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: KCS–LA.
Maine Central Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MEC.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: SSW.
Southern Pacific Transportation Company, Reporting Marks: SP.
The Texas Mexican Railway Company, Reporting Marks: TM.
The Western Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: WP.
The Western Railway of Alabama, Reporting Marks: WA.

Effective August 13, 1975, and continuing in effect until further order of this Commission.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 7, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22146 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Sixteenth Rev. Exemption No. 91]

PLAIN 50-FT. BOXCARS

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

To all railroads: *It appearing,* That the United States railroads own numerous plain 50-ft. 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 United States railroads, 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 50-ft. boxcars described in the Official Railway Equipment Register, I.C.C. R.E.R. No. 396, issued by W. J. Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation XM, and bearing all reporting marks assigned to United States Railroads, shall be exempt from the provisions of Car Service Rules 1(a), 2(a), and 2(b). (See Exception)

Exception, This exemption shall not apply to 50-ft. plain boxcars owned by the railroads named below:

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Reporting Marks: ATSF.
Atlanta and West Point Rail Road Company, Reporting Marks: AWP.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: BAR.
Burlington Northern Inc., Reporting Marks: BN–CBQ–GN–NP–SPS.
Central Vermont Railway, Inc., Reporting Marks: CV–CVC.
[1] Chicago and North Western Transportation Company, Reporting Marks: CNW–CGW–MSTL.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MILW.
[1] Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: RI.
Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway, Reporting Marks: DWP.
Erie Lackawanna Railway Company (Thomas F. Patton and Ralph S. Tyler, Jr., Trustees), Reporting Marks: DL&W–EL–ERIE.
Florida East Coast Railway Company, Reporting Marks: FEC.
[1] Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: GTW.
Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: ICG–CLG–GMO–IC.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: KCS–LA.
[1] Maine Central Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MEC.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: SSW.
Southern Pacific Transportation Company, Reporting Marks: SP.
The Texas Mexican Railway Company, Reporting Marks: TM.
The Western Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: WP.
The Western Railway of Alabama, Reporting Marks: WA.

Effective *August 8, 1975,* and continuing in effect until further order of this Commission.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 1, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22147 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Third Rev. Exemption No. 89]

40-FT. PLAIN BOXCARS

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

To all U.S. railroads: *It appearing,* That the U.S. railroads own numerous 40-ft. plain boxcars; that under present conditions there are substantial surpluses of 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, 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 of railroad ownership described in the Official Railway Equipment Register, I.C.C. R.E.R. No. 396, issued by W. J. Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation XM, with inside length 44 ft. 6 in. or less, and bearing reporting marks assigned to U.S. railroads, shall be exempt from the provisions of Car Service Rules 1(a), 2(a), and 2(b). (See Exceptions 1, 2, and 3)

Exception No. 1, This exemption does not supersede United States customs regulations applicable to cars owned by Canadian or Mexican railroads.

Exception No. 2, This exemption shall not apply to cars subject to service orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission or to Directives issued by the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads, restricting the use of designated cars.

Exception No. 3. This exemption shall not apply to plain 40-ft. boxcars owned by the railroads named below:

Burlington Northern Inc., Reporting Marks: BN, CBQ, GN, NP, SPS.
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MILW.
The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: KCS.
Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company, Reporting Marks: LA.

Effective: August 15, 1975.

Expires: August 31, 1975.

Issued at Washington, D.C. August 8, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22150 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Nineteenth Rev. Exemption No. 12]

PLAIN BOXCARS

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

To all railroads: *It appearing,* That the railroads named herein own numerous

[1] Addition.

[1] Added.

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. 396, issued by W. J. Trezise, or successive issues thereof, as having mechanical designation "XM", 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).

Atlantic and Western Railway, Reporting marks: ATW.
Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Company, Reporting marks: CIM.
Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company, Reporting marks: FJG.
Hartford and Slocomb Railroad Company, Reporting marks: HS.
[1] Manufactures Railway Company, Reporting marks: MRS.
Minneapolis, Northfield and Southern Railway, Reporting marks: MNS.
Pickens Railroad Company, Reporting marks: PICK.
Roscoe, Snyder and Pacific Railway Company, Reporting marks: RSP.
Wellsville, Addison & Galeton Railroad Corporation, Reporting marks: WAG.

Effective August 12, 1975, and continuing in effect until further order of this Commission.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 12, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22148 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

SEVENTEENTH REVISED EXEMPTION NO. 91-A

Exemption Under Provision of Rule 19 of the Mandatory Car Service Rules Ordered in Ex Parte No. 241

To all railroads: Upon further consideration of Seventeenth Revised Exemption No. 91, and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That: Seventeenth Revised Exemption No. 91 be, and it is hereby, vacated and set aside.

[1] Addition.

Effective August 15, 1975.

Issued at Washington, D.C., August 8, 1975.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] R. D. PFAHLER,
Agent.

[FR Doc.75-22149 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Notice No. 59]

MOTOR CARRIER BOARD TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

Synopses of orders entered by the Motor Carrier Board of the Commission pursuant to Sections 212(b), 206(a), 211, 312(b), and 410(g) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 C.F.R. Part 1132), appear below:

Each application (except as otherwise specifically noted) filed after March 27, 1972, contains a statement by applicants that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of the application. As provided in the Commission's Special Rules of Practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings on or before September 10, 1975. Pursuant to Section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC-FC-76028. By order entered August 15, 1975, the Motor Carrier Board approved the transfer to Campanella Trucking Co., a corporation, Warwick, R.I., of the operating rights set forth in Certificate No. MC-262, issued December 8, 1952, to Campanella Corporation, Warwick, R.I., authorizing the transportation of material, supplies, and machinery used in, and incidental to, the construction of bridges, highways, and buildings, over irregular routes, between Merfield and Bridgewater, Mass, Barrington and Providence, R.I. and Berlin and Middleton, Conn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, Frank J. Weiner, 15 Court Square, Boston, Mass. 02108, attorney for applicants.

No. MC-FC-76032. By order entered August 15, 1975, the Motor Carrier Board approved the transfer to Wagner Tours, Inc., North Haledon, N.J., of the operating rights set forth in Certificate No. MC-41581, issued May 30, 1942, to City Service Transit Co., a corporation, North Haledon, N.J., authorizing the transportation of passengers and their baggage, in charter operations, from Newark, N.J., and points within 25 miles thereof, to points in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Charles J. Williams, 47 Lincoln Park, Newark, N.J. 07102, attorney for applicants.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22143 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Notice #81]

TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TERMINATION

The temporary authorities granted in the dockets listed below have expired as a result of final action either granting or denying the issuance of a Certificate or Permit in a corresponding application for permanent authority, on the date indicated below:

Temporary authority application	Final action or certificate or permit	Date of action
Motor Freight Corp., MC-2401 Sub-52	MC-2401 Sub-54	July 31, 1975
Nu-Car Carriers, Inc., MC-22182 Sub-27	MC-22182 Sub-28	Aug. 4, 1975
Fleet Transport Co., Inc., MC-103054 Sub-331	MC-103054 Sub-333	July 31, 1975
Associated Transport, MC-104004 Sub-109	MC-104004 Sub-109	Aug. 6, 1975
Tennessee Carolina Transportation, MC-116166 Sub-20	MC-116166 Sub-21	Aug. 1, 1975
Freeport Transport, Inc., MC-113666 Sub-79	MC-113666 Sub-84	Aug. 6, 1975
O'Boyle Tank Lines, Inc., MC-113828 Sub-221	MC-113828 Sub-223	Do.
O'Boyle Tank Lines, Inc., MC-113828 Sub-224	MC-113828 Sub-225	July 31, 1975
Dart Transit Co., MC-114457 Sub-197	MC-114457 Sub-205	Do.
Suburban Transit Corp., MC-115116 Sub-28	MC-115116 Sub-26	Aug. 4, 1975
D & L Transport, Inc., MC-116273 Sub-179	MC-116273 Sub-186	July 31, 1975
Yourga Trucking, Inc., MC-121318 Sub-11	MC-121318 Sub-12	Aug. 6, 1975
Pinto Trucking Service, Inc., MC-128383 Sub-56	MC-128383 Sub-58	Aug. 5, 1975
Fiske Bros., Inc., MC-133708 Sub-14	MC-133708 Sub-15	Aug. 6, 1975
Southern Intermodal Logistics, MC-136285 Sub-4	MC-136285 Sub-7	Do.
D.b.a. Lou Bole Carpet Carriers, MC-138065 Sub-1, Sub-3	MC-138065 Sub-2	Aug. 1, 1975
D.b.a. Jet Air Freight Service, MC-138174	MC-138174 Sub-1	July 31, 1975
G-J Transport Co., MC-138676 Sub-1	MC-138676	Aug. 1, 1975
Robert & Oake, Inc., MC-139103 Sub-20	MC-139103 Sub-22	Aug. 4, 1975
Haugen Transit, Inc., MC-139821	MC-139821 Sub-1	July 31, 1975
Florida Crating and Packing, MC-140405 Sub-1	MC-140405 Sub-2	Aug. 5, 1975
D.b.a. Graphic Arts Express, MC-140480 Sub-1	MC-140480 Sub-2	Aug. 4, 1975

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.75-22151 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

[Notice No. 66]

MOTOR CARRIER, BROKER, WATER CARRIER AND FREIGHT FORWARDER APPLICATIONS

AUGUST 15, 1975.

The following applications are governed by Special Rule 1100.247[1] of the Commission's general rules of practice (49 CFR, as amended), published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of April 20, 1966, effective May 20, 1966. These rules provide, among other things, that a protest to the granting of an application must be filed with the Commission within 30 days after date of notice of filing of the application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Failure seasonably to file a protest will be construed as a waiver of opposition and participation in the proceeding. A protest under these rules should comply with section 247(d)(3) of the rules of practice which requires that it set forth specifically the grounds upon which it is made, contain a detailed statement of protestant's interest in the proceeding (including a copy of the specific portions of its authority which protestant believes to be in conflict with that sought in the application, and describing in detail the method—whether by joinder, interline, or other means—by which protestant would use such authority to provide all or part of the service proposed), and shall specify with particularity the facts, matters, and things relied upon, but shall not include issues or allegations phrased generally. Protests not in reasonable compliance with the requirements of the rules may be rejected. The original and one (1) copy of the protest shall be filed with the Commission, and a copy shall be served concurrently upon applicant's representative, or applicant if no representative is named. If the protest includes a request for oral hearing, such requests shall meet the requirements of section 247(d)(4) of the special rules, and shall include the certification required therein.

Section 247(f) of the Commission's rules of practice further provides that each applicant shall, if protests to its application have been filed, and within 60 days of the date of this publication, notify the Commission in writing (1) that it is ready to proceed and prosecute the application, or (2) that it wishes to withdraw the application, failure in which the application will be dismissed by the Commission.

Further processing steps (whether modified procedure, oral hearing, or other procedures) will be determined generally in accordance with the Commission's general policy statement concerning motor carrier licensing procedures, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 3, 1966. This assignment will be by Commission order which will be served on each party of record. *Broadening amendments will not be accepted after the date of this publication except for good cause shown, and restrictive amendments will not be entertained following publication in the "Federal Register" of a notice that the proceeding has been assigned for oral hearing.*

Evidence respecting how equipment is expected to be returned to an origin point, as well as other data relating to operational feasibility (including the need for dead-head operations), must be presented as part of an applicant's initial evidentiary presentation (either at oral hearing or in its opening verified statement under the modified procedure) with respect to all applications filed on or after December 1, 1973.

If an applicant states in its initial evidentiary presentation that empty or partially empty vehicle movements will result upon a grant of its application, applicant will be expected (1) to specify the extent of such empty operations, by mileages and the number of vehicles, that would be incurred, and (2) to designate where such empty vehicle operations will be conducted.

Each applicant (except as otherwise specifically noted) states that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of its application.

No. MC 2202 (Sub-No. 492), filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC., 1077 Gorge Blvd., P.O. Box 471, Akron, Ohio 44309. Applicant's representative: William O. Turney, 2001 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), serving the facilities of Houston Lighting & Power Company at or near Wallis (Austin County), Tex., as an off-route point in connection with applicant's authority to and from Houston, Tex.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Houston, Tex., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 2900 (Sub-No. 278), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: RYDER TRUCK LINES, INC., 2050 Kings Road, P.O. Box 2408, Jacksonville, Fla. 32203. Applicant's representative: S. E. Somers, Jr. (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment), serving Middletown, Del., as an off-route point in connection with applicant's presently authorized regular route operations.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Washington, D.C., or Philadelphia, Pa.

No. MC 7640 (Sub-No. 49), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: BARNES TRUCK LINES, INC., 506 Mayo Street, Wilson, N.C. 27893. Applicant's representative: Harry J. Jordan, 1000 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Waste paper*, from points in Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to the plantsite of Weyerhaeuser Company, at Plymouth, N.C.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 16961 (Sub-No. 7), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: HUTCHINS TRUCKING COMPANY, 1000 Congress St., P.O. Box 95, West End Station, Portland, Maine 04102. Applicant's representative: John G. Feehan, One Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04112. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such merchandise* as is dealt in by wholesale, retail and chain grocery and food business houses, between South Portland, Maine and the outlets of Hannaford Bros. located at points in New Hampshire, under a continuing contract or contracts with Hannaford Bros. Co., located at South Portland, Maine.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Portland, Maine.

No. MC 25798 (Sub-No. 276), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: CLAY HYDER TRUCKING LINES, INC., Post Office Box 1186, Auburndale, Fla. 33823. Applicant's representative: Tony G. Russell (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Food, foodstuffs, and beverages; food and beverage products; commodities* exempt from economic regulation under Section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, when transported in mixed loads with other commodities; and *commodities* used or useful in the packaging, manufacturing or processing of the above commodities, from points in Florida, to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Tampa or Orlando, Fla.

No. MC 27817 (Sub-No. 118), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: H. C. GABLER, INC., R.D. #3, P.O. Box 220, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201. Applicant's representative: Christian V. Graf, 407 North Front St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Foodstuffs* (except frozen commodities and commodities in bulk), from the plant site and storage facilities of California Canners and Growers in Conewago Township (Adams County), Pa., to points in Maine, New Hampshire,

[1] Copies of Special Rule 247 (as amended) can be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio and Kentucky, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the above origin and destined to the above-named states.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Harrisburg, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 27817 (Sub-No. 119), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: H. C. GABLER, INC., R.D. #3, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201. Applicant's representative: Christian V. Graf, 407 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canning materials, supplies, and equipment* used in the manufacturing and distribution of foodstuffs, from points in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, and West Virginia, to points in Adams and Franklin Counties, Pa., restricted to traffic originating at and destined to the named origin states and destination counties.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Harrisburg, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 35396 (Sub-No. 41), filed August 4, 1975. Applicant: UNITED TRUCKING OF KENTUCKY, INC., 3047 Lonyo Road, Detroit, Mich. 48209. Applicant's representative: R. W. Fraser-Lee, P.O. Box 906, Port Huron, Mich. 48060. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commision, commodities in bulk and commodities requiring special equipment), Between Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., serving no intermediate points as an alternate route for operating convenience only: (1) from Louisville over Interstate Highway 64 to junction with Indiana Highway 57, thence over Indiana Highway 57 to its junction with U.S. Highway 41, thence over U.S. Highway 41 to Evansville, and return over the same route; and (2) from Louisville over Interstate Highway 64 to junction with Indiana Highway 64 near Edwardsville, Ind., thence over Indiana Highway 64 to its junction with U.S. Highway 231, thence over U.S. Highway 231 to junction with U.S. Highway 460, thence over U.S. Highway 460 to Evansville, and return over the same route.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Detroit, Mich.

No. MC 41849 (Sub-No. 33), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: KEIGHTLEY BROS. INC., 1601 South 39th Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63110. Applicant's representative: J. Robert Keightley, 1601 South 39th Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63110. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Scrap*, from points in Gary, Ind., to points in the St. Louis, Mo.-E. St. Louis, Ill., Commercial Zone as defined by the Commission; and (2) *sand*, from points in LaSalle County, Ill., to points in St. Louis County, Mo.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Louis, Mo.

No. MC 44735 (Sub-No. 24), filed July 22, 1975. Applicant: KISSICK TRUCK LINES, INC., P.O. Box 6237, 7101 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64126. 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: *Concrete and masonry curing, waterproofing, conditioning, cleaning, bonding, and releasing compounds*, restricted to commodities in bulk, from Kansas City, Mo., to points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Pennsylvania.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 47583 (Sub-No. 21), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: TOLLIE FREIGHTWAYS, INC., 41 Lyons Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. 66118. Applicant's representative: D. S. Hults, P.O. Box 225, Lawrence, Kans. 66044. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Fibrous glass products and materials, mineral wool, mineral wool products and materials, insulated air ducts, roofing materials, insulating products and materials*, and *products* used in the installation thereof, from Pauline, Kans., and the plantsite and storage facility of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation at Kansas City, Kans., to Kansas City, Mo., and points in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Oklahoma.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 52657 (Sub-No. 728), filed July 9, 1975. Applicant: ARCO AUTO CARRIERS, INC., 2140 West 79th St., Chicago, Ill. 60620. Applicant's representative: S. J. Zangri (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Containers and parts thereof*, from Eagle, Pa., to points in the United States, including Alaska but excluding Hawaii.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Washington, D.C., or Harrisburg, Pa.

No. MC 52938 (Sub-No. 12), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: MASHKIN FREIGHT LINES, INC., 64 Oakland Street, East Hartford, Conn. 06108. Applicant's representative: Hugh M. Joseloff, 80 State Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from East Hartford, Conn., to points in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Hartford, Conn., or Boston, Mass.

No. MC 61231 (Sub-No. 84), filed July 10, 1975. Applicant: ACE LINES, INC., 4143 East 43rd St., Des Moines, Iowa 50317. Applicant's representative: William L. Fairbank, 1980 Financial Center, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Fibrous glass materials and products, mineral wool, mineral wool material and products; air ducts, roofing, roofing material and supplies;* and *materials and supplies* used in the installation of the above-named commodities, from Pauline, Kans., to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 69405 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: JIM CORBETT, RFD #9, Topeka, Kans. 66604. Applicant's representative: Eugene W. Hiatt, 308 Casson Building, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Feed*, in bulk and bags, between St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Brown, Doniphan, Douglas, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, Osage, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, and Wyandotte Counties, Kansas.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Topeka or Kansas City, Kans.

No. MC 71459 (Sub-No. 52), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: O.N.C. FREIGHT SYSTEMS, a Corporation, 2800 West Bayshore Road, Palo Alto, Calif. 94303. Applicant's representative: Roland Rice, 1111 E Street NW., Suite 618, Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier* by motor vehicle, over regular 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 those requiring special equipment), Between Espanola, N. Mex., and Amarillo, Tex.: From Espanola over U.S. Highway 84 to junction New Mexico Highway 68, thence over New Mexico Highway 68 to junction New Mexico Highway 3, thence over New Mexico Highway 3 to junction New Mexico Highway 38, thence over New Mexico Highway 38 to junction U.S. Highway 64, thence over U.S. Highway 64 to junction New Mexico Highway 58, thence over New Mexico Highway 58 to junction U.S. Highway 85, thence over U.S. Highway 85 to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence over U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence over U.S. Highway 87 to Amarillo, and

return over the same route, serving all intermediate points located in New Mexico, and serving Felt, Okla., as an off-route point.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Amarillo, Tex.

No. MC 87379 (Sub-No. 18), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: C. H. HOOKER TRUCKING CO., 1475 Roanoke Avenue, P.O. Box 150, Uhrichsville, Ohio 44683. Applicant's representative: Boyd B. Ferris, 50 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *New furniture and furniture parts, and accessories, and plastic products*, from Newcomerstown, Ohio, to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); (2) *material, equipment, and supplies* (except commodities in bulk), used in the manufacture or distribution of new furniture and furniture parts, and accessories, plastic products, pallets, and crates, from points in the United States, to Newcomerstown, Ohio; and (3) (a) *molded rubber tire and tube repair items and supplies, extruded rubber washers, and lead balance weights for motor vehicle wheels*, from Newcomerstown, Ohio, to points in the United States; and (b) *materials, equipment, and supplies* (except commodities in bulk) used in the manufacture or distribution of molded rubber tire and tube repair items, extruded rubber washers and lead balance weights for motor vehicle wheels, from points in the United States, to Newcomerstown, Ohio.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 136851 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Columbus, Ohio.

No. MC 87720 (Sub-No. 163), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: BASS TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., P.O. Box 391, Flemington, N.J. 08822. Applicant's representative: James P. O'Donnell (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Floor covering* (except carpeting and rugs), from the plantsites of American Biltrite Inc., located at or near Norwood, Mass., and Trenton, N.J., to points in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada; (2) *materials, supplies, and equipment* used in the manufacture, distribution, or sale of the commodities described in (1) above, from points in the above-named states to Norwood, Mass., and Trenton, N.J.; (3) *floor covering* (except carpeting and rugs), from the plant site of American Biltrite Inc., located at or near La Mirada, Calif., and Norwood, Mass., to Trenton, N.J., under a continuing contract or contracts with American Biltrite, Inc.

NOTE.—Applicant holds common carrier authority in MC 135684 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.; or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 97394 (Sub-No. 15), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: BOWLING GREEN EXPRESS, INC., Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Applicant's representative: Walter Harwood, P.O. Box 15214, Nashville, Tenn. 37215. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular 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 those requiring special equipment), Between Bowling Green, Ky., and Russell Springs, Ky.: From Bowling Green over Interstate Highway 65 to junction Cumberland Parkway, thence over Cumberland Parkway to Russell Springs, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, restricted to the transportation of traffic received from or delivered to connecting carriers at Russell Springs.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Louisville, Ky.

No. MC 103051 (Sub-No. 348), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: FLEET TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., 934 44th Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn. 37209. Applicant's representative: Russell E. Stone (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Blends of animal and vegetable fats and oils* utilized as feed ingredients, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from the plant sites of The Procter & Gamble Co., and its subsidiaries located in Memphis, Tenn., to points in Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Nashville, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga.

No. MC 103051 (Sub-No. 349), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: FLEET TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., 934 44th Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn. 37209. Applicant's representative: Russell E. Stone (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Petroleum and petroleum products*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Nashville, Tenn., to points in Arkansas.

NOTE.—Dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Nashville, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga.

No. MC 103051 (Sub-No. 350) filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: FLEET TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., 934 44th Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn. 37209. Applicant's representative: Russell E. Stone (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Crude light oil* of coal tar, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Guntersville, Ala.

NOTE.—Dual operations and common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Nashville, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga.

No. MC 106398 (Sub-No. 730), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: NATIONAL TRAILER CONVOY, INC., 525 South Main, Tulsa, Okla. 74103. Applicant's representative: Irvin Tull (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Materials, equipment, and supplies* used in the manufacture, sales, and distribution of metal buildings and metal building parts and sections, from points in Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, to points in Laurinburg, N.C.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 107460 (Sub-No. 54), filed July 22, 1975. Applicant: WILLIAM Z. GETZ, INC., 3055 Yellow Goose Rd., Lancaster, Pa. 17601. Applicant's representative: Donald D. Shipley (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Aluminum and aluminum articles and fabricated metal products*, from the distribution center of Howmet Corporation located at or near Harrisburg, Pa., to the distribution center of Howmet Corporation located at or near Columbus, Ohio, under a continuing contract or contracts with Howmet Corporation.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Washington, D.C., or Harrisburg, Pa.

No. MC 107460 (Sub-No. 55), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: WILLIAM Z. GETZ, INC., 3055 Yellow Goose Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601. Applicant's representative: Donald D. Shipley (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Aluminum and aluminum products* and *fabricated metal products* (except commodities in bulk), from the plant sites of the Howmet Corporation located at or near Terrell, Mesquite, and Rockwall, Tex., and Magnolia, Ark., to points in the United States (except Hawaii and Alaska); and (2) *materials and supplies* used in the manufacture of aluminum and aluminum products and fabricated metal products (except commodities in bulk), from points in the United States (except Hawaii and Alaska), to the plant sites of the Howmet Corporation located at Terrell, Mesquite, and Rockwall, Tex., and Magnolia, Ark., under a continuing contract or contracts with Howmet Corporation, located in the above-named states.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Dallas, Tex., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. 985) filed July 22, 1975. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., P.O. Box 308, 3901 Jonesboro Rd. S.E., Forest Park, Ga. 30050. Applicant's representative: Alan E. Serby, 3379 Peachtree Rd. N.E., Suite 375, Atlanta, Ga. 30326. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Carpet, carpet products*,

floor coverings, yarn, and tufted textile products, from points in Floyd, Bartow, Cherokee, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, and Union Counties, Ga., and points in Georgia north and west thereof, to points in Mississippi.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 126436 and subs thereunder, therfore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Atlanta, Ga.

No. MC 107544 (Sub-No. 120), filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: LEMON TRANSPORT COMPANY, INCORPORATED, P.O. Box 580, Marion, Va. 24354. Applicant's representative: Daryl J. Henry (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Salt cake*, in bulk, from Fredericksburg, Va., to points in Ohio.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Roanoke, Va., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 108392 (Sub-No. 4), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: DISTRIBUTORS SERVICE COMPANY, INC., 30 Edgewood Park Drive, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101. Applicant's representative: John M. Friedman, 2930 Putnam Avenue, Harricane, W. Va. 25526. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Beer and malt beverages in containers*, (1) from Louisville, Ky., and Columbus, Ohio, to New Martinsville, W. Va.; (2) from Winston-Salem, N.C., to Parkersburg, W. Va.; and (3) from Pabst, Ga., to Parkersburg, W. Va.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Charleston, W. Va., or Columbus, Ohio.

No. MC 109397 (Sub-No. 316), filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: TRI-STATE MOTOR TRANSIT CO., P.O. Box 113 (Bus. Rte I-44 east), Joplin, Mo. 64801. Applicant's representative: A. N. Jacobs (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber, wood products, millwork, and molding*, from points in California, to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either San Francisco, Calif., or Portland, Oreg.

No. MC 110325 (Sub-No. 70), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: TRANSCON LINES, a Corporation, P.O. Box 92220, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009. Applicant's representative: Jerome Biniasz (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Silver bullion*, from Spokane, Wash., to Chicago, Ill., Bridgeport, Conn., New York City and Rochester, N.Y., Newark, N.J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Seattle or Spokane, Wash.

No. MC 110420 (Sub-No. 738), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 186, Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 53158. Applicant's representative: John R. Sims, Jr., 915 Pennsylvania Bldg., 425 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Chemicals*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Blooming Prairie, Minn., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

No. MC 110420 (Sub-No. 739), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: QUALITY CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 186, Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 53158. Applicant's representative: David A. Petersen (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Chemicals*, in bulk, in tank vehicles from the plant and warehouse facilities of Economics Laboratory, Inc., at Joliet, Ill., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Minneapolis, Minn.

No. MC 110563 (Sub-No. 158), filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: COLDWAY FOOD EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 747 (Ohio Bldg.), Sidney, Ohio 45365. Applicant's representative: Joseph M. Scanlan, 111 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60602. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Confectionery* (except in bulk), in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from Chicago and Carol Stream, Ill., to points in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 110659 (Sub-No. 21), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: COMMERCIAL CARRIERS, INC., 975 Virginia Street, West, Charleston, W. Va. 25302. Applicant's representative: John M. Friedman, 2930 Putnam Avenue, Hurricane, W. Va. 25526. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Beer and malt beverages*, in containers, from the plant site of the Pabst Brewing Company, located at Pubst, Ga., to Charleston, W. Va.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Charleston, W. Va., or Columbus, Ohio.

No. MC 111844 (Sub-No. 7), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: DEAN BRENNAN TRANSPORT, INC., Route 5, Box 125, Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Applicant's representative: William C. Dineen, 710 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Vinegar*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Manitowoc, Wis., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), under a continuing contract or contracts with A. M. Richter Sons Co.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Milwaukee or Madison, Wis.

No. MC 111941 (Sub-No. 24), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: PIERCETON TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., P.O. Box 233, Laketon, Ind. 46943. Applicant's representative: Alki E. Scopelitis, 815 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Petroleum and petroleum products*, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to points in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Indianapolis, Ind., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 112713 (Sub-No. 185), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEM, INC., P.O. Box 7270, 10990 Roe Avenue, Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66207. Applicant's representative: John M. Records (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except Classes A and B explosives, commodities in bulk, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities of unusual value, and those requiring special equipment), serving the plantsite and facilities of Houston Lighting & Power Co., located at or near Wallis, Austin County, Tex., as an off-route point in connection with carrier's otherwise authorized regular route operations.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Houston or Dallas, Tex.

No. MC 112822 (Sub-No. 385), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: BRAY LINES INCORPORATED, 1401 N. Little Street, P.O. Box 1191, Cushing, Okla. 74023. Applicant's representative: Charles D. Midkiff (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Nitrogen fertilizer solution*, from the plantsite and storage facilities of Farmland Industries, Inc., at or near Dodge City, Kans., to points in Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo., or Topeka, Kans.

No. MC 112989 (Sub-No. 44), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: WEST COAST TRUCK LINES, INC., Route 4, Box 194-R, Eugene, Oreg. 97405. Applicant's representative: Jerry R. Woods, 100 SW. Market Street, 620 Blue Cross Building, Portland, Oreg. 97201. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bark products, including bark flour, bark cork, and bark wax*, from the plant-

site of Bohemia, Inc., near Coburg, Oreg., to points in Washington, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Portland, Oreg.

No. MC 113024 (Sub-No. 141), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: ARLINGTON J. WILLIAMS, INC., R.D. #2, South Du Pont Highway, Smyrna, Del. 19977. Applicant's representative: Samuel W. Earnshaw, 833 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Carbon black*, in bags, from points in Evangeline Parish, La., to McCook, Nebr., and Wilmington, Del., under a continuing contract or contracts with Electric Hose & Rubber Company.

NOTE.—Applicant holds common carrier authority in MC 135046 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 113024 (Sub-No. 142), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: ARLINGTON J. WILLIAMS, INC., R.D. #2, South Du Pont Highway, Smyrna, Del. 19977. Applicant's representative: Samuel W. Earnshaw, 833 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Garden and industrial hose*, from points in Box Butte and Red Willow Counties, Nebr., to Batesville, Miss.; and (2) *garden and industrial hose, and materials and supplies* (except in bulk), used in the manufacture thereof, between Wilmington, Del., and points in Box Butte and Red Willow Counties, Nebr., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in De Kalb and Newton Counties, Ga., under contract with Electric Hose and Rubber Company, at Wilmington, Del.

NOTE.—Applicant holds common carrier authority in MC 135046 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 113495 (Sub-No. 72) (Clarification), filed June 20, 1975, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of August 7, 1975, and republished as clarified this issue. Applicant: GREGORY HEAVY HAULERS, INC., 51 Oldham Street, P.O. Box 60628, Nashville, Tenn. 37206. Applicant's representative: Wilmer B. Hill, 805 McLachlen Bank Building, 666 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Dredges, dredge modules, workboats, and machinery, attachments, accessories, parts and equipment* incidental thereto, and (2) *machinery, equipment, materials* and *supplies* used in the development, production, and manufacture of the commodities named in (1) above (except commodities in bulk), between points in Davidson and Sumner Counties, Tenn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States, including Alaska but excluding Hawaii.

NOTE.—The purpose of this republication is to clarify the commodity segment in applicant's request for authority. Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Nashville, Tenn., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 114211 (Sub-No. 250), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: WARREN TRANSPORT, INC., 324 Manhard Street, P.O. Box 420, Waterloo, Iowa 50704. Applicant's representative: Singer, Sullivan & Smyth, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Iron and steel articles*, from the plantsite and storage facilities of North Star Steel Company at or near Wilton, Iowa, to points in the United States (except Hawaii); and (2) *materials, equipment and supplies* used in the manufacture and distribution of iron and steel articles, from the destination points named in Part (1) above, to the plantsite and storage facilities of North Star Steel Company at or near Wilton, Iowa, restricted to traffic originating at and destined to the above-named points.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at the same time on a consolidated record with similar applications, at St. Paul, Minn.

No. MC 114274 (Sub-No. 33), filed August 4, 1975. Applicant: VITALIS TRUCK LINES, INC., 137 NE. 48th Street Place, Des Moines, Iowa 50306. Applicant's representative: William H. Towle, 180 North LaSalle Street, Suite 3520, Chicago, Ill. 60601. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Carbonated beverages*, from the facilities of Mid-Continent Industries, Inc., located at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., to points in Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraka; and (2) *materials, equipment and supplies* used in the production and distribution of carbonated beverages, from points in Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska, to the facilities of Mid-Continent Industries, Inc., located at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., restricted to traffic originating at or destined to the facilities of Mid-Continent Industries, Inc.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 114533 (Sub-No. 324) (Correction), filed June 28, 1975, in the FEDERAL REGISTER issued dated July 17, 1975, and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: BANKERS DISPATCH CORPORATION, 1106 W. 35th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60609. Applicant's representative: Warren W. Wallin (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) (a) *Audit media and other business records*, (b) *graphic arts materials*, between Warsaw, Ind., on the one hand, and, on the other, Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., restricted to traffic having a prior or subsequent movement by air, and (2) *graphic arts materials*, between Menasha, Wis., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Cook and Dupage Counties, Ill., restricted against the transportation of shipments having an immediate prior or subsequent movement by air.

NOTE.—The purpose of this correction is to indicate the correct commodity in (1)(a) and the correct base radial point. Applicant holds motor contract carrier authority in MC 128616 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations, may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Chicago, Ill., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 115311 (Sub-No. 180), filed August 4, 1975. Applicant: J & M TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., P.O. Box 488, Milledgeville, Ga. 31061. Applicant's representative: K. Edward Wolcott, 1600 First Federal Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Acoustical ceiling tile and materials, accessories and supplies* utilized in the installation thereof; *pads, padding, insulation and cushioning material, mulch and non-woven fabrics*, from the plant site and storage facilities of Conwed Corporation located at Atlanta, Ga., to points in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant does not specify a location.

No. MC 116273 (Sub-No. 196), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: D & L TRANSPORT, INC., 3800 South Laramie Avenue, Cicero, Ill. 60650. Applicant's representative: William R. Lavery (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Sugar and blends of corn syrup*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich., and Pittsburgh, Pa.; and (2) *liquid pitch*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Lima, Ohio, to points in Alabama, California, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 116740 (Sub-No. 6), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: LEE N. HICKOX, Box 134, Flora, Ill. 62839. Applicant's representative: Robert T. Lawley, 300 Reisch Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62701. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Wood chips:* (a) from points in Clay County, Ill., to Terre Haute, Ind., and Hawesville and Wickliffe, Ky.; and (b) from Martinsville, Ind., to Hawesville and Wickliffe, Ky.; and (2) *Wood barrel staves and heading*, from Martinsville, Ind., and Fulton, Ill., to Louisville, Ky.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 118142 (Sub-No. 93), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: M. BRUENGER & CO., INC., 6250 North Broadway, Wichita, Kans. 67219. Applicant's representative: Lester C. Arvin, 814 Century Plaza Bldg., Wichita, Kans. 67202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bananas*, and *agricultural commodities* exempt from economic regulation under Section 203(b)(6) of the Act, when transported in mixed loads with bananas, from Gulfport, Miss., to points in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Wichita, Kans.

No. MC 118560 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: GENERAL TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., 1100 School Street, Columbia, Tenn. 38401. Applicant's representative: Edward C. Blank II, 700 Garden Street, P.O. Box 1004, Columbia, Tenn. 38401. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Slag by-products* of phosphate furnaces in bulk, in dump and hopper vehicles, from the plants of Southern Stone Company, Inc., located in Maury County, Tenn., to points in Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Columbia or Nashville, Tenn.

No. MC 118745 (Sub-No. 14), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: JOHN PFROMMER, INC., P.O. Box 307, Douglasville, Pa. 19518. Applicant's representative: Theodore Polydoroff, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber, wooden fencing, and pallets*, (1) from Lower Moreland Township (Montgomery County), Pa., to points in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and (2) from points in North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, to points in Pennsylvania on and east of U.S. Highway 219 and to Wilmington, Del., restricted to traffic moving under a continuing contract or contracts with Warner Company.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Philadelphia, Pa.

No. MC 119226 (Sub-No. 93), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: LIQUID TRANSPORT CORP., 3901 Madison Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. 46227. Applicant's representative: Robert W. Loser, 1009 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 320 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Weed killing compounds, liquid*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Lafayette, Ind., to points in Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 119639 (Sub-No. 17), filed August 4, 1975. Applicant: INCO EXPRESS, INC., 3600 South 124th Street, Seattle, Wash. 98168. Applicant's representative: James T. Johnson, 1610 IBM Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Foodstuffs*, moving in mechanically-refrigerated equipment, from points in King County, Wash., to points in Nevada.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Seattle, Wash.

No. MC 119726 (Sub-No. 61), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: N.A.B. TRUCKING CO., INC., 3220 Bluff Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46217. Applicant's representative: James Beattey, 130 East Washington St., Suite 1000, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Agricultural and horticultural supplies* made of molded pulp or peat or combination of both with or without added nutrients, *industrial packing materials* such as flora pots, seedling blocks, trays, egg cartons, packing partitions and articles used in the manufacture and packaging of such articles, from the plant sites of Keyes Fibre Company located at New Iberia, La., and Hammond, Ind., and its warehouses in contiguous areas, to points in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Indianapolis, Ind., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 119872 (Sub-No. 11), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: GULF TRANSPORT, LIMITED, 16 Exhibition Drive, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Applicant's representative: Kenneth B. Williams, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen french fried potatoes*, from points on the International Boundary line between the United States and Canada located at or near Houlton and Calais, Me., to points in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, restricted to shipments originating in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Boston, Mass.

No. MC 121060 (Sub-No. 36), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: ARROW TRUCK LINES, INC., P.O. Box 1416, Birmingham, Ala. 35201. Applicant's representative: William P. Jackson, Jr., 919 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Construction materials* (except in bulk), from the facilities of the Celotex Corporation located at or near Deposit, N.Y., to points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Albany, N.Y.

No. MC 121107 (Sub-No. 15), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: PITT COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., P.O. Box 207, Farmville, N.C. 27828. Applicant's representative: Harry J. Jordan, 1000 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Waste paper*, from points in Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to the plantsite of Weyerhaeuser Company, at Plymouth, N.C.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 123048 (Sub-No. 326), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: DIAMOND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, INC., 5021 21st Street, Racine, Wis. 53406. Applicant's representative: Paul C. Gartzke, 121 West Doty Street, Madison, Wis. 53703. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Paper mill products and pulp mill products*, between the plantsite facilities of Potlatch Corporation located at Desha County, Ark., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); and (2) *materials, equipment, and supplies* used or useful in the manufacture, sale, and distribution of paper mill products and pulp mill products (except commodities in bulk), between the plantsite facilities of Potlatch Corporation located in Desha County, Ark., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Spokane, Wash., or Memphis, Tenn.

No. MC 123157 (Sub-No. 26), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: CTI, P.O. Drawer 397, Rillito, Ariz. 85246. Applicant's representative: A. Michael Bernstein, 1327 United Bank Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz. 85012. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry ammonium nitrate*, in bulk, from Kingman, Ariz., to the Duval Mine, Mineral Park, Ariz., approximately 18 miles northwest of Kingman, Ariz.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Phoenix or Tucson, Ariz.

No. MC 125562 (Sub-No. 7), filed July 16, 1975. Applicant: EDWIN S. LEHMAN AND DENNIS D. LEHMAN, doing business as LEHMAN TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 103, Kidron, Ohio 44636. Applicant's representative: Sheldon M. Gisser, 840 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Aluminum truck body kits*, knocked down, and *cabs and fabricated parts* for construction machinery, in shipper owned trailers, and (2) *return shipments*, damaged or defective shipments and materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the commodities described in (1) above from Kidron, Ohio, to points in Alabama, and return, under a continuing contract or contracts with Kidron Body Company, located at Kidron, Ohio.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

No. MC 126045 (Sub-No. 19), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: ALTER TRUCKING AND TERMINAL CORPORATION, 2333 Rockingham Road, Davenport, Iowa 52808. Applicant's representative: William S. Rosen, 630 Osborn Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Iron and steel articles*, from the plantsite and storage facilities of North Star Steel Company, at or near Wilton, Iowa, to points in Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and (2) *materials, equipment, and supplies*, used in the manufacture and distribution of iron and steel articles, from the destination points named in part (1) above, to the plantsite and storage facilities of North Star Steel Company, at or near Wilton, Iowa, restricted to traffic originating at and destined to the above named points.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 133880 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Paul, Minn.

No. MC 126736 (Sub-No. 77), filed July 3, 1975. Applicant: FLORIDA ROCK & TANK LINES, INC., 155 E. 21st St., P.O. Box 1559, Jacksonville, Fla. 32201. Applicant's representative: L. H. Blow (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Commodities* in bulk, in shipper, and/or water carrier owned vehicles, from points in Louisiana and Tennessee to Jacksonville, Fla., restricted to traffic having subsequent movement by water; (2) *empty shipper and/or water carrier owned vehicles*, from Jacksonville, Fla., to points in Louisiana and Tennessee in initial movements in connection with (1) above.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Jacksonville or Tallahassee, Fla.

No. MC 12[illegible]16 (Sub-No. 1), filed March 28, 1975. Applicant: BROWN'S LIMOUSINE SERVICE, INC., John F. Kennedy International Airport, Building #69, Jamaica, N.Y. 11430. Applicant's representative: Arthur Wagner, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *Unaccompanied baggage and express packages* weighing less than 100 lbs. in the same vehicles with passengers, between New Haven, Conn., and the John F. Kennedy International Airport, N.Y., serving the intermediate points of Stratford, Bridgeport, Milford, Fairfield, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, and Greenwich, Conn., and LaGuardia Airport, Flushing (Main Street) and Jamaica (Sutphin Boulevard) Stations of the Long Island Railroad Company, N.Y.: From New Haven over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Milford, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Stratford, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Bridgeport, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Fairfield, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Westport, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Norwalk, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Darien, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Stamford, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 and city streets to Greenwich, Conn., thence return over city streets to junction Interstate Highway 95, thence over Interstate Highway 95 to New York, N.Y., thence over city streets, boulevards, expressways, and avenues (all in Queens County, N.Y.) to John F. Kennedy International Airport, and return over the same route. Restrictions: The service authorized herein shall be limited to motor bus service and restricted against limousine service, Connecticut Limousine Service, Inc., United States, et al.

NOTE.—Applicant states that it already holds the territorial description contained herein in MC 126116 and by this application, seeks merely to extend the existing commodity description. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y.

No. MC 128235 (Sub-No. 16), filed July 18, 1975. Applicant: AL JOHNSON TRUCKING, INC., 1516 Marshall N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55413. Applicant's representative: Earl Hacking, 1700 New Brighton Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55413. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Alcoholic beverages* (except in bulk); from Bardstown and Louisville, Ky., to Hibbing, Minn.; and (2) *malt beverages*, in containers, from Minneapolis, Minn., to Madison, S. Dak.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Minneapolis or St. Paul, Minn.

No. MC 129759 (Sub-No. 8), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: TRIANGLE TRUCKING CO., a Corporation, P.O. Box 490, McKees Rocks, Pa. 15136. Applicant's representative: David A. Turano, 100 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Iron and steel articles*, from Ashville, Ala., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and (2) *equipment, materials, and supplies* used in the manufacture and processing of iron and steel articles (except commodities in bulk), from points in the above-named destination territory, to Ashville, Ala., restricted to a transportation service to be performed under a continuing contract or contracts with Dietrich Industries, Inc.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 133119 (Sub-No. 74), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: HEYL TRUCK LINES, INC., 235 Mill Street, Akron, Iowa 51001. Applicant's representative: A. J. Swanson, 521 South 14th Street, P.O. Box 81849, Lincoln, Nebr. 68501. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Vegetable starch, vegetable protein, and vegetable flour* (except commodities in bulk), from ports of entry on the International Boundary line between the United States and Canada, located at or near Noyes, Minn.; Pembina and Portal, N. Dak., and Raymond and Sweetgrass, Mont., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at Saskatoon, Nipawin, and Saskatchewan.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Omaha, Nebr., or Minot, N. Dak.

No. MC 133485 (Sub-No. 17), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE SERVICE, INC., 1828 Westminster St., Providence, R.I. 02909. Applicant's representative: Morris J. Levin, 1620 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Strategic materials*, requiring transportation by armored vehicle, escorted by armed guards, (1) between points in Rhode Island and Connecticut; and (2) between points in Rhode Island and Connecticut, on the one hand, and, on the other, points on and east of a line be-

ginning at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and extending along the Mississippi River to its junction with the western boundary of Itasca County, Minn., thence northward along the western boundaries of Itasca and Koochiching Counties, Minn., to the International Boundary line between the United States and Canada.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Providence, R.I., or New London, Conn.

No. MC 134063 (Sub-No. 10), filed July 14, 1975. Applicant: MIDWEST TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, a Corporation, 2802 Avenue B, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501. Applicant's representative: L. Agnew Myers, Jr., Suite 406–7, Walker Bldg., 734 15th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Alcoholic beverages* (except malt beverages), in containers; and *nonalcoholic beverages* (in containers only), when moving in same vehicle, at the same time with alcoholic beverages, from points in Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Tennessee, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Omaha or Lincoln, Nebr.

No. MC 134609 (Sub-No. 1), filed June 30, 1975. Applicant: OILFIELD SERVICE AND TRUCKING, INC., 1720 N. Ventura Ave., P.O. Box 237, Ventura, Calif. 93001. Applicant's representative: Otis L. Shipley (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Iron, steel, and iron and steel articles*, from points in California located on the routes described as follows: (1) Between Santa Maria and Santa Ana, Calif.: From Santa Maria, Calif., along U.S. Highway 101 to Santa Ana, Calif.; (2) from junction alternate U.S. Highway 101, near Oxnard, Calif., to Huntington Beach, Calif.; (3) from Delano, Calif., along U.S. Highway 99 to Colton, Calif.; (4) from junction U.S. Highway 101 near Ventura, Calif., to Pasadena, Calif.; (5) from Pasadena, Calif., along U.S. Highway 66 to San Bernardino, Calif.; and (6) from Anaheim, Calif., along U.S. Highway 91 to San Bernardino, Calif., to San Pedro, Wilmington, and Long Beach, Calif.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Los Angeles or San Francisco, Calif.

No. MC 134730 (Sub-No. 4), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: METALS TRANSPORT, INC., 2469 North 100th Street, Wauwatosa, Wis. 53226. Applicant's representative: Nancy J. Johnson, 4506 Regent Street, Suite 100, Madison, Wis. 53705. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Molten liquid aluminum, aluminum ingots, slabs, billets, blooms*, and *aluminum scrap*, from Oak Creek, Wis., Benton, Ark., and points in its commercial zone, and Sandusky, Ohio, to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; (2) *scrap metals, de-tinned steel, tin, and tin chemicals*, from Gary, Ind., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., to points in the destination States named in (1) above; and (3) *scrap metals*, from the destination States named in (1) and (2) above, to Oak Creek, Wis., Benton, Ark., and points in its commercial zone, Sandusky, Ohio, Gary, Ind., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., under a continuing contract or contracts with Vulcan Materials Company.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Milwaukee or Madison, Wis.

No. MC 134734 (Sub-No. 21), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION, INC., P.O. Box 37465, Omaha, Nebr. 68137. Applicant's representative: Joseph Winter, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, and meat by-products*, and *such commodities* as are usually dealt in and used by meat processors (except hides and commodities in bulk), from Lansing, Ill., to Joplin and Springfield, Mo., and points in Oklahoma and Texas, under a continuing contract or contracts with Land O'Frost, Inc.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 134755 (Sub-No. 56), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: CHARTER EXPRESS, INC., 1959 E. Turner Street, P.O. Box 3772, Springfield, Mo. 65804. Applicant's representative: Larry D. Knox, 900 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Tires, tubes, block rubber, and rubber repair materials* (except in bulk), from the facilities of the Seiberling Tire and Rubber Company, at or near Akron, Ohio, to points in California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 138398 and subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. Common control may also be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Nebr.

No. MC 134979 (Sub-No. 8), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: DAGGETT TRUCK LINE, INC., Frazee, Minn. 56544. Applicant's representative: James B. Hovland, 425 Gate City Building, Fargo, N. Dak. 58102. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Factory built fireplaces, factory built chimneys and materials, parts and accessories* for factory built fireplaces and factory built chimneys, (a) from the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); (b) between the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va.; (2) *materials, parts, and supplies* used in the manufacture of the commodities named in part (1) above, (a) from points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) to the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va.; (b) between the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va.; (3) *automatic duct formers*, from the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn., to the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va.

(4) *Aluminum* used in the manufacture of duct, from the respective commercial zones of Lancaster, Pa.; Salisbury, N.C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Hannibal, Ohio; Hawesville and Owensboro, Ky.; McCook, Ill.; Trentwood, Wash.; and Davenport, Iowa, to the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va.; (5) *material* used in the manufacture of duct, from the facilities of Manufacturers Systems, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; Elkhart, Ind.; Ocala, Fla.; Salisbury, N.C.; Newton, Kans.; Riverside, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Prairie Farm, Wis.; and Weirton, W. Va., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); (6) *pipe, duct, fittings, and accessories* for air distribution systems, (a) from the facilities of Snappy, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; and (b) from the facilities of Midwest Ducts, Inc., at or near Prairie Farm, Wis., to points in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa Missouri Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

(7) *Materials and supplies* used in the manufacture and/or distribution of the commodities named in part (6) above, (a) from points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana on and north of U.S. Highway 70, and the respective commercial zones of Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., to the facilities of Snappy, Inc., at or near Detroit Lakes, Minn.; (b) from points in Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana on and

north of U.S. Highway 70 to the facilities of Midwest Ducts, Inc., at or near Prairie Farm, Wis., (a) restricted in parts (1) through (7) above against the transportation of commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles; (b) restricted in parts (1) through (5) above to a transportation service to be performed under a continuing contract or contracts with Manufacturers Systems, Inc., of Detroit Lakes, Minn.; (c) restricted in parts (6) and (7) above to a transportation service to be performed under a continuing contract or contracts with Snappy, Inc., of Detroit Lakes, Minn., and Midwest Ducts, Inc., of Prairie Farm, Wis.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Minneapolis, Minn., or Fargo, N. Dak.

No. MC 135530 (Sub-No. 4) (Correction), filed May 12, 1975, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of June 19, 1975, and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: LAKE CENTER INDUSTRIES TRANSPORTATION, INC., 111 Market Street, Winona, Minn. 55987. Applicant's representative: Charles E. Nieman, 1110 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Electrical and electronic supplies, equipment, fittings and accessories, metals and metal parts, wire and wire products* (except commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles), (1) between the plant site of Lake Center Industries in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on the one hand, and, on the other, the plant site-distribution center of Lake Center Industries in the town of High Forest, Minn., near Rochester, Minn.; and (2) between the plant site-distribution center of Lake Center Industries in the town of High Forest, Minn., near Rochester, Minn., on the one hand, and, on the other, Chicago, Ill., under a continuing contract or contracts with Lake Center Industries.

NOTE.—The purpose of this correction is to indicate the proper location of the distribution center of Lake Center Industries. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Winona, Minn.

No. MC 136337 (Sub-No. 3), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: RICHARD D. PEASE, doing business as R. P. TRUCKING, Route 2, Box 14, Warrens, Wis. 54666. Applicant's representative: Nancy J. Johnson, 4506 Regent Street, Madison, Wis. 53705. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Treated utility poles and crossarms*, from points in Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, to points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan; and (2) *lumber*, from Dorchester, Wis., to points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, under a continuing contract or contracts with Rural Electric Supply Cooperatives of Madison, Wis.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Madison, Wis., or Minneapolis or St. Paul, Minn.

No. MC 136381 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: BRITISH PACIFIC TRANSPORT LTD., a corporation, 60 Braid Street, New Westminster, B. C. Canada. Applicant's representative: George R. LaBissoniere, 1100 Norton Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98104. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Iron and steel articles* as described in Appendix V to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates* 61 M.C.C. 209; and (2) *building materials* as described in Appendix VI to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates* 61 M.C.C. 209, between ports of entry on the International Boundary Line between the United States and Canada located at or near Blaine, Lynden or Sumas, Wash., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington, Oregon, and California, restricted to traffic having an immediately prior or subsequent movement in foreign commerce.

NOTE.—Applicant holds the necessary Canadian authority to transport iron and steel articles and building materials in foreign commerce between the designated United States Canadian border points and the territory of British Columbia and Alberta. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Seattle, Wash.

No. MC 136407 (Sub-No. 10), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: COORS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, a corporation, 5101 York Street, Denver, Colo. 80216. Applicant's representative: Leslie R. Kehl, Suite 1600, Lincoln Center Bldg., 1660 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Products* dealt in, or used by wholesale, retail or chain grocery and food business houses, from the facilities of Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc., located at or near Fullerton, Hayward, Oakdale, and Davis, Calif., to points in Colorado restricted to a transportation service to be performed under a continuing contract or contracts with Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Los Angeles, Calif.

No. MC 136812 (Sub-No. 6), filed August 4, 1975. Applicant: CLEON CARDER TRUCK LINE, INC., P.O. Box 1395, East Highway 50, Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Applicant's representative: Clyde N. Christey, 641 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Nitrogen fertilizer solutions*, from the plantsite and/or storage facilities of Farmland Industries, Inc., located at or near Dodge City, Kans., to points in Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 136975 (Sub-No. 2) filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: FLORIDA MASTER MOVERS, INC., 2392 Edgewood Ave. N., Jacksonville, Fla. 32205. Applicant's representative: Sol H. Proctor, 1107 Blackstone Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities in containers* (except commodities in bulk), between points in the Jacksonville Fla., commercial zone (except Fernandina Beach and Yulee, Fla.)

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jacksonville, Fla.

No. MC 138054 (Sub-No. 11), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: CONDOR CONTRACT CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 1354, Garden Grove, Calif. 92642. Applicant's representative: Patrick E. Quinn, P.O. Box 82028, Lincoln, Nebr. 68501. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Materials, equipment, and supplies* used in the installation of floor coverings, from Compton and Azusa, Calif. to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles, and commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment, under a continuing contract or contracts with Adhesives Industries Mfg. Company.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Los Angeles, Calif.

No. MC 138317 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: CEMENT TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 176, Valley Station, Ky. 40272. Applicant's representative: Ollie L. Merchant, 328 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky. 40202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cement*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, and in bags, from the plantsite of the Flintkote Company, Diamond Kosmos Division, at or near Kosmosdale, Ky., to points in West Virginia.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 114107 Sub 3, therefore dual operations may be involved. Common control may also be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Louisville, Ky.

No. MC 139078 (Sub-No. 8), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: MIDCOAST TRUCKING, a corporation, 107 Roosevelt Avenue, Belleville, N.J. 07019. Applicant's representative: Alan Kahn, 1920 Two Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Empty containers*, (a) from the facilities of Hedwin Corporation located at Baltimore, Md., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas; (b) from the facilities of Hedwin Corporation located at Old Bridge, N.J., to points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and (c) from the facilities of Hedwin Corporation located at LaPorte, Ind., to points in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, under a continuing contract or contracts with Hedwin Corporation of Baltimore, Md.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Newark, N.J., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 139262 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: ELKHART CENTRAL TRANSFER, INC., 55678 Co. Road 15 (R. 7), Elkhart, Ind. 46514. Applicant's representative: Donald W. Smith, Suite 2465, One Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Insulated foam and plastic forms*, from Elkhart, Ind., to points in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan (except Berrien (Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Sanilac, and Shiawassee Counties, Mich.); points in Ohio on and north of Interstate Highway 70 and on and west of Interstate Highway 71 (except Fulton, Lewis, and Sandusky Counties, Ohio), and points in Illinois north of U.S. Highway 136, under a continuing contract with Formex Corp.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Indianapolis, Ind., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 139495 (Sub-No. 38) (Amendment), filed February 14, 1975 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of March 13, 1975, and republished as amended by this republication. Applicant: NATIONAL CARRIERS, INC., 1501 East 8th Street, P.O. Box 1358, Liberal, Kans. 67901. Applicant's representative: Herbert Alan Dubin, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Sauces and cocktail mixes* (except in bulk), from Avery Island, La., to points in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Minnesota, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

NOTE.—The purposes of this amendment are to delete parts (2) and (3) as previously published, restrictively amend the commodity description in part (1) as indicated above, and include 8 additional destination States in part (1) which were inadvertantly omitted from the previous notice. Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 133106 and Subs thereunder, therefore dual operations may be involved. Applicant requests the hearing be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 139495 (Sub-No. 81), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: NATIONAL CARRIERS, INC., 1501 East 8th Street, P.O. Box 1358, Liberal, Kans. 67901. Applicant's representative: Herbert Alan Dubin, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Alcoholic beverages* (except in bulk, in tank vehicles), from Modesto, San Jose, and Madera, Calif., to points in Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas, Washington, and New Mexico.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 133106 and subs thereunder, therefor dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary the applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 139595 (Sub-No. 2), filed February 26, 1975. Applicant: MID ATLANTIC TRANSPORTATION CO., a Corporation, 552 Newport Road, Elizabeth, N.J. 07206. Applicant's representative: A. David Millner, 744 Broad Street, Newark, N.J. 07102. 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, commodities requiring special equipment, and those injurious or contaminating to other lading), between points in Monmouth County, N.J., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate gateways at points in New Jersey in the New York, N.Y., Commercial Zone.

No. MC 139623 (Sub-No. 5), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: ADKINS TRANSFER, INC., 2537 Eighth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va. 25703. Applicant's representative: John M. Friedman, 2930 Putnam Avenue, Hurricane, W. Va. 25526. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Household appliances*, crated and/or uncrated, between the warehouse facilities of the General Electric Company located at or near Dunbar, W. Va., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Boyd, Lawrence, Greenup, Pike, Floyd, Magoffin, and Johnson Counties, Ky., points in Lawrence County, Ohio, and Cabell and Wayne Counties, W. Va., under a continuing contract or contracts with General Electric Company.

NOTE.—Applicant holds common carrier authority in MC 90369 pending, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Charleston, W. Va., or Columbus, Ohio.

No. MC 140592 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 10, 1975. Applicant: D. S. JACOBSEN TRUCKING CO., Route 1, Box 84, Riddle, Oreg. 97469. Applicant's representative: Lawrence V. Smart, Jr., 419 N.W. 23rd Ave., Portland, Oreg. 97210. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Abrasive grit* (granulated slag), from points in Douglas County, Oreg., to points in California, Oregon, and Washington.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Portland, Oreg.

No. MC 140791 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: VIRGIL O. HOWLAND, R.R. #1, Kampsville, Ill. 62053. Applicant's representative: Robert T. Lawley, 300 Reisch Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62701. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Anhydrous ammonia, liquid fertilizer, and fertilizer ingredients*, in bulk, from points in Louisiana, Mo., to points in Illinois, restricted to movements from March 15th to July 15th and from September 15th to December 30th.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

No. MC 140829 (Sub-No. 4), filed August 13, 1975. Applicant: CARGO CONTRACT CARRIER CORP., P.O. Box 206, U.S. Highway 20, Sioux City, Iowa 51102. Applicant's representative: William J. Hanlon, 60 Park Place, Newark, N.J. 07102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, and meat byprodutcs*, and *articles* distributed by meat packinghouses, as described in Sections A and C of Appendix 1 to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from plantsite and storage facilities utilized by Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., at or near Amarillo, Tex., to points in Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware the District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Vermont.

NOTE.—Applicant holds motor contract carrier authority in MC 136408 and subs thereunder therefore dual operations may be involved. Applicant staes that the portion of its contract carrier authority which would involve dual operations is presently pending conversion to a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity in MC 140829 (Sub-No. 2). The authority requested in the instant application has been scheduled for continued hearing on consolidated record with Riss International, MC 200 (Sub-No. 267), et al. on September 23, 1975, in Washington, D.C.

No. MC 140912 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 22, 1975. Applicant: STATES WAREHOUSES, INC., 16000 Heron Ave., La Mirada, Calif. 90638. Applicant's representative: Donald Murchison, 9454 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Liquid sugar* and *syrups* in bulk and *blends thereof*, and *granulated sugar* in bulk, from Los Angeles, Calif., to points in the counties of Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Maricopa, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma, Ariz., and the county of Clark, Nev., and (2) *return movements* of those returned commodities transported in (1) above, under a continuing contract or contracts with Amstar Corporation, Spreckels Sugar Division.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Los Angeles or San Francisco, Calif.

No. MC 140959 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: M. P. HURLIMAN, doing business as EDELWEISS TRANSFER, 14790 S.W. Hart Road,

Beaverton, Oreg. 97005. Applicant's representative: Earle V. White, 2400 S.W. Fourth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97201. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Tires, camelback, lug stock, and retreading equipment and supplies*, between Fairbanks, Alaska, and Livermore, Calif., under a continuing contract or contracts with Mobat Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Portland, Oreg.

No. MC 141027 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 16, 1975. Applicant: ARMOND L. HART, doing business as PETE HART TRUCKING, 3328 North Grantland Ave., Fresno, Calif. 93705. Applicant's representative: William H. Kessler, 638 Divisadero St., Fresno, Calif. 93721. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Onion and garlic harvesting machines* transported on lowbed trailers specially built to accommodate shipper's harvesters, (1) from Imperial and Riverside Counties, Calif., to farms and ranches in Yuma County, Ariz., and (2) from Yuma County, Ariz., to points in California, under a continuing contract or contracts with Gilroy Foods, Incorporated.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Fresno, or San Francisco, Calif.

No. MC 141141 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: NAVAJO LINE, INC., Route 1, Moncure, N.C. 27559. Applicant's representative: Wilmer B. Hill, 805 McLachlen Bank Building, 666 Eleventh St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Clay products*, from points in Chatham, New Hanover and Wake Counties, N.C., and Richland County, S.C., to points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia, under a continuing contract or contracts with Cherokee Brick Company of North Carolina.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Raleigh, N.C., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 141143 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: WATKINS TRANSFER, INC., 116 Druid St., P.O. Box 6219, Jacksonville, Fla. 32205. Applicant's representative: Sol H. Proctor, 1107 Blackstone Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, in containers, (except commodities in bulk), between points in Jacksonville, Fla., and its commercial zone (except Fernandina Beach and Yulee, Fla.).

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jacksonville, Fla.

No. MC 141156 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 31, 1975. Applicant: SWIFT-O CARRIER, INC., 2053 St. Deville NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30345. Applicant's representative: K. Edward Wolcott, 1600 First Federal Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such merchandise* as is dealt in by home products distributors of Amway Corporation, from the plant site and storage facilities of Amway Corporation located in Fulton County, Ga., to points in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, under a continuing contract or contracts with Amway Corporation.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Atlanta, Ga.

No. MC 141162, filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: MARKAY TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., 123 Christie Street, Newark, N.J. 07105. Applicant's representative: David A. Sutherlund, 1140 Connecticut Ave. NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except Classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and commodities requiring special equipment), in containers or trailers, between the Ports in New York Harbor, located in New Jersey and New York, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, restricted to shipments having an immediately prior or subsequent movement by water.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 141170 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 23, 1975. Applicant: JIMMY WESTERN, RUFUS WILSON and JAMES TUCKER, doing business as W. W. T. TRUCKING COMPANY, 1306 W. 15th St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32209. Applicant's representative: Sol H. Proctor, 1107 Blackstone Building, Jacksonville, Fla. 32202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, in containers (except commodities in bulk), between points in the Jacksonville, Fla., Commercial Zone (except Fernandina Beach and Yulee, Fla.).

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jacksonville, Fla.

No. MC 141197 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: FLEMING-BABCOCK, INC., P.O. Box 107, Platte City, Mo. 64079. Applicant's representative: Lucy Kennard Bell, Suite 910, Fairfax Bldg., 101 West Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Coal*, from points in Craig County, Okla., to points in Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. commercial zone.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 141200, filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: CLANCY BROS. TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., 84 Bengal Terrace, Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Applicant's representative: S. Michael Richards, 44 North Ave., Webster, N.Y. 14580. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat by-products*, and *articles distributed by meat packinghouses* as described in Sections A and C of Appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766, in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, between points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, on the one hand, and, on the other, Rochester, N.Y.

NOTE.—Applicant holds contract carrier authority in MC 116497 and subs thereunder, therefore, dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at either Rochester or Buffalo, N.Y.

No. MC 141201, filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: MID-SOUTH TRANSPORT, INC., 5158 88th Place, Oak Lawn, Ill. 60453. Applicant's representative: Richard A. Kerwin, 127 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60602. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meat, meat products, meat by-products and articles*, distributed by meat packing houses as described in Sections A, B, C and D of Appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except commodities in bulk), from the plant site and storage facilities of or utilized by West Tennessee Packing Co., located at or near Union City, Tenn., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio, under a continuing contract or contracts with West Tennessee Packing Co.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 141205 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 30, 1975. Applicant: HUSKY OIL TRANSPORTATION CO., 600 South Cherry Street, Denver, Colo. 80222. Applicant's representative: P. Robert Reeder, 79 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Crude oil and crude petroleum products*, (a) from Logan, Weld, Adams, Boulder, Denver, Larimer, Jackson, Morgan, Washington, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Elbert, Routt, Moffat, and Grand Counties, Colo., to Laramie, Sweetwater, Albany, and Carbon Counties, Wyo.; and (b) from Banner, Kimball, Cheyenne, Scotts Bluff, Sioux, Morrill, Dundy, Chase, Perkins, Hitchcock, Hayes, Lincoln, Frontier, and

Red Willow Counties, Nebr., to Laramie, Sweetwater, Albany, and Carbon Counties, Wyo.; Denver, Adams, and Weld Counties, Colo., under a continuing contract or contract with Husky Oil Company.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 141213, filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: CALMILLS, INC., P.O. Box 127, Pioneer, Calif. 95666. Applicant's representative: Ann M. Pougiales, 100 Bush Street, 21st Floor, San Francisco, Calif. 94104. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: (1) *Pencil slats*, (a) Between Stockton and San Francisco, Calif.: from Stockton, Calif., over Interstate Highway 5 to its intersection with Interstate Highway 580, thence over Interstate Highway 580 to Oakland, Calif., thence over Interstate Highway 80 to San Francisco, Calif., serving the Ports of Oakland and San Francisco as off-route points and return over the same routes, transporting *empty paper cartons;* and (b) Between Stockton and Sacramento, Calif., from Stockton, Calif., over U.S. Highway 50 to Sacramento, Calif., serving the Port of Sacramento as an off-route point and return over the same route, transporting *empty paper cartons*, under a continuing contract or contracts with California Cedar Products, Inc.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at San Francisco, Calif.

No. MC 141214, filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: O. R. WALTON, doing business as O. R. WALTON & SON, 521 NE. First Avenue, Ocala, Fla. 32670. Applicant's representative: Willard Ayres, 21 NE. First Avenue, P.O. Box 1148, Ocala, Fla. 32670. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Hides*, from Ocala, Fla., to Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jacksonville, Orlando, or Tampa, Fla.

PASSENGER APPLICATIONS

No. MC 43263 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 21, 1975. Applicant: SCHOLASTIC TRANSIT CO., a corporation, 280 Old Willow Road, Northbrook, Ill. 60062. Applicant's representative: Lawrence R. Temple (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers, and their baggage*, in special or charter service, Between points in Illinois on and east of Illinois Highway 47 from the Wisconsin-Illinois State Boundary line to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence east on and north of Interstate Highway 80 to the Illinois-Indiana State Boundary line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 48315 (Sub-No. 6), filed Angust 1, 1975. Applicant: HOPKINS MOTOR COACH, INC., 127 N. State Street, Dover, Del. 19901. Applicant's representative: Theodore Polydoroff, 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage*, in special operations, in round trip sightseeing and pleasure tours, beginning and ending at points in Delaware and at points in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties, Md., and extending to points in the United States, including Alaska, but excluding Hawaii.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Dover, Del., or Salisbury, Md.

No. MC 138146 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 17, 1975. Applicant: OLYMPIC TRAILS BUS COMPANY, a corporation, 403 Scott Court, Union, N.J. 07083. Applicant's representative: John R. Sims, 425 13th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage*, in charter operations, beginning and ending at Newark, N.J., and extending to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii).

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Newark, N.J.

No. MC 140555 (Sub-No. 3), filed July 22, 1975. Applicant: J. G. EXEC, INC., 1651 South Dupont Highway, c/o Bailey & Son, Inc., Dover, Dela. 19901. Applicant's representative: Marshall Kragen, Suite 805, 666 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their accompanying baggage*, between points in Kent County, Dela., on the one hand, and, on the other, Baltimore-Washington International Airport, in Anne Arundel, County, Md., limited to transportation of not more than 12 passengers in any one vehicle.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at either Dover or Wilmington, Dela.

No. MC 141009, filed May 19, 1975. Applicant: McCLENTON TRANSPORTATION CORP., a corporation, 5401 Prospect, Kansas City, Mo. 64130. Applicant's representative: Frank W. Taylor, Jr., 1221 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage*, between points in Missouri in a territory described as follows: beginning at the Kansas-Missouri State Boundary line and extending easterly along U.S. Highway 36 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 63, thence along U.S. Highway 63 to its intersection with Interstate Highway 44, thence along Interstate Highway 44 to the Missouri-Kansas State Boundary line, thence along said boundary line to the point of beginning, and points on said line; and points in Kansas in a territory described as follows: beginning at the Missouri-Kansas State Boundary line and extending westerly along U.S. Highway 36 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 75, thence southerly along U.S. Highway 75 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 54, thence easterly along U.S. Highway 54 to the Kansas-Missouri State Boundary line, thence along said boundary line to the point of beginning, and points on said line; on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States, including Alaska but excluding Hawaii.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 141030 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 29, 1975. Applicant: LANCASTER LIMOUSINE SERVICE, LTD., 228 East Main Street, Mount Joy, Pa. 17552. Applicant's representative: William A. Chesnutt, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage*, limited to the transportation of not more than 11 passengers in any one vehicle, not including the driver thereof, between Harrisburg International Airport located at or near Middletown (Dauphin County), Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, John F. Kennedy International Airport at or near New York, N.Y., restricted to the transportation of passengers and baggage having a prior or subsequent movement by air.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Harrisburg, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

BROKER APPLICATIONS

No. MC 130062 (Sub-No. 3), filed July 25, 1975. Applicant: TRAILS WEST, INC., 92 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N.Y. 11021. Applicant's representative: Samuel B. Zinder, 98 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, N.Y. 11021. Authority sought to engage in operation, in interstate or foreign commerce, as a *broker* at Great Neck, N.Y., to sell or offer to sell the transportation of *Passengers and their baggage*, restricted to students accompanied by tour directors or chaperones, in all expense tours, by motor and air carriers, between points in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.—Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y.

No. MC 130253 (Sub-No. 1), filed July 11, 1975. Applicant: DOUGLAS PATRICK STOFFERS AND MICHAEL,

J. O'MEARA, a partnership, 1825 brackett Avenue, Box 1065, Eau Claire, Wis. 54701. Applicant's representative: (Same as above). Authority sought to engage in operation, in interstate or foreign commerce, as a *broker* at Eau Claire, Wis., to sell or offer to sell the transportation of *Individual passengers and groups of passengers, and their baggage*, in special and charter operations, in all expense tours, by motor carriers, from points in Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, and St. Croix Counties, Wis., to points in the United States, including Alaska but excluding Hawaii.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Eau Claire or Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FREIGHT FORWARDER APPLICATIONS

No. FF 421 (Sub-No. 1), filed August 1, 1975. Applicant: DOOR TO DOOR INTERNATIONAL, INC., 7109 Woodlawn Ave. NE., Seattle, Wash. 98115. Applicant's representative: C. Byron Schenck (same address as applicant). Authority sought to engage in operation, in interstate commerce, as a *freight forwarder*, through use of the facilities of common carriers by railroad, motor vehicle, water, express and air, in the transportation of (a) *Used household goods*, and *unaccompanied baggage*, and (b) *used automobiles*, between points in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii), restricted in (b) above to the transportation of export-import traffic.

NOTE.—Applicant holds authority in FF 421 to engage in the above operations with the exception of Alaska, and states that it will surrender for revocation any duplicating authority granted by the above request. Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Seattle, Wash.

FF 434 (Sub-No. 2), filed July 24, 1975. Applicant: TRANSCONEX, INC., 3000 NW. 74th Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33148. Applicant's representative: Alan F. Wohlstetter, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to engage in operation, in interstate commerce, as a *freight forwarder*, through use of the facilities of common carriers by rail, motor water and express, in the transportation of *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, Classes A and B explosives, household goods, motor vehicles, commodities in bulk, commodities requiring special equipment and commodities in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration), from points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia, to Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Miami, and West Palm Beach, Fla., restricted to the transportation of export traffic. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y., or Miami, Fla.

No. FF 475, filed July 28, 1975. Applicant: PAL-TRANS, INC., doing business as BRATTLE CAB, a corporation, 101 Park Street, Chelsea, Mass. 02150. Applicant's representative: Joel Lewin, One State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109. Authority sought to engage in operation, in interstate commerce, as a *freight forwarder*, through use of the facilities of common carriers by motor vehicle, in the transportation of *General commodities* (except those in bulk or in tank vehicles), restricted against commodities weighing more than 100 lbs and further restricted against commodities larger than 24'' x 24'' x 45''; between points in Massachusetts, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Rhode Island, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut.

NOTE.—If a hearing is deemed necessary, the applicant requests it be held at Boston, Mass.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD, *Secretary.*

[FR Doc.75-21972 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

IRREGULAR-ROUTE MOTOR COMMON CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

Elimination of Gateway Applications

AUGUST 18, 1975.

The following applications 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(d)(2)), and notice thereof to all interested persons is hereby given as provided in such rules.

Carriers having a genuine interest in an application may file an original and three copies of *verified statements* in opposition with the Interstate Commerce Commission within 30 days from the date of publication. (This procedure is outlined in the Commission's report and order in *Gateway Elimination*, 119 M.C.C. 530.) A copy of the verified statement in opposition must also be served upon applicant or its named representative. The verified statement should contain all the evidence upon which protestant relies in the application proceeding including a detailed statement of protestant's interest in the proposal. No rebuttal statements will be accepted.

No. MC 13250 (Sub-No. 127G), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: J. H. ROSE TRUCK LINE, INC., 5003 Jensen Drive, P.O. Box 16190, Houston, Tex. 77022. Applicant's representative: James M. Doherty, 500 West Sixteenth St., Austin, Tex. 78701. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: I (A) *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 pipe lines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, and (B) *earth drilling machinery and equipment, and machinery, equipment, materials, supplies, and pipe* incidental to, 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, (1) between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of points in Texas, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado.

(2) Between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Nevada, Utah, Oklahoma, and California.

(3) From points in Arizona, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(4) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

(5) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Oklahoma.

(6) From points in Colorado, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(7) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Louisiana, and Colorado.

(8) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, and Arizona.

(9) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Utah.

(10) From points in Idaho, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(11) Between points in Illinois, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Oklahoma.

(12) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Colorado.

(13) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho.

(14) From points in Kansas, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Oklahoma.

(15) Between points in Kentucky, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Colorado.

(16) Between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Colorado, and California.

(17) From points in Louisiana, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(18) Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(19) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

(20) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennesee, and Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

(21) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming.

(22) Between points in Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah, Texas, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

(23) From points in Nevada, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah, Arizona, and Texas.

(24) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Georgia, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, North Dakota, California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Nevada, and Utah.

(25) From points in New Mexico, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(26) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming.

(27) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(28) Between points in Oregon, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah, Texas, Wyoming, and Oklahoma.

(29) From points in Oregon, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of California and Oklahoma.

(30) Between points in Pennsylvania, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(31) Between points in South Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming.

(32) Between points in Tennessee, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

(33) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Utah.

(34) From points in Utah, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(35) From points in Wyoming, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(C) *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 pipe lines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, (1) between points in Alaska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Oklahoma.

(2) From points in Alaska, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Oklahoma.

(3) Between points in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

(4) From points in California, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(D) *Earth drilling machinery and equipment, and machinery, equipment, materials, supplies, and pipe* incidental to, 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, (1) between points in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

(2) From points in California, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(E) *Commodities*, the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, require the use of special equipment, and related machinery parts and related contractor's materials and supplies when their transportation is incidental to the transportation by said carrier of commodities which by reason of size or weight require special equipment and; (F) *self-propelled articles*, each weighing 15,000 pounds or more, and related machinery, tools, parts, and supplies moving in connection therewith, (1) between points in Alaska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

(2) Between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(3) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Arizona, California, and Idaho.

(4) Between points in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

(5) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, California, Idaho, and Oklahoma.

(6) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma Tennessee, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, and Utah.

(7) Between points in Illinois, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and California.

(8) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(9) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho.

(10) Between points in Kentucky, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(11) Between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, and California.

(12) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, Oregon, and Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Utah, Kansas, and California.

(13) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Idaho.

(14) Between points in Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of California, Utah, Texas, and Arizona.

(15) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of California.

(16) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wyoming.

(17) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(18) Between points in Oregon, on the one hand, and on the other, points in Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah, Texas, and Idaho.

(19) Between points in Tennessee, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(20) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Utah.

(21) Between points in Utah, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Idaho.

(22) Between points in Washington, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Idaho.

(G) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies* used in, or in connection with, the drilling of water wells, (1) between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Wyoming.

(2) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(3) Between points in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Colorado.

(4) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana and Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(5) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(6) Between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(7) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico and Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(8) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(9) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(10) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Colorado.

(11) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(H) *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, (1) between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(2) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(3) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

II (A) *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 pipe lines, including the stringing and picking up thereof; and (B) *earth drilling machinery and equipment, and machinery, equipment, materials, supplies, and pipe* incidental to, 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, (1) between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

(2) Between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Nevada, Colorado, and Texas.

(3) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Louisiana.

(4) From points in Arkansas, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas or Oklahoma.

(5) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, and Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Nevada.

(6) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The purpose of the filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(7) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

(8) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Utah.

(9) Between points in Illinois, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and California.

(10) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.

(11) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma and Texas.

(12) Between points in Kentucky, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Oklahoma.

(13) Between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nebraska and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(14) Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(15) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and Utah.

(16) From points in Missouri, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Oklahoma.

(17) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wyoming.

(18) From points in Montana, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(19) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma.

(20) Between points in Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Utah.

(21) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(22) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(23) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(24) Between points in South Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma.

(25) Between points in Utah, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Idaho.

(26) From points in Washington, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Utah and Texas.

(C) *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 pipe lines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, (1) between points in Alaska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Oklahoma.

(D) *Commodities*, the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, and related machinery parts and related contractor's materials and supplies when their transportation is incidental to the transportation by said carrier of commodities which by reason of size or weight require special equipment; and (E) *self-propelled articles*, each weighing 15,000 pounds or more, and *related machinery, tools, parts, and supplies* moving in connection therewith, (1) between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and California.

(2) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Arizona.

(3) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Kansas, and New Mexico. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(4) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nevada, and New Mexico. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado, Texas, and Utah.

(5) Between points in Illinois, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

(6) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(7) Between points in Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Arizona.

(8) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(9) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Arizona and Texas.

(10) Between points in Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of California and Utah.

(11) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Utah.

(12) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of California.

(13) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Arizona.

(F) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies* used in, or in connection with, the drilling of water wells, (1) between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Wyoming.

(2) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(3) Between points in California, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Colorado.

(4) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas and New Mexico. The purpose of

this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(5) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(6) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Oklahoma.

(7) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(8) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Texas.

(9) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Colorado and Texas.

(10) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Texas and Colorado.

(G) *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, between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Oklahoma and Texas.

III (A) *tractors* (except tractors designed for use in drawing commercial trailers over the highway), *motor graders, motor scrapers, wagons* designed for off-highway use, *road rollers, stationary engines, generators, engines and generators* combined, and *welding equipment*, the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, and *related machinery parts and related contractor's materials and supplies* when their transportation is incidental to the transportation of commodities which by reason of size or weight require special equipment; and (B) *tractors* (except tractors designed for use in drawing commercial trailers over the highway), *motor graders, motor scapers, and road rollers*, each weighing 15,000 pounds or more, and *related machinery, tools, parts, and supplies* moving in connection therewith, (1) from Aurora, Joliet, Decatur, Morton, Mossville, and Peoria, Ill., to points in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Nevada, Utah, Texas, and Idaho.

(C) *Dump trucks* designed for off-highway use, and transported by the truckaway method, the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, and *related machinery parts and related contractor's materials and supplies* when their transportation is incidental to the transportation of commodities which by reason of size or weight require the use of special equipment; and (D) *dump trucks* designed for off-highway use, and transported by the truckaway method, each weighing 15,000 pounds or more, and *related machinery tools, parts, and supplies* moving in connection therewith, from Decatur, Ill., to points in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Nevada, Utah, Texas, and Idaho.

IV (A) *Iron and steel articles*, from the facilities of CF&I Steel Corporation at or near Pueblo, Colo., to points in Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Baytown, Tex.

(B) *Iron and steel articles* the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, from points in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, to points in Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Baytown, Tex.

No. MC 20582 (Sub-No. 6G), filed June 3, 1974. Applicant: HENRY H. STEVENS, INCORPORATED, 1273 Broadway, Flint, Mich. 48506. Applicant's representative: William C. Stevens (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier* by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Household goods* as defined by the commission, (1) between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich.

(2) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and Kansas.

(3) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., and the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maine and New Hampshire. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(4) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and Wilson County, Kans.

(5) Between points in that part of Michigan north and east of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington, and south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich.

(6) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wilson County, Kans., and points in Illinois.

(7) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Iowa, and that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., and Missouri. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wilson County, Kans.

(8) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wilsonsin, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Wilson County, Kans., and points in Missouri.

(9) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Wilson County, Kans., and points in Illinois and Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(10) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Mexico. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wilson County, Kans.

(11) Between points in Maine and New Hampshire, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Indiana, and that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(12) Between points in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and Kansas City, Kans.

(13) Between points in Maine, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in

Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(14) Between points in New Hampshire, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(15) Between points in Vermont, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(16) Between points in Maine and New Hampshire, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

(17) Between points in Vermont, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota and Missouri. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

(18) Between points in Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(19) Between points in Colorado and New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(20) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(21) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(22) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(23) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(24) Between points in Colorado and New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(25) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(26) Between points in Virginia and West Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(27) Between points in Virginia and West Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

(28) Between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(29) Between points in Kentucky and Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(30) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(31) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(32) Between points in Tennessee, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(33) Between points in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(34) Between points in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(35) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Missouri.

(36) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(37) Between points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(38) Between points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(39) Between points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

(40) Between points in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(41) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(42) Between points in Minnesota and Wisconsin, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(43) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(44) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas City, Kans., and points in Michigan and on south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(45) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, Points in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich.

(46) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other,

points in Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and Wilson County, Kans.

(47) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maine. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(48) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points in Arkansas and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(49) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware and New York. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(50) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maryland. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(51) Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich.

(52) Between points in North Carolina, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(53) Between points in North Carolina, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware and District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(54) Between points in Maine, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois and that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(55) Between points in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and Buffalo, N.Y.

(56) Between points in New Hampshire, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(57) Between points in Massachusetts, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and Pittsburgh, Pa.

(58) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wilson County, Kans.

(59) Between points in Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(60) Between points in Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in New York.

(61) Between points in Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Illinois.

(62) Between points in Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Wisconsin.

(63) Between points in West Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(64) Between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(65) Between points in Tennessee, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(66) Between points in Kentucky, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(67) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(68) Between points in Massachusetts, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Georgia, and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(69) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, New York, and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Wilson County, Kans., and points in Illinois.

(70) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of points in Missouri and Illinois.

(71) Between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Missouri. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(72) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(73) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(74) Between points in Arkansas and Louisiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(75) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(76) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(77) Between points in Colorado, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(78) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(79) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(80) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Wisconsin.

(81) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware and Maryland. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(82) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to

eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(83) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(84) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(85) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(86) Between points in and north of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich.

(87) Between points in Oklahoma, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Wilson County, Kans., and points in Illinois.

(88) Between points in Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Wilson County, Kans.

(89) Between points in Maine, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Arkansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and Kansas City, Kans.

(90) Between points in Maine, on the one hand, and, on the other, point in Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(91) Between points in New Hampshire, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(92) Between points in Vermont, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Illinois. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof.

(93) Between points in Vermont, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Somerville, Mass., and points in Massachusetts within 15 miles thereof and points in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

(94) Between points in Louisiana and Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in that part of Michigan south of Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Alcona Counties, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Kansas.

(95) Between points in Arkansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(96) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Kansas.

(97) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Delaware and Maryland. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas and Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Ohio.

(98) Between points in Texas, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kentucky and North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(99) Between points in New Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(100) Between points in Virginia and West Virginia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof and points in Illinois.

(101) Between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maryland. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(102) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(103) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Connecticut and New York. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(104) Between points in Tennessee, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(105) Between points in South Carolina, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Ohio.

(106) Between points in Iowa and Kansas, on the one hand, and on the other, points in Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Flint, Mich., and points within 25 miles thereof.

(107) Between points in Massachusetts, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Michigan and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(108) Between points in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

(109) Between points in Kansas and Missouri, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Illinois.

(110) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Mississippi. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Kansas City, Kans.

(111) Between points in Iowa, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Kansas City, Kans., and points in Michigan on and south and west of U.S. Highway 10 between Detroit and Ludington.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. 924 G), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., 3901 Jonesboro Road, Forest Park, Ga. 30050. Applicant's representative: Alan E. Serby, 3379 Peachtree Road., NE., Suite 375, Atlanta, Ga. 30050. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from points in Florida, to points in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate gateways at Gainesville and Tifton, Ga., and New Orleans, La.

No. MC 112595 (Sub-No. 58G), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: FORD BROTHERS, INC., 510 Riverside Drive, P.O. Box 727, Ironton (Coal Grove), Ohio 45638. Applicant's representative: Walter S. Dall (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Liquid petroleum products*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, between points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31–W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia and points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31–W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Vir-

ginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of points in Cincinnati (Hamilton County), Ohio, Covington, Ky., Aberdeen, Ohio, Maysville, Ky., Portsmouth (Scioto County), Ohio, South Portsmouth, Ky., Ironton, Ohio, Coal Grove, Ohio, Ashland, Ky., Catlettsburg, Ky., Leach, Ky., Kenova, W. Va., Huntington, W. Va., Williamson, W. Va., South Williamson, Ky., Bluefield, W. Va., Bluefield, Va., Rich Creek, Va., Peterstown, W. Va., Middleport, Ohio, Mason, W. Va., Belpre, Ohio, Parkersburg, W. Va., Marietta, Ohio, Williamstown, W. Va., Newport, Ohio, St. Marys, W. Va., Bridgeport, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., East Liverpool, Ohio and Newell (Congo), W. Va.

(2) *Liquid petroleum asphalt*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, and Ohio, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Marietta, Ohio and Williamstown, W. Va.

(3) *Liquefied petroleum gases and natural gasoline*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia, to points in Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Portsmouth (Sciota County), Ohio and South Portsmouth, Ky.

(4) *Liquid petroleum products*, as described in Appendix XIII to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, in bulk, in tank vehicles (except petroleum products described in Appendices XIV and XV to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, from points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to Junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line and West Virginia, to points in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee (except points on and east of U.S. Highway 27), Vermont, Virginia (except points on and west of U.S. Highway 33 and U.S. Highway 15), Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Ironton, Ohio, Coal Grove, Ohio, Ashland, Ky., Catlettsburg, Ky., Leach, Ky., Kenova, W. Va. and Huntington, W. Va.

(5) *Liquid oxo-alcohols and liquid spent olefins*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from points in Kentucky, on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia, to points in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York (except points in Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y.), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee (except points on and east of U.S. Highway 27), Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Portsmouth (Scioto County), Ohio and South Portsmouth, Ky.

(6) *Petroleum products*, as described in Appendix XIII to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, in bulk, in tank vehicles (except petroleum products described in Appendices XIV and XV to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 (except petro chemicals), in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Freedom (Beaver County), Pa., to points in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee (except points on and east of U.S. Highway 27), Vermont, Virginia (except points on and west of U.S. Highway 33 and U.S. Highway 15), Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Ironton, Ohio, Coal Grove, Ohio, Ashland, Ky., Catlettsburg, Ky., Leach, Ky., Kenova, W. Va., and Huntington, W. Va.

(7) *Anhydrous ammonia*, from points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia, to points in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Van Wert, Ohio.

(8) *Liquid petroleum products* (except petro chemicals) in bulk, in tank vehicles, from points in Kentucky on and east of U.S. Highway 31-W, Ohio, that part of Virginia on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line and extending east along U.S. Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 15, and thence south along U.S. Highway 15 to the Virginia-North Carolina State line, and West Virginia, to points in Missouri in the St. Louis, Mo.-East St. Louis, Ill. Commercial Zone, Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of East Liverpool, Ohio and Newell (Congo), W. Va.

No. MC 123407 (Sub-No. 181G), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: SAWYER TRANSPORT, INC., South Haven Square, U.S. Highway 6, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383. Applicant's representative: Robert W. Sawyer (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Building materials*, from points in Illinois (except Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island), to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Ill.

(2) *Building materials*, from points in Illinois in and north of the counties of Whiteside, Lee, DeKalb, Kendall, Grundy, and Kankakee, to points in Nabraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Ill.

(3) *Building materials*, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Upper Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Ill.

(4) *Building materials*, from Chicago Heights, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas, and Upper Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Ill.

(5) *Roofing and roofing materials*, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Upper Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of points in Wisconsin within the commercial Zone of Warren, Ill. (North Warren, Wis.).

(6) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Ford City, Pa., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Upper Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(7) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors and building woodwork, from Tulsa, Okla., to points in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of the size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling, and further restricted against the transportation of lumber, iron and steel and steel articles. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(8) *Adhesive cement and materials, ingredients and accessories* used in the installation thereof (except commodities in bulk), from the plant and warehouse sites of Permalastic Products Company located in Wayne County, Mich., to points in Kansas, restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at the plant and warehouse sites of Permalastic Products Company located at Wayne

County, Mich. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at that portion of Wisconsin that lies in the Warren, Ill. Commercial Zone (North Warren, Wis.).

(9) *Composition building board, from* International Falls, Minn., to points in Georgia, Texas and Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at East Dubuque, Ill., and the plantsite of Georgia-Pacific Corporation at Taylorsville, Miss.

(10) *Composition board,* from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in Florida, Georgia, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at the plantsite of Georgia-Pacific Corporation at Taylorsville, Miss.

(11) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Iowa and Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Chicago, Ill.

(12) *Roofing and roofing material* (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in Indiana, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Chicago, Ill.

(13) *Building materials,* from Sterling, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Warren, Ill.

(14) *Composition board,* from the plantsites of Georgia-Pacific Corporation at Taylorsville, Miss., to points in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corporation near the Roaring River, N.C.

(15) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Mason City, Iowa, to Warren, Ill., restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Dubuque, Iowa.

(16) *Flat glass and glass glazing units,* from Lincoln, Ill., to points in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, restricted to the transportation of shipments which originate at the sites of the plants and warehouses of PPG Industries, Inc., at the above named origin point. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Laurinburg, N.C.

(17) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Truesdale, Mo., to points in Michigan, Minnesota, and South Dakota, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of size and weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways of Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(18) *Lumber,* from Spearfish, S. Dak., to points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(19) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Elgin, Ill., to points in North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill., and Brookville, Ind.

(20) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(21) *Composition building board and materials and accessories* used in the installation of composition building board, from Natchez, Miss., to points in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, restricted against commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Brookville, Ind.

(22) *Building materials, and materials used in the installation thereof* (except iron and steel, and bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Mississippi and Arkansas (except Arkadelphia and Hot Springs, Ark., and points in that part of northeast Arkansas beginning at the Missouri-Arkansas State line near Corning, Ark., and extending along U.S. Highway 67 to Junction U.S. Highway 270 near Malvern, Ark., thence along U.S. Highway 270 to Junction 79 near Pine Bluff, Ark., thence along U.S. Highway 79 to the Arkansas-Tennessee State line near West Memphis, thence along the Arkansas-Tennessee and Arkansas-Missouri State Boundary lines to point of beginning with no service to points of the portions of said highways bordering the afore-described area). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at the plant site of Certain-Teed Products Corp., at East St. Louis, Ill.

(23) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(24) *Wallboard, pulpboard, and hardboard* (except bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Superior, Wis., to points in South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind., and the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corp., Roaring River, N.C.

(25) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and L'Asne, Mich.

(26) *Paving curing compounds, paving joints, and joint compounds* which are building materials (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Elgin, Ill.

(27) *Composition board and lumber* (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Perlite Corporation at Rockdale, Ill., to points in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the named plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at the plantsite of Georgia-Pacific Corporation at Taylorsville, Miss.

(28) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except commodities in bulk), from the plant site of Johns-Manville Perlite Corporation at Rockdale, Ill., to points in Indiana, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the named plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Chicago, Ill.

(29) *Decorating or preservative materials, paint, painting materials, supplies, and equipment used as a building material* (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Montgomery Ward Paint Factory at Chicago Heights, Ill., to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of L'Anse, Mich.

(30) *Composition board,* from L'Anse, Mich., to points in Florida, Texas, and Georgia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Taylorsville, Miss.

(31) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles), from Dallas, Tex., to points in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(32) *Flat glass and glass glazing units,* from Toledo, Ohio, to points in Rock Falls and Rock Island, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the plant and warehouse sites of Libbey-Owens-Ford Company at the named origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway of Carleton, Mich.

(33) *Building roofing composition board,* from Greenville, Miss., to points in Indiana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Wilmington, Ill.

(34) *Flat glass used as building material* (except commodities in bulk), from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to points in Wisconsin, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the plantsites and warehouses of PPG Industries, Inc., at

Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Florence, Ky.

(35) *Flat glass as used as a building material,* from Mason City, Iowa, to Warren, Ill. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(36) *Metal building materials, metal parts, and materials and accessories,* from Niles, Ohio, to points in Mississippi, restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at the plant and warehouse sites of the National Gypsum Company. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Bartonville, Ind.

(37) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except in bulk, lumber, chemicals and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the named plantsites. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Chicago, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(38) (a) *Decorating or preservative materials, supplies and equipment;* and (b) *paint, painting materials, supplies and equipment* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Chicago Heights, Ill.

(39) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except commodities in bulk, lumber, and chemicals), from Lawrence, Butte, Custer, Fall River, and Meade Counties, S. Dak., to points in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa, Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(40) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Okmulgee, Okla., to points in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling, and further restricted against the transportation of lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(41) *Flat glass,* from Mt. Zion, Ill., to points in Florida, restricted to the transportation of shipments which originate at the plantsites and warehouses of PPG Industries, Inc., at the named origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Laurinburg, N.C.

(42) *Composition board useful as a building material* (except commodities in bulk), from Henry County, Tenn., to points in South Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(43) *Building materials,* from points in Illinois in and north of Whiteside, Lee, Dekalb, Kendall, DuPage, and Cook Counties, Ill., to points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(44) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Crystal City, Mo., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(45) *Asphalt roofing, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, and commodities* required in the installation thereof, *vermiculite, and mineral wood insulation,* from Minneapolis, Minn., to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(46) *Flat Glass* when used as a building material, from Lincoln, Ill., to points in Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted to the transportation of shipments which originate at the plantsites and warehouses of PPG Industries, Inc., at the above-named origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(47) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Jeannette, Pa., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(48) *Furring, studding, lathing and ribbing, and accessories, materials, and supplies* used in the installation of furring, studding, lathing, and ribbing, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Kentucky, restricted to transportation of traffic originating at the plantsites and storage facilities of Chicago Metallic Corporation at Chicago, Ill.; and further restricted against bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of their size or weight require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(49) *Iron and steel,* as described in Appendix V to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates,* 61 M.C.C. 209, which are building materials, from Bartonville, Ill., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(50) *Composition board,* from L'Anse, Mich., to points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(51) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Houston, Tex., to points in Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling; also against lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(52) *Building materials,* from Rockford, Ill., to points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(53) *Building material,* from Hennepin, Ill., to points in Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(54) *Composition building board,* from Freeport, Ill., to points in Arkansas, Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Dubuque, Iowa.

(55) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except commodities which because of size or weight require special equipment), from points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island to points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(56) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Richmond, Va., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(57) *Lumber and flooring* used as a building material, from the plantsite of Birmingham Forest Products, Inc., Cordova, Ala., to points in South Dakota, Minnesota, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(58) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Ford City, Pa., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(59) *Building materials*, from L'Anse, Mich., to points in Pennsylvania and Indianapolis, Ind. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(60) *Building materials*, from International Falls, Minn., to points in Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(61) *Building materials*, from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(62) *Composition board*, from Marrero, La., to points in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at the plantsite and warehouse facilities of the Celotex Corporation at Marrero, La.

(63) *Composition building board*, from Greenville, Miss., to points in Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(64) *Composition board*, from International Falls, Minn., to points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at East Dubuque, Ill.

(65) *Composition board*, from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(66) *Composition board*, from International Falls, Minn., to points in Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at East Dubuque, Ill. and Taylorsville, Miss.

(67) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from DeKalb, Ill., to points in North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(68) *Composition board* (except lumber and commodities in bulk), and *materials* used in the installation thereof, from Cloquet, Minn., to points in West Virginia and Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corporation, Roaring River, N.C.

(69) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and the District of Columbia, to points in Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(70) *Paving curing compounds, paving joints, and joint compounds* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Elgin, Ill.

(71) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except iron and steel and commodities in bulk), and *materials* used in the installation thereof, from the plantsite of Johns-Mansville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in Arkansas (except Arkadelphia and Hot Springs, Ark., and except points in that part of northeast Arkansas beginning at the Missouri-Arkansas State Line near Corning, Ark., and extending along U.S. Highway 67 to junction U.S. Highway 270 near Malvern, Ark., thence along U.S. Highway 270 to junction U.S. Highway 79 to the Arkansas-Tennessee State Line near West Memphis, Ark., thence along the Arkansas-Tennessee and Arkansas-Missouri State lines to the point of beginning with no service to points on the portions of said highways bordering the aforedescribed area), restricted to shipments originating at the named plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at the plantsite of Certain-Teed Products Corporation at East St. Louis, Ill.

(72) *Floor tile*, from Kankakee, Ill., to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at L'Anse, Mich.

(73) *Building materials*, from Fairbury, Ill., to points in Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(74) *Composition board* used as a building material (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Clinton, Iowa, to points in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill., Brookville, Ind., and the plant and warehouse sites of the Abitibi Corporation, Roaring River, N.C.

(75) *Building materials*, from East St. Louis, Ill., to points in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(76) (a) *Decorating or preservative materials, supplies, and equipment;* (b) *paint, painting materials, supplies, and equipment* (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of the Montgomery Ward Paint Factory at Chicago Heights, Ill., to points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways located in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(77) *Composition building board* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Brookville, Ind., and the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corporation, Roaring River, N.C.

(78) *Composition building board*, from Freeport, Ill., to points in Alabama and Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at East Dubuque, Wis., and Taylorsville, Miss.

(79) *Roofing and roofing material* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of their size or weight require the use of special equipment), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Perlite Corporation at Rockdale, Ill., to points in Ohio, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Chicago, Ill. and Brookside, Ind.

(80) *Iron and steel articles* as described in Appendix V to report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, when used as a building material, from Bartonville, Ill., to points in Michigan, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(81) *Composition board and materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof, from the plantsite and storage facilities of the National Gypsum Company at Mobile, Ala., to Bensonville, Schiller Park, and O'Hare International Airport, Ill. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(82) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Warren, Ill., to points in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(83) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Charleston, W. Va., to points in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Kansas, restricted against the transportation of those commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa, and Warren, Ill.

(84) *Iron and steel articles* as described in Appendix V to the Report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, used as a building material, from Bartonville, Ill., to points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(85) *Composition board*, from the plantsite and storage facilities of National Gypsum Company at Mobile, Ala., to points in Montana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Alpena, Mich.

(86) *Lumber* used as a building material, from Sturgis, S. Dak., to points in Michigan and Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(87) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Detroit, Mich., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special

equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(88) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles), from Fort Worth, Tex., to points in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(89) *Building materials*, from Joliet, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(90) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Clarksburg, W. Va., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(91) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk), from Florence, Ky., to points in Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(92) *Furring, studding, lathing, ribbing, and accessories, materials and supplies* used in the installation thereof, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Kentucky, restricted to traffic originating at the plantsites and storage facilities of Chicago Metallic Corporation at Chicago, Ill., and further restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(93) *Iron and steel articles* as described in Appendix V to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209, when used as a building material, from the plant and warehouse sites of Allied Tube & Conduit Corp., at Harvey, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas City, Kans., and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted to traffic originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(94) *Lumber* when used as a building material, from Custer, S. Dak., to points in Michigan and Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(95) *Composition board*, from Natchez, Miss., to points in Illinois. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(96) *Building materials*, from Clinton, Iowa, to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(97) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Jo Davies, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties, Ill., to points in North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill., and Brookville, Ind.

(98) *Building material* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Clinton, Iowa, to points in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(99) *Building materials*, from Buda, Ill., to points in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(100) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in Ohio, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Chicago, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(101) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Rockford, Ill., to points in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(102) *Lumber* when used as a building material, from Spearfish, S. Dak., to points in Michigan and Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(103) *Glass glazing units* when used as a building material, from Mason City, Iowa, to Warren, Ill., restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the plant and warehouse sites of Libbey-Owen-Ford Company at the respective origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at East Dubuque, Ill.

(104) *Composition building board, parts, materials and accessories incidental to the installation thereof*, from the plantsite and storage facilities of the National Gypsum Company at Mobile, Ala., to points in West Virginia, restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(105) *Wallboard, pulpboard and hardboard*, from Superior, Wis., to points in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(106) *Asphalt roofing, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, vermiculite, and mineral wool insulation*, from St. Paul, Minn., to points in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(107) (a) *Wallboard, pulpboard, hardboard, insulation and insulation materials*, (b) *accessories and materials* used in the installation of the products described in (a) above, and (c) *padding and cushion material and mulch*, from L'Anse, Mich., to points in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, restricted against the transportation of lumber. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Cloquet, Minn.

(108) *Asphalt roofing, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, vermiculite and mineral wool insulation*, from Chicago Heights, Ill., to points in Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.

(109) *Glass glazing units* used as windows, from Mason City, Iowa, to points in Illinois, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling, and further restricted to shipments originating at the plant and warehouse sites of Libbey-Owens-Ford Company at the named origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(110) *Building materials*, from North Chicago, Ill., to points in Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(111) *Building material* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except those commodities because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Mississippi, to points in Minnesota, restricted against the transportation of lumber, iron and steel and iron and steel articles. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(112) *Composition building board*, from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Missouri and Oklahoma. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at East Dubuque, Ill.

(113) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of win-

dows, doors, and building woodwork (except commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from points in North Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, District of Columbia and Iowa (except Jackson and Clinton Counties), to points in Warren, Ill., restricted against the transportation of lumber, iron and steel and iron and steel articles. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(114) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Warren, Ill., to points in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(115) *Conduit and pipe* used as a building material (except iron and steel), from the plantsite of Orangeburg Manufacturing Company in Rootstown Township Portage County, Ohio, to points in Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(116) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles), from Dallas, Tex., to points in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(117) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, require the use of special equipment), from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(118) *Iron and steel pipe and conduit* used as a building material (except oilfield commodities as described in *Mercer Extension-Oil Field Commodities*, 74 M.C.C. 459), from the plantsite and warehouse facilities of Allied Tube & Conduit Corp., at Chicago, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas and Upper Michigan, restricted to traffic originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.,

(119) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Pennsauken, N.J., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Upper Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(120) *Roofing and roofing materials*, from Wilmington, Ill., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(121) *Flat glass* used as a building material, from Carleton, Mich., to points in North Carolina. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(122) *Composition building board, and materials and accessories* used in the installation of composition building board, from Henry County, Tenn., to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at L'Anse, Mich.

(123) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from points in Illinois, to points in West Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(124) *Lumber and composition board* when used as building materials or installation materials (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Texas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Taylorsville, Miss.

(125) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Carnegie, Pa., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of their size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(126) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Cumberland, Md., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of their size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(127) *Building materials*, from Freeport, Ill., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate those gateways in Wisconsin in the Warren, Ill., Commercial Zone.

(128) *Building materials*, from Kankakee, Ill., to points in Nebraska, Kansas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(129) *Composition board* (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Perlite Corporation at Rockdale, Ill., to points in Kansas and Oklahoma, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(130) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of their size or weight require the use of special equipment), from L'Anse, Mich., to points in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind. and Kentucky. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(131) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk), from Port Clinton, Ohio, to points in Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Freeport, Ill.

(132) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Rockdale, Ill., to points in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wilmington, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(133) *Lumber and flooring* used as a building material, from the plantsite of Birmingham Forest Products, Inc., at Cordova, Ala., to points in North Dakota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at L'Anse, Mich.

(134) *Metal building materials, parts, materials and accessories, incidental to the installation thereof*, from Niles, Ohio, to points in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at the plant and warehouse sites of National Gypsum Company. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(135) *Lumber and composition board* used as a building material, from the plantsite of Certain-Teed Products Corporation at East St. Louis, Ill., to points in Alabama, Texas, Georgia, and Florida. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Taylorsville, Miss.

(136) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Gardner, Mass., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of their size or weight, require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(137) *Composition board* (except commodities in bulk), from the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corporation, Roaring River, N.C., to points in Montana and Wyoming. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Alpena, Mich.

(138) *Flat glass* used as a building material, from Mt. Zion, Ill., to points in

the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, restricted to the transportation of shipments which originate at the sites of the plants and warehouses of PPG Industries, Inc., at the above-named origin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(139) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine and the District of Columbia, to points in Minnesota and South Dakota, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of their size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(140) *Composition board, materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof, from Henry County, Tenn., to points in Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(141) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from points in Jo Davies and Stephenson Counties, Ill., to points in Kentucky and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(142) *Composition building board, materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof, from points in Henry County, Tenn., to points in West Virginia and Virginia, restricted against commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(143) *Building materials* (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and those the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from points in Jo Davies, Stephenson and Carroll Counties, Ill., to points in Virginia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(144) *Composition board* used as a building material (except commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment), from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in South Carolina and Georgia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind. and the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corporation, Roaring River, N.C.

(145) *Building material lumber*, from Custer, S. Dak., to points in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at points in Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill.

(146) *Roofing and roofing materials* (except iron and steel and commodities in bulk), from the plant site of Johns-Manville Perlite Corporation at Rockdale, Ill., to points in Arkansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at the plantsite of CertainTeed Products Corporation at East St. Louis, Ill.

(147) *Building materials*, from points in Adams, Pike, and Calhoun Counties, Ill., to points in Minnesota. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(148) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, from Charleston, W. Va., to points in Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, restricted against the transportation of commodities which, because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(149) *Building materials* (except commodities the transportation of which of special equipment or special handling), from Freeport, Ill., to points in Kentucky and Tennessee. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Brookville, Ind.

(150) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork (except lumber, iron and steel, and iron and steel articles), from Shreveport, La., to points in Michigan and Minnesota, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(151) *Wallboard, pulpboard, and hardboard*, from Superior, Wis., to points in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at East Dubuque, Ill.

(152) *Composition building board, composition insulating board, materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof (except commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Johns-Manville Products Corporation at Waukegan, Ill., to points in Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Alabama, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the said plantsite. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Dubuque, Iowa.

(153) *Composition board and materials and accessories* used in the installation thereof (except commodities in bulk), from Marrero, La., to points in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at the plant and warehouse site of the Abitibi Corp., Roaring River, N.C.

(154) *Building materials*, from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in Minnesota and Nebraska. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateway at Warren, Ill.

(155) *Asphalt roofing, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, and commodities* required in the installation thereof, and *vermiculite, and mineral wool insulation*, from Minneapolis, Minn., to points in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, lumber, chemicals, and commodities the transportation of which because of size or weight require the use of special equipment. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Wisconsin within the Commercial Zone of Warren, Ill. and Brookville, Ind.

(156) *Building materials* used in the manufacture and distribution of windows, doors, and building woodwork, and materials and accessories used in the installation thereof, from Wichita Falls, Tex., to points in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, restricted against the transportation of commodities which because of their size or weight require the use of special equipment or special handling. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Dubuque, Iowa and Warren, Ill.

(157) *Asphalt roofing, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, vermiculite and mineral wood insulation*, from Joliet, Ill., to points in Wisconsin. The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways at Warren, Ill. and St. Paul, Minn.

AUGUST 18, 1975.

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), 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 September 1, 1975. 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 13250 (Sub-No. E2), filed June 4, 1974. Applicant: J. H. ROSE TRUCK LINE, INC., 5003 Jensen Drive, Houston, Tex. 77002. Applicant's representative: James M. Doherty, PO Box 1945, Austin, Tex. 78701.

Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (A) *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, equip-

ment, materials and supplies used in, or in connection with the construction, operation, repair, servicing, maintenance and dismantling of pipe lines, including the stringing and picking up thereof, and (B) *Earth drilling machinery and equipment, and machinery, equipment, materials, supplies and pipe* incidental to, 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, (1) between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Kansas on and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 283 to junction U.S. Highways 36 and 183, thence along U.S. Highways 36 and 183 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction U.S. Highway 281, thence along U.S. Highway 281 to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line;

(2) Between those points in Alabama on and south on a line beginning at the Mississippi-Alabama State line extending along U.S. Highway 90 to junction U.S. Highway 43, thence along U.S. Highway 43 to junction Alabama Highway 5, thence along Alabama Highway 5 to junction Alabama Highway 22, thence along Alabama Highway 22 to junction U.S. Highway 80, thence along U.S. Highway 80 to junction U.S. Highway 82, thence along U.S. Highway 82 to the Alabama-Georgia State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas; (3) between those points in Alabama on and south of a line beginning at the Mississippi-Alabama State line extending along U.S. Highway 82, thence along U.S. Highway 82 to junction U.S. Highway 11, thence along U.S. Highway 11 to junction Interstate Highway 59, thence along Interstate Highway 59 to junction U.S. Highway 411, thence along U.S. Highway 411 to the Alabama-Georgia State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma; (4) between points in Alabama, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oklahoma on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 177 to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence along U.S. Highway 60 to junction Oklahoma Highway 99, thence along Oklahoma Highway 99 to junction U.S. Highway 64, thence along U.S. Highway 64 to junction Oklahoma Highway 48, thence along Oklahoma Highway 48 to junction Oklahoma Highway 16, thence along Oklahoma Highway 16 to junction U.S. Highway 69, thence along U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 270, thence along U.S. Highway 270 to junction U.S. Highway 271, thence along U.S. Highway 271 to junction Oklahoma Highway 1, thence along Oklahoma Highway 1 to junction Oklahoma Highway 83, thence along Oklahoma Highway 83 to the Kansas-Oklahoma State line (Texas*);

(5) Between those points in Arizona on and south of a line beginning at the Arizona-Nevada State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 47, thence along Interstate Highway 47 to junction Arizona Highway 69, thence along Arizona Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 89, thence along U.S. Highway 89 to junction Interstate Highway 40, thence along Interstate Highway 40 to the Arizona-Nevada State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Idaho. (Nevada and Utah*). (6) Between points in Arapaho and Apache Counties, Ariz., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Idaho (San Juan County, Utah*). (7) Between those points in Arizona on, south and west of a line beginning at the United States-Mexico International Boundary line extending along U.S. Highway 80 to junction Interstate Highway 10, thence along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 17, thence along Interstate Highway 17 to junction Arizona Highway 69, thence along Arizona Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 89, thence along U.S. Highway 89 to junction Interstate Highway 40, thence along Interstate Highway 40 to junction U.S. Highway 66, thence along U.S. Highway 66 to junction U.S. Highway 93, thence along U.S. Highway 93 to the Nevada-Arizona State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Utah on, north and west of a line beginning at the Arizona-Utah State line extending along Interstate Highway 15 to junction Utah Highway 4, thence along Utah Highway 4 to junction U.S. Highway 89, thence along U.S. Highway 89 to junction Utah Highway 28, thence along Utah Highway 28 to junction U.S. Highway 91, thence along U.S. Highway 91 to junction U.S. Highway 189, thence along U.S. Highway 189 to junction U.S. Highway 40, thence along U.S. Highway 40 to the Utah-Colorado State line. (Nevada*).

(8) Between those points in Arkansas on, south and west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Arkansas State line extending along Interstate Highway 40 to junction Arkansas Highway 23, thence along Arkansas Highway 23 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to junction U.S. Highway 270, thence along U.S. Highway 270 to junction Arkansas Highway 27, thence along Arkansas Highway 27 to junction Arkansas Highway 26, thence along Arkansas Highway 26 to junction Arkansas Highway 19, thence along Arkansas Highway 19 to junction U.S. Highway 79, thence along U.S. Highway 79 to the Arkansas-Louisiana State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Florida (Texas*).

(9) Between those points in Arkansas on, south and west of a line beginning at the Arkansas-Louisiana State line extending along U.S. Highway 65 to junction U.S. Highway 167, thence along U.S. Highway 167 to junction Arkansas Highway 8, thence along Arkansas Highway 8 to junction Arkansas Highway 4, thence along Arkansas Highway 4 to junction Arkansas Highway 81, thence along Arkansas Highway 81 to the Arkansas-Louisiana State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania. (Oklahoma and Texas*). (10) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Colorado on and south of a line beginning at the Colorado-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 287 to junction Colorado Highway 101, thence along Colorado Highway 101 to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence along U.S. Highway 50 to junction U.S. Highway 85 thence along U.S. Highway 85 to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence along U.S. Highway 24 to junction Colorado Highway 9, thence along Colorado Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 40, thence along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Colorado Highway 13, thence along Colorado Highway 13 to the Colorado-Wyoming State line. (Texas and Oklahoma*). (11) Between those points in Colorado on, west, and south of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Colorado State line extending along Colorado Highway 127 to junction Colorado Highway 14, thence along Colorado Highway 14 to junction U.S. Highway 40, thence along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Colorado Highway 9, thence along Colorado Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Colorado Highway 101, thence along Colorado Highway 101 to junction U.S. Highway 287, thence along U.S. Highway 287 to the Oklahoma-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Missouri on and south of a line beginning at the Kansas-Missouri State line extending along Interstate Highway 70 to the Missouri-Illinois State line. (Texas and Oklahoma*).

(12) Between those points in Colorado on, north, and west of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Colorado State line extending along Interstate Highway 25 to junction U.S. Highway 350, thence along U.S. Highway 350 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to junction Colorado Highway 96, thence along Colorado Highway 96 to the Colorado-Kansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. (Texas*). (13) Between those points in Colorado on, south and west of a line beginning at the Colorado-Kansas State line extending along Interstate Highway 70 to junction Interstate Highway 36, thence along Interstate Highway 36 to junction U.S. Highway 34, thence along U.S. Highway 34 to junction Colorado Highway 125, thence along Colorado Highway 125 to the Colorado-Wyoming State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania. (Texas*). (14) Between those points in Colorado on, south and west of a line beginning at the Colorado-Wyoming State line extending along Interstate Highway 25 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to the Colorado-Kansas State line, to points in West Vir-

ginia. (Texas*). (15) Between those points in Florida on and south of a line beginning at the Atlantic Ocean extending along U.S. Highway 90 to junction U.S. Highway 301, thence along U.S. Highway 301 to junction Interstate Highway 75, thence along Interstate Highway 75 to the Gulf of Mexico, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Missouri on, west, and south of a line beginning at the Missouri-Iowa State line extending along Interstate Highway 29 to junction Interstate Highway 71, thence along Interstate Highway 71 to junction Missouri Highway 7, thence along Missouri Highway 7 to junction Missouri Highway 13, thence along Missouri Highway 13 to junction Missouri Highway 52, thence along Missouri Highway 52 to junction Missouri Highway 32, thence along Missouri Highway 32 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Missouri Highway 43, thence along Missouri Highway 43 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to the Missouri-Arkansas State line. (Texas and Oklahoma*).

(16) Between points in Florida, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in North Dakota on and west of a line beginning at the United States-Canada International Boundary line extending along U.S. Highway 83 to junction North Dakota Highway 6, thence along North Dakota Highway 6 to the North Dakota-South Dakota State line. (Texas and Colorado*). (17) Between those points in Georgia on and south of a line beginning at the Alabama-Georgia State line extending along U.S. Highway 29 to junction Georgia Highway 72, thence along Georgia Highway 72 to the Georgia-South Carolina State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma. (Texas*). (18) Between points in Georgia, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oklahoma on, south and west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Arkansas State line extending along Oklahoma Highway 4 to junction Oklahoma Highway 1, thence along Oklahoma Highway 1 to junction Oklahoma Highway 2, thence along Oklahoma Highway 2 to junction U.S. Highway 64, thence along U.S. Highway 64 to junction Muskogee Turnpike, thence along Muskogee Turnpike to junction U.S. Highway 75, thence along U.S. Highway 75 to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line. (Texas*). (19) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Missouri on and south of Interstate Highway 70. (Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma*). (20) Between those points in Idaho on and south of a line beginning at the Oregon-Idaho State line extending along U.S. Highway 30 to junction U.S. Highway 30N, thence along U.S. Highway 30N to junction Idaho Highway 52, thence along Idaho Highway 52 to junction Idaho Highway 55, thence along Idaho Highway 55 to junction Idaho Highway 21, thence along Idaho Highway 21 to junction U.S. Highway 93, thence along U.S. Highway 93 to the Idaho-Montana State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Pennsylvania. (Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas*).

(21) Between those points in Idaho on and south of U.S. Highway 12, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Pennsylvania on and south of a line beginning at the Pennsylvania-West Virginia State line extending along Interstate Highway 70 to junction Interstate Highway 76, thence along Interstate Highway 76 to junction Interstate Highway 81, thence along Interstate Highway 81 to junction Pennsylvania Highway 590, thence along Pennsylvania Highway 590 to junction U.S. Highway 6, thence along U.S. Highway 6 to the Pennsylvania-New Jersey State line. (Colorado and Texas*). (22) Between points in Illinois, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Kansas on and south of a line beginning at the Kansas-Missouri State line extending along Kansas Highway 26 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to junction Interstate Highway 35, thence along Interstate Highway 35 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction U.S. Highway 154, thence along U.S. Highway 154 to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 160, thence along U.S. Highway 160 to the Kansas-Colorado State line. (Oklahoma*). (23) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Kansas on and south of a line beginning at the Missouri-Kansas State line extending along Kansas Highway 26 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence along U.S. Highway 54 to junction Kansas Highway 99, thence along Kansas Highway 99 to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Kansas Highway 150, thence along Kansas Highway 150 to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence along U.S. Highway 56 to junction Interstate Highway 35, thence along Interstate Highway 35 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to the Kansas-Colorado State line. (Oklahoma*).

(24) Between those points in Indiana on and south of a line beginning at the Illinois-Indiana State line extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Indiana Highway 37, thence along Indiana Highway 37 to junction Indiana Highway 28, thence along Indiana Highway 28 to the Indiana-Ohio State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada. (Oklahoma, Texas and Utah*). (25) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Nevada on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Nevada-Utah State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Nevada Highway 51, thence along Nevada Highway 51 to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to junction U.S. Highway 95, thence along U.S. Highway 95 to junction Nevada Highway 140, thence along Nevada Highway 140 to the Oregon-Nevada State line. (Oklahoma, Texas and Utah*). (26) Between those points in Indiana on and south of a line beginning at the Illinois-Indiana State line extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Indiana Highway 37, thence along Indiana Highway 37 to junction Indiana Highway 32, thence along Indiana Highway 32 to junction Indiana Highway 67, thence along Indiana Highway 67 to junction Indiana Highway 28, thence along Indiana Highway 28 to the Indiana-Ohio State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah. (Oklahoma and Texas*). (27) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Utah on and south of U.S. Highway 40. (Oklahoma and Texas*).

(28) Between points in Kansas, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Mississippi on and south of a line beginning at the Louisiana-Mississippi State line extending along U.S. Highway 80 to junction Interstate Highway 20, thence along Interstate Highway 20 to the Mississippi-Alabama State line. (Texas*). (29) Between those points in Kansas on and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma State line extending along Kansas Highway 25 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence along U.S. Highway 283 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 U.S. Highway 281, thence along U.S. Highway 281 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Mississippi on and south of a line beginning at the Arkansas-Mississippi State line extending along Mississippi Highway 322 to junction Mississippi Highway 6, thence along Mississippi Highway 6 to junction Mississippi Highway 30, thence along Mississippi Highway 30 to junction Mississippi Highway 15, thence along Mississippi Highway 15 to junction Mississippi Highway 2, thence along Mississippi Highway 2 to the Mississippi-Tennessee State line. (Texas*). (30) Between those points in Kansas, on, south and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 77 to junction Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Nevada on and south of a line beginning at the Nevada-Utah State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to the Nevada-California State line. (Texas and Utah*).

(31) Between those points in Kansas on, south and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 77 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence along Kansas Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence along U.S. Highway 81 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to junction U.S. Highway 156, thence along U.S. Highway 156 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to the Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon. (Texas and Utah*). (32) Between those points in Kansas on, south and east of a

line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 81 to junction U.S. Highway 156, thence along U.S. Highway 156 to junction Kansas Highway 4, thence along Kansas Highway 4 to junction U.S. Highway 183, thence along U.S. Highway 183 to junction Kansas Highway 96, thence along Kansas Highway 96 to the Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washington on, south and west of a line beginning at the Idaho-Washington State line extending along U.S. Highway 12 to junction Washington Highway 261, thence along Washington Highway 261 to junction Washington Highway 260, thence along Washington Highway 260 to junction Washington Highway 17, thence along Washington Highway 17 to junction Washington Highway 26, thence along Washington Highway 26 to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence along Interstate Highway 90 to junction Interstate Highway 405, thence along Interstate Highway 405 to junction Interstate Highway 5, thence along Interstate Highway 5 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line. (Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Utah).

(33) From those points in Kansas on, south and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 75 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to the Kansas-Missouri State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in West Virginia. (Oklahoma*).

(34) Between those points in Kentucky on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Kentucky-Illinois State line extending along U.S. Highway 45 to junction U.S. Highway 62, thence along U.S. Highway 62 to junction U.S. Highway 127, thence along U.S. Highway 127 to junction Interstate Highway 64, thence along Interstate Highway 64 to junction Kentucky Highway 15, thence along Kentucky Highway 15 to junction U.S. Highway 119, thence along U.S. Highway 119 to the Kentucky-Virginia State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Wyoming on, south and west of a line beginning at the Wyoming-Colorado State line extending along Wyoming Highway 789 to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to junction Wyoming Highway 220, thence along Wyoming Highway 220 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence along U.S. Highway 20 to junction Wyoming Highway 120, thence along Wyoming Highway 120 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence along U.S. Highway 20 to the Wyoming-Montana State line. (Oklahoma and Texas*).

(35) Between those points in Louisiana on, south and west of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico extending along U.S. Highway 61 to junction U.S. Highway 190, thence along U.S. Highway 190 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to junction U.S. Highway 165, thence along U.S. Highway 165 to junction Interstate Highway 20, thence along U.S. Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 167, thence along U.S. Highway 167 to the Louisiana-Arkansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in North Dakota on and west of a line beginning at the North Dakota-South Dakota State line extending along North Dakota Highway 3 to junction North Dakota Highway 13, thence along North Dakota Highway 13 to junction North Dakota Highway 30, thence along North Dakota Highway 30 to junction Interstate Highway 94, thence along Interstate Highway 94 to junction North Dakota Highway 36, thence along North Dakota Highway 36 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to junction North Dakota Highway 200, thence along North Dakota Highway 200 to junction U.S. Highway 281, thence along U.S. Highway 281 to junction North Dakota Highway 57, thence along North Dakota Highway 57 to junction North Dakota Highway 20, thence along North Dakota Highway 20 to junction North Dakota Highway 17, thence along North Dakota Highway 17 to junction North Dakota Highway 1, thence along North Dakota Highway 1 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line. (Texas and Colorado*).

(36) Between those points in Louisiana on, south and west of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico extending along U.S. Highway 61 to junction U.S. Highway 190, thence along U.S. Highway 190 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to junction U.S. Highway 165, thence along U.S. Highway 165 to junction Louisiana Highway 143, thence along Louisiana Highway 143 to junction Louisiana Highway 551, thence along Louisiana Highway 551 to the Arkansas-Louisiana State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in South Dakota on and west of a line beginning at the Nebraska-South Dakota State line and extending along U.S. Highway 183 to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence along Interstate Highway 90 to junction U.S. Highway 83, thence along U.S. Highway 83 to the South Dakota-North Dakota State line (Texas and Colorado*).

(37) From those points in Louisiana on and west of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico and extending along Louisiana Highway 83 to junction U.S. Highway 90, thence along U.S. Highway 90 to junction U.S. Highway 167, thence along U.S. Highway 167 to junction Louisiana Highway 10, thence along Louisiana Highway 10 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence along U.S. Highway 71 to junction U.S. Highway 165, thence along U.S. Highway 165 to junction Interstate Highway 20, thence along Interstate Highway 20 to junction Louisiana Highway 9, thence along Louisiana Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 79, thence along U.S. Highway 79 to the Louisiana-Arkansas State line, to those points in West Virginia on and west of a line beginning at the Virginia-West Virginia State line extending along U.S. Highway 19 to junction Interstate Highway 77, thence along Interstate Highway 77 to junction West Virginia Highway 14, thence along West Virginia Highway 14 to the Ohio-West Virginia State line (Texas*). (38) Between those points in Mississippi on and south of a line beginning at the Mississippi-Tennessee State line extending along Mississippi Highway 2 to junction Mississippi Highway 15, thence along Mississippi Highway 15 to junction Mississippi Highway 30, thence along Mississippi Highway 30 to junction Mississippi Highway 6, thence along Mississippi Highway 6 to junction Mississippi Highway 1, thence along Mississippi Highway 1 to junction U.S. Highway 82, thence along U.S. Highway 82 to the Mississippi-Arkansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Arkansas State line extending along Oklahoma Highway 1 to junction U.S. Highway 75, thence along U.S. Highway 75 to junction U.S. Highway 270, thence along U.S. Highway 270 to junction Oklahoma Highway 9, thence along Oklahoma Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 177, thence along U.S. Highway 177 to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line (Texas*).

(39) Between points in Mississippi, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oklahoma on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Arkansas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 70 to junction Oklahoma Highway 3, thence along Oklahoma Highway 3 to junction Indian Nation Turnpike, thence along Indian Nation Turnpike to junction U.S. Highway 270, thence along U.S. Highway 270 to junction Oklahoma Highway 74, thence along Oklahoma Highway 74 to junction U.S. Highway 64, thence along U.S. Highway 64 to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence along U.S. Highway 60 to junction Oklahoma Highway 8, thence along Oklahoma Highway 8 to junction U.S. Highway 64, thence along U.S. Highway 64 to junction U.S. Highway 281, thence along U.S. Highway 281 to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line (Texas*). (40) Between those points in Mississippi on and south of a line beginning at the Louisiana-Mississippi State line extending along U.S. Highway 82 to the Mississippi-Alabama State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma (Texas*). (41) Between those points in Missouri on and south of a line beginning at the Kansas-Missouri State line extending along U.S. Highway 36 to junction U.S. Highway 63, thence along U.S. Highway 63 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence along Interstate Highway 70 to the Missouri-Illinois State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Nevada on and south of a line beginning at the Utah-Nevada State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Nevada Highway 51, thence along Nevada Highway 51 to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to junction Nevada Highway 49, thence along Nevada Highway 49 to junction Nevada Highway 48, thence along Nevada Highway 48 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to the Nevada-California State line (Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah*). (42) Between those

points in Missouri on and south of Interstate Highway 70, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah (Oklahoma and Texas*).

(43) Between those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction U.S. Highway 82, thence along U.S. Highway 82 to junction New Mexico Highway 13, thence along New Mexico Highway 13 to junction U.S. Highway 285, thence along U.S. Highway 285 to junction New Mexico Highway 20, thence along New Mexico Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 84, thence along U.S. Highway 84 to junction U.S. Highway 85, thence along U.S. Highway 85 to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence along U.S. Highway 56 to the New Mexico-Texas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Montana (Texas*). (44) Between those points in Montana on and east of a line beginning at the Wyoming-Montana State line extending along U.S. Highway 310 to junction Interstate Highway 94, thence along Interstate Highway 94 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to junction Montana Highway 200, thence along Montana Highway 200 to junction Montana Highway 24, thence along Montana Highway 24 to junction Montana Highway 247, thence along Montana Highway 247 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Texas State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence along Interstate Highway 25 to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence along U.S. Highway 56 to junction U.S. Highway 87 to the Texas-New Mexico State line (Texas*).

(45) Between those points in Montana on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Montana-Wyoming State line extending along U.S. Highway 89 to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence along Interstate Highway 90 to junction unnumbered highway, thence along unnumbered highway to junction Montana Highway 24, thence along Montana Highway 24 to junction Montana Highway 247, thence along Montana Highway 247 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oregon on and west of a line beginning at the Oregon-Nevada State line extending along U.S. Highway 95 to junction Oregon Highway 78, thence along Oregon Highway 78 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence along U.S. Highway 20 to junction Oregon Highway 27, thence along Oregon Highway 27 to junction U.S. Highway 26, thence along U.S. Highway 26 to junction U.S. Highway 97, thence along U.S. Highway 97 to junction U.S. Highway 197, thence along U.S. Highway 197 to the Oregon-Washington State line (Wyoming*). (46) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah on, west, and north of a line beginning at the Utah-Wyoming State line extending along Utah Highway 150 to junction U.S. Highway 189, thence along U.S. Highway 189 to junction Utah Highway 35, thence along Utah Highway 35 to junction Utah Highway 208, thence along Utah Highway 208 to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Utah Highway 10, thence along Utah Highway 10 to junction Utah Highway 72, thence along Utah Highway 72 to junction Utah Highway 24, thence along Utah Highway 24 to junction Utah Highway 12, thence along Utah Highway 12 to the Utah-Arizona State line (Idaho*).

(47) Between those points in Montana on, south, and west of a line beginning at the United States-Canada International Boundary line extending along Montana Highway 247 to junction U.S. Highway 2, thence along U.S. Highway 2 to junction U.S. Highway 191, thence along U.S. Highway 191 to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence along U.S. Highway 87 to junction U.S. Highway 212, thence along U.S. Highway 212 to the Montana-Wyoming State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah Idaho*). (48) Between those points in Nebraska on and west of U.S. Highway 83, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas (Colorado*). (49) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Texas on and west of a line beginning at the Texas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 385 to junction Texas Highway 152, thence along Texas Highway 152 to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence along U.S. Highway 87 to junction U.S. Highway 80, thence along U.S. Highway 80 to junction Texas Highway 18, thence along Texas Highway 18 to junction U.S. Highway 385, thence along U.S. Highway 385 to junction Texas Highway 170, thence along Texas Highway 170 to the United States-Mexico International Boundary line (Colorado*). (50) Between those points in Nebraska on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Nebraska-Colorado State line extending along Interstate Highway 80 to junction U.S. Highway 34, thence along U.S. Highway 34 to the Nebraska-Iowa State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Utah-Wyoming State line extending along Utah Highway 39 to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence along Interstate Highway 80 to junction U.S. Highway 189, thence along U.S. Highway 189 to junction U.S. Highway 89 thence along U.S. Highway 89 to the Utah-Arizona State line (Idaho*).

(51) Between those points in Nevada on and east of a line beginning at the Nevada-Idaho State line extending along U.S. Highway 93 to junction Interstate Highway 40, thence to junction Nevada Highway 46, thence to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence to junction Nevada Highway 82, thence to junction Nevada Highway 8-A, thence to junction U.S. Highway 95, thence to junction Nevada Highway 29, thence to the Nevada-California State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washington on, east, and north of a line beginning at the Washington-Oregon State line extending along Washington Highway 11 to junction U.S. Highway 12, thence to junction Washington Highway 410, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5, thence to junction Interstate Highway 304, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5, thence to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Utah*). (52) Between those points in New Mexico on and south U.S. Highway 66, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oregon on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Oregon-California State line extending along U.S. Highway 395 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence to junction Oregon Highway 27, thence to junction U.S. Highway 26, thence to junction U.S. Highway 97, thence to junction U.S. Highway 197 to the Oregon-Washington State line (California*).

(53) Between points in San Juan, Rio Arriba, and McKinley Counties, N. Mex., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon (San Juan County, Utah*). (54) Between those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Arizona State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence along Interstate Highway 25 to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence to junction New Mexico Highway 3, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to the New Mexico-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Wyoming on and north of a line beginning at the Idaho-Wyoming State line extending along Wyoming Highway 22 to junction U.S. Highway 187, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 28, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 789, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 136, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 20 to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line (Texas*). (55) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Texas State line extending along U.S. Highway 62 to junction U.S. Highway 83, thence to junction Texas Highway 36, thence to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence to junction U.S. Highway 281 to the United States-Mexico Boundary line (Colorado*). (56) Between those points in North Dakota on and west of U.S. Highway 83, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas (Colorado*).

(57) Between points in Pennsylvania, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washingon on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Washington-Oregon State line extending along Washington Highway 125 to junction U.S. Highway 12, thence to junction Washington Highway 14, thence to junction Interstate Highway 82, thence to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence to junction Interstate Highway 405, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Texas and Utah*). (58) Between points in South Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Texas on, north, and west of a line

beginning at the Texas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 62 to junction U.S. Highway 83, thence to junction U.S. Highway 84, thence to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence to junction U.S. Highway 81 to the United States-Mexico International Boundary line (Colorado*). (59) Between those points in South Dakota on and west of U.S. Highway 83, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas (Colorado*). (60) From those points in Wyoming on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Montana-Wyoming State line extending along U.S. Highway 20 to juction Wyoming Highway 120, thence to junction U.S. Highway 26, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 85 to the Wyoming-Colorado State line, to those points in West Virginia on and south of a line beginning at the Kentucky-West Virginia State line extending along Interstate Highway 64 to junction U.S. Highway 21, thence to junction West Virginia Highway 39 to the West Virginia-Virginia State line (Texas*).

(61) Between those points in Georgia on and south of a line beginning at the Georgia-Alabama State line extending along U.S. Highway 411 to junction Georgia Highway 20, thence to junction Georgia Highway 369, thence to junction U.S. Highway 129, thence to junction Georgia Highway 72, thence to the Georgia-South Carolina State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Kansas on and west of a line beginning at the Kansas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 77 to junction U.S. Highway 54, thence to junction U.S. Highway 81 to the Kansas-Nebraska State line (Texas*).

(C) *Commodities*, the transportation of which, because of their size or weight, requires the use of special equipment, and related machinery parts and related contractors' materials and supplies when their transportation is incidental to the transportation by said carrier of commodities which by reason of size or weight require special equipment; and (D) *Self-propelled articles*, each weighing 15,000 pounds or more, and related machinery, tools, parts, and supplies moving in connection therewith, (1) between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Colorado on and south of a line beginning at the Colorado-Texas State line extending along U.S. Highway 287 to junction Colorado Highway 101, thence to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence to junction U.S. Highway 85, thence to junction U.S. Highway 24, thence to junction Colorado Highway 9, thence to junction U.S. Highway 40, thence to junction Colorado Highway 13, to the Colorado-Wyoming State line (Texas*).

(2) Between those points in Colorado on, west, and south of a line beginning at the Colorado-Wyoming State line extending along Colorado Highway 13 to junction U.S. Highway 40, thence to junction Colorado Highway 9, thence to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence to junction Colorado Highway 101, thence to junction U.S. Highway 287 to the Oklahoma-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Missouri on and south of Interstate Highway 70 (Texas*). (3) Between those points in Colorado on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Colorado-New Mexico State line extending along Interstate Highway 25 to junction U.S. Highway 350, thence to junction unnumbered highway, thence to junction Colorado Highway 96, to the Colorado-Kansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma (Texas*). (4) Between points in Idaho, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Missouri on and south of Interstate Highway 70 (Utah*). (5) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Nevada-Utah State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Nevada Highway 51, thence to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence to junction U.S. Highway 95, thence to junction Nevada Highway 140, to the Nevada-Oregon State line (Texas and Utah*).

(6) Between those points in Indiana on and south of a line beginning at the Illinois-Indiana State line extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Indiana Highway 37, thence to junction Indiana Highway 28, to the Indiana-Ohio State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Nevada. (Texas and Utah*). (7) Between those points in Indiana on and south of a line beginning at the Illinois-Indiana State line extending along U.S. Highway 40 to junction Indiana Highway 37, thence to junction Indiana Highway 32, thence to junction Indiana Highway 67, thence to junction Indiana Highway 28 to the Indiana-Ohio State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah (Texas*). (8) Between points in Indiana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Utah on and south of U.S. Highway 40 (Texas*). (9) Between those points in Indiana on and south of a line beginning at the Indiana-Ohio State line extending along Indiana Highway 67 to junction Indiana Highway 18, thence to junction Indiana Highway 25, thence to Indiana Highway 26, to the Indiana-Illinois State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washington on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Oregon-Washington State line extending along Washington Highway 11 to junction U.S. Highway 12, thence to junction Interstate Highway 82, thence to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence to junction Interstate Highway 405, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Texas and Utah*).

(10) Between those points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 77 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence to junction Kansas Highway 14, thence to junction U.S. Highway 156, thence to junction U.S. Highway 50, to the Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Nevada on and south of a line beginning at the Nevada-Utah State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Interstate Highway 80, to the Nevada-California State line (Texas and Utah*). (11) Between those points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 77 to junction Kansas Highway 9, thence to junction U.S. Highway 81, thence to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence to junction U.S. Highway 156, thence to junction Kansas Highway 96 to the Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oregon (Texas and Utah*). (12) Between those points in Kansas on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Kansas-Nebraska State line extending along U.S. Highway 81 to junction U.S. Highway 156, thence to junction Kansas Highway 4, thence to junction U.S. Highway 183, thence to junction Kansas Highway 96, to the Kansas-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washington on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Idaho-Washington State line extending along U.S. Highway 12 to junction Washington Highway 261, thence to junction Washington Highway 260, thence to junction Washington Highway 17, thence to junction Washington Highway 26, thence to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence to junction Interstate Highway 405, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah*).

(13) Between those points in Missouri on and south of a line beginning at the Kansas-Missouri State line extending along U.S. Highway 36 to junction U.S. Highway 63, thence to junction Interstate Highway 70 to the Missouri-Illinois State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Nevada on and south of a line beginning at the Utah-Nevada State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Nevada Highway 51, thence to junction Interstate Highway 80, thence to junction Nevada Highway 49, thence to junction Nevada Highway 48, thence to junction unnumbered highway to the Nevada-California State line (Texas and Utah*). (14) Between those points in Missouri on and south of Interstate Highway 70, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Utah (Texas*). (15) Between points in Nevada, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 380 to the New Mexico-Texas State line. (California*). (16) Between those points in Nevada on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Nevada-Utah State line extending along U.S. Highway 50 to junction Nevada Highway 8A, thence to junction Interstate Highway 40, thence to junction U.S. Highway 95, thence to junction Nevada Highway 140 to the Nevada-Oregon State

line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in New Mexico on, south, and west of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Texas State line extending along U.S. Highway 380 to junction Interstate Highway 85, to the New Mexico-Colorado State line (California*).

(17) Between those points in Nevada on and east of a line beginning at the Idaho-Nevada State line extending along U.S. Highway 93 to junction Interstate Highway 40, thence to junction Nevada Highway 46, thence to junction U.S. Highway 50, thence to junction Nevada Highway 82, thence to junction Nevada Highway 8A, thence to junction U.S. Highway 95, thence to junction Nevada Highway 29 to the Nevada-California State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Washington on, east, and north of a line beginning at the Washington-Oregon State line extending along Washington Highway 11 to junction U.S. Highway 12, thence to junction Washington Highway 410, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5, thence to junction Interstate Highway 405, thence to junction Interstate Highway 5 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Utah*). (18) Between those points in New Mexico on and south of U.S. Highway 66, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Oregon on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Oregon-California State line extending along U.S. Highway 395 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence to junction Oregon Highway 27, thence to junction U.S. Highway 26, thence to junction U.S. Highway 97, thence to junction U.S. Highway 197 to the Oregon-Washington State line (California*).

(E) *Machinery, equipment, materials, and supplies* used in, or in connection with, the drilling of water wells, (1) between those points in Colorado on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Colorado-New Mexico State line extending along Interstate Highway 25 to junction U.S. Highway 350, thence to junction unnumbered highway, thence to junction Colorado Highway 96 to the Colorado-Kansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Oklahoma (Texas*).

(2) Between those points in Louisiana on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico extending along U.S. Highway 61 to junction U.S. Highway 190, thence to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence to junction U.S. Highway 165, thence to junction Interstate Highway 20, thence to junction U.S. Highway 167 to the Louisiana-Arkansas State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in North Dakota on and west of a line beginning at the North Dakota-South Dakota State line extending along North Dakota Highway 3 to junction North Dakota Highway 13, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 30, thence to junction Interstate Highway 94, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 36, thence to junction unnumbered highway, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 200, thence to junction U.S. Highway 281, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 57, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 20, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 17, thence to junction North Dakota Highway 1 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line (Texas and Colorado*). (3) Between those points in Louisiana on, south, and west of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico extending along U.S. Highway 61 to junction U.S. Highway 190, thence to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence to junction U.S. Highway 165, thence to junction Louisiana Highway 143, thence to junction Louisiana Highway 551 to the Arkansas-Louisiana State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in South Dakota on and west of a line beginning at the Nebraska-South Dakota State line extending along U.S. Highway 183 to junction Interstate Highway 90, thence to junction U.S. Highway 83 to the South Dakota-North Dakota State line (Texas and Colorado*).

(4) Between points in Montana, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the Texas-New Mexico State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction U.S. Highway 82, thence to junction New Mexico Highway 13, thence to junction U.S. Highway 285, thence to junction New Mexico Highway 20, thence to junction U.S. Highway 84, thence to junction U.S. Highway 85, thence to junction U.S. Highway 56 to the New Mexico-Texas State line (Texas*). (5) Between those points in Montana on and east of a line beginning at the Wyoming-Montana State line extending along U.S. Highway 310 to junction Interstate Highway 94, thence to junction unnumbered highway, thence to junction Montana Highway 200, thence to junction Montana Highway 24, thence to junction Montana Highway 247 to the United States-Canada International Boundary line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Texas State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 56, thence to junction U.S. Highway 87 to the Texas-New Mexico State line (Texas*). (6) Between those points in Nebraska on and west of U.S. Highway 83, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas (Colorado*).

(7) Between points in Nebraska, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Texas on and west of a line beginning at the Oklahoma-Texas State line extending along U.S. Highway 385 to junction Texas Highway 152, thence to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence to junction U.S. Highway 80, thence to junction Texas Highway 18, thence to junction U.S. Highway 385, thence to Texas Highway 170 to the United States-Mexico International Boundary line (Colorado*). (8) Between those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Arizona State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence to junction New Mexico Highway 3, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, to the New Mexico-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and on the other, those points in Wyoming on and north of a line beginning at the Wyoming-Idaho State line extending along Wyoming Highway 22 to junction U.S. Highway 187, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 28, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 789, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 136, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 20 to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line (Texas*). (9) Between points in North Dakota, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Texas on, north, and west of a line beginning at the Texas-Oklahoma State line extending along U.S. Highway 62 to junction U.S. Highway 83, thence to junction Texas Highway 36, thence to junction U.S. Highway 283, thence to junction U.S. Highway 87, thence to junction U.S. Highway 281 to the United States-Mexico International Boundary line (Colorado*). (10) Between those points in North Dakota on and west of U.S. Highway 83, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Texas (Colorado*).

(F) *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, over irregular routes, between those points in New Mexico on, south, and east of a line beginning at the New Mexico-Arizona State line extending along Interstate Highway 10 to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 60, thence to junction New Mexico Highway 3, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, to the New Mexico-Colorado State line, on the one hand, and, on the other, those points in Wyoming on and north of a line beginning at the Wyoming-Idaho State line extending along Wyoming Highway 22 to junction U.S. Highway 187, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 28, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 789, thence to junction Wyoming Highway 136, thence to junction Interstate Highway 25, thence to junction U.S. Highway 20 to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line (Texas*). The purpose of this filing is to eliminate the gateways indicated by the asterisks above.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD, *Secretary.*

[FR Doc.75-22141 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

federal register

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1975



PART II:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social and Rehabilitation Service

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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Home Health Services

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social and Rehabilitation Service

[45 CFR Part 249]

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Home Health Services

Notice is hereby given that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed by the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The purpose of the proposed regulations is to remove certain restrictions and ambiguities in current regulations which have prevented full realization of the benefits of home health services in State Medicaid programs (title XIX, Social Security Act).

In light of the statutory requirement under title XIX to provide home health services to all individuals entitled to skilled nursing facility services under a State's Medicaid plan, the Department's efforts to develop alternatives to institutional care, and Congressional interest in expanding the use of home health care, the following revisions are proposed in order to increase the availability of such services and encourage their use in appropriate cases:

1. Currently, participation under Medicaid as a home health service provider is restricted to those agencies which meet the statutory Medicare requirements, i.e., they must provide skilled nursing services and one other service. This has meant that agencies such as small visiting nurse associations are unable to participate because they cannot offer the second service (there are approximately 500–700 VNAs which have been prevented from participating because of this requirement). It has also served to deter creation of new agencies. Since there is no similar statutory requirement in Medicaid, the problem can be alleviated by expanding the types of agencies qualified to provide services. Under the proposal, the limitation would be removed and agencies offering nursing or home health aide services may qualify if they meet the prescribed standards. The standards are basically those used under Medicare, appropriately adapted to reflect inclusion of additional provider types.

A major additional change with respect to provider participation is removal of the current limitation which restricts proprietary agencies from qualifying as home health providers unless the State licenses such agencies. This is a statutory provision for Medicare. In the proposed regulation, such agencies may participate in Medicaid if they are certified to meet the prescribed standards and execute a provider agreement with the State Medicaid agency. The Department believes that this change will further the goal of expansion of services and that proper enforcement of standards and monitoring of performance will provide adequate safeguards against abuse. (§ 249.150)

2. The existing regulation is ambiguous as to the minimum set of home health services which States must provide under their State plans. It has been interpreted that the States are required to provide only one of the specified services (nursing, home health aide, supplies and equipment), when it fact it was intended that all of these were required to be available. The proposal now clarifies that States must make available, as determined necessary by the recipient's physician and included in the plan of care, nursing services, home health aide services, and medical supplies, equipment and appliances suitable for use in the home. At State option, physical, occupational or speech therapy may be provided to home health patients whether or not they are generally provided to all recipients under the State plan. (§ 249.10(b)(7))

3. Limitations on use of the services have also resulted from the practice of some States of adopting Medicare requirements specifying that the patient must be in need of skilled nursing or other professional services. Thus, a person who does not require "skilled" services but for example, only home health aide services, would not be eligible for home health services. Some States have also limited eligibility by applying inappropriate requirements of post-hospitalization. The proposed revision clarifies recipient eligibility by incorporating an explanation of entitlement previously issued as policy interpretation. (§ 249.10 (a)(4))

4. In addition to specifying the standards which agencies must meet in order to qualify under the expanded regulation, the procedures for certification by the State agency and provisions relating to provider agreements with the State title XIX agency are also set forth. (§ 249.151)

In summary, then, the proposed revisions:

permit certain types of qualified health service agencies, in addition to those which meet Medicare standards, to provide home health services under State Medicaid programs;

prescribe the standards which those agencies must meet, which parallel those for Medicare but are appropriately adjusted for differing needs under Medicaid;

permit proprietary agencies to participate if they meet the standards, whether or not the State has a licensing law;

clarify that States must make available under the State plan the three main types of services needed in home care: nursing, home health aide, and supplies and equipment, and also permit them to provide various therapies as home health services;

clarify the Medicaid recipients to whom home health services must be available, specify the requirements for a physician's determination of medical needs recorded in a plan of care and periodically reviewed, and clarify that Medicare requirements relating to need for "skilled" care or to post-hospitalization do not apply under Medicaid.

Prior to the adoption of the proposed regulations, consideration will be given to written comments, suggestions, or objections thereto addressed to the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, P.O. Box 2366, Washington, D.C. 20013, and received on or before September 22, 1975. Comments are particularly solicited on the potential for cost increases that might result from adoption of the proposed regulations.

Such comments will be available for public inspection in Room 5223 of the Department's offices at 330 C Street, SW., Washington, D.C., beginning approximately two weeks after publication of this Notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, on Monday through Friday of each week from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (area code 202–245–0950).

AUTHORITY: Section 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302). (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.714, Medical Assistance Program)

It is hereby certified that the economic and inflationary impacts of this proposed regulation have been carefully evaluated in accordance with OMB Circular A–107.

Dated: August 4, 1975.

JOHN A. SVAHN,
Acting Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Approved: August 8, 1975.

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Secretary.

Chapter II, Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

1. Section 249.10 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(4) and (b)(7) to read as set forth below:

§ 249.10 Amount, duration, and scope of medical assistance.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(4) Provide for the inclusion of home health services which, as a minimum, shall include nursing services, home health aide services, and medical supplies, equipment and appliances as specified in paragraph (b)(7) of this section. Under this requirement, home health services must be provided to all categorically needy individuals 21 years of age or over; to all categorically needy individuals under 21 years of age if the State plan provides for skilled nursing facility services for such individuals; and to all corresponding groups of medically needy individuals to whom skilled nursing facility services are available under the plan. Eligibility of any individual to receive home health services available under the plan shall not depend upon his need for, or discharge from, institutional care.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

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(7) *Home health services.* (i) This term means the following services and items provided to a recipient in his place of residence. Such residence does not include a hospital, skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, except that

these services and items may be furnished as home health services to a recipient in an intermediate care facility if they are not furnished by the facility as intermediate care services. Any such service or item provided to a recipient of home health services must be ordered by his physician as part of a written plan of care which is reviewed by his physician at least every 90 days. Those services listed in paragraphs (A), (B) and (C) are required to be made available by the State as home health services; those listed in paragraph (D) may be provided as home health services at State option.

(A) Nursing service, as defined in the State Nurse Practice Act, provided by a qualified agency or, in the case where no such agency is available to provide nursing services, by a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse who is currently licensed to practice in the State and who is under the direction of the patient's physician.

(B) Home health aid services provided by a qualified agency.

(C) Medical supplies, equipment and appliances suitable for use in the home.

(D) Physical therapy, occupational therapy or speech therapy provided by a qualified agency or by a facility licensed by the State to provide medical rehabilitation services.

(ii) In order to participate under a State title XIX plan as an agency qualified to provide home health services, such agency must meet the conditions and standards set forth in § 249.150 of this chapter, as determined in accordance with the applicable provisions for the certification and execution of valid provider agreements under § 249.151 of this chapter.

2. A new § 249.150 is added to Part 249, as set forth below:

§ 249.150 Standards for agencies qualified to provide home health services.

(a) *Type of agencies qualified to provide home health services.* The requirement to provide home health services under State plans for medical assistance is specified in § 249.10(a)(4) of this chapter; the services included are defined in § 249.10(b)(7). This section describes the agencies which qualify to provide the nursing, home health aide and therapy services specified in § 249.10(b)(7).

(1) Home health services may be provided under the title XIX State plan by any agency which is certified under title XVIII of the Act to provide such services and which executes a valid provider agreement with the title XIX State agency.

(2) Home health services may also be provided under the title XIX State plan by a public or private agency or subdivision thereof (e.g., the home care unit of a hospital) which is primarily engaged in providing medical or health care services, of which one must be nursing, or home health aide services, and which meets the standards set forth in this section; and which executes a valid provided agreement with the title XIX agency.

(3) Therapy services may be provided as home health services by an agency specified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section, or by a facility licensed by the State to provide medical rehabilitation services, and which meets the other conditions set forth in this paragraph. Such a rehabilitation facility must be operated under competent medical supervision and is one which provides therapy services for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of disabled persons through an integrated program of (i) medical evaluation and services, and (ii) psychological, social, or vocational evaluation and services. The major portion of the required evaluation and services must be furnished within the facility and the facility must be operated either in connection with a hospital or as a facility in which all medical and related health services are prescribed by, or are under the general direction of, persons licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State.

(b) *Compliance with Federal, State and local laws.* An agency providing home health services under paragraph (a)(2) of this section must be in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. If State or local law requires licensure of agencies but exempts certain types (e.g., public agencies) from the licensure requirement, the exempted agencies must meet the licensure standards even though a license is not actually issued. This determination must be made by the State survey agency and recorded in writing.

(c) *Organization, services, administration.*—(1) *Delegation of responsibility.* Organization, services provided, administrative control, and lines of authority for the delegation of responsibility down to the patient care level shall be clearly set forth in writing and readily identifiable. Administrative and supervisory functions shall not be delegated to another agency or organization. Services performed by subunits of the agency shall be monitored and controlled by the agency and appropriate administrative records shall be maintained for each subunit.

(2) *Subcontracting.* Patient care services may be subcontracted except that the agency shall provide at least one patient care service directly. All services not provided directly shall be monitored and controlled by the primary agency (the agency responsible for the service rendered to patients and for implementation of the plan of care). (See also paragraph (c)(7) of this section for provisions relating to personnel under contract.)

(3) *Governing body.* The governing body or designated person so functioning shall, at each local administrative level,

(i) Have full legal authority and responsibility for the operation of the home health program;

(ii) Appoint a qualified administrator;

(iii) Arrange for the establishment and continuing operation of an advisory committee;

(iv) Adopt and periodically review written bylaws or an acceptable equivalent;

(v) Oversee the management and fiscal affairs relating to home health services;

(vi) Supply full and complete information to the survey agency as to the identity:

(A) Of each person who has any direct or indirect ownership interest of 10 percentum or more in the agency or who is the owner (in whole or in part) of any mortgage, deed of trust, note or other obligation secured (in whole or in part) by the agency or by any of the property or assets of the agency;

(B) Of each officer and director of the corporation if the agency is organized as a corporation;

(C) Of each partner if the agency is organized as a partnership; and promptly report any changes to the State survey agency which would affect the current accuracy of the information supplied under this paragraph.

(4) *Administrator or director of home health services.* The administrator or director shall be a licensed physician, a registered nurse, or a person with training and experience in health service administration and at least one year of supervisory or administrative experience in home health care or related health programs. The administrator or director shall be appointed by the governing body or the designated person so functioning and shall:

(i) Organize and direct the agency's ongoing operation with respect to home health services;

(ii) Maintain ongoing liaison among the governing body, the professional advisory committee (see paragraph (d) of this section), and the staff;

(iii) Employ only personnel who meet the qualifications prescribed in 20 CFR 405.1202 (k), (l), (q), and (r) and 405.1101 (m), (n), (q), (r), (s), and (t), in the occupational categories defined in such sections;

(iv) Provide for and evaluate ongoing inservice training for all staff;

(v) Ensure the accuracy of public information materials and activities; and

(vi) Implement an effective budgeting and accounting system.

(5) *Supervising physician or registered nurse.* The home health services provided shall be under the supervision and direction of a physician or a registered nurse. This person, or a supervisory staff member of another discipline, shall be available at all times during operating hours and shall participate in all activities relevant to the professional services provided, including the developing of qualifications and assignments of personnel.

(6) *Personnel policies.* Personnel practices and patient care shall be supported by appropriate, written personnel policies. Personnel records shall include job descriptions, qualifications, licensure, performance evaluations, and health examinations, and shall be kept current.

(7) *Personnel under hourly or per visit contracts.* If personnel under hourly or per visit contracts are utilized by the agency to provide home health services, there shall be a written contract between such personnel and the agency clearly designating:

(i) That patients are accepted for care only by the agency,

(ii) The services to be provided,

(iii) The necessity to conform to all applicable agency policies including personnel qualifications,

(iv) The responsibility for participating in developing individual plans of care,

(v) The manner in which services will be controlled, coordinated, and evaluated by the agency,

(vi) The procedures for submitting clinical and progress notes, scheduling of visits, periodic patient evaluation, and

(vii) The procedures for determining charges and reimbursement.

(8) *Coordination of patient services.* All personnel providing home health services shall maintain liaison with each other to assure that their efforts effectively complement one another and support the objectives outlined in the plan of care. The clinical record or minutes of case conferences shall establish that effective interchange, reporting, and coordinated patient evaluation does occur. A written summary report for each patient shall be sent to his physician at least every 90 days.

(d) *Advisory committee.* (1) An advisory committee shall be established which shall include at least one physician, one registered nurse (preferably a public health nurse), one representative of a therapy discipline (if the agency offers any therapy as a home health service), and one representative of recipients. The majority of members shall be neither owners nor staff members of the agency.

(2) The committee shall annually evaluate the agency's policies including services offered to home health patients, admission and discharge, medical supervision, plans of care, emergency care, clinical records personnel qualifications, and standards of professional service. Results of the evaluation in the form of recommendations shall be reported for appropriate action to the governing body and to the State survey agency.

(3) The committee shall meet at least quarterly to advise the agency on professional issues, participate in evaluation of the agency's program, and assist the agency in maintaining liaison with other health care providers in the community and in its community information program. Its meetings shall be documented by dated minutes.

(e) *Acceptance of patients, plan of care, medical supervision*—(1) *General.* Patients shall be accepted for treatment on the basis of a reasonable expectation that the patient's health needs can be met adequately by the agency in the patient's place of residence. In all cases, an initial home evaluation visit shall be made by a registered nurse. Care shall follow a written plan established and reviewed at least every 90 days by the patient's physician and shall continue under the physician's supervision.

(2) *Development and content of plan.* The plan of care developed in consultation with appropriate agency staff shall cover all pertinent diagnoses, including mental status, types of services and equipment required, frequency of visits, prognosis, rehabilitation potential, functional limitations, activities permitted, nutritional requirements, medications and treatments, any safety measures to protect against injury, instructions for timely discharge or referral, and any other appropriate items. If a physician refers a patient under a plan of care which cannot be completed until after the evaluation visit, the physician shall be consulted to approve additions or modifications to the original plan. Orders for therapy services shall include the specific procedures and modalities to be used and the amount, frequency, and duration of such therapy services.

(3) *Periodic review of plan.* The total plan of care shall be reviewed by the patient's physician and agency personnel as often as the patient's condition requires, but at least once every 90 days. Agency professional staff shall promptly alert the physician to any changes that suggest a need to alter the plan of care.

(4) *Conformance with physician's orders.* Drugs and treatments shall be administered by agency staff only as ordered by the physician. The nurse or therapist shall immediately record and sign such recording of oral orders and obtain the physician's countersignature in a manner consistent with good medical practice. Agency staff shall check all medicines a patient may be taking to identify possibly ineffective drug therapy or adverse reactions, significant side effects, drug allergies, and contraindicated medication, and promptly report any problems to the physician.

(f) *Registered nurse services.* As appropriate, registered nurses providing home health services shall: (1) Make the initial evaluation visit, (2) regularly reevaluate the patient's health needs, (3) initiate the plan of care and necessary revisions, (4) provide those services requiring substantial specialized nursing skill, (5) initiate appropriate preventive and rehabilitative nursing procedures, (6) prepare clinical and progress notes, (7) coordinate services, (8) inform the physician and other personnel of changes in the patient's condition and needs, (9) counsel the patient and family in meeting the patient's nursing and related needs, (10) participate in inservice programs, and (11) supervise and teach other nursing personnel.

(g) *Licensed practical nurse services.* Licensed practical nurses providing home health services shall be under the supervision of a registered nurse. As appropriate, they shall: (1) Provide routine nursing services; (2) prepare clinical and progress notes, (3) assist the physician and/or registered nurse in performing specialized procedures, (4) prepare equipment and materials for treatments observing aseptic technique as required, (5) assist the patient in learning appropriate self-care techniques, and (6) participate in in-service programs.

(h) *Therapy services.* (1) As appropriate, physical, occupational or speech therapists performing home health services shall: (i) Assist the physician in evaluating level of function, (ii) help to develop the plan of care (revising as necessary), (iii) prepare clinical and progress notes, (iv) advise and consult with the family and other agency personnel, and (v) participate in inservice programs.

(2) Services may be provided by a qualified physical therapist assistant or qualified occupational therapy assistant under the supervision of a qualified physical or occupational therapist. A physical therapist assistant or occupational therapy assistant shall perform services planned, delegated, and supervised by the therapist, assist in preparing clinical notes and progress reports, and participate in educating the patient and family, and in inservice programs.

(3) Speech therapy services may be provided only by or under supervision of a qualified speech pathologist or audiologist.

(i) *Home health aide services*—(1) *Assignment and duties.* The home health aide shall be assigned to a particular patient by a registered nurse. Written instructions for patient care shall be prepared by a registered nurse or therapist as appropriate. Duties shall include the performance of simple procedures as an extension of therapy services, personal care, ambulation and exercise, household services essential to health care at home, assistance with medications that are ordinarily self-administered, reporting changes in the patient's conditions and needs, and completing appropriate records.

(2) *Supervision.* (i) *Standard: Supervision.* The registered nurse, or appropriate professional staff member, if therapy services are provided, shall make a supervisory visit to the patient's residence at least monthly, alternating the visits when the aide is present and not present to assess relationships and determine whether goals are being met.

(3) *Training.* All home health aides shall receive basic orientation and training consisting of not less than 40 hours. The training will include as a minimum content in each of the following areas:

(i) Basic techniques of personal care such as the activities of daily living;

(ii) Health and hygiene;

(iii) Food preparation and nutrition;

(iv) Interpersonal relationships meeting the social, emotional, and physical needs of patients;

(v) Basic household management;

(vi) Child care.

(4) *In-service education.* There shall be continuing in-service programs on a regularly scheduled basis with on-the-job training during supervisory visits and more often as needed.

(j) *Records*—(1) *Clinical records.* A clinical record containing pertinent past and current findings in accordance with accepted professional standards shall be

maintained for every patient receiving home health services. In addition to the plan of care, the record contains appropriate identifying information; name of physician; drug, dietary, treatment, and activity orders; signed and dated clinical and progress notes (clinical notes shall be written the day service is rendered and incorporated within a week of such service); copies of summary reports sent to the physician; and a discharge summary.

(2) *Retention of records.* Clinical records shall be retained for a period of 3 years (as described and qualified by part 74, subpart D, of this title, "Retention and Custodial Requirements for Records"), after completion of services. When a patient is transferred from care of the agency, a copy of the record or abstract shall be sent to the accepting agency or facility.

(3) *Protection of records.* Clinical record information shall be safeguarded in accordance with the requirements of § 205.50 of this chapter.

(4) *Clinical record review.* At least quarterly, appropriate agency health professionals shall review a 10 percent randomly selected sample of both active and closed clinical records to assure that established policies are followed in providing services (direct services as well as services under contract or arrangement).

(k) *Utilization control.* The agency shall participate in a program of utilization control of services as prescribed by the title XIX State agency pursuant to § 250.18 of this chapter which, as a minimum, shall include provisions for:

(1) Review of patient records by a team of professional persons (at least a physician, public health nurse and one additional health professional) not involved in the direct care of the individual patient, for each 90-day period of service with respect to any patient receiving continued services during such period, in order to make recommendations to the agency providing service as to the necessity for continued service, the adequacy of the plan of care and the appropriateness of continued service; and

(2) A continuing program of home health evaluation studies by a team of professional persons (which may be the same team as specified in paragraph (k)(1) of this section), which shall identify and analyze trends, problems and patterns of care and make recommendations to the State title XIX agency for improvement of the quality of home health care.

(l) *Determination of qualifications.* The determination that an agency providing home health services meets the conditions and standards for participation shall be made in accordance with the applicable provisions for certification and the execution of valid provider agreements set forth in § 249.151 of this chapter.

3. A new § 249.151 is added to Part 249 as set forth below:

§ 249.151 Home health agencies: Requirements for agencies qualifying as home health service providers.

(a) *Certification of agencies not participating under title XVIII.* Prior to the execution of a provider agreement and participation in the title XIX program as a provider of home health services, the State survey agency designated under § 250.100 of this chapter shall survey the home health agency and certify as to whether it is found to be in compliance with the conditions and standards set forth in § 249.150 (a)(2) and (b)–(1).

(1) The findings of the State survey agency with respect to each of the standards shall be adequately documented. Where the State survey agency certifies that a provider agency is not in compliance with the standards, such documentation shall include, in addition to the description of the specific deficiencies which resulted in the agency's finding, a report of all consultation which has been undertaken in an effort to assist the provider to comply with the standards, a report of the provider's responses with respect to the consultation, and the State agency's assessment of the prospects for such improvements as to enable the provider to achieve compliance with the standards within a reasonable period of time.

(2) If a provider is certified by the State survey agency to be in compliance with the standards or to be in compliance except for deficiencies not adversely affecting the health and safety of patients the following information will be incorporated into the finding:

(i) A statement of the deficiencies which were found, and

(ii) A description of further action which is required to remove the deficiencies, and

(iii) A time-phased plan of correction developed by the provider and concurred in by the State survey agency, and

(iv) A scheduled time for a resurvey of the agency to be conducted by the State survey agency within 90 days following the completion of the survey.

(3) If, on the basis of the State certification that an agency meets standards, and such other information as it possesses, the State title XIX agency executes a provider agreement with the provider agency, the information described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be incorporated into a notice to the provider.

(4) Initial certifications and recertifications by the State survey agency to the effect that a provider is in compliance with all the standards will be for a period of 12 months. State survey agencies may visit or resurvey providers more frequently where necessary to evaluate correction of deficiencies, ascertain continued compliance, or accommodate to periodic or cyclical survey programs. The State survey agency shall evaluate such reports as may pertain to the health and safety requirements and, as necessary, take appropriate action to achieve compliance or certify to the State title XIX agency that compliance has not been achieved. A State finding and certification that a provider is no longer in compliance will supersede the State's previous certification.

(5) The State survey agency will certify that a provider is not or is no longer in compliance with the standards where the deficiencies are of such character as to substantially limit the provider's capacity to render adequate care or which adversely affect the health and safety of patients.

(6) If a provider is found to be deficient with respect to one or more of the standards, it may participate in the State title XIX program only if the provider has submitted an acceptable plan of correction for achieving compliance within a reasonable period of time acceptable to the State survey agency. The existing deficiencies noted either individually or in combination must neither jeopardize the health and safety of patients nor be of such character as to seriously limit the provider's capacity to render adequate care.

(7) If it is determined during a survey that a provider is not in compliance with one or more of the standards in accordance with paragraph (a)(6), it will be granted a reasonable time to achieve compliance. The amount of time will depend upon the nature of the deficiency and the State survey agency's judgment as to the provider's capabilities to provide adequate and safe care. Ordinarily a provider will be expected to take the steps needed to achieve compliance within 60 days of being notified of the deficiencies but the State survey agency may grant additional time in individual situations, if in its judgment it is not reasonable to expect compliance within 60 days, e.g., a provider must obtain the approval of its governing body, or engage in competitive bidding.

(b) *Execution of provider agreements with all agencies providing home health services.* (1) The State agency shall not execute a provider agreement, under this section, with an agency providing home health services unless the agency is certified to provide such services under title XVIII of the Act, or is certified as meeting the standards specified in § 249.150 of this chapter in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section.

(2) (i) The term of an agreement may not exceed a period of one year and the effective date of such agreement may not be earlier than the date of certification. (ii) Execution of a provider agreement shall be for the term and in accordance with the provisions of certification determined by the survey agency, except that the single State agency for good cause based on adequate and documented evidence may elect to execute a provider agreement for a term less than the full period of certification, or may elect not to execute a provider agreement, or may

cancel a provider agreement for participation by an agency certified under the State plan. (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph the single State agency may extend such term for a period not exceeding two months where the survey agency has notified the single State agency in writing prior to the expiration of a provider agreement that the health and safety of the patients will not be jeopardized thereby, and that such extension is necessary to prevent irreparable harm to such agency or hardship to the individuals being furnished items or services or that it is impracticable within such provider agreement period to determine whether such agency is complying with the provisions and requirements under the program. An extension of the provider agreement for more than two months may be granted if it is necessary to implement the State survey agency's determination under paragraph (a)(7) of this section to allow the provider additional time to correct deficiencies.

(iv) Any agency whose agreement has been cancelled or otherwise terminated may not be issued another agreement until the reasons which caused the cancellation or termination have been removed and reasonable assurance provided the survey agency that they will not recur.

(3) With respect to home health agencies certified to participate under title XVIII of the Act, the term of a provider agreement between such agency and the State title XIX agency shall be subject to the same terms and conditions and be coterminous with the period of participation specified by the Secretary under title XVIII. Upon notification that an agreement with an agency under title XVIII has been terminated or cancelled, the State title XIX agency will take the same action under title XIX as of the effective date of the title XVIII action.

(c) *Disallowance of Federal financial participation when agency is found not to meet all requirements for certification.* A provider agreement between the title XIX State agency and an agency specified in § 249.150(a)(2) of this chapter shall not be considered valid evidence that such agency meets all requirements for certification pursuant to § 249.150, if the Secretary establishes on the basis of on-site validation surveys, other Federal reviews, State certification records, or such other reports as he may prescribe, that:

(1) The survey agency failed to apply the Federal standards for the certification of such agency as required under § 249.150 of this chapter;

(2) The survey agency failed to follow the rules and procedures for certification set forth under § 249.151 of this chapter;

(3) The survey agency failed to use the Federal standards and such forms, methods and procedures as are established under § 250.100(c)(1) of this chapter; or

(4) The terms and conditions of a provider agreement do not meet the requirements of this section.

States upon request shall receive a reconsideration of any disallowances of Federal financial participation resulting from the Secretary's determination under these provisions, in accordance with section 1116(d) of the Act, and § 201.14 of this chapter.

[FR Doc.75-21698 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

federal register

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1975



PART III:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

■

IRON AND STEEL POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Proposed Effluent Guidelines and Standards

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 420]

[FRL 417-6]

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Proposed Effluent Guidelines and Standards

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is hereby giving advance notice of intent to propose and promulgate effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources set forth in tentative form below. On June 28, 1974, EPA promulgated a regulation adding Part 420 to Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (39 FR 24114). That regulation with subsequent amendments established effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources for the steel making segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category. The regulation set forth below when promulgated will amend 40 CFR, Part 420—iron and steel manufacturing point source category by adding thereto the hot forming—primary subcategory (Subpart M), the hot forming—section subcategory (Subpart N), the hot forming—flat subcategory (Subpart O), the pipe and tubes subcategory (Subpart P), the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory (Subpart Q), the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory (Subpart R), the cold rolling subcategory (Subpart S), the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory (Subpart T), the hot coatings—terne subcategory (Subpart U), the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting and slagging subcategory (Subpart V), the cooling water blowdown subcategory (Subpart W), the utility blowdown subcategory (Subpart X), the maintenance department wastes subcategory (Subpart Y), and the central treatment subcategory (Subpart Z), pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b), 307(c), and 501(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b), 1317(c), and 1361(a); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; (Pub. L. 92-500) (the Act).

This advance notice of proposed rulemaking is being issued pursuant to EPA's policy for early rulemaking proceedings to provide the interested public a greater opportunity for review and comment. In developing the requisite data to support effluent limitations, guidelines and standards EPA commissioned a study and report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards—Iron and Steel Industry: Hot Forming and Cold Finishing Segment" prepared by Cyrus Wm. Rice Division, NUS Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA dated July, 1974, and an Addendum thereto dated August, 1974. Copies of these contractor's reports have been circulated among industry representatives, government agencies, public interest groups, and other interested persons, and comments have been received thereon. In light of these comments, as well as its own review of the reports, EPA presently intends to establish regulations which differ in some material respects from the recommendations contained in the contractor's report. The purpose, therefore, in giving this advance notice is to apprise interested persons of EPA's expected course of action, and to provide such interested persons with an opportunity to submit comments thereon.

In addition, this advance notice is given so as to obtain the aforesaid comments in sufficient time to enable EPA to promulgate effluent limitations guidelines and pretreatment standards by December 1, 1975, in accordance with the order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Russell E. Train et al. (Civil Action No. 1609-73; order entered April 24, 1975, modifying previous order of November 1, 1974).

(a) *Legal authority* (1) *Existing point sources.*

Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) to the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedure innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulation proposed herein sets forth effluent limitations and guidelines, pursuant to Sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act, for the hot forming—primary subcategory (Subpart M), the hot forming—section subcategory (Subpart N), the hot forming—flat subcategory (Subpart O), the pipe and tubes subcategory (Subpart P), the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory (Subpart Q), the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory (Subpart R), the cold rolling subcategory (Subpart S), the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory (Subpart T), the hot coatings—terne subcategory (Subpart U), the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting and slagging subcategory (Subpart V), the cooling water blowdown subcategory (Subpart W), the utility blowdown subcategory (Subpart X), the maintenance department wastes subcategory (Subpart Y), and the central treatment subcategory (Subpart Z), of the forming and finishing segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category.

(2) *New sources.*

Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306(b)(1)(B) of the Act requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to section 306(b)(1)(A) of the Act. The Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 16, 1973, (38 FR 1624) a list of 27 source categories, including the iron and steel manufacturing category. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for hot forming—primary subcategory (Subpart M), the hot forming—section subcategory (Subpart N), the hot forming—flat subcategory (Subpart O), the pipe and tubes subcategory (Subpart P), the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory (Subpart Q), the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory (Subpart R), the cold rolling subcategory (Subpart S), the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory (Subpart T), the hot coatings—terne subcategory (Subpart U), the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting and slagging subcategory (Subpart V), the cooling water blowdown subcategory (Subpart W), the utility blowdown subcategory (Subpart X), the maintenance department wastes subcategory (Subpart Y), and the central treatment subcategory (Subpart Z), of the forming and finishing segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. §§ 420.136, 420.146, 420.156, 420.166, 420.176, 420.186, 420.196, 420.206, 420.216, 420.226, 420.236, 420.246; 420.256 and 420.266, proposed below, provide pretreatment standards for new sources within the hot forming—primary subcategory (Subpart M), the hot forming—section subcategory (Subpart N), the hot forming—flat subcategory (Subpart O), the pipe and tubes subcategory (Subpart P), the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory (Subpart Q), the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory

(Subpart R), the cold rolling subcategory (Subpart S), the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory (Subpart T), the hot coatings—terne subcategory (Subpart U), the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting and slagging subcategory (Subpart V), the cooling water blowdown subcategory (Subpart W), the utility blowdown subcategory (Subpart X), the maintenance department wastes subcategory (Subpart Y), and the central treatment subcategory (Subpart Z), of the forming and finishing segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under section 306 of the Act. The report or "Development Document" referred to below provides, pursuant to section 304(c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(b) Summary and Basis of Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources.

(1) *General methodology.* The effluent limitations, guidelines and standards of performance proposed herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations and standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, waste water constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations and standards for different segments of the point source category. The raw waste characteristics for each such segment were then identified. This included an analysis of the source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed, the sources of waste and waste waters in the operation and the constituents of all waste water. The constituents of the waste waters which should be subject to effluent limitations and standards of performance were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which are existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of, in terms of the amount of constituents and the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the effluent level resulting from the application of each of the technologies. The problems, limitations and reliability of each treatment and control technology were also identified. In addition, the non-water quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation were identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available," "best available technology economically achievable" and the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

Consideration has also been given to the solid waste aspects of water pollution controls. The processes for treating the waste waters from this industry produce considerable volumes of sludges. Much of this material is inert iron oxide which can be reused profitably. Other sludges not suitable for reuse must be disposed of to land fills. Being precipitates, they are by nature relatively insoluble substances.

Best practicable control technology and best available control technology as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants removed from waste waters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In most cases these are nonhazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate legal and mechanical precautions (e.g. impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate, the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of legal jurisdiction.

The data upon which the above analysis was performed included EPA permit applications, EPA sampling and inspections, consultant reports, literature sources, demonstration projects, and industry submissions.

The pretreatment standards proposed herein are intended to be complementary to the pretreatment standards proposed for existing sources under 40 CFR 128. The basis for such standards is set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19236. The provisions of Part 128 are equally applicable to sources which would constitute "new sources," under section 306 if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters, except for § 128.133. That section provides a pretreatment standard for "incompatible pollutants" which requires application of the "best practicable control technology currently available," subject to an adustment for amounts of pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works. Since the pretreatment standards proposed herein apply to new sources, §§ 420.136, 420.146, 420.156, 420.166, 420.176, 420.186, 420.196, 420.206, 420.216, 420.226, 420.236, 420.246, 420.256, and 420.266, below amend section 128.133 to specify the application of the standard of performance for new sources rather than the "best practicable" standard applicable to existing sources under sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act.

The operations relating to the tin and chrome coating of strip steel have not been included in this regulation because the Agency is required under Section 306 of the Act to promulgate, and has promulgated, effluent limitations and guidelines for the Electroplating Point Source Category (40 CFR 413). The treatment technology was discussed in the Contractors Draft Report and the costs have been included in the calculations of total water pollution control costs to the industry.

Consideration is being given to changing the units of some of the limitations. For the pickling subcategories kilograms of pollutant per kkg (lbs/1000 lbs) of steel product may be changed to kilograms of pollutant per kkg (lbs/1000 lbs) of acid purchased and regenerated.

For cold rolled or hot coated products the units of kilograms of pollutant per kkg (lbs/1000 lbs) of steel product may be changed to kilograms of pollutant per 1000 square meters (lbs per unit area in square yards) of product. The Agency will be acquiring additional data on which to evaluate these changes. Comments, data and recommendations from outside sources to assist us in this evaluation are solicited.

Further consideration will be given to comments received on any facet of these proposed regulations. The appropriateness or need for subcategorization by size or age of facility has been considered and is discussed in comments two and four. However, the Agency is particularly interested in receiving further comments, data, and recommendations that will provide a basis for further evaluation of this issue.

Energy consumption for the operation of water pollution control facilities has also been considered and is discussed in part iv and in comment fourteen. Comments, data, and recommendations that will provide a basis for further evaluation of this issue are also solicited.

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the hot forming—primary subcategory (Subpart M), the hot forming—section subcategory (Subpart N), the hot

forming—flat subcategory (Subpart O), the pipe and tubes subcategory (Subpart P), the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory (Subpart Q), the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory (Subpart R), the cold rolling subcategory (Subpart S), the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory (Subpart T), the hot coatings—terne subcategory (Subpart U), the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting and slagging subcategory (Subpart V), the cooling water blowdown subcategory (Subpart W), the utility blowdown subcategory (Subpart X), the maintenance department wastes subcategory (Subpart Y), and the central treatment subcategory (Subpart Z), of the forming and finishing segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category.

(i) *Subcategorization.* An evaluation of the forming and finishing operations was necessary to determine whether or not subcategorization would be required in order to prepare an effluent limitations guideline or guidelines which would be broadly applicable and yet representative and appropriate for the operations and conditions to be controlled.

With respect to identifying any relevant, discrete subcategories for the iron and steel industry, the following factors in addition to those listed under general methodology were considered in determining industry subcategories for the purpose of the application of effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance: gas cleaning equipment; waste treatability; aqueous waste loads; and process water usage.

After considering all of these factors, it was concluded that the iron and steel industry is comprised of separate and distinct processes with enough variability in product and waste quantity or characteristics to require subcategorization. The individual processes, products, and the waste water constituents comprise the most significant factors in the subcategorization of this complex industry. The use of various gas cleaning methods can, under some conditions, increase the wastewater volume to be treated. Waste treatability in itself is of such magnitude that it is more reasonable to consider the waste treatment methods under the individual subcategories. Size and age of the plants has no direct bearing on the subcategorization. The processes and treatment systems within a subcategory are similar regardless of the age and size of the plant. In addition to the plant size, the geographical location of the plant along with the age of the plant and of the waste treatment plant were considered. It can be noted that neither the wastes nor the treatment will vary in respect to the age or size factor. Therefore, age and size in itself would not substantiate industry subcategorization along these lines.

The number and type of pollutant parameters of significance varies with the operation being conducted and the raw materials used. The waste volumes and waste loads also vary with the operation. In order to prepare effluent limitations that would adequately reflect these variations in significant parameters and waste volumes the industry was subcategorized primarily along operational lines, with permutations where necessary.

(1) *Subpart M—Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory.* The Hot Forming—Primary operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel industry subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents present, and waste treatment systems used. It also differs from other hot forming subcategories with respect to the surface areas of the product produced and its position in the sequence of hot forming operations applied to the product. The surface area of the product area being rolled affects the rate at which contact cooling and flush water must be applied, and thus the quantity and quality of the wastewater generated. The relatively poor surface condition of the product to be rolled during the primary hot forming step also affects the load of mill scale that will be generated when contact process water is applied. The surface condition of the product is often improved after the primary hot forming operation, usually by methods such as scarfing, shot-blasting, etc., so as to provide a better surface appearance in subsequent hot forming rolling operations.

(2) *Subpart N—Hot Forming—Section Subcategory.* The Hot Forming—Section operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents, generated, and waste treatment systems used. It also differs from other hot forming subcategories with respect to the surface area of the product produced and its position in the sequence of hot forming operations applied to the product. The surface area of the product being rolled affects the rate at which contact cooling and flush water must be applied, and thus the quantity and quality of the wastewaters generated. The relatively good surface condition of the product to be rolled during the Hot Forming—Section step, compared to surface quality available during previous primary rolling steps, usually results in the generation of lesser quantities of mill scale than in primary rolling steps. The particle size, however, will be generally smaller, and more difficult to settle out than scale from previous steps.

(3) *Subpart O—Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory.* The Hot Forming—Flat operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used. It also differs from other hot forming subcategories with respect to the surface area of the product produced and its position in the sequence of hot forming operations applied to the product. A further difference within the Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory itself reflects the variation in final product between steel plate with relatively thick cross-section and sheet and strip of much thinner gauge.

The surface area of the product being rolled affects the rate at which contact cooling and flush water must be applied, and thus the quantity and quality of the wastewaters generated. The relatively good surface condition of the product to be rolled during the Hot Forming—Flat step, compared to surface quality available during previous cooling steps, usually dictates the generation of lesser quantities of mill scale than in previous rolling steps. The particle size, however, will be considerably smaller than either of the other hot forming subcategories.

(4) *Subpart P—Pipe and Tubes Subcategory.* The Pipe and Tubes operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used.

(5) *Subpart Q—Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch Subcategory.* The Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used. It also differs from the other pickling subcategory with respect to the type of acid used, process equipment employed, quantity and concentration of wastewaters generated, or wastewater treatment methods employed.

(6) *Subpart R—Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory.* The Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidediffers from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used. It also differs from the other pickling subcategory with respect to the type of acid used, process equipment employed, quantity and concentration of wastewaters generated, or wastewater treatment methods employed.

(7) *Subpart S—Cold Rolling—Subcategory.* The Cold Rolling—operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material

used, final products produced, waste water constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used. This subcategory includes all cold rolling operations, wherever direct application, or total or partial recycle of rolling solutions is practiced.

(8) *Subpart T—Hot Coatings—Galvanizing Subcategory.* The Hot Coatings—Galvanizing operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used.

It also differs from other hot coating subcategories with respect to the metal coating being applied and, therefore, in pollutant parameters to be controlled.

(9) *Subpart U—Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory.* The Hot Coatings—Terne operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. It differs from other iron and steel subcategories with respect to raw material used, final products produced, wastewater constituents generated, and waste treatment systems used.

It also differs from other hot coating subcategories with respect to the metal coating being applied and, therefore, in the pollutant parameters to be controlled.

(10) *Subpart V—Miscellaneous Runoffs—Storage Piles, Casting, and Slagging Subcategory.* The miscellaneous runoffs from storage piles, casting and slagging operations in the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance.

These wastes are treated as a separate subcategory since they are generally related to geographic and housekeeping conditions within the plant and not to manufacturing process subcategories or production rates. Since waste volumes are a function of many factors, e.g., climatic conditions, physical layout and plant management attitude toward housekeeping, the waste volumes will be variable but treatable.

(11) *Subpart W—Cooling Water Blowdown Subcategory.* The cooling water blowdown operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance.

Although cooling water blowdown from partially closed recirculating non-contact cooling systems can be common to many steel industry manufacturing subcategories, it is treated as a separate subcategory since the treatment chemicals added to the recirculating system to maintain proper conditions in the system, may also constitute an objectionable discharge in the blowdown stream. In addition, discharge cannot be directly related to a manufacturing process production rate, but must be related to the characteristics of the particular cooling system involved.

(12) *Subpart X—Utility Blowdown Subcategory.* The utility blowdown operations of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance.

Although utility blowdown and water treatment wastes can be common to many, if not all, steel industry manufacturing subcategories, it is treated as a separate subcategory since the treatment processes and chemicals employed in the utility water system, when discharged, might constitute a potential pollutional discharge. In addition, the discharges cannot be directly related to a manufacturing process production rate, but must be related to the characteristics of the particular system involved.

(13) *Subpart Y—Maintenance Department Wastes Subcategory.* The maintenance department wastes segment of the iron and steel industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance.

Maintenance department wastes are indicative of a steel plant operation in general, and thus are not specific to individual steel industry manufacturing subcategories. In addition, the discharges cannot be directly related to manufacturing process production rates, but must be related to the type of maintenance activity in operation and general plant housekeeping conditions.

(14) *Subpart Z—Central Treatment Subcategory.* Existing facilities for central treatment of wastes from regulated (operational) sources (Subparts A through V) or from semi-regulated sources (Subparts W, X and Y) and from unregulated sources (cooling water, etc) within the Iron and Steel Industry serves as a separate subcategory for the purpose of establishing effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance. This provides an alternative approach, usually involving a degree of pretreatment of certain pollutants in a segregated stream, followed by further treatment jointly with other wastewaters. Even though such central treatment constitutes a separate subcategory, discharges can be partially related to specific manufacturing processes. This subpart does not apply to facilities treating wastes from a combination of regulated sources or from a combination of regulated and semi-regulated sources. Effluents from these latter systems will be limited to the sum of the loads permitted by the limitations on the individual sources treated by the combined facility.

(ii) Pollutant parameters, waste sources, control and treatment technology, treatment practices, best practicable, best available, and new source treatment technology and costs for each subcategory established in the preceeding section.

(1) *Subpart M—Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Hot Forming-Primary Subcategory include suspended solids and oil and grease.

Wastewaters from Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory operations result from washing scale from the surface of the steel with water and from the water used to transport the scale through the flume beneath the mill line. The effluents contain suspended particles from mill scale and oils and greases which originate in the hydraulic and lubricating systems.

Additional wastewaters can result from hot scarfing operations associated with the hot forming-primary operations. The sources of these wastewaters include the flush water used to flush the hot scale generated by the scarfer off the product, water used to spray and protect equipment in the vicinity of the scarfer from heat and flying scale particles, and water used in wet scrubbing systems to remove the fume and smoke generated in the scarfing operation. Additional wastewaters can result if noncontact hot mill and reheat furnace cooling water is mixed with the contact wastewaters. These noncontact water sources should be kept segregated to optimize treatment efficiencies and to minimize treatment costs and loads discharged.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the hot forming-primary process will vary, depending upon the design of the hot rolling facilities, the presence of scarfing equipment, and the extent of water recirculation and reuse practiced. The five mills surveyed in this study, four of which were operating essentially on a once-through basis, had an average process water application rate of 2427 l/kkg (291 gal/1000 lbs), with an additional flow of 842 l/kkg (101 gal/1000 lbs) where hot scrafing is practiced.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment and reuse techniques. Available treatment methods which can be added to the operating unit scale pit (settling unit) include oil skimming with manual or automatic removal equipment, clarification, chemical flocculation, high rate filtration, and recycle.

Various degrees of waste treatment are practiced throughout the Hot Forming-Primary Subcategory. All plants will have scale pits, more to recover mill scale for reuse and to prevent gross blockages of sewer lines than to provide pollution control. Therefore the primary scale pit is considered to be part of the operating unit and the raw waste effluent is considered to be the primary scale pit (without oil skimming) effluent. Most of these primary scale pits will have oil skimming baffles and manual oil removal equipment to provide for oil removal. This is the first step in pollution control and the only one so broadly applied as to constitute the reference level of control. Some plants will also provide for clarification of scale pit effluents and some of these use chemical flocculation to improve clarification. Additional oil collection and automatic removal equipment may be associated with the clarifier to provide for additional oil removal. A portion of

the clarifier effluent may be recycled for reuse, or the total effluent may be discharged to a receiving stream. A few plants will have high rate filters to treat either scale pit or clarifier effluents. Filter effluent may be discharged after once-through, although there is a trend towards recirculation and reuse of filter effluents with minor blowdowns to control dissolved solids in the system.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load	
	TSS [1]	O&G [2]
(A) Oil baffle on the primary scale pit. Flow is once through (reference level)	17	25
(B) Add oil skimming and automatic removal to primary scale pit	30	65
(C) Add clarifier with vacuum filter on underflow	72	85
(D) Chemical addition to clarifier, recycle with limited blowdown	98.3	98.8

[1] TSS is total suspended solids.
[2] O&G is oil and grease.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory of the iron and steel industry is considered to include automatic oil collection and removal equipment on the process scale pit, followed by clarification with vacuum filtration of the clarifier underflow. Treated wastewaters would then be discharged.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS and 15 mg/l of O&G. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow of 2500 l/kkg (300 gal./1000 lbs) of primary hot rolled product. If the process includes a hot scarfing operation an additional waste volume of 833 l/kkg (100 gal/1000 lb) of primary hot rolled product is provided for in the limitations.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include all the steps established in the BPCTCA guideline and, in addition, chemical flocculation and recycle with limited blowdown. Application of this recommended technology (BATEA) would reduce concentrations of TSS to 25 mg/l and O&G to 10 mg/l. The proposed effluent limitations (BATEA) are based upon a total discharge flow of 417 l/kkg (50 gal/1000 lbs) of primary hot rolled product. No provisions are made for additional loads from scarfing operations at the BATEA level. The treated recycled waters are of good quality and may be reused in the process whether scarfing is practiced or not.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based on BATEA, as described above.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical hot forming—primary plant, producing 3628 kkg/day (4000 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model [1]	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A)	200,000	36,000
(B)	14,000	43,000
(C)	552,000	173,000
(D)	413,000	283,000

[1] Technology associated with each model is the same as in the preceding table.

(2) *Subpart N—Hot Forming—Section Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Hot Forming—Section Subcategory include suspended solids and oil and grease.

Wastewaters from Hot Forming—Section Subcategory operations result from washing scale from the surface of the steel with water and from the water used to transport the scale through the flume beneath the mill line. The effluents contain suspended solids from mill scale and oils and greases which originate in the hydraulic and lubricating systems.

Additional wastewaters can result from hot scarfing operations associated with the hot forming-section operations. The sources of these wastewaters include the flush water used to flush the hot scale generated by the scarfer off the product, water used to spray and protect equipment in the vicinity of the scarfer from heat and flying scale particles, and water used in wet scrubbing systems to remove the fume and smoke generated in the scarfing operation. Additional wastewaters can result if noncontact hot mill and reheat furnace cooling water are mixed with the contact wastewaters. These noncontact water sources should be kept segregated to optimize treatment efficiencies and to minimize treatment costs and loads discharged.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the hot forming—section process will vary, depending upon the particular design of the hot rolling facilities, the presence of scarfing equipment, and the extent of water recirculation and reuse practiced. The ten mills surveyed in this study had an average process water application rate of 26,670 l/kkg (3198 gal/1000 lbs) of product rolled.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment and reuse techniques. A reference level of treatment which can be added to the operating unit scale pit (settling unit) would consist of underflow baffles with manual removal of the oil and grease collected. Advance levels of treatment can be obtained using oil skimming and automatic removal equipment on the scale pit, followed by clarification, chemical flocculation or high rate filtration, followed by recycle with blowdown or total recycle. A cooling tower is normally included in the recycle loop.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced in existing plants includes all the items discussed above. One plant surveyed in this subcategory, using a facility consisting of a scale pit, filter, recycle, and cooling tower, has been able to achieve no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters for this subcategory.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load	
	TSS	O&G
(A) Oil baffle on the primary scale pit. Flow is once-through (reference level)	17	25
(B) Add oil skimming and automatic removal to scale pit	30	65
(C) Add clarifier with vacuum filter on underflow	72	85
(D) Recycle scale pit effluent to scale flume as required, discharge clarifier effluent	87	93
(E) Chemical addition to clarifier, recycle of clarifier effluent to spray system via cooling tower, discharge minimum blowdown	99.7	99.8

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Hot Forming—Section Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include automatic oil collection and removal equipment on the process scale pit, followed by clarification with vacuum filtration of the underflow. A portion of the primary scale pit effluent is recycled as required for use as scale flume flushing water, with the remainder passing through the clarifier prior to discharge.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS and 15 mg/l O&G. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a water application rate of 27,105 l/kkg (3250 gal/1000 lbs), recycle of 14,595 l/kkg (1750 gal/1000 lbs) of scale pit effluent back to the flume as scale flushing water, and a discharge flow after treatment of 12,500 l/kkg (1500 gal/1000 lbs) of hot rolled section product.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include all the steps established in the BPCTCA guideline, and in addition, chemical flocculation and additional recycle of clarifier effluent to the process spray system via a cooling tower, with minimum blowdown.

Application of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/l of TSS and 10 mg/l of O&G.

The proposed BATEA effluent limitations are based upon a discharge flow of 626 l/kkg (75 gal/1000 lbs) of hot-rolled section product. No additional allowances for scarfing operations are provided for this subcategory. Relatively few processes utilize scarfing, and even where it is practiced, the additional loads are minor compared to the basic loads. Three of the plants surveyed attained the BATEA level of treatment, including one whose only "aqueous" discharge is the moisture content of sludges withdrawn

from the system. This high degree of treatment was considered to be a special case, difficult to justify for most plants in the Hot Forming—Section Subcategory at this time. However, all efforts to minimize the discharge flow rate should be take wherever practical.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Hot Forming—Section Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as described above.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical hot forming-section plant, producing 1180 kkg/day (1300 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1972 dollars)	
(A)	216,000	39,000
(B)	14,000	51,000
(C)	909,000	249,000
(D)	620,000	371,000
(E)	2,042,000	820,000

(3) *Subpart O—Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Hot Forming-Flat Subcategory include suspended solids and oil and grease.

Wastewaters from Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory operations result from washing scale from the surface of the steel with water and from the water used to transport the scale through the flume beneath the mill line. The effluents contain suspended solids from mill scale and oils and greases which originate in the hydraulic and lubricating systems.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the particular design of the hot rolling facilities, and the extent of water reuse and recirculation practiced. Water application rates for producing sheet and strip average 35–45% higher than corresponding rates for producing plate, so additional waste loads are generated. Noncontact water sources should be kept segregated to optimize treatment efficiencies and to minimize treatment costs and loads discharged. The five plants surveyed in this study had an average process water application rate of 23,100 l/kkg (2,770 gal/1000 lbs) for the plate mill and 32,380 l/kkg (3882 gal/1000 lbs) for sheet and strip mills.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment and reuse techniques. A reference level of treatment which can be added to the operating unit scale pit (settling unit) would consist of underflow baffles with manual removal of the oil and grease. Advanced levels of treatment can be obtained using oil skimming and automatic removal equipment on the scale pit, followed by clarification, with chemical flocculation or high rate filtration, followed by recycle with blowdown or total recycle. A cooling tower is normally included in the recycle loop.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced in existing plants includes all the items discussed above. One plant surveyed in this subcategory, using a facility consisting of several scale pits, a high flow filtration unit, separate recycle loops for scale removal and strip cooling, with a cooling tower on the contact cooling water loop, and a clarifier with vacuum filtration of underflows for treatment of filter backwashes has been able to achieve no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters for this subcategory.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load	
	TSS	O&G
(A) Oil baffle added to the primary scale pit. Flow is once-through (reference level)	17	25
(B) Add oil skimming and automatic removal to primary scale pit	30	65
(C) Add clarifier with vacuum filter on underflow	72	85
(D) Recycle scale pit effluent to scale flume as required, discharge clarifier effluent	80	89
(E) Chemical addition to clarifier, recycle of clarifier effluent to spray system via cooling power, discharge minimum blowdown	99.7	99.8

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include automatic oil collection and removal equipment on the process scale pit, followed by clarification with vacuum filtration of the underflow. A portion of the scale pit effluent should be recycled for use as scale flume flushing water, with the remainder passing through a clarifier prior to discharge.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/1 of TSS and 15 mg/1 of O&G. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) for plate mills are based upon a water application rate of 22,935 l/kkg (2750 gal/1000 lbs) recycle of 6255 l/kkg (750 gal/1000 lbs) of scale pit effluent back to the flume, and a discharge after treatment of 16,680 l/kkg (2000 gal/1000 lbs) of product.

The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) for the hot strip and sheet mills are based upon a water application rate of 32,526 l/kkg (3900 gal/1000 lbs), recycle of 9591 l/kkg (1150 gal/1000 lbs) of scale pit effluent back to the flume and a discharge after treatment of 22,940 l/kkg (2750 gal/1000 lb) of hot rolled—flat sheet and strip produced.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include all the steps established in the BPCTCA guideline, and in addition, chemical flocculation and additional recycle of clarifier effluent to the process spray system via a cooling tower, with minimum blowdown.

Application of this recommended technology (BATEA) would reduce concentrations of TSS to 25 mg/1 and O&G to 10 mg/1. The proposed effluent limitations are based upon a discharge flow of 626 l/kkg (75 gal./1000 lbs) of hot-rolled flat product. At this level of treatment, no additional allowance is provided for sheet and strip mills, since the discharged flow is less than three percent of the application rate in either case. Three of the plants surveyed attained this level of treatment, including one strip mill whose only "aqueous" discharge is the moisture content of sludges withdrawn from the system. This high degree of treatment was considered to be a special case, and at this time difficult to justify for most plants in the Hot Forming–Flat Subcategory. However, all efforts to minimize the discharge flow rate should be taken wherever practical.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as described above.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical hot forming—flat (plate) plant, producing 1814 kkg/day (2000 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1972 dollars)	
(A)	267,000	48,000
(B)	21,000	64,000
(C)	1,167,000	315,000
(D)	497,000	411,000
(E)	2,866,000	1,033,000

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical hot forming-flat (hot strip and sheet) plant, producing 3447 kkg/day (3800 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1972 dollars)	
(A)	273,000	48,000
(B)	39,000	88,000
(C)	3,622,000	772,000
(D)	826,000	957,000
(E)	5,249,000	2,157,000

(4) *Subpart P—Pipe and Tubes Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Pipe and Tubes Subcategory include suspended solids and oil and grease.

Wastewaters from Pipe and Tubes Subcategory operations result from contact water use in these processes as roll spray cooling waters and cooling bed or spray quench waters. These wastewaters are usually combined and discharged to flumes or trenches beneath the pipe mill and flushed into scale pits. These wastewaters contain suspended solids in the form of scale which is flushed off the pipe surface by the roll cooling spray waters and oils and greases which originate in the hydraulic and lubricating systems. Additional wastewaters can result if noncontact reheat furnace or equipment

cooling waters are mixed with the contact wastewaters. These noncontact water sources should be kept segregated to optimize treatment efficiencies and to minimize treatment costs and loads discharged.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by Pipe and Tubes Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the type of product being produced, the particular design of the facilities being used, and the extent of water reuse and recirculation practiced. Four of the six plants surveyed had waste loads comprised of from 30–70% noncontact cooling water with total waste loads ranging from 2,148 to 53,250 l/kkg (257 to 6385 gal/1000 lbs). The flow from one plant, including an unknown volume of noncontact cooling water, was five times the average flow from the other five mills (on a gallons per ton basis). The average water applied rate on the remaining five mills was 10,283 l/kkg (1233 gal/1000 lbs) but this also included some noncontact cooling water.

The control and treatment technologies used are primarily end-of-process treatment and reuse techniques. A reference level of treatment which can be added to the operating unit scale pit (settling unit) would consist of skimmers to automatically remove oil and grease continuously. Advanced levels of treatment can be obtained by segregating non-contact cooling water flows from process waste waters, adding a settling pond or clarifier for improved suspended solids removal, chemical flocculation, followed by recycle with minimum blowdown, or total recycle, adding evaporative cooling capacity as needed to control temperature.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced in existing plants includes all of the items discussed above. Of the six plants surveyed in this study, three have achieved a very low or no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters condition through the use of tight recycle systems and large lagoons.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load	
	TSS	O&G
(A) Oil baffle added to the primary scale pit. Flow is once-through (reference level)	17	25
(B) Add oil skimming and automatic removal to primary scale pit	30	65
(C) Add clarifier with vacuum filter on underflow	72	85
(D) Recycle scale pit effluent to scale flume as required; discharge clarifier effluent	86	93
(E) Chemical addition to clarifier; recycle of clarifier effluent to spray system via cooling tower discharge minimim blowdown	99.2	99.4

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Pipe and Tubes Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include segregation of process wastewaters from non-contact cooling water, automatic oil collection and removal equipment, followed by clarification or sedimentation with vacuum filtration of the underflow. A portion of the scale pit effluent should be recycled for use as scale flume flushing water, with the remainder passing through a clarifier prior to discharge.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS and 15 mg/l of O&G. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based on an applied rate of 10,425 l/kkg (1250 gal/1000 lbs), recycle of 5212 l/kkg (625 gal/1000 lbs) of scale pit effluent back to the flume, and a discharge after treatment of 5210 l/kkg (625 gal./1000 lbs) of product.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include all the steps established in the BPCTCA guideline, and in addition, chemical flocculation and additional recycle of clarifier effluent to the process spray system via a cooling tower or evaporation pond, with minimum blowdown.

Application of this recommended technology (BATEA) would reduce concentrations of TSS to 25 mg/l and O&G to 10 mg/l. The proposed effluent limitations are based upon a discharge flow of 626 l/kkg (75 gal./1000 lbs) of pipe and tube produced. Three of the plants surveyed attain this level of treatment, and in fact, approach the condition of no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters by utilizing evporation ponds with large surface areas. Since the availability of this technology is highly dependent on space and climate, no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters has not been proposed as the recommended BATEA technology at this time. However, emphasis should be placed upon attaining the minimum possible discharge flow.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Pipe and Tubes Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as discussed above. Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical Pipe and Tubes Subcategory plant, producing 363 kkg/day (400 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A)	183,000	34,000
(B)	11,000	37,000
(C)	331,000	114,000
(D)	92,000	135,000
(E)	511,000	240,000

(5) *Subpart Q—Pickling-Sulfuric Acid-Batch-Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from batch sulfuric acid pickling operations include suspended solids, dissolved iron, sulfates and pH.

Wastewaters from Pickling-Sulfuric Acid-Batch Subcategory operations result from the necessary operating procedures during the pickling process. These wastewaters originate in either of two forms: as spent solutions of concentrated waste pickle liquor, containing iron and sulfuric acid at concentration up to 15 percent; or as dilute solutions resulting from dunk or spray rinsing of pickled product. Each operation contributes its own characteristic waste load to the total, and may be considered separately.

When the concentrated pickle liquor batch becomes too highly saturated with ferrous salts to use further for pickling the product, the spent concentrated pickle liquor is discharged for disposal and/or recovery, and a fresh batch is made up. These wastewaters contain excess sulfuric acid which produces a very low pH, as well as varying quantities of total, ferrous, and dissolved iron. Suspended matter is also present as supersaturated iron salts precipitate out, especially if the pH is elevated prior to disposal.

The volume of liquid wastes generated as spent pickle liquor will vary depending upon the product being pickled, the particular design of the pickling facility, and the extent of treatment and reuse practiced. The six mills surveyed in this study generated spent pickle liquor solutions at an average rate of 99 l/kkg (12 gal/1000 lbs) of steel pickled.

The dilute wastes produced by dunking or spray rinsing pickled product also contain acidity, iron and suspended matter but in much lower concentrations than those found in spent pickle liquor. Wastewater volumes attributable to rinsing operations vary widely depending upon the product being rinsed, the design of the facilities and the extent of conservation and reuse being practiced. The six mills surveyed generated pickling rinse waters at rates ranging from 67 l/kkg (4 gal/1000 lbs) to 3578 l/kkg (429 gal/1000 lbs). Deleting one high and one low flow line from the average as being abnormal extremes, the average of the remaining lines was 725 l/kkg (87 gal./1000 lbs) of pickled product.

The control and treatment technologies available are primarily end-of-process treatment techniques. A reference level of treatment for spent pickle liquor would consist of private contract hauling of all spent pickle liquor off the plant site for proper disposal and/or processing and recovery of useful materials. Rinse water flows are restricted to the minimum once-through rate possible, then are discharged without treatment. An alternate means of handling these wastes involves separate collection of spent pickle liquor and spent alkaline cleaning solutions. The equalized solutions are then blended to obtain partial neutralization of the spent pickle liquor. This technology can be improved further by providing neutralization with lime, followed by aeration to oxidize ferrous iron in the pickle liquor and thus provide better settling characteristics. Further improvement may include the use of polymers and ex-

tended settling periods to provide better effluent quality. The corresponding technology levels for treatment of the rinse waters involve lime neutralization, aeration, chemical flocculation and settling. A number of integrated plants have found it advantageous to blend pickling rinse wastewaters with cold rolling mill wastes, utilizing the acidity of the former to help break the oily emulsions of the latter. The iron flocs formed during lime neutralization also serve to absorb oily matter, producing lower O&G concentrations in the plant effluents. The highest level of technology available includes installation of an on-site sulfuric acid recovery system. Iron is recovered as ferrous sulfate heptahydrate and the unreacted sulfuric acid is recovered and recycled to the process. Rinse waters are reused as part of the makeup for fresh batches of pickling solution as required. Volumes can be reduced via cascade rinsing.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced in existing plants includes all of the items discussed above. Of the seven plants surveyed for this subcategory in this study, three have already achieved no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters through the use of sulfuric acid recovery systems.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load	
	TSS	Fe[1]
(A) Contract hauling (reference level)	0	0
(B) Collection and blending of acid and alkaline wastes; settling	2	80
(C) Lime addition, aeration, polymer addition and extended settling	65	99.9+
(D) Acid recovery system, zero aqueous discharge	100	100

[1] Dissolved iron.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include separate collection, equalization and blending of spent pickle liquors, spent alkaline cleaning wastes, and acidic rinsewaters, mixing, lime treatment, aeration, addition of polymer, and settling.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS and 1.0 mg/l of dissolved iron. The proposed effluent limitations (PBCTCA) are based upon a discharge flow equivalent to 146 l/kkg (17.5 gal./1000 lbs) of product pickled for the spent liquor, (thus allowing for some volume increase due to the addition of the neutralizing slurry) plus an additional rinse water volume equivalent to 833 l/kkg (100 gal/1000 lbs).

The best availble technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include the installation of a sulfuric acid recovery system to recover unreacted acid from the spent sulfuric acid pickle liquors and return it for reuse. Rinse water volumes are minimized and then reused to make up fresh batches of pickle liquor.

Application of this recommended technology (BATEA) would produce a condition of no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters. This guideline is justified since the technology to achieve it is available and three plants surveyed in this subcategory have already achieved this condition.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as discussed above.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch Subcategory plant, producing 227 kkg/day (250 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A)	68,000	[1] 95,000
(B)	470,000	207,000
(C)	208,000	315,000
(D)	636,000	[2] 454,000

[1] This operating cost does not apply beyond level (A).
[2] Includes credits for acid and iron recovery, and elimination of chemical and sludge disposal costs.

(6) *Subpart R—Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory include suspended solids, total iron, ferrous iron, dissolved iron, chlorides and pH.

Wastewaters from Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory operations result from the necessary operating procedures during the pickling process. These wastewaters originate in either of two forms: as spent solutions of concentrated waste pickle liquor, containing ferrous and ferric chlorides and hydrochloric acid at concentrations up to 15 percent; or as dilute solutions resulting from dunk or spray rinsing of pickled product. Each operation contributes its own characteristic waste load to the total, and may be considered separately. As the concentrated pickle liquor batch becomes too highly saturated with ferrous salts to use further for pickling the product, the spent concentrated pickle liquor is discharged for disposal and a fresh batch is made up. These wastewaters contain excess hydrochloric acid which produces a very low pH, as well as varying quantities of total, ferrous, and dissolved iron. Suspended matter is also present as supersaturated iron salts precipitate out, particularly if the pH is elevated prior to discharge.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and continuous Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the particular product being pickled, the design of the pickling facility, the need for auxiliary related process equipment (e.g. fume hood scrubbers for process line vapors or regeneration plant air vents) and the extent of treatment and reuse practiced. The eight hydrochloric acid pickling operations surveyed in this study were generating spent pickle liquor at an average rate of 50 l/kkg (6.0 gal/1000 lbs) of steel pickled. In addition, the normal rinsing operations at these plants were generating a dilute acidic wastewater at an average rate of 800 l/kkg (96 gal/1000 lbs) of steel pickled. Plants using fume collectors with wet scrubbers over their process lines generated an average additional load of 150 l/kkg (18 gal/1000 lbs), while the three pickling operations which were practicing acid regeneration on-site also were producing wastewaters from the absorber vent scrubber at an average rate of 667 l/kkg (80 gal/1000 lbs).

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment techniques, although in-plant controls (e.g. countercurrent rinsing) are very useful in reducing wastewater volumes. A reference level of treatment for spent pickle liquor would consist of collection and deep well disposal, or hauling off-site by a private contractor to a disposal area for combined treatment with other wastes. A reference level of treatment for rinsewaters will generally consist of equalization and lime addition to a pH of 5 to 6 to eliminate free acidity, followed by discharge to a receiving stream of municipal sewage treatment plant. A higher level of technology for spent pickle liquor involves flash evaporation of acid in a roaster forming HCl vapor and iron oxide. The HCl vapor is sent to an absorber to regenerate hydrochloric acid. The iron oxide is removed from the bottom of the roaster for reuse. Gases leaving the absorber pass through a water scrubber prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The scrubber water is neutralized with lime before discharge, along with the dilute acidic rinsewaters. Aeration is provided for the combined effluents, along with a settling pond or thickener with vacuum filtration of underflows to drop out suspended solids. This technology can be improved even further with the addition of countercurrent rinses to reduce the volume of waste water generated. The highest form of technology available involves the use of rinse waters in a cascade countercurrent rinse pattern to concentrate them to the point where regeneration in an HCl recovery unit is practical.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced includes all the items discussed above except concentration and recovery of rinse waters in an HCl regeneration plant. However, one of the plants visited during this study is successfully concentrating rinse water for deep well disposal, while another plant utilizing acid regeneration of spent pickle liquor concentrates is currently making preparations to include rinse

waters in the recovery system following their concentration by cascade countercurrent rinsing. A number of integrated plants have found it advantageous to blend wastes from pickling operations with cold rolling mill wastes, utilizing the acidity of the former to help break the emulsified oils in the latter.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology		Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load		
		TSS	O&G	Fe
(A) Contract hauling of spent liquor; lime neutralization of free acidity in rinse; discharge once-through (reference level).	Liquor	0	NA	0
	Rinse	[2] (−178)	[1] 25	95
(B-1) Regeneration of HCl; treatment of scrubbers and rinsewaters with aeration; lime neutralization with polymer addition; sedimentation via thicker with vacuum filtration of underflow.	Liquor	(−67)	NA	99.9+
	Rinse	44	[1] 50	99.9+
(B-2) Neutralization of spent liquor and rinse waters with aeration; lime treatment with polymer addition; sedimentation via thicker with vacuum filtration of underflow.	Liquor	75	NA	99.9+
	Rinse	44	[1] 50	99.9+
(C-1) Rinse water flow reduction via cascade rinse system, with partial recovery in acid regeneration plant; treat blow-down as in B-1.	Liquor	87.5	NA	99.9+
	Rinse	89	[1] 50	99.9+
(C-2) Rinse water flow reduction via cascade rinse system, with joint treatment of liquor and rinse water blow-down as in B-2.	Liquor	87.5	NA	99.9+
	Rinse	90	[1] 92	99.9+

[1] Applies only to joint treatment of rinses or scrubber effluents with cold rolling mill wastewaters.
[2] Negative values indicate an increase in the TSS concentrations relative to the raw waste quality as a result of the treatment, i.e., neutralization without clarification.

NOTE: NA indicates oil and grease limitations are not applicable.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include an on-site acid regeneration plant for recovery of hydrochloric acid and iron oxide, with aeration, lime neutralization and sedimentation in a thickener or pond with extended settling for all rinsewaters and HCl absorber wet scrubber wastes.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS, 1.0 mg/l of dissolved iron and where joint treatment with cold rolling mill wastes is practiced, 10 mg/l of O & G. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 833 l/kkg (100 gal./1000 lbs) of product pickled if an acid regeneration plant with a wet system for absorber vent scrubbing is part of the treatment used. If acid recovery is not practiced, the spent pickle liquor is neutralized with lime, aerated, and settled for an extended period to attain the required concentrations of 50 ppm TSS and 1.0 ppm dissolved iron. In this case, the BPCTCA limitations are based on a total discharge flow equivalent to 125 l/kkg (15 gal/1000 lbs) of steel pickled. For rinsewater flows, effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 833 l/kkg (100 gal/1000 lbs) of product pickled. If the pickling operation includes a wet fume hood scrubber system, an additional flow of 208.5 l/kkg (25 gal/1000 lbs) is allowed.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include all the items in the BPCTCA effluent guideline and in addition the recycle of the scrubber water after treatment with minimal blowdown and with some of the scrubber effluent used as makeup to the absorber. Rinsewaters are further reduced by the installation of countercurrent rinse tanks to reduce the volume of waste waters generated, additional aeration and mixing, and extended settling before discharge.

Application of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 ppm TSS and 1.0 ppm dissolved iron. The proposed effluent limitations are based upon a discharge flow from the treatment of spent pickle liquor of 125 l/kkg (15 gal/1000 lbs) of steel pickled. This guideline is justified since the technology to achieve it is available and one of the plants surveyed is in the process of modifying their recovery system to achieve this level of treatment. For rinsewater flows, the proposed effluent limitations are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 209 l/kkg (25 gal/1000 lbs) of product pickled. An additional load equivalent to a flow of 209 l/kkg (25 gal/1000 lbs) is allowed if the plant utilizes a wet fume hood scrubber system over the pickling tank.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations for BATEA if the spent pickle liquor is neutralized. If acid regeneration is used the NSPS limitations are based on the BATEA treatment technology (and concentrations) and on the BPCTCA waste volume, i.e. recycle of the regeneration unit acid adsorber vent scrubber water is not a basis for the NSPS limitation. Thus with acid regeneration, the NSPS limitations are based on a flow of 833 l/kkg (100 gal/1000 lbs) as in BPCTCA limitations. The recommended recycle of scrubber water is BATEA technology which has not been practiced as yet on an actual operating acid recovery unit although one surveyed plant is modifying their system to accomplish this. For this reason, the NSPS limitations were based on once-through discharge of the treated scrubber waters. For rinsewater flows, and for fume hood scrubber flows, the NSPS limitations are the same as the BATEA limitations.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Continuous Subcategory plant, producing 2720 kkg/day (3000 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A-1) regeneration	775,000	[1] 1,210,000
(A-2) neutralization	752,000	[1] 1,211,000
(B-1) regeneration	9,604,000	[2] (−849,000)
(B-2) neutralization	875,000	723,000
(C-1) regeneration	300,000	[2] (−653,000)
(C-2) neutralization	230,000	947,000

[1] This operating cost does not apply beyond Level (A).
[2] Includes credits for acid and iron recovery. Numbers in parentheses represent annual operating gains, rather than costs.

(7) *Subpart S—Cold Rolling Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from Cold Rolling Subcategory operations include suspended solids, and oil and grease.

Wastewaters from Cold Rolling Subcategory operations result when rolling solutions are dumped for treatment or disposal. These rolling solutions may consist of water, oil, oil-in-water emulsions, oil-water-detergent solutions or combinations of any of these, and are used to provide cooling and lubrication to the rolls and product. These wastewaters contain oil and grease in the form of water soluble oils used as an additive in the rolling solutions, as well as tramp oils and greases from the mill equipment lubricating systems. They also contain suspended solids in the form of general working area dirt and debris, which gets into the rolling solutions during normal operations. An additional source of wastewater can come from the cold mill maintenance and roll finishing shop. These wastewaters are of a miscellaneous type and contain general oily matter and debris normally associated with these types of operations.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Cold Rolling Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the particular product being rolled, the design of the mill facilities, and the extent of treatment and reuse practiced. Three coolant systems are in common use, namely recirculation on all stands; a combination of direct application on one or more stands with recirculation on the remaining stands; and direct application (once-through use) on all stands. Process wastewater flow rates vary with coolant system, but only over a narrow range within a given system.

Due to the increasing costs of high quality rolling oils and to the problems involved in treating large volumes of oily wastewater, the trend has been toward increased use of recirculation systems wherever possible. In those cases where at least one stand cannot be recirculated (usually due to customer requirements; control of dissolved solids; or the need to remove a previously applied oily coating which may be incompatible with the

rolling solutions), combination systems are most often used. The four cold rolling operations utilizing complete recirculation systems surveyed in this subcategory of the study had process waste discharge flows averaging 243 l/kkg (29 gal/1000 lbs) of steel rolled. Three of the four recirculation lines were discharging an average waste water flow of only 71 l/kkg (8.5 gal/1000 lbs), indicating very high degrees of reuse. Cold rolling mills utilizing a combination system generate significantly larger volumes of wastewater than the systems using recirculation on all stands. One plant surveyed consisted of three different cold rolling lines using various combinations of recirculation and direct application. The wastewater flow from the lines operating as combination operations averaged 1551 l/kkg (186 gal./1000 lbs) during the contractors plant visits.

Direct application of rolling solution at all stands generates the largest quantity of contaminated wastewater. Typical application rates for five mills using solutions on a once-through basis averaged 4320 l/kkg (518 gal/1000 lbs) of product rolled.

The available control and treatment technologies include in-plant control measures to reduce flows from the recirculating stands, if any, by limiting blowdowns to treatment, and end-of-process treatment techniques for those blowdowns and for the direct application stands. The reference level of technology includes the optimum degree of recirculation practical for the specific conditions enumerated above, plus treatment of blowdowns from the recirculation systems and from direct application stands using an oil separator, followed by discharge. This technology can be improved significantly by treating the total wastewaters via oil separation, equalization, chemical treatment, flocculation, air flotation, surface skimming, final pond settling, and then discharge.

The range of treatment technology currently practiced in existing plants includes the items discussed above. Also, a few existing plants have found it advantageous to combine waste discharges from cold rolling operations with acid pickling operation wastes, and treat these wastes in a single joint treatment system.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment would be as follows:

Treatment model and model	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load		
	TSS	O&G	Fe[1]
(A) Recycle system on as many stands as practical, blowdown plus wastewaters from direct application stands to oil separator, followed by stream discharge	21	23	90
(B) Add further treatment of wastewaters via equalization, chemical treatment, flocculation, air flotation, surface skimming, final pond settling and discharge	82	98	99.9+

[1] Only applies when cold rolling wastes are treated jointly with pickling wastes.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Cold Rolling Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include: (a) for mills with recirculation systems on all stands, reuse of rolling solutions with treatment of minimum blowdown via oil separation, equalization, chemical treatment, flocculation, air flotation, surface skimming and extended settling.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/l of TSS, 10 mg/l of O&G, and where joint treatment with wastes from pickling operations is practiced, 1.0 mg/l of dissolved iron. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 104 l/kkg (12.5 gal./1000 lbs) of product rolled. (b) for mills with combination systems, the maximum degree of reuse practical, with treatment of the blowdown from the recirculation system and of wastewater from direct application stands via oil separation, equalization chemical treatment, flocculation, air flotation, surface skimming, and extended settling.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/l of TSS, 10 mg/l of O&G, and where joint treatment with wastes from pickling operations is practiced, 1.0 mg/l of dissolved iron. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based on a total discharge flow equivalent to 1668 l kkg (200 gal./1000 lbs) of product rolled, (c) for mills with direct application on all stands, treatment of rolling solutions via oil separation, equalization, chemical treatment, flocculation, air flotation, surface skimming and final pond settling.

Use of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/l of TSS, 10 mg/l of O&G, and, where joint treatment with wastes from pickling operations is practiced, 1.0 mg/l of dissolved iron. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 4170 l/kkg (500 gal/1000 lbs) of product rolled.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) is identical with that discussed under the BPCTCA guidelines above, and no changes or additional treatment steps are proposed.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Cold Rolling Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BPCTCA and BATEA as discussed above.

Estimated capital and operating costs for typical Cold Rolling Subcategory plants, producing varying quantities of product (depending upon mode of operation), at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A) Recirculation	187,000	36,000
Combination	242,000	62,000
Direct application	270,000	71,000
(B) Recirculation	268,000	97,000
Combination	1,055,000	341,000
Direct application	1,083,000	364,000

NOTE: Costs are based upon typical production rates, as follows:
Recirculation, 2720 kkg/day (3,000 tons/day).
Combination, 1360 kkg/day (1,500 tons/day).
Direct application, 907 kkg/day (1,000 tons/day).

(8) *Subpart T—Hot Coatings-Galvanizing Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Hot Coatings-Galvanizing Subcategory include suspended solids, oils and greases, zinc, chromium, and pH.

Wastewaters from Hot Coatings-Galvanizing Subcategory operations result from various cleaning, chemical treatment, and rinses applied to the product before or after coating, as well as batch discharges from the various solutions and baths associated with the coating operations. In addition, some plants utilize wet fume hood scrubbers to remove dust and fumes from the process areas. These wastewaters in general contain suspended solids in the form of scale particles, dirt, and debris from the working area. Galvanizing operations in particular contain oil and grease, zinc, and chromium from the coating and finishing operations. The pH from this process may fluctuate, depending upon the concentrations of acid or alkaline cleaning rinses present.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Hot Coatings-Galvanizing Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the particular product being coated, the type of flux used, the thickness of coating being applied, the particular design of the coating facility, the need for wet fume hood scrubbers, and the extent of treatment and reuse practiced. The three plants surveyed in this study had process wastewater flows averaging 2170 l/kkg (260 gal/1000 lbs) of product galvanized. An additional flow of 2500 l/kkg (300 gal/1000 lbs) was observed at plants with wet fume hood scrubbers.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment techniques, with the exception of steps designed to limit water flows. A reference level of treatment would consist of control of wastewater volumes by providing drag-out recovery units, and special attention to maintenance of equipment designed to reduce loss of solutions. A higher level of treatment technology would include separate collection of alkaline and acidic wastewater solutions, with subsequent blending of predetermined flows to allow for precipitation of dissolved metals and a limited amount of settling. A further improvement to this technology would include providing hexavalent chrome reduction, neutralization, polymer addition

facilities, a settling basin, and continuous oil skimming equipment. An even higher level of treatment technology would include treatment of the blended wastewaters with lime or other alkali to the optimum pH for precipitating metal hydroxides, followed by solids removal via clarification with polymer addition, vacuum filtration of sludges, and continuous oil skimming of the clarifier effluent. Significant savings in chemical and equipment costs can be gained by modifying process steps to provide cascade rinsing of products, and recycling of fume hood scrubber waters.

The range of treatment technology practiced in existing plants includes all the items discussed above, except for the cascade rinsing and fume hood recycling systems. Both techniques exist in other iron and steel industry subcategories, and are suitable for use here.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load				
	TSS	O&G	Zn [1]	Cr [2]	Cr+6 [3]
(A) Control waste water volume by dragout recovery, plus maintenance of equipment designed to minimize solution loss	33	33	33	33	33
(B) Separate collection of alkaline and acidic wastes with controlled blending, and settling	69	70	72	64	70
(C) Provide chrome reduction system, addition, flocculation, settling, and continuous oil skimming	79	80	97	86	99.9
(D) Use of cascade rinsing, and recycle of fume hood scrubber waters, treatment of blended wastewaters via lime to obtain optimum pH for metals precipitations, followed by clarification with polymer addition, vacuum filtration of underflows and continuous oil skimming	98	97	94.7	99.6	99.9+

[1] Total zinc.
[2] Total chromium.
[3] Hexavalent chromium.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Hot Coatings—Galvanizing Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include separate collection, equalization, blending, and mixing of acid and alkaline wastes, followed by polymer addition, 24-hour settling, and continuous oil skimming.

Use of this recommended technology for treating galvanizing wastewaters would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/1 of TSS, 15 mg/1 of oil and grease, 5 mg/1 of zinc, 3 mg/1 of chromium, and 0.02 mg/1 of hexavalent chromium. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 2500 1/kkg (300 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated. If the galvanizing operation includes a wet fume hood scrubber, an additional load is allowed from that source, equivalent to 2500 1/kkg (300 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated. The total discharge flow would then be 5000 1/kkg (600 gal./1000 lbs).

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include the provision of cascade rinsing and fume hood scrubber recycle systems; followed by treatment of the blended wastewaters via lime or other alkali addition to the optimum pH for metals precipitation, followed by clarification with polymer addition, vacuum filtration of clarifier sludges, and continuous oil skimming.

Application of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/1 of TSS, 10 mg/1 of oil and grease, 2 mg/1 of zinc, 0.2 mg/1 of chromium, and 0.02 mg/1 of hexavalent chromium. The proposed effluent limitations (BATEA) are based upon a countercurrent rinsewater system discharge flow equivalent to 834 1/kkg (50 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated. An additional allowance for loads in the blowdown from a wet fume hood scrubber recycle system is provided, equivalent to 626 1/kkg (75 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Hot Coatings—Galvanizing Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based on BPCTCA, as discussed above. As yet, neither recommended BATEA flow reduction technique has been applied to full scale galvanizing operations, although they are used successfully in pickling operations and in gas scrubbing systems in iron and steel furnace operations. However, all parts of the end-of-process treatment technologies are currently in use at existing plants in this subcategory, therefore BATEA concentration limits were used to establish loads, even though BPCTCA flows had to be used.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical Hot Coatings—Galvanizing Subcategory plant, producing 635 kkg/day (700 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A)	0	0
(B)	585,000	112,000
(C)	226,000	173,000
(D)	193,000	211,000

(9) *Subpart U—Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory include suspended solids, oils and greases, lead, tin, and pH.

Wastewaters from Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory operations result from various cleaning or coating rinses applied to the product before or after coating. These wastewaters in general contain suspended solids in the form of scale particles, dirt, and debris from the working area, and lead and tin from the terne coating operation itself. The pH from this process may fluctuate, depending upon the concentrations of acid or alkaline cleaning rinses present. In addition, some plants utilize wet fume hood scrubbers to remove dust and fumes from the process areas.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory processes will vary depending upon the particular product being coated, the thickness of coating being applied, the particular design of the coating facility, the need for wet fume hood scrubbing, and the extent of treatment and reuse practiced. The two plants surveyed in this study had process rinsewater flows averaging 3140 1/kkg (376 gal/1000 lbs.) of coated product. An additional flow of 5950 1/kkg (713 gal/1000 lbs) was observed from the fume hood scrubbers of the one plant so equipped. This latter plant was operating with excessive flow rates on both the hoods and the rinsewater system.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment techniques, with the exception of steps designed to limit water flows. A reference level of treatment would consist of control of wastewater volumes by providing dragout recovery units, and special attention to maintenance of equipment designed to reduce loss of solutions. A higher level of treatment technology would include separate collection of alkaline and acidic wastewater solutions, with subsequent blending of predetermined flows to allow for precipitation of dissolved metals and a limited amount of settling. A further improvement to this technology would include provisions for polymer addition facilities, a settling basin, and continuous oil skimming equipment. An even higher level of treatment technology would include treatment of the blended wastewaters with lime or other alkali to the optimum pH for precipitating metal hydroxides, followed by solids removal via clarification with polymer addition, vacuum filtration of sludges, and continuous oil skimming of the clarifier effluent. Significant savings in chemical and equipment costs can be gained by modifying process steps to provide for cascade rinsing of products and by recycling the fume hood scrubber waters.

The plants visited were not using any of the available treatment techniques, but never-the-less were achieving the proposed BPCTCA effluent loads by careful management of maintenance and operating procedures to minimize waste load generation.

The anticipated removal of pollutant parameters for each successive level of treatment technology discussed above would be as follows:

Treatment model and technology	Cumulative percent reduction from raw waste load			
	TSS	O&G	Sn [1]	Pb [2]
(A) Control wastewater volume by dragout recovery, plus maintenance of equipment designed to minimize solution loss	33	33	33	33
(B) Separate collection of alkaline and acidic wastes with controlled blending and settling to allow for precipitation of heavy metals	60	70	67	53
(C) Provide polymer addition flocculation, settling, and continuous oil skimming	79	80	83	79
(D) Use of cascade rinsing, and recycle of fume hood scrubber waters, treatment of blended wastewaters via alkali addition to obtain optimum pH for metals precipitation, clarification, polymer addition, vacuum filtration of underflows, and continuous oil skimming	98	97	99	98

[1] Total tin.
[2] Total lead.

The best practicable control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory of the iron and steel industry should include separate collection, equalization, blending, and mixing of acid and alkaline wastes, followed by polymer addition, 24-hour settling, and continuous oil skimming.

Use of this recommended technology for treating terne coating wastewaters would produce an effluent containing no more than 50 mg/l of TSS, 15 mg/l of oil and grease, 5 mg/l of tin, and 0.5 mg/l of lead. The proposed effluent limitations (BPCTCA) are based upon a total discharge flow equivalent to 2500 l/kkg (300 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated. If the terne coating operation includes a wet fume hood scrubber, an additional load is allowed from that source. This additional load is equivalent to the treated effluent load from an additional effluent volume of 2500 l/kkg (300 gal/1000 lbs) of product. The total discharge flow would then be 5000 l/kkg (600 gal/1000 lbs).

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) should include the provision of cascade rinsing and fume hood scrubber recycle systems, followed by treatment of the blended wastewaters via lime or other alkali addition to the optimum pH for metals precipitation, followed by clarification with polymer addition, vacuum filtration of clarifier sludges, and continuous oil skimming.

Application of this recommended technology would produce an effluent containing no more than 25 mg/l of TSS, 10 mg/l of oil nad grease, 2 mg/l of tin, and 0.25 mg/l of lead. The proposed effluent limitations (BATEA) are based upon a rinsewater discharge flow equivalent to 834 l/kkg (100 gal/1000 lbs) of product coated. An additional allowance for loads from a wet fume hood scrubber is provided, equivalent to 626 l/kkg (75 gal/1000 lbs) product coated.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based on BPCTCA, as discussed above. As yet, neither recommended BATEA flow reduction technique has been applied to full scale galvanizing operations, although they are used successfully in pickling operations and in gas scrubbing systems in iron and steel furnace operations. However, all parts of the end-of-process treatment technologies are currently in use at existing plants in this subcategory, therefore BATEA concentration limits were used to establish loads, even though BPCTCA flows had to be used.

Estimated capital and operating costs for a typical Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory plant, producing 635 kkg/day (700 tons/day) of product, at increasing levels of technology are as follows:

Treatment model	Incremental capital investment	Cumulative annual operating cost
	(1971 dollars)	
(A)	0	0
(B)	585,000	112,000
(C)	208,000	165,000
(D)	193,000	203,000

(10) Subpart V—Miscellaneous Runoffs—Storage Piles, Casting and Slagging Subcategory. The regulation for this subpart is divided into section, a., applicable to coal, stone, and ore pile runoff's and section, b., applicable to casting and slagging operations.

a. Coal, Stone, and Ore Pile Runoffs. These three miscellaneous runoffs are discussed together since at a minimum, all three runoffs require the same general type of treatment; namely collection, sedimentation, and pH adjustment. This is not meant to imply that these runoffs should necessarily be collected and treated together, although that possibility need not be specifically excluded either. Nor should this analysis necessarily be construed to indicate that the above treatment is all that is needed in every case. For coal pile runoffs in particular, other undesirable contaminants may be present due to their presence in the coal. The likelihood of this occurring would be heavily dependent on the area where the coal is mined and the particular mineral makeup of the soil in that area.

Thus, based upon a minimum treatment concept, the environmental impact of these miscellaneous runoffs could generally be controlled via: 1. Collection and 2. Treatment. Collection can consist of two parts; i.e., Installation of an impervious liner (vinyl, rubber, concrete etc.) at the base of the pile to prevent subsurface runoff and/or Installation of a perimeter collection system to route subsurface runoff stopped by the liner and surface runoff from the pile surface to a specific point for further handling. Liner technology has been used to a minor extent in steam electric power plants to minimize their coal pile subsurface runoffs. Generally, a 6 in. layer of sand or earth must be placed between the liner and the stockpiled material to prevent damage to the liner. The use of this technology may also, in many cases, be limited to installation where a stockpile has yet to be placed. At many locations, because of the logistics of unloading, storage, and end use facilities, it may not be possible to easily change the location of a stockpile or move it temporarily while a liner is being installed. Generally, however, the use of a liner would eliminate subsurface discharges from these stockpiles. Perimeter collection systems may route the collected wastewaters to a holding facility, probably a pond, for treatment, storage before treatment, or pretreatment and storage before further treatment. Treatment of the wastewaters collected in the holding facility can then be carried out at that point or the waste can be transported for treatment at another point, or both. Whatever method is employed, the general treatment provided should consist of, at a minimum, sedimentation and pH adjustment where required.

Because of the high capital investment that may be required by these proposed regulations for the operating functions under this segment, these regulations propose no limitations for the BPCTCA level for this subcategory. Thus all capital investment and operating costs for miscellaneous runoff control for this subpart can be deferred until such time as the BATEA and NSPS limits will apply.

The best available technology is considered to be perimeter collection, storage, chemical flocculation, neutralization and sedimentation. Use of liners or other means to preclude subsurface drainage may be required depending on the geological formation specific for the site chosen, but has not been included as BATEA technology to be required in all installations.

Based upon the rationale and justification used to set suspended solids and pH limits at the BATEA level for the other industry subcategories covered by this segment and the above discussion, limitations are proposed as follows: a suspended solids limit of 25 mg/l and a pH range of 6.0–9.0. Concentration limits on specific pollutants present in the wastewater which are due to leaching from the stockpile must be set on an individual basis if appropriate.

New source performance standards (NSPS) should include all parts of the BATEA limits and technology, and in addition, should include provisions to prevent subsurface drainage since the required collection and treatment systems can be installed before the storage piles are actually formed thus making subsurface drainage prevention less expensive to apply.

The installation costs of the BATEA system described above for a typical coal, stone, and ore pile associated with a 5000 ton per day ironmaking facility is estimated to cost $600,000, $364,000, and $463,000 respectively. This includes costs for the collection and holding system, pumps, and a clarifier with associated acid or alkaline and polymer chemical feed systems.

The installation costs of the NSPS collection and treatment systems described above for a typical coal, stone, and ore pile associated with a 5,000 ton per day ironmaking facility could cost $2,100,000, $559,000, and $975,000, respectively. This includes costs for the impervious (vinyl) liner, collection and holding system, pumps, and a clarifier with associated acid or alkaline and polymer chemical feed systems. Systems with concrete liners were found to be much more expensive.

The criteria and assumptions used to provide the basis for sizing and costing these facilities include:

	Coal	Stone	Ore
Raw material usage, pound/ton of iron	2,860	1,000	4,000
Storage capacity, days	90	180	180
Bulk density, pound/feet³	50	155	250
Stockpile height, feet	25	40	40
Maximum mean 24 hour rainfall, inches	2.5	2.5	2.5
Runoff coefficient	0.90	0.90	0.90

The stockpile size and surface area is calculated from the raw material usage, storage capacity, bulk density, and stockpile height parameters. The rainfall value chosen represents the greatest mean maximum 24 hour rainfall generally experienced in the western, north central, and northeastern part of the United States. (Source: The 1970 National Atlas of the United States.) The runoff coefficient of 0.90 was assumed since the proposed subsurface and surface runoff collection systems should collect all rainfall except that accounted for by evaporation.

It should be particularly obvious that the system costs based upon the above set of criteria and assumptions represent only one specific case of the probable cost of such a system. A great variety of alternatives in size and cost exist for this basic treatment concept and must be determined and applied on a site-by-site basis. The particular system described above, although not rigorous for all applications, does provide a reasonable cost estimate for the particular set of criteria and assumptions used.

The basic concept of collection and storage is justifiable in every application. Even though logistics and economics may preclude the application of provisions for impervious sealing of the stockpile base for existing piles, there should generally be no reason not to practice perimeter collection of a large part of the runoff. Once collected, at least minimal treatment for suspended solids and pH should be applied, with additional treatment applied under BATEA wherever site or area specific pollutants appear in excessive concentrations in the runoff. The treatment of these specific pollutants, where they are identical to critical parameters identified in this proposed regulation, should follow the treatment and control technology and effluent guidelines established for these parameters in other subcategories. In other cases, treatment and control technology and limits will have to be formulated and applied on a case-by-case basis.

Since it is not possible to present a uniform set of parameters on which to design, size, and cost these systems, some discussion of the variables involved and their impact on the completed system is in order. They can be described as follows: (Variable No. 1) Stockpile Surface Area. This, of course, depends heavily upon the capacity of the ironmaking facility, its production rate, the number of days stockpiled inventory, the height of the pile, and the amount of sinter charge employed. Although coal is converted to coke before charging to the blast furnace, the coal supply will generally keep pace with blast furnace production since coke produced is generally used immediately in the blast furnace. (Variable No. 2) Rainfall. Rainfall intensity, frequency, and duration can vary significantly from area to area in this country. In certain areas, the use of mean maximum 24 hour rainfall to estimate the load on the system may be sufficient. However, in other areas, the use of figures for the 2 year, 5 year, 10 year, etc., 24 hour storms may be more appropriate. In other areas, where definite wet seasons occur, the system design may have to be based upon maximum consecutive days of rainfall in the area. Each case will depend on weather conditions specific to the area and will have to be determined on that basis. (Variable No. 3) Runoff coefficiencies. Again, case-by-case estimates may be needed. Runoff coefficients are generally average numbers reflecting runoff throughout the storm cycle. During the peak of an intensive, long duration rainfall, the coefficient may approach 100%. However, during brief rains, at the start of rainfall, and after rainfall has ended, these coefficients may be considerably lower. The coefficient in all cases will require conservative estimation to avoid underdesign of the system. (Variable No. 4) Treatment Alternatives. As mentioned previously, the basic treatment system will require sedimentation and pH adjustment with more specific treatment processes employed under BATEA where additional constituents appear. However, this does not preclude the possibility of using treatment facilities associated with other subcategory facilities in the mill. With the right combination of rainfall load and storage capacity, flow may be effectively metered to allow such a possibility.

In addition, in some areas of the country where evaporation exceeds rainfall, it may be possible to collect and store the runoff during wet periods and later spray evaporate runoff during dry periods and thus achieve no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

Another factor that may affect the size of treatment facilities may be land area available for storage of runoff. Where land is at a premium, pond area will have to be minimized and treatment capacity maximized. Where land availability is not restrictive, the opposite may be true. In all cases sound engineering design and/or judgment must be used in the development of the type of storage collection and treatment facility needed in any specific location.

(b) Casting and Slagging Runoffs. Casting operations employ minimal amounts of water for mold spray cooling. Water usage is so minimal that there is rarely any runoff from the area proper. In addition, any excess spray water would generally contain only suspended matter in the form of larger scale particles which would settle in the immediate spray area. Any runoff that might exist at a specific site due to excessive spray water usage could best be resolved by tightening up on spray water usage.

Based upon the minimal water use requirements for ingot mold spray cooling operations, and the fact that current industry practice controls this usage to a point where no overland runoff normally exists, these proposed regulations specify the BPCTA effluent guidelines for discharges from ingot casting operations as no discharge of process (i.e. contact) waste water pollutants to navigable waters. The additional costs associated with achieving these levels are zero since they represent current general practice. The BATEA and New source performance standards (NSPS) should be the same as the BPCTCA guidelines.

Furthermore, there are seldom any overland discharges from the slag quenching operations within a steel mill. The majority of the quench water is evaporated during quenching. The remainder permeates through to the base of the quench pit, where, upon removal of the quenched slag, it sits in a pool until evaporated by the next hot slag charge.

Thus, the effluent limitations proposed for slag quenching are the same as those proposed for casting. The technology used to achieve these standards will employ the current grading practice generally used to prevent overland runoffs and the control of water application rates to equal the evaporation rate.

(11) *Subpart W—Cooling Water Blowdown Subcategory.* The use of a recirculating noncontact cooling water system in steelmaking or finishing processes provides a method for significantly reducing aqueous thermal discharges from the plant site. These recirculating systems are usually part of an evaporative cooling system which provides for maximum heat rejection to the surrounding air. These recirculating systems are usually associated with newer or refurbished older mills.

Because these systems generally utilize evaporative cooling to regenerate the water for reuse, a certain amount of blowdown from the system is required to maintain stable operating conditions. This blowdown, in certain instances, may itself be a potential pollutional discharge.

The volume of these blowdown wastewaters may vary significantly, depending upon the size of the recirculating system and the design and operating characteristics of the evaporative cooling system.

The quantities of blowdown discharges are frequently not directly related to plant production and therefore we have chosen not to propose an allowable magnitude for these discharges on an industrywide basis. Instead we have proposed only concentration limitations on the significant pollutants likely to be present in a cooling system blowdown. The waste volume and effluent load can thus be whatever the operating conditions dictate.

The potential pollutants in these discharges generally come from those additives that are used to inhibit corrosion in the recirculating system. Of primary concern are those plants that use hexavalent chromium-zinc inhibitor systems. This treatment provides the greatest corrosion protection but, unfortunately, also the greatest pollution potential.

Another possible contaminant of importance could be suspended matter in the recirculation system. This contaminant can be introduced into the cooling system either through the makeup water supply or by the scrubbing of airborne contaminants from the air passing through the evaporative cooling system. Although the potential deleterious effect of this contaminant in the recirculating water system can be controlled through the use of dispersants, it still may constitute a potential pollutant in the blowdown stream.

It is recommended that, where appropriate and possible, the blowdowns from cooling systems be collected and commined with other process wastes which require removal of similar pollutant parameters.

Where this is not possible, it is recommended that separate treatment facilities for these wastes be provided to treat them before discharge. The technology exists and has been utilized in achieving the effluent limitations for other subcategories in this study to remove these contaminants before discharge. Hexavalent and total chrome can be removed via acidification, reduction to the trivalent state with a strong reducing agent, and precipitation with lime. The lime precipitation step will also precipitate zinc, if present, from the wastewater. In addition, the lime precipitation, along with the possible use of a flocculant possibility in conjunction with an anionic or cationic polymer, would remove the bulk of suspended matter from the solution.

Based upon the effluent levels achievable through application of this technology and with the addition of chemical flocculation being the only difference between the BATEA and the BPCTCA treatment models, the limitations for these wastes are proposed as follows:

	TSS	Cr	Cr+6	Zn	P[1]	pH
		ppm				
BPCTCA	50	3.0	0.02	5.0	8	6.0-9.0
BATEA	25	0.1	.02	2.0	8	6.0-9.0
[1] Total phosphorus.	25	0.2	.....	2.0		

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Cooling Water Blowdown Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as discussed above.

(12) Subpart X—Utility Blowdown Subcategory. In the steel mill, those areas where water is treated and prepared for use in the plant, or where steam or electricity are generated are generally referred to as the utilities areas.

During the preparation of raw water for use, wastes are generated which constitute a wastewater discharge from the utility area. These wastes include clarifier blowdown, sand and carbon filter backwash, spent softener and demineralizer regenerants, and steam system blowdown.

The quantity of wastes generated from utilities areas in general is not a predictable value. The quantity of wastes is site specific and depends upon the particular utility operations in service, the size of these operations, and the quality of the raw intake water to be treated and used. Because the magnitude of the wastes are so dependent upon the above factors the volume of these wastes are frequently not related to plant production and therefore we have chosen to propose concentration limits rather than unit load limits for these discharges.

The overall quality of utility area discharges is also quite variable, again because of the above mentioned factors, and thus is not predictable on an overall basis. However, from a basic knowledge of the utility area operations, it is known that possible contaminants in these wastes include suspended solids, alkalinity, and acidity.

Technology already exists to insure that these contaminants are reduced to acceptable concentrations before discharge. This technology of neutralization chemical flocculation, and sedimentation has been applied to other subcategories of steel industry processes to produce acceptable effluent concentrations.

Based upon the technology available to treat these wastes (neutralization and sedimentation for BPCTCA and in addition chemical flocculation for BATEA) and the application of this technology to this subcategory, the limitations proposed for utility area waste water discharges are as follows:

	TSS ppm	pH
BPCTCA	50	6.0-9.0
BATEA	25	6.0-9.0

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Utility Blowdown-Water Treatment Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as discussed above.

(13) *Subpart Y—Maintenance Department Wastes Subcategory.* The volumes of liquid wastes resulting from maintenance operations are not a function of the tons of steel produced and the type of product. Therefore, we have proposed only concentration limitations rather than waste load limitations for maintenance generated wastes. As a general rule, the normal daily maintenance wastewater discharge will have little overall effect on the quality of the plant effluent. However, problems can arise when even small volumes of oil are improperly disposed of in the plant sewer system.

Efforts to achieve the proposed concentration limitations should stress the reduction and control of these wastes by establishing good housekeeping procedures, central collecting stations for small volumes of oily wastes, and the education of employees on the proper methods of disposal of these wastes.

It is further recommended that where it is not practical or feasible to combine maintenance department wastes with a process waste treatment system, a separate treatment facility should be installed for the maintenance wastewaters. For the reasons indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the proposed discharge limitations are based on concentration only. The technology upon which the BPCTCA limitations are based includes sedimentation and automatic oil skimming and removal. The addition of chemical flocculation will permit the system to achieve the BATEA limitations.

Based on the above, these limitations are proposed:

	TSS	O&G ppm	pH
BPCTCA	50	15	6-9
BATEA	25	10	6-9

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Maintenance Department Wastes Subcategory are the same as the effluent limitations based upon BATEA, as discussed above.

(14) *Subpart Z—Central Treatment Subcategory.* The known significant pollutants or constituents in the wastewaters resulting from the Central Treatment Subcategory may include those parameters present in any of the steel industry subcategories for which regulations have been written. Wastewaters from the Central Treatment Subcategory result from treating wastewaters from regulated or semi-regulated sources with wastewaters from unregulated sources.

The volume of liquid wastes generated by the Central Treatment Subcategory will vary depending upon the wastewater sources and the extent of water recirculation and reuse practiced.

The control and treatment technologies which are available are primarily end-of-process treatment and reuse techniques.

Various degrees of waste treatment are practiced throughout the Central Treatment Subcategory varying with the operations and sources served by the control technology currently available (BPCTCA) for the Central Treatment Subcategory are those BPCTCA recommended within the regulated subcategories and technology capable of producing a discharge to meet concentration limits as prescribed on those semi-regulated or non-regulated subcategories.

The best available technology economically achievable (BATEA) for the Cen-

tral Treatment Subcategory are those BATEA measures recommended within the regulated subcategory and the technologies capable of producing a discharge to meet concentration limits as prescribed on those semi-regulated or non-regulated subcategories.

New source performance standards (NSPS) for the Central Treatment Subcategory are not applicable since Subpart Z applies only to existing facilities. Thus, in the future, the unregulated sources must be segregated and excluded from treatment facilities for treating either the regulated or semi-regulated sources.

(iii) Cost estimates for control of waste water pollutants.

The regulations proposed herein apply to the process waste water effluents of the forming and finishing operations, to miscellaneous runoffs from storage piles and from casting and slagging operations, to cooling water system and utility blowdowns, and to maintenance department wastes. The need for thermal discharge limitations is almost entirely a matter of water quality and hence so site specific that the Agency has determined that thermal limitations should not be a part of these technology oriented industry-wide effluent limitations at this time and hence have not been included in them.

The capital investment required to comply with the regulations proposed herein (primarily for the forming and finishing segment) and in the electroplating regulation (40 CFR 413 for the cold coating operations) is estimated to be $1.87 billion (August 1971 dollars). Of this amount $0.92 billion would be required to achieve the BPCTCA limitations proposed for 1977 (as modified herein) and $0.95 billion would be required to achieve the BATEA limitations proposed for 1983. These requirements would be in addition to that which the industry had already invested in water pollution controls for this segment of the industry.

The capital investment required to achieve water pollution control regulations for both segments of the industry, i.e., both those proposed herein for the forming and finishing segment and the regulations promulgated on June 28, 1974 for the steel making segment, is estimated to be $2.14 billion (in August 1972 dollars). Of this amount $1.07 billion would be required to achieve the BPCTCA limitations for 1977 and $1.08 billion would be required to achieve the BATEA limitations for 1983. These requirements would be in addition to that which the industry had already invested in water pollution controls.

The annual operating costs (including capital use costs and amortization) to achieve the regulations proposed herein for the forming and finishing segment are estimated to be $144.1 million (in August 1971 dollars) to achieve the BPCTCA limitations for 1977 and an additional $181.1 million to achieve the BATEA limitations proposed for 1983. This would be in addition to or in place of that which was being spent for water pollution controls and waste hauling on these operations.

The annual operating costs (including capital amortization) to achieve the proposed or promulgated regulations for water pollution controls for both the steel making and the forming and finishing segments are estimated to be $184.0 million (in August 1971 dollars) to achieve the BATEA limitations for 1977 and an additional $223.7 million to achieve the BATEA limitations for 1983. This would be in addition to that which was being spent for water pollution controls.

(iv) Energy requirements and non-water quality environmental impacts. Consideration has been given to the non-water quality aspects of water pollution control. The increased use of recycle systems has the potential for increasing the loss of volatiles to the atmosphere. Recycle systems are so effective in reducing waste water volumes and hence waste loads to and from treatment systems and in reducing the size and cost of treatment systems that a tradeoff must be accepted. Recycle systems requiring the use of cooling towers will contribute significantly to reductions of effluent loads while contributing only minimally to air pollution problems since the pollutant parameters in this segment are almost entirely nonvolatile materials.

The effect of water pollution control measures on energy requirements has also been determined. The additional electrical energy required to operate water pollution control facilities for the processes covered to achieve both the BPCTCA (1977) and the BATEA (1983) effluent limitations proposed herein amounts to approximately five percent of the electrical energy used by the steel industry in 1973 but it will be an insignificant percentage of the total energy consumption of the industry. These calculations are based on the treatment model energy requirements listed in Section VIII of the Draft Development Document and on data from the AISI statistical report for 1972.

(v) Economic impact analysis. A study of the economic impact of these proposed regulations is under way and will be reported separately in the near future as a separate report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Iron and Steel Industry."

The report entitled "Development Document for Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Forming and Finishing Segment of the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category" details the analysis undertaken in support of the regulation being proposed herein and is available for inspection in the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A copy of this document is being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulation, or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 FR 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of these reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Ms. Ruth Brown.

On June 14, 1973, the Agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public (38 FR 15653). The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards and limitations.

The Agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was apprised of the environmental effects of its major standards setting actions and was provided with detailed background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where, because of the length of these materials, such publication is impracticable, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The report entitled "Development Document for Advance Notice of Proposed Rule Making for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Forming and Finishing Segment of the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category" contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below, including:

(1) the pollutants presently discharged into the Nation's waterways by manufacturers of iron and steel and the degree of pollution reduction obtainable from implementation of the proposed guidelines and standards (see particularly Sections IV, V, VI, IX, X, and XI):

(2) the anticipated effects of the proposed regulation on other aspects of the environment including air, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise (see particularly section VIII); and

(3) options available to the Agency in developing the proposed regulatory system and the reasons for its selecting the particular levels of effluent reduction which are proposed (see particularly sections VI, VII, and VIII).

The Development Document describes, in Section VIII, the cost and energy con-

sumption implications of the proposed regulations.

The two reports described above in the aggregate exceed 900 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams, and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in foregoing portions of this preamble. Additional discussion is contained in the following analysis of comments received and the Agency's response to them. As has been indicated, both documents are or will be available for inspection at the Agency's Washington, D.C. and regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of each have been distributed to persons and institutions affected by the proposed regulations or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose. Finally, so long as the supply remains available, additional copies may be obtained from the Agency as described above.

When this regulation is promulgated, revised copies of the Development Document will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the Economic Analysis will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, 22151.

(c) Summary of public participation. Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations, guidelines and standards proposed for the forming and finishing segment of the iron and steel manufacturing point source category. All participating agencies have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to all participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: (1) Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); (2) all State and U.S. Territory Pollution Control Agencies; (3) Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission; (4) New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission; (5) Delaware River Basin Commission; (6) Conservation Foundation; (7) Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.; (8) Natural Resources Defense Council; (9) Water Pollution Control Federation; (10) National Wildlife Federation; (11) The American Society of Civil Engineers; (12) The American Society of Mechanical Engineers; (13) U.S. Department of Commerce; (14) U.S. Department of the Interior; (15) Water Resources Council; (16) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; (17) Federal Energy Office; (18) Federal Power Commission; (19) National Commission on Water Quality; (20) Business Men for the Public Interest; and (21) The American Iron and Steel Institute.

The following responded with comments: American Iron and Steel Institute; Walker Wire and Steel Company; U.S. Department of Commerce; Delaware River Basin Commission; California Water Resources Control Board; Michigan Department of Natural Resources; New York Division of Pure Waters; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

The primary issues raised in the development of the proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and the treatment of these issues herein are as follows:

(1) Comments have been received to the effect that the effluent limitations guidelines should specify the net loads to be discharged rather than absolute loads.

The effluent limitations have generally been developed on a gross or absolute basis. However, the Agency recognizes that in certain instances pollutants will be present in navigable waters which supply a plant's intake water in significant concentrations which may not be removed to the levels specified in the guidelines by the application of treatment technology contemplated by BPCTCA.

A revision of the NPDES regulations relative to the "net" versus "gross" issue has been proposed (39 FR 37215; Oct. 18, 1974) to provide the flexibility which some commenters have indicated they believe is required.

(2) One commenter stated that it is not explained how the data presented demonstrates that the factors of age and size have been considered and further states that the commenter believes that the Agency is erroneous in concluding that these factors do not require subcategorization on this basis.

The Agency has subdivided the finishing and forming segment primarily along operational lines because the waste water volumes and pollutant parameters vary with the type of operation being conducted. In addition, the processes reflect the age of the technology employed.

The treatment technology to be applied is primarily a function of the pollutants present and hence is a function of the type of operation conducted. The type of pollutants present is not a function of the age or size of the operating facility. Land availability for application of the treatment technology is not a function of size or age since many new as well as old mills are limited on the area available for installation of treatment facilities and vice versa. The same can be said with respect to size. Many of the older mills have better treatment than some of the newer ones and vice versa. The treatment technologies proposed do not require large land areas and in addition alternatives are available to those facilities which do have a land availability problem.

The limitations are primarily a function of the kinds of pollutants present, the unit volume of wastes that must be discharged, and the capabilities of the applicable treatment technology. All of these factors relate to the type of operation conducted and not to the size or age of the facility.

(3) One commenter inferred that waste water recycle is an "in-process" control and as such cannot be defined as BPCTCA unless it is normal practice in the industry.

In-process controls are changes in the operating process itself such that a substitution of one process for another will alter, reduce, or eliminate the raw waste loads produced, or render them less objectionable, or more amenable to treatment. In-process controls, which are in use by the average of the best facilities, as well as end-of-pipe treatment, can be used as the basis for establishing the BPCTCA limitations.

However, recycle is not an "in-process" control in this context in that it is the addition of facilities, usually at the outlet of a once through treatment facility, which permits the effluent to be recycled back to a scrubber system for example, and does not require a change in the process or the scrubber system itself.

(4) One commenter has claimed that the proposed guidelines will result in the loss of 12,000 jobs from the steel employment in the Mahoning River Valley region. Furthermore, the commenter asserts that "there is ample justification for adding to the guidelines, a subcategory based on the age of the facility."

The Agency has analyzed subcategorization on the basis of age per se and has concluded that such subcategorization is not appropriate (see comment #2).

The Agency intends to secure and evaluate additional information on possible economic impacts in this region and would consider revision of the regulations if the information appears to warrant this action.

(5) One comment was received to the effect that ranges of numbers (limitations) should be specified rather than specific limitations.

The Agency considers that the limitations already represent ranges, taking into account differences in processes used and other factors. Subcategorization has been used to take these factors into account with different limitations for each subcategory. Within subcategories, exceptions to the limitations have been provided where appropriate, thus constituting a range. Each numerical limitation represents a maximum value over a given period of time. This, in effect, represents a range from zero up to the specific limitation.

(6) One commenter stated generally, and with regard to individual subcategories, that the Agency had failed to specify factors to be taken into account by the permitting authority in establishing effluent limitations for individual permits, and that the Agency had erroneously established national applicable effluent limitations.

Section 304(b)(1)(B) of the Act provides for "guidelines" to implement the uniform national standards of section

301(b)(1)(A). Thus, Congress recognized that some flexibility was necessary in order to take into account the complexity of the industrial world with respect to the practicability of pollution control technology. In conformity with the Congressional intent and in recognition of the possible failure of these regulations to account for all factors bearing on the practicability of control technology, it was concluded that some provision was needed to authorize flexibility in the strict application of the limitations contained in the regulation where required by special circumstances applicable to individual dischargers. Accordingly, a provision allowing flexibility in the application of the limitations representing best practicable control technology currently available has been added to each subpart, to account for special circumstances that may not have been adequately accounted for when these regulations were developed.

(7) One commenter suggested that since new source performance standards are not specifically required by an outstanding court order concerning the effluent limitations guidelines, regulations for new sources for this industry should be dropped until a later time.

Section 306(b)(1)(B) of the Act provides for establishment of standards of performance for new sources within specified time frames. It is the opinion of the Agency that sufficient information is available on which to base a definition of best available demonstrated technology for new sources. Moreover, effluent limitations for new sources for some subcategories have been changed as a result of a reassessment of technologies with regard to adequacy of demonstration and availability to new sources for application in the immediate future.

(8) One commenter also expressed concern about the Agency's concentration on exemplary plants, questioning the representativeness of the plants studied, as well as the application of transfer technologies.

In establishing subcategories and setting effluent limitations the Agency specified the factors to be considered, such as type of operation and nature of pollutants discharged, and considered how these factors would be applied in identifying the amount of pollutant reduction attainable by particular subcategories of the industry. The resulting limitations identify specifically the amount of pollutant reduction attainable, in accordance with the provision of section 304(b)(1)(A). The Act did not intend that factors should be described generally and then applied on a case by case basis to specific plants. Such an interpretation would be contrary to the intention of Congress that national standards be established.

The determination of what constitutes "best practicable" technology for many industries involves, at first, a general review of the industry to determine the best technologies being practiced in the industry. Then, after closer review and investigation of these technologies, the "best practicable" technology is assessed as the average of the best, though not necessarily the best technology, after taking into account information relating to other factors spelled out in the Act.

In those industries where present treatment is uniformly inadequate, a higher degree of treatment than is presently practiced may be required based on a comparison with existing treatment for similar wastes in other industries or other subcategories of the same industry. Factors for determining the "best available" technology are similar except that rather than assessing the average of the best, the focus would be on the very best technology currently in use or demonstrably achievable.

Under this analysis of the statutory standard, it is the opinion of the Agency that it is not necessary that "best practicable" technology be currently in use as a single treatment. As applied to this industry, the methodology employed resulted in sufficient data to support the resulting limitations, and is completely consistent with the statutory requirements.

(9) The comment has been made that these limitations require individual waste treatment facilities at each operating unit and prohibit the use of central waste treatment facilities which are more economical to construct and to operate.

Central treatment facilities typically provide for equalization, neutralization, solids removal, and sludge dewatering. Other pollutants requiring removal are usually more efficiently and economically controlled or recovered by a pretreatment step applied to the segregated stream. These proposed regulations have been constructed so as to permit a discharger to apply either approach.

(10) The industry association continues to contend that there is a significant disparity between the costs as reported by the industry study contractor and the costs (total installation costs including "site specific" costs) which the companies will incur for the installation of the water pollution control facilities required to meet the proposed effluent limitations.

The industry association in its critique of the Contractors Draft Report provided their evaluation of the cost data. In so doing the association added in "site specific" costs equal to 100 percent of the facility costs. The most accurate way to determine the water pollution control facility costs and the site specific costs would be to calculate these costs for each operation at each of the many mills and plants. Such a determination is far beyond the scope of this effort and thus a method approximating these costs was developed. The contractor was conservative in estimating both the treatment facilities required to achieve the effluent quality and the cost of these facilities. This is borne out by the data submitted by the companies during the field study. An analysis of the cost data submitted by the companies, relative to the plants visited which were meeting the proposed guidelines (Forming and Finishing Segment), shows that these plants on the average experienced total installation costs (Facility costs plus site-specific costs) and annual operating costs less than the facility costs alone (i.e., not including site specific costs) or the operating costs as estimated by the study contractor. For this analysis actual costs reported were adjusted to August 1971 dollars to be consistent with the costs basis used by the study contractor. An adjustment was made also to achieve consistency in the production capacity of the actual facility and the typical facility for which the treatment models were costed out.

Thus, while we recognize that there are "site-specific" costs to be incurred, and that in some instances these costs may be significant; We believe the data from actual installations meeting the proposed guidelines shows that "on-the-average" the contractors cost estimates are sufficient to cover the costs that will be incurred.

(11) Many comments were received to the effect that the (contractors) recommended limitations are less stringent than those of some states or other regulatory agency or less restrictive than the water quality requirements.

The proposed regulations are intended to be applied industry wide in conjunction with water quality requirements; any given discharge permit being based on the more restrictive of the two. The proposed regulations are intended to reflect the effluent quality that can be achieved by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available by July 1, 1977 and the best available technology economically achievable by July 1, 1983. These are minimum standards to be met in all cases but do not preclude more restrictive standards being applied by other regulatory agencies.

(12) The industry association presented data to support their contentions that certain of the contractors recommendations were too restrictive.

In several instances changes were made which should eliminate these points as a source of contention. A major difference still exists, however, relative to the unit effluent volumes used as a basis for the limitations for the Hot Forming—Primary subcategory. The industry association recommended limitations based on a flow of 2380 gallons per ton and submitted data on eleven mills in support of this recommendation. This recommendation did not reflect merely an average based on a larger data base, but rather, it was based on a group that omitted all of the better plants. The lowest water use rate reported in the group of eleven plants was 50% higher that the highest water use rate reported among the plants visited. This example should serve to illustrate why some of the comments received, and particularly the additional data submitted, may appear to have been ignored. The regulation proposed herein for this segment is based on the field data which supports a flow of 600 gallons per ton for this subcategory with an added effluent volume of 200 gallons per ton allowed for those mills equipped with hot scarfing units.

(13) The use of 7 percent as a basis for capital use costs has been challenged as being unreasonably low.

Even though interest rates have just passed through a peak period it is interesting to note that some capital has continued to be available at less than 8% for industrial revenue bonds. But more significally the rates prevailing over the next eight years will determine what actual capital use charges are incurred. While we cannot predict what these rates will be, we can take note of the fact that interest rates are now dropping. Of greatest significance however is the fact that the annual capital charge is a combination of depreciation charges and interest charges. Any adjustment of these annual capital charges to reflect higher interest rates should also be accompanied by an adjustment to reflect a more realistic depreciation period than the ten year period used for the sake of uniformity as a basis for the calculations. Since most water pollution control facilities have a much longer life than ten years, any reasonable adjustments in these bases will tend, not to increase, but to decrease these annual cost figures.

(14) Comments were received to the effect that limitations based on hydrochloric acid regeneration do not adequately take into account the magnitude of the current energy shortage or the costs relative to the benefits.

The Agency is proposing limitations which can be achieved either by neutralization or by acid regeneration. While these regulations specify only the allowable unit load discharge and not the treatment technology, the limitations are based on what the Agency believes to be a feasible method of achievement. In this subcategory the Agency has selected acid regeneration as the preferred pollution control technique and has based their treatment model on this technology and has developed the costs accordingly. This does not preclude the use of neutralization or any other technology which will meet the allowable unit effluent loads specified.

(15) One comment was received pointing out that the contractor had neglected to include deep well injection as an alternate method of controlling the discharge of concentrated waste pickle liquors.

It is anticipated that in the very near future subsurface injections as a means of disposal of selected wastes will be regulated by an appropriate E.P.A. permit program. Generally it is not considered as a suitable alternative to adequate treatment and/or recovery and reuse.

Interested persons may participate in this advance rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Ms. Ruth Brown. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulation are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which are available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data are essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing an effluent limitations guideline or standard of performance, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304(b), 306 and 307 of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW, Washington D.C. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above, and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received on or before September 22, 1975, will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice concerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202).

Date: August 6, 1975.

JAMES L. AGEE,
Assistant Administrator,
Water and Hazardous Materials.

PART 420—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

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Subpart M—Hot Forming—Primary Subcategory

§ 420.130 Applicability; description of the hot forming—primary subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the reduction of a hot steel ingot between the surfaces of rotating steel rollers and the intermediate steps, e.g. spray removal of scale, hot scarfing, etc., in the progression of the product to produce slabs and blooms.

§ 420.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean bloom or slab.

§ 420.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the estsablishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development

Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3753	0.1250
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3753	0.1250
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those hot forming—primary operations that utilize hot scarfing as part of the process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0375	0.0125
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0375	0.0125
TSS	0.0125l	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.134 [Reserved]

§ 420.135 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.136 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the hot forming—primary subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section the effluent quality required from pretreatment systems shall be as follows:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

(b) For those hot forming—primary operations that utilize hot scarfing as part of the process, the following effluent limitations are to be added to the base limitations set forth in paragraph (a):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0375	0.0125.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0375	0.0125.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart N—Hot Forming—Section Subcategory

§ 420.140 Applicability; description of the hot forming—section subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the progressive squeezing and shaping of the bloom between a series of rolls to produce a wide variety of shapes including billets, bars, rods, and structural sections.

§ 420.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean billet, bar, rod or structural section.

§ 420.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.5625	0.1875
TSS	1.8753	0.6251
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.5625	0.1875
TSS	1.8753	0.6251
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.144 [Reserved]

§ 420.145 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.146 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the hot forming—section subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128 for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.5630	0.1877.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.5630	0.1877.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart O—Hot Forming—Flat Subcategory

§ 420.150 Applicability; description of the hot forming—flat subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the reduction of heated slabs to plates, strip and sheet steel, or skelp.

§ 420.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean plate, strip and sheet steel, or skelp.

(c) The term "plate" shall mean those flat, hot-rolled, finished products with the following dimensions: between 8 and 48 inches wide and at least 0.23 inches thick; over 48 inches wide and at least 0.18 inches thick. Products less than 8 inches wide, but more than 0.23 inches thick may be considered flat bars, and therefore defined as sections.

§ 420.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has

the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) For operations producing plate:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.7500	0.2500
TSS	2.5005	0.8335
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.7500	0.2500
TSS	2.5005	0.8335
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For all other operations producing flat products (hot strip and sheet):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	1.0314	0.3438
TSS	3.4383	1.1461
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	1.0321	0.3440
TSS	3.4404	1.1468
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations[1]: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations[1]: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] These limitations apply to either plate, hot strip or sheet.

§ 420.154 [Reserved]

§ 420.155 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations[1]: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations[1]: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0188	0.0063
TSS	0.0469	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] These limitations apply to either plate, hot strip or sheet.

§ 420.156 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the hot forming—flat subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For operations producing plate:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.7506	0.2502.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.7506	0.2502.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

(b) For all other operations producing flat products:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	1.0321	0.3440.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	1.0321	0.3440.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart P—Pipe and Tube Subcategory

§ 420.160 Applicability; description of the pipe and tube subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from operations that produce pipe or tube.

§ 420.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean steel tubular products to include welded and seamless products.

§ 420.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.2343	0.0781
TSS	0.7815	0.2605
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.2343	0.0781
TSS	0.7815	0.2605
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.164 [Reserved]

§ 420.165 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.166 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the pipe and tube subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.2346	0.0782.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.2346	0.0782.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart Q—Pickling—Sulfuric Acid—Batch Subcategory

§ 420.170 Applicability; description of the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the immersion of carbon steel batches, e.g.; coiled wire, rods, etc., in a sulfuric acid bath for the chemical removal of scale, and from the rinsing operations which follow such immersion.

§ 420.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean any carbon steel material that is pickled, by immersion in sulfuric acid in batch operations, as distinguished from the continuous movement of the steel through the pickling solution.

(c) Vacuum eductor condenser water is considered to be noncontact cooling water.

(d) The term "dissolved iron" shall mean that portion of iron determined utilizing the approved method for total iron following preliminary treatment as described in paragraph 4.1.1, page 86, of the Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste, 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

§ 420.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and

costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Discharges originating from spent pickling solutions:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0045	0.0015
TSS	0.0219	0.0073
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0045	0.0015
TSS	0.0219	0.0073
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) Discharges originating from rinsing operations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.0083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.0083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling mill wastes (subpart S).

§ 420.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 420.174 [Reserved]

§ 420.175 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 420.176 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the pickling—sulfuric acid—batch subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity of quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Discharges originating from spent pickling solutions:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0045	0.0015.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do.	Do.
pH	do.	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0045	0.0015.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do.	Do.
pH	do.	Do.

(b) Discharges originating from rinsing operations.

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.0083.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do.	Do.
pH	do.	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.0083.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do.	Do.
pH	do.	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are pretreated in combination with cold rolling mill wastes (subpart S).

Subpart R—Pickling—Hydrochloric Acid—Batch and Continuous Subcategory

§ 420.180 Applicability; description of the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the immersion or continuous movement of carbon steel pieces; e.g., coiled wire, rods, strip, etc.; in a hydrochloric acid bath for the chemical removal of scale, and from the rinsing operations which follow such immersion or continuous movement. These provisions are also intended to apply to wastewaters originating from the operation of absorber vent scrubbers and fume hood scrubbers associated with pickling and acid recovery systems.

§ 420.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean any carbon steel material that is pickled in hydrochloric acid.

(c) The term "dissolved iron" shall mean that portion of iron determined utilizing the approved method for total iron following preliminary treatment as described in paragraph 4.1.1, page 86, of the *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste*, 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

§ 420.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act for effluents originating as spent pickling solutions in concentrated form is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0189	0.0063
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0189	0.0063
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those pickling operations that have an HCl acid regeneration unit as part of their operation, the following limitations should be substituted in place of those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.0083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.0083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart S).

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act for effluents originating from rinsing operations associated with pickling is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.00083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.0083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.00083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.0083
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart S).

(d) For those pickling operations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber over the pickling tanks, the following limitations may be added to those immediately preceding.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.0021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.021
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.0021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.021
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart S).

§ 420.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best available technology economically achievable, the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(2)(A) of the Act for effluent originating as spent pickling solutions in concentrated form is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those pickling operations that have an HCl acid regeneration unit as part of their operation, the following limitations should be substituted in place of those set forth in paragraph (a).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
Oil and grease [1]	0.0039	0.0013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0039	0.00013
Oil and grease [1]	0.0039	0.0013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart 8).

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section and based upon the application of the best available technology economically achievable, the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(2)(A) of the Act for effluent originating from rinsing operations associated with pickling is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of proudnct		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (Subpart 8).

(d) For those pickling operations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber over the pickling tanks, the following limitations may be added to those set forth in paragraph (c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart 8).

§ 420.184 [Reserved]

§ 420.185 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, the effluent quality required to be achieved by new sources under Section 306(e) of the Act for effluents originating as spent pickling solution in concentrated form is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00039	0.00013
TSS	0.0093	0.0031
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those pickling operations that have an HCl acid regeneration unit as part of their operation, the following limitations should be substituted in place of those set forth in paragraph (a).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.00083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.0083
TSS	0.0624	0.0208
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00249	0.00083
Oil and grease [1]	0.0249	0.0083
TSS	0.0624	0.0208
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart 8).

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section and based upon the application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, the effluent quality required to be achieved by new sources under Section 306(e) of the Act for effluents originating from rinsing operations associated with pickling is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart S).

(d) For those pickling operations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber over the pickling tanks, the following limitations may be added to those set forth in paragraph (c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021
TSS	0.0156	0.0052
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with cold rolling wastes (subpart S).

§ 420.186 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section the effluent quality required from pretreatment systems for effluents originating as spent pickling solutions in concentrated form shall be as follows:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00038	0.00013.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00038	0.00013.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

(b) For the pickling—hydrochloric acid—batch and continuous operations that have an HCl acid regeneration unit as part of their operation, the following limitations should be substituted in place of those set forth in paragraph (a):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.00083.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.0025	0.00083.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0250	0.0083.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these waters are pretreated in combination with cold rolling mill wastes (subpart S).

(c) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section the effluent quality required from pretreatment systems for effluents originating from rinsing operations associated with pickling shall be as follows:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these waters are pretreated in combination with cold rolling mill wastes (subpart S).

(d) For those pickling operations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber over the pickling tanks, the following limitations may be added to those set forth in paragraph (c):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron	0.00063	0.00021.
Oil and grease [1]	0.0063	0.0021.
BOD_5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these waters are pretreated in combination with cold rolling mill wastes (subpart S).

Subpart S—Cold Rolling—Subcategory

§ 420.190 Applicability; description of the cold rolling subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the passing of unheated metal through a pair of rolls for the purpose of reducing its thickness, of producing a smooth surface, or of developing controlled mechanical properties in the metal. Depending on product and process requirements, the rolling solutions used to cool and lubricate during the reduction operations may be recirculated throughout all mill stands; applied once-through on all stands; or used in various combinations of recirculation and direct application.

§ 420.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and meth-

ods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean any carbon steel material that is cold rolled.

(c) The term "recirculation" shall mean an operating mode utilizing reuse of solutions at all stands of the cold rolling mill.

(d) The term "combination" shall mean an operating mode utilizing reuse and recirculation at some stands of the cold rolling mill, and once-through use at the remaining stand or stands.

(e) The term "direct application" shall mean an operating mode utilizing once-through solution addition at all stands.

§ 420.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) For plants utilizing recirculation on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.000312	0.000104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0003	0.00011
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

(b) For plants utilizing combinations of operating modes:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0501	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.00501	0.00167
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0501	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.00501	0.00167
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

(c) For plants utilizing direct application on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

§ 420.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) For plants utilizing recirculation on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.000312	0.000104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.000312	0.000104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subpart Q or R).

(b) For plants utilizing combinations of operating modes:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0510	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0051	0.0017
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0501	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0051	0.0017
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

(c) For plants utilizing direct application on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

§ 420.194 [Reserved]

§ 420.195 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For plants utilizing recirculation on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.000312	0.000104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.00312	0.00104
TSS	0.0078	0.0026
Dissolved iron [1]	0.000312	0.00104
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

(b) For plants utilizing combinations of operating modes:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0501	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0051	0.0017
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0501	0.0167
TSS	0.1251	0.0417
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0051	0.0017
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q and R).

(c) For plants utilizing direct application on all stands:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1251	0.0417
TSS	0.3126	0.1042
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0126	0.0042
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are treated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

§ 420.196 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the cold rolling subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CRF 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For plants utilizing recirculation on all stands:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Dissolved iron [1]	0.00033	0.00011.
Oil and grease	0.0031	0.00101.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Dissolved iron [1]	0.00033	0.00011.
Oil and grease	0.0031	0.00101.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are pretreated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters wastes (subparts Q or R).

(b) For plants utilizing combinations of operating modes:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units)	kg/kkg of product	
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0050	0.0017.
Oil and grease	0.0500	0.0167.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units)	lb/1,000 lb of product	
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0050	0.0017.
Oil and grease	0.0500	0.0167.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are pretreated in combination with picking operational wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

(c) For plants utilizing direct application on all stands:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units)	kg/kkg of product	
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0125	0.00417.
Oil and grease	0.1250	0.0417.
BOD5	No limitation.	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units)	lb/1,000 lb of product	
Dissolved iron [1]	0.0125	0.00417.
Oil and grease	0.1250	0.0417.
BOD5	No limitation.	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

[1] This load is allowed only when these wastes are pretreated in combination with pickling operation wastewaters (subparts Q or R).

Subpart T—Hot Coatings—Galvanizing Subcategory

§ 420.200 Applicability; description of the hot coating—galvanizing subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the operations pertinent to the immersion of steel in a molten bath of zinc metal, inclusive of the operations preceding and subsequent to the dip phase.

§ 420.201 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean any carbon steel material that follows the steps relative to the production of a hot dipped, galvanized product.

§ 420.202 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available, and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075
Hexavalent chromium	0.0001	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.203 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
Zinc	0.00249	0.00083
Chromium	0.000252	0.000084
Hexavalent chromium	0.000024	0.000008
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
Zinc	0.00249	0.00083
Chromium	0.000252	0.000084
Hexavalent chromium	0.000024	0.000008
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
Zinc	0.00375	0.00125
Chromium	0.000378	0.000126
Hexavalent chromium	0.000039	0.000013
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and greaseg	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
Zinc	0.00375	0.00125
Chromium	0.000378	0.000126
Hexavalent chromium	0.000039	0.000013
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.204 [Reserved]

§ 420.205 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be

discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, the effluent quality required to be achieved by new sources under Section 306(e) of the Act is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Zinc	0.0150	0.0050
Chromium	0.00150	0.00050
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Zinc	0.0150	0.0050
Chromium	0.00150	0.00050
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Zinc	0.0150	0.0050
Chromium	0.00150	0.00050
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Zinc	0.0150	0.0050
Chromium	0.00150	0.00050
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.206 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the hot coatings—galvanizing subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section the effluent quality required from pretreatment systems shall be as follows:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005.
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125.
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075.
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005.
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125.
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075.
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Metric units kg/kkg of product		
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005.
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125.
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075.
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Hexavalent chromium	0.00015	0.00005.
Zinc	0.0375	0.0125.
Chromium	0.0225	0.0075.
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart U—Hot Coatings—Terne Subcategory

§ 420.210 Applicability; description of the hot coatings—terne subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to process wastewater discharges resulting from the operations pertinent to the immersion of steel in a molten bath of lead and tin metals, inclusive of the operations preceding and subsequent to the dip phase.

§ 420.211 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "product" shall mean any carbon steel material that follows the steps relative to the production of a hot dipped, terne coated product.

§ 420.212 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best practicable control technology currently available

the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Act is as set forth in the following:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Lead	0.00375	0.00125
Tin	0.0375	0.0125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Lead	0.00375	0.00125
Tin	0.0375	0.0125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Lead	0.00375	0.00125
Tin	0.0375	0.0125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.1125	0.0375
TSS	0.3750	0.1250
Lead	0.00375	0.00125
Tin	0.0375	0.0125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.213 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best available technology economically available, the effluent quality required to be achieved under Section 301(b)(2)(A) of the Act is as set forth in the following:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
Lead	0.000312	0.000104
Tin	0.00249	0.00083
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0126	0.0042
TSS	0.0312	0.0104
Lead	0.000312	0.000104
Tin	0.00249	0.00083
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
Lead	0.000468	0.000156
Tin	0.00375	0.00125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0189	0.0063
TSS	0.0468	0.0156
Lead	0.000468	0.000156
Tin	0.00375	0.00125
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.214 [Reserved]

§ 420.215 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and based upon the application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, the effluent quality required to be achieved by new sources under Section 306(e) of the Act is as set forth in the following table:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Lead	0.00189	0.00063
Tin	0.0150	0.0050
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Lead	0.00189	0.00063
Tin	0.0150	0.0050
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent Limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent Limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Lead	0.00189	0.00063
Tin	0.0150	0.0050
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250
TSS	0.1875	0.0625
Lead	0.00189	0.00063
Tin	0.0150	0.0050
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.216 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the hot coatings—terne subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section the effluent quality required from pretreatment systems shall be as follows:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Tin	0.0150	0.0050.
Lead	0.0019	0.00063.
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Tin	0.0150	0.0050.
Lead	0.0019	0.00063.
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

(b) For those installations that utilize a wet fume hood scrubber as part of the coating operation, the following limitations apply in addition to those set forth in paragraph (a):

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
(Metric units) kg/kkg of product		
Tin	0.0150	0.0050.
Lead	0.0019	0.00063.
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
(English units) lb/1,000 lb of product		
Tin	0.0150	0.0050.
Lead	0.0019	0.00063.
Oil and grease	0.0750	0.0250.
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart V—Miscellaneous Runoffs—Storage Piles, Casting, and Slagging Subcategory

§ 420.220 Applicability; description of the miscellaneous runoffs—storage piles, casting, and slagging subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to surface runoff from coal, limestone, and ore storage piles, and to discharges from the casting or slagging operations associated with iron and steel making processes.

§ 420.221 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 420.222 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administration (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) Discharges from coal, limestone and ore storage piles: No limitations are established for BPCTCA.

(b) Discharges from casting or slagging operations:

There shall be no discharge of process (i.e., contact) wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 420.223 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) Discharges from coal, limestone and ore storage piles:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	75 mg/l [1]	25 mg/l.[1]
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This concentration applies only when the rainfall rate is 2.5 in per day or less.

(b) Discharges from casting of slagging operations:

There shall be no discharge of process (i.e. contact) wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 420.224 [Reserved]

§ 420.225 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) Discharges from coal, limestone and ore storage piles:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
TSS	75mg/l [1]	25 mg/l [1].
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

[1] This concentration applies only when the rainfall rate is 2.5 in. per day or less.

(b) Discharges from casting or slagging operations:

There shall be no discharge of process (i.e. contact) wastewater pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 420.226 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the miscellaneous runoff—storage piles casting and slagging subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this sec-

tion which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart W—Cooling Water Blowdown Subcategory

§ 420.230 Applicability; description of the cooling water blowdown subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the use of recirculating noncontact cooling water systems in various steel mill processes.

§ 420.231 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 420.232 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Phosphorus	24.0	8
Chromium	9.0	3.0
Hexavalent chromium	0.06	0.02
TSS	150.0	50
Zinc	15.0	5.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.233 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Phosphorus	24.0	8
Chromium	0.6	0.2
Hexavalent chromium	0.06	0.02
TSS	75	25
Zinc	6.0	2.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.234 [Reserved]

§ 420.235 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Phosphorus	24.0	8
Chromium	0.6	0.2
Hexavalent chromium	0.06	0.02
TSS	75	25
Zinc	6.0	2.0
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.236 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the cooling water blowdown subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
Zinc	6	2.
Hexavalent chromium	0.06	0.02.
Chromium	0.3	0.1.
Phosphorus	24.0	8.0.

Subpart X—Utility Blowdown Subcategory

§ 420.240 Applicability; description of the utility blowdown subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the preparation and treatment of water for use in the plant and in the generation of steam or electricity.

§ 420.241 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 420.242 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
TSS	150	50
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.243 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
TSS	75	25
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.244 [Reserved]

§ 420.245 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
TSS	75	25
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.246 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the utility blowdown subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.

Subpart Y—Maintenance Department Wastes Subcategory

§ 420.250 Applicability; description of the maintenance department wastes subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations necessary for repairing, cleaning, and general upkeep of parts and equipment that are integral components of steel plant processes or operations.

§ 420.251 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 420.252 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharge effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established

herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limtations, or initiate proceednge to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Oil and grease	45	15
TSS	150	50
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.253 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Allowable load for discharge will be the loads determined by multiplying the measured flow by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Oil and grease	30	10
TSS	75	25
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.254 [Reserved]

§ 420.255 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Oil and grease	30	10
TSS	75	25
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 420.256 Pretreatment standard for new sources.

The pretreatment standard under section 307(c) of the Act for a new source within the maintenance department waste subcategory which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works and a major contributing industry as defined in 40 CFR 128 (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the same standard as set forth in 40 CFR 128, for existing sources, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.121, 128.122, 128.132 and 128.133 shall not apply. The following pretreatment standard establishes the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by this section which may be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Pollutant or pollutant property	Pretreatment standard: Maximum for any 1 day	Pretreatment standard: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
BOD5	No limitation	No limitation.
TSS	do	Do.
pH	do	Do.
Oil and grease	300	100.

Subpart Z—Central Treatment Subcategory

§ 420.260 Applicability; description of the central treatment subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges from existing central treatment facilities.

§ 420.261 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) A central treatment facility is any waste treatment facility which is treating waste from a combination of regulated sources or semi-regulated sources and from unregulated sources.

(c) Regulated sources are those sources wherein the flows are limited, i.e., Subparts A through V.

(d) Semi-regulated sources are those sources wherein the concentrations are limited but the flows are not limited, i.e., Subparts W, X, and Y.

(e) Unregulated sources are those sources such as cooling water, etc., for which no specific regulation applies.

§ 420.262 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

Allowable loads for discharge will be the sum of the loads from the regulated sources plus the loads from the semi-regulated sources and the unregulated sources. Loads from the semi-regulated sources are determined from the measured flow and the concentrations appropriate to that source. Loads from the unregulated sources are determined from the flows from the unregulated sources multiplied by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	mg/l	mg/l
Dissolved iron	3	1
Oil and grease	45	15
TSS	150	50
Zn	15	5
Cr^{+6}	0.06	0.02
Cr	0.9	0.3
Phosphorus	24	8

§ 420.263 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Allowable loads for discharge will be the sum of the loads from the regulated sources plus the loads from the semi-regulated sources and the unregulated sources. Loads from the semi-regulated sources are determined from the measured flow and the concentrations appropriate to that source. Loads from the unregulated sources multiplied by the following concentrations:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations, mg/l: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations, mg/l: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Dissolved iron	3	1
Oil and grease	30	10
TSS	75	25
Zn	6	2
Cr^{+6}	0.06	0.02
Cr	0.6	0.2
Phosphorus	24	8

§ 420.264 [Reserved]

[FR Doc.75-21676 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

federal register

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1975



PART IV:

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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ADVISORY OPINIONS

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[Notice 1975-30; opinions 1975-8, 1975-13]

HONORARIUMS AND RELATED BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AND LEGALITY OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RECEIVING TRAVEL EXPENSES FROM CORPORATIONS

Advisory Opinions

The Federal Election Commission announces the publication today of Advisory Opinions 1975-8 and 1975-13. The Commission's opinions are in response to questions raised by individuals holding Federal office, candidates for Federal office and political committees, with respect to whether any specific transaction or activity by such individual, candidate, or political committee would constitute a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, of Chapter 95 or Chapter 96 of Title 26 United States Code, or of Sections 608, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, or 617 of Title 18 United States Code.

ADVISORY OPINION 1975-8: HONORARIUMS AND RELATED BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

This advisory opinion is rendered under 2 U.S.C. 437f in response to requests for advisory opinions submitted by Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, Congressman Rhodes, and Senators Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott which were published together as AOR 1975-8 in the July 2, 1975, FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 28044). Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit written comments relating to the requests.

A. *Request of Congressman Dan Rostenkowski.* Congressman Rostenkowski in his letter of May 8, 1975, asks for clarification of Section 616 of Title 18, United States Code, which provides limitations on the acceptance of honorariums. He generally describes situations in which a Member of Congress prefers not to accept an honorarium for a speech, and instead suggests to the speech's sponsor that at least part of the intended honorarium could be donated to one of two bona fide charitable organizations. The donation would not be a prerequisite to or a requirement for making the speech. Congressman Rostenkowski wishes to know whether the amount of the donation to charity by the other party will count towards the honorarium limits of a Congressman. Specifically, the following circumstances are described:

(1) A Member of Congress is offered a $500.00 honorarium to speak at a convention when he already has accepted $4,000 in honoraria during the calendar year. Congressman Rostenkowski asks whether the honorarium is considered accepted if the Congressman declines the entire honorarium and suggests instead that it be given to either of two specific charities which are named by that Congressman;

(2) A Member of Congress is offered a $1,500 honorarium to speak at a convention when he already has accepted $4,000 in honoraria during the calendar year. Congressman Rostenkowski asks whether the honorarium is considered accepted if the Congressman specifies that he will accept only $1,000 of the honorarium and suggests that a $500.00 donation be given to either of two specific charities which are named by that Congressman;

(3) A Member of Congress is offered a $500.00 honorarium to speak at a convention when he already has accepted his limit of $15,000 in honoraria during the calendar year. Congressman Rostenkowski asks whether the honorarium is considered accepted if the Congressman agrees to make the speech but declines the honorarium, and suggests instead that it be given to either of two specific charities which are named by that Congressman.

Do these transactions constitute acceptance of an honorarium, and therefore come within the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 616?

Section 616 of Title 18, United States Code, provides that:

> Whoever, while an elected or appointed officer or employee of any branch of the Federal Government—
>
> (1) accepts any honorarium of more than $1,000 (excluding amounts accepted for actual travel and subsistence expenses) for any appearance, speech, or article; or
>
> (2) accepts honorariums (not prohibited by paragraph (1) of this section) aggregating more than $15,000 in any calendar year;
>
> shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

This section on its face strictly limits the financial benefits that a Member of Congress may receive from the acceptance of an honorarium. The legislative history of the section indicates that this view accords with the intent of Congress. This history shows a strong Congressional concern with limiting the amounts, and thus the benefits, that a Federal official may receive in exchange for an appearance, speech, or article. Congress does not evidence in this section any interest in specifically exempting from the limitations, honorariums that are accepted and subsequently applied to a particular purpose, no matter how commendable may be this purpose. Even the indirect acceptance of an honorarium for subsequent charitable use can produce benefits for a Member of Congress. For example, he thereby may become entitled to an income tax deduction for making a charitable contribution. A Congressman also could receive valuable public exposure by donating to charity an honorarium which he possessed or controlled. Accordingly, to implement Congress' intent to limit the benefits which may be received from honorariums, it is the opinion of the Commission that the limits imposed by 18 U.S.C. § 616 shall apply to any honorarium accepted by a Congressman in exchange for an appearance, speech, or article.

The question then arises as to what action by a Member of Congress constitutes acceptance of an honorarium. An honorarium is considered to have been "accepted" under 18 U.S.C. § 616 when there has been active or constructive receipt of the honorarium and the federal officeholder or employee exercises dominion or control over it. A federal officeholder or employee is considered to have accepted an honorarium if he receives it for his personal use, if he receives it with the intent or subsequently donating the honorarium to charity, if he directs that the organization offering the honorarium give the honorarium to a charity which he names, or if he suggests that the honorarium might be given to a charity of the organization's own choosing. In addition, a Federal officeholder or employee will be presumed by the Commission to have accepted as an honorarium, any charitable donation made by an organization in the name of that Federal officeholder or employee, assuming that sometime earlier the officeholder or employee had made an appearance or speech, or written an article, for the donating person or organization.

The Commission intends to apply its policy on honorariums as follows:

(1) If a Congressman declines an entire honorarium and instead requests that it be given to either of two specific charities, the honorarium will be treated as accepted by the officeholder. In this case, a Congressman would be sufficiently attempting to influence an organization's choice of recipients as to constitute, for purposes of 18 U.S.C. § 616, the exercise of dominion.

(2) If a Congressman wishes to accept part and decline part of a proposed honorarium and suggests that the difference in amount be given to either of two specific charities, the honorarium will be treated as accepted by the officeholder. By suggesting how the proposed honorarium should be allocated, a Congressman would exercise sufficient dominion over the honorarium to constitute acceptance under 18 U.S.C. § 616.

(3) If a Congressman declines an entire honorarium to avoid exceeding the aggregate limit on honoraria and then suggests that it be given to either of two specific charities, the Commission would conclude that the honorarium has been accepted by the officeholder. For purposes of 18 U.S.C. § 616, the honorarium has been accepted by the officeholder through an attempt to exercise sufficient dominion and control over its use. Therefore, the officeholder would have violated the limits provided in this section.

The Commission does not wish to discourage charitable donations by Federal officeholders or employees, either directly or indirectly, nor charitable donations by any organization, but it will examine the particulars of each donation for any improper implications under 18 U.S.C. § 616.

This section of this opinion assumes that the officeholder receiving the honorarium is not making an appearance or speech before a substantial number of people who comprise a part of the electorate with respect to which the officeholder is a Federal candidate. Compare part C of this opinion.

B. *Request of Congressman John J. Rhodes.* Congressman Rhodes in his letter of May 6, 1975, requests an advisory opinion as to whether a Member of Congress may request, in lieu of an honorarium for a speech, that an organization make an appropriate donation to a charitable organization. Congressman Rhodes

asks whether a Member of Congress, who has already received the full amount of honoraria permitted by the cited statute, would be in violation of the law if he or she requires or requests that the sponsors of the Member's appearance donate an amount equal to, but in lieu of the honorarium, directly to "bona fide charities" named by the Member or the donor.

The principles established in part A of this advisory opinion also are applicable to this request. Accordingly, no further elaboration is necessary.

The opinion presented in part A of this advisory opinion may be relied upon as controlling the factual situation presented in this request, and if there is good faith compliance with that part of the opinion, there will be a presumption of compliance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §616, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. §437f (b), with respect to the issues raised by this request.

C. *Joint Request of Senators Mansfield and Scott.* Senators Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott in their joint letter of June 26, 1975, request an advisory opinion as to whether travel and subsistence expenses are included in the limitation on honorariums. Specifically, they ask whether a Member of Congress, who has reached the aggregate limit of $15,000 in a calendar year, may accept a speaking engagement, receive no honorarium, and still be able to have travel and subsistence expenses paid by the sponsor of the enagement. As a related issue, they ask whether a sponsor of a speaking engagement may provide travel and subsistence expenses in these circumstances, if the sponsor would ordinarily and otherwise be prohibited from making a campaign contribution.

It is provided in 18 U.S.C. § 616 that:

> Whoever, while an elected or appointed officer or employee of any branch of the Federal Government—
>
> (1) accepts any honorarium of more than $1,000 (excluding amounts accepted for actual travel and subsistence expenses) for any appearance, speech, or article; or . . . shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

Thus, this section on its face shows a legislative intent to treat "actual travel and subsistence expenses" differently from honorariums. The legislative history of 18 U.S.C. § 616 confirms that this view accords with the intent of Congress. (See *Congressional Record*, daily edition, October 8, 1974, S. 18526.) The legislative history shows a clear Congressional intent to exclude money given for actual transportation expenses, accommodations, and meals, from any amount given as an honorarium to an elected or appointed officer or employee of the Federal Government. It should be noted that the Internal Revenue Code similarly distinguishes between an honorarium, which is treated as income, and expenses for transportation, accommodations, and meals which are deductible from income as an ordinary and necessary cost of doing business.

Accordingly, it is the opinion of the Commission that the actual costs of transportation, accommodations, and meals are excluded from the limitations on honorariums provided in 18 U.S.C. § 616. Thus, Members of Congress who reach the aggregate limit of $15,000 on honorariums received in any calendar year may continue to accept speaking engagements for which they receive only their own personal actual transportation, accommodation, and meal expenses.

It is further asked whether an organization could provide reimbursement for these expenses, even if the organization is prohibited from making campaign contributions. The language of 18 U.S.C. § 616 expressly applies to any "elected or appointed officer or employee of any branch of the Federal Government." A review of the legislative history of this section (see the *Congressional Record*, daily edition, August 7, 1974, H. 7816; and October 8, 1974, S. 18526) indicates that the intent of Congress in enacting this section was to limit the amounts of honorariums received by Federal officeholders and employees.

On the other hand, 18 U.S.C. § 610 which prohibits contributions or expenditures by a national bank, corporation, or labor organization and 18 U.S.C. § 611 which prohibits contributions by government contractors, are more broadly applicable to contributions or expenditures made to any candidate in connection with any election to federal office. Thus, it seems clear that 18 U.S.C. § 616, is not intended to supercede the application of 18 U.S.C. § 610 and § 611 to officeholders once they become candidates. Accordingly, once an individual (including an officeholder) becomes a candidate for federal office, all speeches made before substantial numbers of people, comprising a part of the electorate with respect to which the individual is a federal candidate, are presumably for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy and the candidate is prohibited from accepting expense money for transportation, accommodations and meals from organizations covered by 18 U.S.C. §§ 610 and 611. See Advisory Opinion 1975–13, issued August 14, 1975.

This advisory opinion is to be construed as limited to the facts of the request and should not be relied on as having any precedential significance except as it relates to those facts at the time of its issuance.

Advisory Opinion 1975–13: Legality of Presidential Candidate Receiving Travel Expenses From Corporations

The Federal Election Commission renders this advisory opinion under 2 U.S.C. § 437f in response to a request submitted by a candidate. The request was made public by the Commission and published in the Federal Register on July 17, 1975 (40 FR 30258). Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit comments relating to the request.

The requesting party seeks an advisory opinion as to whether 18 U.S.C. § 610 prohibits a Presidential candidate from receiving travel expenses for a speaking engagement at a Chamber of Commerce, if the Chamber's general treasury includes money contributed by corporations.

Section 610 prohibits corporations from making contributions or expenditures in connection with Federal elections, and prohibits any person from accepting or receiving any such contributions or expenditures. As used in section 610, contribution includes "any direct or indirect payment, * * * to any candidate, * * * in connection with any election to [Federal office] * * *." Thus, reimbursing the travel expenses of a Presidential candidate from corporate funds would be prohibited by 18 U.S.C. § 610, since any public appearance of such a candidate before an audience, comprised of individuals who could be influenced to take affirmative action in support of his candidacy as result of that appearance, is connected with an election.

The Commission's opinion is that, once an individual has become a candidate for the Presidency, all speeches made before substantial numbers of people are presumably for the purpose of enhancing his candidacy. (See also Advisory Opinion 1975–8 issued August 14, 1975, in which the Commission decided that certain travel and subsistence expenses paid to officeholders who are also candidates are subject to 18 U.S.C. § 610 and § 611). Accordingly, since the requesting party is a Presidential candidate, he would be prohibited from accepting corporate funds to pay his travel expenses in connection with the speaking engagement. The Commission notes, however, that organizations, such as Chambers of Commerce, could properly (within the limits of 18 U.S.C. § 608) pay the travel expenses of candidates by making such payments from separate segregated accounts containing non-corporate funds.

Dated: August 18, 1975.

Thomas B. Curtis,
Chairman for the Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc.75-22096 Filed 8-20-75;8:45 am]

federal register

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1975



PART V:

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

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NATIONAL UTILITY RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATION

Supplier Percentage Notice for September 1975

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL UTILITY RESIDUAL FUEL OIL ALLOCATION

Supplier Percentage Notice for September 1975

Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 211.163(b)(2), 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 and the percentage of such volumes required to be supplied by each supplier for delivery in September 1975. 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 and suppliers, pursuant to the criteria of 10 CFR 205.25 and are reflected in the Appendix.

The utility allocations were determined after review of the relative availability of supplies of residual fuel oil for allocation to both utility and non-utility uses. In calculating the allocation level for each utility the FEA considered all of the factors enumerated in 10 CFR 211.163(b)(2) and also the following other factors:

1. The data contained in the Federal Power Commission (FPC) Form 23A submitted by utilities;
2. Natural gas curtailments;
3. FEA's prediction that the supply level of residual fuel oil is expected to generally equate to the total demand.

The amounts shown in the Appendix are the quantities of residual fuel oil to be delivered to the utilities listed during the month of September 1975. Some utilities will not receive any allocation for this month for various reasons including 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. 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.

It is contemplated that corrections or adjustments to delivery levels for certain utilities may be required during the month of September to avoid undue hardship. FEA will consider special circumstances such as unexpected outages which cause fuel consumption to exceed FEA burn levels in any month. Such corrections or adjustments shall be made pursuant to Subparts B and C of 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.

The utility residual fuel oil allocation program is based in part on the data derived from utilities' filings of FPC Form 23A which is expected to be replaced by FPC Form 23B. Thus, the timely submission of FPC Form 23B will be a necessary prerequisite to receiving future allocations if the Mandatory Petroleum Allocation Program is extended beyond its August 31, 1975, expiration date.

Reports should be addressed to FEA Electrical Utilities Reports, Code 47, Washington, D.C. 20461.

Issued in Washington, D.C., August 16, 1975.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
General Counsel.

APPENDIX

RESIDUAL FUEL ALLOCATIONS TO UTILITIES FOR SEPTEMBER 1975

	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
1. NORTHEAST POWER COORDINATING COUNCIL AREA (NPCC)				
CONNECTICUT				
UNITED ILLUMINATING CO	799,000			799,000
WYATT INC (EXXON)		13.00	103,870	
TEXACO		87.00	695,130	
NORTHEAST UTILITIES	1,627,000			1,627,000
HN-HARTWELL&SONS-INC		1.00	16,270	
WYATT-INC-(EXXON)		10.00	162,700	
AMERADA-HESS		68.00	1,106,360	
TAD-JONES-CO-(GULF)		21.00	341,670	
MAINE				
BANGOR HYDRO ELEC. CO.	24,286			24,286
SPRAGUE		100.00	24,286	
CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO.	232,000			232,000
TEXACO		100.00	232,000	
MAINE PUBLIC SERVICE CO.	4,595			4,595
DEAD RIV.O.(SPRAGUE)		100.00	4,595	
MASSACHUSETTS				
BOSTON EDISON CO.	1,537,000			1,537,000
SPRAGUE		12.00	184,440	
WHITE FUEL (TEXACO)		46.00	707,020	
EXXON		42.00	645,540	
FITCHBURG GAS & EL.	6,000			6,000
NORTHEAST PETROLEUM		100.00	6,000	
E.UTIL.ASSOC.(MONTAUP&BL	164,000			164,000
TEXACO		100.00	164,000	
BRAINTREE ELEC. LT. DEPT	16,138			16,138
CK SMITH(GOLD,EAGLE)		100.00	16,138	
HOLYOKE GAS AND ELECTRIC	3,338			3,338
WYATT INC (EXXON)		100.00	3,338	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
PEABODY ELECTRIC LT DEPT	0			0
TAUNTON MUN, LT,	110,044			110,044
GUINCY OIL CO (EXXON		100,00	110,044	
NEW ENG, G & E	861,000			861,000
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		84,80	730,128	
WHITE FUEL(TEXACO)		15,20	130,872	
NEW ENG, ELEC	1,618,000			1,618,000
ASIATIC PETRO CORP		60,00	970,800	
PRULEASE		,10	1,618	
Golden Eagle		39,90	645,582	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
PUB SER OF N,H,	370,000			370,000
SPRAGUE		26,30	97,310	
CONOCO		73,70	272,690	
NEW YORK				
CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELE	1,221,410			1,221,410
AMERADA HESS CORP		100,00	1,221,410	
CONSOL EDISON OF NY	4,024,000			4,024,000
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		45,50	1,830,920	
AMERADA HESS CORP		22,30	897,352	
EXXON		20,80	836,992	
TEXACO		11,40	458,736	
LONG ISLAND LIGHT CO,	1,596,000			1,596,000
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		100,00	1,596,000	
ORANGE & ROCKLAND UTILIT	988,028			988,028
New England Petro		51,50	508,834	
HOWARD-FUEL-CORP		11,20	110,659	
AMERADA-HESS-CORP		29,90	295,420	
ASIATIC-PETRO-CORP		7,40	73,114	
ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC	65,997			65,997
ALLIED O		29,70	19,601	
MONOCO OIL COMPANY		70,30	46,395	
FREEPORT, VILLAGE OF	22,600			22,600
BURNS BROS O,(NEPCO)		100,00	22,600	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
NIAGARA MOHAWK PWER CO,	816,344			816,344
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		100,00	816,344	
RHODE ISLAND				
NEWPORT ELECTRIC CORP	4,120			4,120
CK SMITH		100,00	4,120	

2, MID-ATLANTIC AREA COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MAAC)

DELAWARE				
DELMARVA PWR & LT	562,000			562,000
GULF		8,00	44,960	
STEUART PETROLEUM CO		22,00	123,640	
CONOCO		65,00	365,300	
TEXACO		5,00	28,100	
DOVER, CITY OF	71,800			71,800
TEXACO		100,00	71,800	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
POTOMAC ELEC, PWR,	835,000			835,000
STEUART PETROLEUM CO		21,00	175,350	
ASIATIC PETRO CORP		79,00	659,650	
MARYLAND				
BALTIMORE GAS & ELECTRIC	933,764			933,764
AMERADA HESS CORP		52,70	492,093	
EXXON		47,30	441,670	
NEW JERSEY				
PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC	1,467,000			1,467,000
AMERADA HESS CORP		78,00	1,144,260	
EXXON		22,00	322,740	
VINELAND,CITY OF ELEC,	42,135			42,135
BRITISH PETROLEUM		100,00	42,135	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC C	434,845			434,845
AMERADA HESS CORP		60.00	260,907	
CONOCO		40.00	173,938	
GPU INTEGRATED SYSTEM	403,098			403,098
SHIPLEY-HUMBLE		1.00	4,030	
AMERADA HESS CORP		94.00	378,912	
SHANN OIL INC		5.00	20,154	
PENNSYLVANIA				
PENNSYLVANIA PWR & LT	395,200			395,200
AMERADA-HESS-CORP		100.00	395,200	
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO	1,035,800			1,035,800
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		2.10	21,751	
AMERADA HESS CORP		21.50	222,697	
ARCO		28.50	295,203	
GULF		9.00	93,222	
CONOCO		14.90	154,334	
TEXACO		24.00	248,592	
3. SOUTHEASTERN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL (SERC)				
FLORIDA				
FLORIDA P & L	3,381,000			3,381,000
EXXON		15.00	507,150	
BELCHER OIL(EXXON)		85.00	2,873,850	
FLORIDA POWER CORPORATIO	1,696,000			1,696,000
AMERADA HESS CORP		40.00	678,400	
EXXON		60.00	1,017,600	
GULF POWER CO.	22,668			22,668
BAKER SERVICE(EXXON)		100.00	22,668	
TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.	145,172			145,172
WESTERN (NEW ENG PET		100.00	145,172	
FORT PIERCE, CITY OF	68,200			68,200
BELCHER-OIL-(EXXON)		100.00	68,200	
GAINESVILLE, CITY OF	112,875			112,875
EASTERN SEABOARD		100.00	112,875	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
JACKSONVILLE ELEC. AUTH.	836,667			836,667
VEN FUEL INC		82.60	691,086	
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		8.70	72,790	
AMERADA HESS CORP		8.70	72,790	
KEY WEST UTILITIES	67,000			67,000
STD.OIL-KY		100.00	67,000	
LAKE WORTH UTIL AUTHORIT	1,650			1,650
BELCHER OIL(EXXON)		100.00	1,650	
LAKELAND LIGHT & WTR DEP	158,900			158,900
BELCHER(STD.OIL-KY)		100.00	158,900	
NEW SMYRNA BEACH	0			0
ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM.	403,000			403,000
BELCHER		100.00	403,000	
SEBRING UTILITIES COMM.	5,577			5,577
UNION OIL OF CA		100.00	5,577	
TALLAHASSEE, CITY OF	82,171			82,171
UNION OIL OF CA		100.00	82,171	
VERO BEACH MUNICIPAL POW	45,671			45,671
BELCHER OIL(EXXON)		100.00	45,671	
FLORIDA KEYS ELEC COOP	0			0
GEORGIA				
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY	88,752			88,752
NEW ENGLAND PETRO		100.00	88,752	
SAVANNAH ELECTRIC & POWE	239,500			239,500
COLONIAL OIL(EXXON)		100.00	239,500	
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSISSIPPI POWER CO.	29,100			29,100
BAKER SERVICE(EXXON)		55.00	16,005	
ERGON(INTL TRADING)		45.00	13,095	
SOUTH MISSISSIPPI ELEC	58,320			58,320
SOUTHLND OIL		83.00	48,405	
AMERADA HESS CORP		17.00	9,914	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BY SUPPLIER BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
NORTH CAROLINA				
CAROLINA POWER & LT.	0			0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
S.CAROLINA PUB SERV AUTH	0			0
S.CAROLINA ELEC & GAS CO	426,700			426,700
EXXON		100.00	426,700	
VIRGINIA				
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC POWER	1,822,300			1,822,300
ASIATIC PETRO CORP		16.60	302,501	
NEW-ENGLAND-PETRO		15.60	284,278	
EXXON		47.30	861,947	
AMOCO		20.50	373,571	
4. SOUTHWEST POWER POOL COORDINATION COUNCIL (SPP)				
ARKANSAS				
JONESBORO WATER AND LIGH	0			0
ARKANSAS ELEC COOP	166,382			166,382
LOGICON INC (SHELL)		80.00	133,105	
E L BRIDE(TEXACO)		20.00	33,276	
COLORADO				
CT&U, S.COLO PWR DIV.	0			0
KANSAS				
CENTRAL KANSAS PWR	8,600			8,600
GR.PLS(CRA-FARMLAND)		100.00	8,600	
CT&U, WESTERN PWR DIV	46,350			46,350
CARTER-WTR		4.00	1,854	
AMOCO		73.00	33,835	
NO-AMER-PETRO		23.00	10,660	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BY SUPPLIER BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
KANSAS GAS & ELEC	77,300			77,300
ASPH&PETRO INDUST		84.70	65,473	
FRONTIER PRODUCTION		15.30	11,826	
KANSAS POWER & LIGHT	300,000			300,000
GR.PLS		38.40	115,200	
NTL COOP REFINERY		15.50	46,500	
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM		46.10	138,300	
CHANUTE,CITY OF	1,367			1,367
MID AMER.REFINING		100.00	1,367	
CLAY CENTER LT&WTR	0			0
CUFFEYVILLE LT & PWR	0			0
LARNED WTR & ELEC	0			0
MCPHERSON BD OF PUB UTIL	4,000			4,000
NTL COOP REFINERY		100.00	4,000	
OTTAWA WTR & LT	0			0
LOUISIANA				
CENTRAL LOUISIANA ELECTR	1,000			1,000
FALCO		66.70	667	
ATLAS(PENNZOIL)		33.30	333	
JONESBORO POWER & LIGHT	0			0
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC PO	50,000			50,000
FALCO		100.00	50,000	
MIDDLE SOUTH SERVICES	1,713,000			1,713,000
E L BRIDE(OKC REF.)		1.70	29,121	
TAUBER OIL CO		20.50	351,165	
ERGON INC (EXXON)		3.80	65,094	
REESE OIL(SUN OIL)		.30	5,139	
SHELL		21.50	364,869	
EXXON		12.90	220,977	
MURPHY OIL CORP		30.00	513,900	
TEXACO		9.50	162,735	

	11 RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
MISSISSIPPI				
CLARKSDALE WTR & LT	8,828			8,828
SOUTHLND OIL		100.00	8,828	
YAZOO CITY PUB SERV	0			0
MISSOURI				
ST JOSEPH LT & PWR	0			0
EMPIRE DIST ELEC	0			0
OKLAHOMA				
OKLAHOMA GAS & ELEC	0			0
BLACKWELL WTR & LT	0			0
WESTERN FARMERS ELEC COO	0			0
TEXAS				
GULF STATES UTILITIES	0			0
5. ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS (ERCOT)				
DALLAS POWER &LT,	3,333			3,333
WINSTON REF CO		18.20	606	
HFE OIL&REFINING		15.60	519	
KERR MCGEE OIL CO		18.90	629	
J&W REFINING		47.20	1,573	
HOUSTON LIGHT & PWR	0			0
TEXAS ELEC SERV	114,690			114,690
SHELL		24.10	27,640	
WINSTON REFINING		61.30	70,304	
J&W REFINING		4.10	4,702	
TESORO		10.50	12,042	
TEXAS PWR & LT	0			0

	12 RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
WEST TEXAS UTIL	67,300			67,300
PRIDE REFINING INC		100.00	67,300	
AUSTIN CITY ELEC DEPT	11,905			11,905
TESORO		100.00	11,905	
BRYAN, CITY OF	0			0
GARLAND,CITY OF	0			0
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUT	0			0
SAN ANTONIO PUB SERV	330			330
TESORO		100.00	330	
BRAZOS ELEC COOP	0			0
MEDINA ELEC COOP	0			0
6. MID-AMERICA INTERPOOL NETWORK (MAIN)				
ILLINOIS				
COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO,	340,000			340,000
ALLIED O,		98.00	333,200	
CLARK OIL&REF,CORP		2.00	6,800	
ILLINOIS POWER CO	32,000			32,000
ALLIED O,		100.00	32,000	
MISSOURI				
UNION ELECTRIC	29,750			29,750
APEX OIL CO		100.00	29,750	
WISCONSIN				
SUPERIOR WTR & LT	9,524			9,524
MURPHY OIL CORP		100.00	9,524	
WISCONSIN ELEC PWR	10,640			10,640
INDUST FUEL&ASPHALT		100.00	10,640	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BY SUPPLIER BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
7. MID-CONTINENT AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (MARCA)				
IOWA				
ATLANTIC MUNICIPAL UTILI	0			0
LAMONI MUNIC	0			0
INTERSTATE POWER	16,152			16,152
NORTHWESTERN REF		100.00	16,152	
MINNESOTA				
MINNESOTA PWR & LT	30,700			30,700
MURPHY OIL		100.00	30,700	
AUSTIN UTILITIES	0			0
FAIRMONT WTR & LT	0			0
MARSHALL MUNICIPAL UTIL	0			0
OWATONNA MUN UTIL	1,488			1,488
GUSTAFSON OIL CO		40.00	595	
NORTHWESTERN REF		60.00	892	
WORTHINGTON, CITY OF	0			0
NORTHERN STATES PWR	0			0
NEBRASKA				
CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC	0			0
FAIRBURY LT & WTR	5,100			5,100
CARTER WTR(TEXACO)		100.00	5,100	
GRAND ISLAND ELEC	5,714			5,714
E L BRIDE		100.00	5,714	
HASTINGS UTILITIES DEPT	0			0
LINCOLN ELECTRIC SYSTEM	1,487			1,487
E.L. BRIDE CO		100.00	1,487	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BY SUPPLIER BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER DI	0			0
OMAHA PUB PWR DIST	0			0
WISCONSIN				
LAKE SUPERIOR DIST PWR	0			0
8. EAST CENTRAL AREA RELIABILITY COORDINATION AGREEMENT (ECAR)				
MICHIGAN				
CLINTON LT & WTR	692			692
CRYSTAL REFINING CO		100.00	692	
GRAND HAVEN BD PUB	183			183
OSCEOLA REF		100.00	183	
HILLSDALE BD OF PUB WORK	935			935
LEWIS(GLADIEUX REF)		100.00	935	
CONSUMERS POWER	634,046			634,046
MURPHY MI.DIV.AMOCO		6.00	38,042	
ENTERPRISE OIL CO		6.00	38,042	
INDUST FUEL&ASPHALT		2.00	12,680	
RUPP OIL COMPANY		2.00	12,680	
CONSUMERS PWR-CRUDE		54.00	342,384	
BORON OIL(STANDARD)		3.00	19,021	
GLADIEUX REF		1.00	6,340	
LAKESIDE REFINING CO		14.00	88,766	
TOTAL LEONARD INC		4.00	25,361	
OSCEOLA REFINING CO		8.00	50,723	
DETROIT EDISON CO.	587,886			587,886
ENTERPRISE OIL CO.		4.80	28,218	
CANADIAN FUEL MKTRS		9.90	58,200	
PETRO PRODUCTS		5.40	31,745	
SUN OIL LTD		70.00	411,520	
MARATHON OIL		9.90	58,200	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
OHIO				
CLEVELAND ELEC ILLUMIN	17,938			17,938
ALLIED O.(ASHLAND)		100.00	17,938	
TOLEDO EDISON	14,341			14,341
SUN OIL		100.00	14,341	
PENNSYLVANIA				
ALLEGHENY POWER SERVICE	41,760			41,760
ALLIED O.(NEPCO)		100.00	41,760	
9. WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (WSCC)				
ARIZONA				
TUCSON GAS & ELEC	217,167			217,167
GOLDEN GATE PETRO		22.00	47,776	
HOLLAND OIL(TOSCO)		5.00	10,858	
Union Oil of Ca.		25.00	54,292	
NAVAJO-REFINING		5.00	10,858	
TOSCO		43.00	93,382	
SALT RIVER PROJECT	225,000			225,000
GUSTAFSON OIL CO		.90	2,025	
DOUGLAS OIL CO		2.80	6,300	
LITTLE AMERICA		19.70	44,325	
TESORO		12.40	27,900	
MACMILLAN		17.00	38,250	
POWERINE OIL CO		18.10	40,725	
SAN JOAQUIN REF		29.10	65,475	
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE C	290,213			290,213
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST		16.50	47,885	
BASIN FUELS		4.00	11,608	
UNION OIL OF CAL		63.00	182,834	
SAN JOAQUIN REF		16.50	47,885	
CALIFORNIA				
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC C	1,316,000			1,316,000
ARCO		71.30	938,308	
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM		24.00	315,840	
UNION OIL OF CA		4.70	61,852	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC	328,615			328,615
HIRI		16.20	53,235	
TESORO		32.70	107,457	
UNION OIL OF CA		29.80	97,927	
EDGINGTON OIL CO		21.30	69,994	
BURBANK CITY PUBLIC SER.	95,900			95,900
ARCO		100.00	95,900	
GLENDALE PUBLIC SERVICES	118,000			118,000
POWERINE OIL CO		100.00	118,000	
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DIST	59,600			59,600
CRESCENT REF&O(GULF)		100.00	59,600	
LOS ANGELES DEPT OF WATE	1,549,000			1,549,000
PETROBAY		7.60	117,724	
ARCO		59.80	926,302	
EDGINGTON OIL CO		20.90	323,741	
NEWHALL REFINING CO		5.00	77,450	
POWERINE OIL CO		3.20	49,568	
SAN JOAQUIN REF		3.50	54,215	
SOUTHERN CALIF EDISON	4,234,000			4,234,000
EXXON		20.40	863,736	
ARCO		7.80	330,252	
CONOCO		2.20	93,148	
TEXACO		9.70	410,698	
STD.OIL-CAL		50.10	2,121,234	
MACMILLAN R.F.OIL		3.00	127,020	
PACIFIC RESOURCES		6.80	287,912	
PASADENA POWER CO.	118,866			118,866
GULO.EAGLE		100.00	118,866	
COLORADO				
PUB SERV COLORADO	17,245			17,245
CONOCO		36.40	6,277	
REF.CORP		43.50	7,501	
PLATEAU INC		20.10	3,466	
COLORADO SPRINGS LT & PW	0			0
LAMAR LT & PWR	0			0

	17 RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
MONTANA				
MONTANA POWER	0			0
NEVADA				
NEVADA POWER COMPANY	55,000			55,000
GUSTAFSON OIL CO		54.00	29,700	
HUSKY OIL COMPANY		46.00	25,300	
SIERRA PACIFIC POWER	39,154			39,154
GOLDEN GATE PETRO		100.00	39,154	
NEW MEXICO				
PUB SERV NEW MEXICO	0			0
PLAINS ELEC GEN & TRANSM	0			0
OREGON				
PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO	197			197
STD,OIL(IND)		100.00	197	
TEXAS				
COMMUNITY PUB SERV	23,152			23,152
STD,OIL-TEXAS		100.00	23,152	
EL PASO ELECTRIC	50,251			50,251
SOUTHERN UNION		74.50	37,436	
TESORO		25.50	12,814	
UTAH				
UTAH POWER &LIGHT CO,	0			0

	18 RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
WASHINGTON				
PUGET SOUND POWER &LIGHT	0			0
SEATTLE DEPT OF LI	8,640			8,640
SHELL		100.00	8,640	
TACOMA DEPT OF PUBLIC UT	0			0
10, ALASKA SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL (ASCC)				
ALASKA				
CORDOVA, TOWN OF	0			0
HAWAII				
HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPAN	742,603			742,603
STD,OIL-CA		100.00	742,603	
HILO ELEC LT	35,043			35,043
STD,OIL-CA		100.00	35,043	
KAUAI ELECTRIC	13,947			13,947
STD,OIL--CA		100.00	13,947	
MAUI ELECTRIC	30,942			30,942
STD,OIL-CA		100.00	30,942	
11, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (NOC)				
UNKNOWN				
GUAM PWR AUTH	163,014			163,014
U,S,NAVY		100.00	163,014	
UNKNOWN				
PUERTO RICO WATER RESOUR	1,744,307			1,744,307
COMMONWEALTH OIL		50.00	872,153	
PUERTO RICO SUN OIL		30.00	523,292	
CARIBBEAN GULF REF		20.00	348,861	

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	RECOMMENDED FEA BURN	BY SUPPLIER PCT	BARRELS	TOTAL (BARRELS)
UNKNOWN				
ST CROIX, V.I. WTR PWR	46,202			46,202
AMERADA HESS CORP		100.00	46,202	
UNKNOWN				
ST THOMAS, V.I. WTR PWR	33,937			33,937
AMERADA HESS CORP		100.00	33,937	

[FR Doc.75-22097 Filed 8-18-75;3:20 pm]

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As part of its continuing program to improve the quality of the daily FEDERAL REGISTER and CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, the Office of the Federal Register is soliciting the views of interested persons on the effectiveness of individual Federal Register documents and on regulations contained in the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Our goal is twofold:

First—to make each document published in the FEDERAL REGISTER easily understandable, thus making compliance easier, more efficient, and less costly; and

Second—to identify and correct any existing Federal regulations which are obsolete, unnecessarily wordy, or unclearly stated.

We believe this effort is consistent with the objectives stated by President Ford in his October 8th speech on the economy in which he announced "a joint effort by the Congress, the executive branch and the private sector to identify and eliminate existing Federal rules and regulations that increase costs to the consumer without any good reason in today's economic climate."

The Office of the Federal Register welcomes your comments and suggestions. The survey blank below is provided for that purpose. All comments received will be maintained in a public docket and will be available for inspection in the Office of the Federal Register to any interested persons or agencies. Comments which point out the need for substantive changes in existing regulations also will be forwarded to the responsible agency.

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