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NOTE: There were no items eligible for inclusion in the list of RULES GOING INTO EFFECT TODAY.

List of Public Laws

NOTE: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's LIST OF PUBLIC LAWS.

AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The six-month trial period ended August 6. The program is being continued on a voluntary basis (see OFR notice, 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976). The following agencies have agreed to remain in the program:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
NRC	USDA/ASCS		NRC	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS
DOT/NHTSA	USDA/FNS		DOT/NHTSA	USDA/FNS
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DOT/OHMO	CSC		DOT/OHMO	CSC
DOT/OPSO	LABOR		DOT/OPSO	LABOR
	HEW/FDA			HEW/FDA

Documents normally scheduled on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday.

Comments on this program are still invited. Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408.

ATTENTION: For questions, corrections, or requests for information please see the list of telephone numbers appearing on opposite page.

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Title 3—The President

PROCLAMATION 4502

National Maritime Day, 1977

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For more than two centuries, the United States has relied on the Merchant Marine for trade and defense. The Merchant Marine has contributed to our economic growth and military strength.

The men and women of our Merchant Marine have worked hard to export our products to foreign markets, and import foreign goods for our use and pleasure.

Those who serve in the Merchant Marine have the spirit, the character, and devotion to duty that have made our nation strong, free, and prosperous.

In recognition of the importance of the American Merchant Marine, the Congress, by joint resolution of May 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 73, 36 U.S.C. 145) designated May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day in commemoration of the departure from Savannah, Georgia, on that date in 1819 of the SS SAVANNAH on the first transatlantic voyage by any steamship, and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for its appropriate observance.

Because May 22 falls on Sunday this year, and in keeping with custom, it is appropriate to observe National Maritime Day on the following Monday.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to honor our American Merchant Marine on May 23, 1977, by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and other suitable places, and I request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.

Jimmy Carter

[FR Doc.77-11488 Filed 4-15-77;4:55 pm]

rules and regulations

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

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 7—Agriculture

CHAPTER II—FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[Amdt. No. 92]

PART 272—PARTICIPATION OF RETAIL FOOD STORES, WHOLESALE FOOD CONCERNS, AND MEAL SERVICES, AND BANKS

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: This rule: (1) requires firms which are authorized to accept food coupons to update any or all of the information submitted on original applications for authorization; (2) provides that failure by an authorized firm to update the information on its original application may result in the withdrawal of a firm's approval to participate in the program; (3) specifies that authorized firms shall not impose expiration dates on the redemption of credit slips or tokens issued to recipients by those firms; (4) more specifically details procedures which authorized wholesale food concerns shall follow in accepting coupons for redemption from authorized retail food stores and meal services; (5) provides that retailers, wholesalers, and meal services may respond to letters of charges on violations within 10 days of their receipt date; (6) provides that FNS shall not be liable for losses or thefts of food coupons from authorized firms.

This rule is designed to: (1) ensure that FNS's computerized compliance-monitoring system has the accurate, current information on participating firms which it needs to be efficient and effective; (2) give FNS a means to ensure that the information is furnished; (3) protect food coupon users from loss of a part of their coupons through failure to use food stamp credit slips prior to any arbitrary expiration date; (4) guard against abuse of the provisions for redeeming food coupons through wholesalers; (5) ensure that all firms charged with violations of the regulations have a reasonable period of time in which to answer the charges; (6) state the established fact that FNS will not repay authorized firms for losses or thefts of food coupons.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy Snyder, Director, Food Stamp Program, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8982.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 16, 1976, the Food and Nutrition Service published a proposed rule (41 FR 50454) to amend Part 272 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations. Most of the comments received were favorable.

Discussion of Major Comments

There were 13 letters received containing 16 comments. Of the letters received six were from grocer associations (one of which requested a 30-day extension of the comment period), three from State agencies, one from a legal aid group, two from retail stores and one from a special interest group. One respondent felt the proposed changes would provide additional controls to help eliminate program abuse. The following is an analysis of the other comments received.

Updating Original Application Form

Five comments opposed this provision. The writers felt it would impose unnecessary recordkeeping and paper work on small firms, that the added costs would far outweigh the possible benefits in improving program administration and they could not see how it would improve effectiveness of USDA's compliance monitoring system. One of the comments questioned the necessity of annually updating information and suggested that if annual updating of sales volume were absolutely necessary, it be reported by category of sales rather than actual dollar and cents, e.g., $300,000 to $500,000; $500,000 to $750,000, etc. FNS has decided to publish this section as it appeared in the proposed rule. No additional recordkeeping is required of authorized firms by this section, nor was any intended. Sales volume figures recorded by category, such as $300,000 to $500,000, would be too imprecise to be of any value to FNS.

Prohibiting Expiration Dates on Credit Slips or Tokens

We received three comments in favor of prohibiting expiration dates on credit slips or tokens. The writers felt it would protect recipients and ensure they received full value of coupon allotments. Two commented that there was a need for a reasonable cut-off period since allowing the credit slips or tokens to remain valid indefinitely was not in the best interest of recipients. One writer felt that although it was an improvement, it still required that credit slips be returned to the issuing store and recommended that USDA develop a standard credit slip for use by all authorized food stores; if this recommendation is not acceptable, then eliminate use of credit slips or tokens in favor of cash change of less than $1.00. FNS has decided to publish this section as it appeared in the proposed rule. We believe that it would be disadvantageous to recipients to allow expiration dates on credit slips.

Extending the Time Period for Responding to Letter of Charges

One commenter opposed extending the time period because he felt it would be difficult to know when the letter was received and it would create another loophole for offenders. Since FNS uses Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to send letters of charges, the delivery date is reported to FNS. FNS will publish this section as it appeared in the proposed rule.

Acceptance of Coupons by Wholesalers

Two comments opposed the language of this provision and one suggested that rather than directing a food wholesaler not to accept coupons "if he is aware or has reason to believe that the coupons were not legally obtained for eligible food", the reasonable cause doctrine be applied and the language be changed to "if such wholesaler knows or has reasonable cause to believe * * * ." We have accepted this suggestion.

Liability for Claims for Lost or Stolen Coupons from Retailers

One comment received opposed the provision that FNS shall not be liable for claims from authorized firms for lost or stolen coupons. The writer felt that small businessmen already suffered large losses in connection with bad checks and thefts. According to counsel, FNS is not now liable for claims for lost and stolen coupons. Since the proposed rule simply states this fact, FNS will publish this section as it appeared in the proposed rule.

Accordingly, Part 272 is amended as follows:

1. Section 272.1 is amended by adding a new paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§ 272.1 Approval of retail food stores, wholesale food concerns and meal services.

* * * * *

(i) FNS may, from time to time, but not more than once each Federal fiscal year, require a firm to update any or all of the information on the original application form. Failure to provide such information may result in the withdrawal of a firm's approval to participate in the program.

2. Section 272.2 is amended by adding a new paragraph (e)(8) to read as follows:

§ 272.2 Participation of retail food stores, and meal services.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(8) Credit slips or tokens shall not bear expiration dates. No retail food store or meal service authorized to accept coupons shall refuse to accept credit slips or tokens from an eligible household because such credit slips or tokens are not redeemed within a specified time limit.

* * * * *

3. Section 272.3 is amended by redesignating paragraph (b) to (d) and adding new paragraphs (b), (c), and (e). The new paragraphs of § 272.3 read as follows:

§ 272.3 Participation of wholesale food concerns.

* * * * *

(b) If an authorized wholesale food concern knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a person presenting coupons for redemption has no right to possession of such coupons, the wholesaler should request to see the retail food store's or meal service's authorization card.

(c) No authorized wholesale food concern shall accept coupons if such wholesaler knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the coupons were not legally obtained for eligible food.

* * * * *

(e) No authorized wholesale food concern shall alter, prepare, or complete an authorized retail food store's or meal service's redemption certificate.

§ 272.6 Disqualification of retail food stores, meal services, and wholesale food concerns [Amended].

4. In § 272.6, paragraph (b) is amended by deleting the word "mailing" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "receipt."

5. Section 272.7 is amended by adding a new paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 272.7 Determination and disposition of claims—retail food stores, meal services, and wholesale food concerns.

* * * * *

(f) FNS shall not be liable for claims from retail food stores, meal services, or wholesale food concerns for lost or stolen coupons.

(78 Stat. 703, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2011–2026.)

NOTE.—The Food and Nutrition Service has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A–107.

NOTE.—The reporting and/or recordkeeping requirements contained herein have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs, No. 10.551, Food Stamps.)

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

APRIL 14, 1977.

[FR Doc.77–11372 Filed 4–18–77;8:45 am]

CHAPTER XVIII—FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER I—LOAN AND GRANT PROGRAMS (INDIVIDUAL)

PART 1918—PLANNING AND PERFORMING DEVELOPMENT (INDIVIDUAL)

Subpart C—Complaints, Suspension, and Debarment Proceedings

AMENDMENT

AGENCY: Farmers Home Administration.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment is intended to encourage borrowers to make construction complaints in writing. "This amendment is necessary in order to protect the borrower in case legal action is necessary."

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank Colon, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202–447–4808.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1918.112 of Subpart C of Part 1918, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (41 FR 10442) is amended to delete reference to other than written construction complaints by owner from paragraphs (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (d). This amendment is not being published in proposed rule making form as the change is editorial in nature and has no substantive effect.

As amended, § 1918.112 (a), (b) (1) and (2), and (d) read as follows:

§ 1918.112 Handling of dwelling construction complaints.

(a) Each complaining homeowner should be requested to put the complaint in writing.

(b) * * *

(1) The homeowner should be urged to give the builder a written list of the alleged defects.

(2) The homeowner should be informed that if after 30 days the defects have not been corrected or other satisfactory arrangements have not been made by the builder, the homeowner should notify the County Supervisor in writing.

* * * * *

(d) If the homeowner notifies the County Supervisor that the complaint has not been satisfied, the County Supervisor should request the homeowner to furnish copies of all correspondence between the builder and himself.

* * * * *

(7 U.S.C. 1989; 42 U.S.C. 1480; 42 U.S.C. 2942; 5 U.S.C. 301; delegation of authority by the Secretary of Agriculture, 7 CFR 2.23; delegation of authority by the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development, 7 CFR 2.70.)

Dated: April 1, 1977.

FRANK W. NAYLOR, Jr.,
Acting Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.77–11253 Filed 4–18–77;8:45 am]

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SUBCHAPTER A—BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Reg. Q; Docket No. R–0017]

PART 217—INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Individual Retirement Accounts and Keogh (H.R. 10) Plans

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes a new category of time deposit for IRA and Keogh funds deposited with member banks. The rule permits member banks to pay interest on funds with a maturity of three years or longer deposited pursuant to IRA and Keogh Plans established with the bank at a rate of up to 7.75 percent.

This action is intended to encourage depositors to establish IRA and Keogh Plans.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 6, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Allen L. Raiken, Assistant General Counsel, Legal Division, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551 (202–452–3625).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Board of Governors has amended Regulation Q (Interest on Deposits) (12 CFR Part 217) to establish a new category of time deposit for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and Keogh (H.R. 10) Plans established at member banks. The Board's action will become effective in 90 days in order to provide sufficient time for member banks to make necessary adjustments to their operating procedures and marketing materials to implement the regulatory change.

The new deposit classification enables member banks to pay interest on IRA and Keogh time deposits at a rate of interest not in excess of the highest of any of the permissible rates that can be paid on any time deposit under $100,000 by any Federally insured commercial bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association. The highest permissible rate is currently 7.75 percent

per annum. No minimum denomination would be required for IRA and Keogh time deposits. The new deposit classification for IRAs and Keoghs will require a maturity of three years or more. The three year minimum maturity requirement was adopted because tax provisions permit an IRA participant to rollover his or her IRA contributions from one institution to another without incurring a tax penalty once in three years. While this new category of account is available only for IRA and Keogh deposits, individuals may still elect to use other existing categories of deposits, such as savings accounts and time deposits with maturities of less than three years for IRA and Keogh funds. When other types of accounts are used, however, such deposits would be subject to the existing ceiling rates of interest prescribed by Regulation Q for such categories.

The Board's action is taken in view of Congress' enactment of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-406) ("ERISA"), which provides, in part, for the establishment of IRAs by individuals not covered by employer pension plans and for increased contributions to Keogh Plans by self-employed persons. In adopting ERISA, Congress provided tax incentives to encourage qualified individuals to save for their retirement through the establishment of personal retirement savings programs. The Congress has indicated that approximately one-half of all employees in private employment are not covered by retirement plans (H. Rpt. No. 93-807). Accordingly, the Board believes that it is in the public interest to accommodate the Congressional objective by enabling an IRA or Keogh Plan participant to obtain the highest possible return on his or her retirement savings regardless of the type of depository institution in which the depositor maintains his or her funds. The Board's action is taken after extensive consideration of substantial public comment received on the issue of enabling member banks to offer IRA and Keogh deposit programs on a fully competitive basis with other financial institutions (see 40 FR 28644, 57663, 41 FR 31576, 50242).

Since IRA and Keogh time deposit accounts are expected to be in existence for long periods of time as funds for retirement are gradually built up, the deposit alternatives presently available at commercial banks and thrifts can create a difference in total interest accumulated of as much as $10,000 for IRA plans and $50,000 for Keogh accounts (assuming a 30 year investment period and the maximum permissible annual deposit of $1,500 for IRA and $7,500 for Keogh deposits). Such a penalty for choosing deposits at a particular type of institution is clearly inconsistent with the objectives of maximizing the total amount of earnings on retirement savings that the Congress sought to encourage through establishment of the IRA and Keogh programs. Some retirement savers may not even be aware of the currently higher rates available at thrifts or may not have easy access to such institutions. The Board believes that creation of a new category of time deposit is appropriate in order to reflect the special characteristics and benefits provided to retirement savers under the ERISA legislation.

In adopting this amendment, the Board has considered the applicability of Pub. L. 94-200. Under that law, an interest rate differential for any category of deposit that was in effect on December 10, 1975, may not be eliminated without obtaining approval of Congress. The provisions of Pub. L. 94-200 do not apply, however, to categories of deposit established after December 10, 1975. Since the Board's action establishes an entirely new deposit category for IRA and Keogh savers, which differs in significant aspects from any categories that existed on December 10, 1975, the provisions of Pub. L. 94-200 are not applicable. Consequently, the Board's action in establishing this new category of deposit for IRA and Keogh participants will become effective in 90 days (July 6, 1977).

Under the Board's existing Regulation Q, withdrawal of funds made prior to the maturity are subject to a penalty for early withdrawal (12 CFR 217.4(d)). However, funds held pursuant to IRA or Keogh agreements entered into by the depositor and the bank may be withdrawn from time deposits prior to maturity without penalty when the depositor attains age 59½ or is disabled, in accordance with the exceptions previously adopted by the Board (40 FR 57663 and 41 FR 50242). These provisions also will be applicable to the new IRA and Keogh time deposit categories.

In order to permit existing retirement savers to obtain the most advantageous IRA and Keogh programs, member banks may modify the terms of existing IRA and Keogh plans entered into prior to the effective date of this amendment without imposition of an early withdrawal or interest conversion penalty otherwise required under the Board's regulations.

Issues relating to the creation of a new deposit category for IRA and Keogh funds have been the subject of substantial public comment presented to the Board on several occasions. On June 27, 1975, the Board, in conjunction with the other Federal financial regulatory agencies, requested public comment on several issues pertaining to the offering of IRA programs under the Board's Regulation Q (40 FR 28644). Public comment was solicited on a number of IRA issues including whether the existing schedule of ceiling interest rates that can be paid on IRA deposits should be increased and whether member banks should be permitted to pay interest on IRA deposits at rates that are equal to those that may be paid by savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

Over 325 public comments were received by the Board on the IRA issues presented. Two hundred eleven respondents indicated the view that the Regulation Q penalty for early withdrawal unnecessarily interferes with the distribution of retirement savings and favored removal of the Regulation Q penalty restrictions when retirement funds are distributed to an individual who retires or becomes disabled. Only 29 persons opposed elimination of the penalty. Two hundred forty-nine respondents stated the belief that commercial banks should be permitted to pay interest on IRAs at rates equal to those paid by thrift institutions. Sixty-eight respondents opposed such action. In addition, one hundred seventy-one respondents favored the creation of a new category of time deposit for IRAs while forty respondents opposed the action. Fifty-one respondents favored an increase in the existing ceiling on interest rates permitted to be paid on IRA deposits by member banks. Forty-four comments opposed such action.

In order to encourage the establishment of IRAs and in response to the views expressed by the public, the Board amended its Regulation Q in December 1975 to permit a bank to pay a time deposit prior to maturity in accordance with the payout terms of the IRA agreement without imposing the Regulation Q interest penalty when the IRA participant attains age 59½ or becomes disabled. In addition, the $1,000 minimum denomination requirement for longer term time deposits was waived for IRA funds (40 FR 57663). Similar action was taken by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The Board indicated that the action taken at that time applied solely to funds deposited pursuant to IRA plans and no to Keogh Plans and that the Board was studying further the differences in the statutory provisions relating to the administration and operation of Keoghs in order to determine whether the amendments adopted for IRAs should be made applicable to Keoghs. It was also indicated that the Board was continuing to examine the question of whether member banks should be permitted to pay interest on IRA deposits at rates that are equal to those that may be paid by savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

In July 1976 the Board announced that it was of the view that IRA participants should be permitted to obtain the highest rate of interest permissible on their retirement savings regardless of where their funds are maintained (41 FR 31576). The Board stated that continuation of this inequity was inconsistent with the objective of providing IRA depositors with a means of obtaining the highest earnings possible on retirement savings. The Board's announcement also discussed the findings of a survey of IRA funds conducted by the Board in conjunction with the FDIC and Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Among the data obtained from all Federally insured commercial banks, savings and loans, and mutual savings banks, were statistics on the amount and distribution of IRA funds, distribution of IRA funds accord-

ing to size of institution, and maturity classifications of IRA funds at commercial banks and mutual savings banks. The results of this survey indicate that as of March 31, 1976, thrift institutions possessed relatively more IRA funds than commercial banks. The Board stated that further monitoring for several months would be necessary in order to determine whether member banks are at a competitive disadvantage in competing for IRA funds and that if the present trend in the competitive structure for IRA funds continued, the Board would then consider taking appropriate steps to restore competitive balance between commercial banks and thrift institutions in the offering of IRAs. It was anticipated that further action by the Board to permit member banks to offer IRAs on a fully competitive basis would be appropriate in early 1977. A second survey conducted in early 1977 indicated that as of December 31, 1976, commercial banks continued to have a substantially smaller share of the IRA market.[1]

In November 1976, the Board amended Regulation Q to extend the amendments adopted in December 1975 for early withdrawal of IRA funds to funds deposited to member banks pursuant to Keogh plans entered into by the depositor with the bank. This action was taken in response to public comments requesting such action and because the Board determined that the numerous operational similarities between Keoghs and IRAs warranted similar treatment with regard to withdrawals at retirement and waiver of the minimum denomination requirement (41 FR 50242).

During the course of this rulemaking proceeding initiated in June 1975, the Board has received numerous comments on the question of permitting member banks to offer IRA and Keogh programs on a fully competitive basis with other depository institutions. The Board has carefully reviewed these comments and has considered the results of studies it has conducted and other information submitted concerning the establishment of IRAs and Keoghs at financial institutions. Accordingly, the public has had ample opportunity to comment on the issues relevant to the Board's action establishing a special category of deposit for IRAs and Keoghs. By adopting a final rule immediately, the Board's action will remove the public uncertainty that exists concerning the characteristics of a new IRA and Keogh deposit category and will enable retirement savers to begin immediately to plan their retirement programs. The effective date of the amendment has been deferred for 90 days until July 6, 1977, to provide member banks with sufficient opportunity to make operational changes and promotional plans that will be necessary in order to incorporate the new amendments into their IRA and Keogh offerings. The 90 day delay will ensure that all member banks will have the opportunity to compete for IRA and Keogh deposits on an equal basis and will provide an orderly transition period during which adjustments to existing plans can be made. Based on these considerations, the Board for good cause finds that further opportunity for public comment regarding this amendment is unnecessary and would be contrary to the public interest.

Effective July 6, 1977, pursuant to its authority under § 19 of the Federal Reserve Act to define the terms used in that section and to prescribe different rates of interest on different classes of deposits the Board has amended § 217.7 of Regulation Q (12 CFR 217.7) as follows:

§ 217.7 Maximum rates of interest payable by member banks on time and savings deposits.

* * * * *

(b) *Time deposits of less than $100,000.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) of this section and subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph, no member bank shall pay interest on any time deposit at a rate in excess of the applicable rate under the following schedule:

* * * * *

(e) *Individual retirement account and Keogh (H.R. 10) plan deposits of less than $100,000.* Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, a member bank may pay interest on any time deposit with a maturity of three years or more that consists of funds deposited to the credit of, or in which the entire beneficial interest is held by, an individual pursuant to an Individual Retirement Account agreement or Keogh (H.R. 10) Plan established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. (I.R.C. 1954) sections 408, 401, at a rate not in excess of the highest of any of the permissible rates that can be paid on time deposits under $100,000 by any Federally insured commercial bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association.[2]

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 7, 1977.

THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-11257 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[1] As of that date, commercial banks held 35 percent of IRA funds and 47 percent of total household time and savings deposits. Savings and loans associations, however, accounted for 49 percent of IRA funds and 38 percent of total household time and savings deposits.

[2] The highest permissible rate is currently 7.75 percent per annum (12 CFR 329.7 and 12 CFR 526.5).

Title 14—Aeronautics & Space

CHAPTER II—CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

SUBCHAPTER A—ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

[Regulation ER-986, Amendment 26; Doc. 27106]

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

Payroll, Employment Statistics; Revision of Form 41 Schedule P-10

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-5959, appearing at page 11826 in the issue for Tuesday, March 1, 1977, make the following changes:

1. In the 4th full paragraph of the first column on page 11827, the 7th and 8th lines should read "ule P-10, they feel that full-time equivalents should also be used in reporting * * *"

2. The tenth line in the same paragraph should read "ule P-1(a). Eastern's main concern re- * * *"

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance

CHAPTER I—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Amdt. 4]

PART 112—NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION—EFFECTUATION OF TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Addition of an Appendix A to Part 112 Which Lists the Types of Federal Financial Assistance Which Are Covered by This Part; Correction

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: This amendment corrects a final rule that was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 11, 1977 at page 13537. It deletes the reference to the footnote at the end of § 112.2(b), and clarifies the listing of the types of Federal financial assistance which are covered by this part.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 1977.

ADDRESS: 1441 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20416.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

J. Arnold Feldman, Chief, Compliance Division, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Compliance, 653-6598.

Part 112 of Chapter 1 of Title 13 CFR is hereby amended by:

1. Changing § 112.2(b) to read:

§ 112.2 Application of this part.

* * * * *

(b) This part does not apply to financial assistance extended by way of insurance or guarantee.

* * * * *

2. Adding an Appendix to the end of Part 112.

APPENDIX A

Name of Program	Authority
Regular business loans	Small Business Act, sec 7(a).
Economic opportunity loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(i) (formerly title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act).
Revocable revolving line of credit.	Small Business Act, sec. 7(a) and 7(i) (guaranty plan only not covered by title VI, but covered by 13 CFR 113).
Pool loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(a)(5).
Displaced business loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(3).
Handicapped assistance loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(h).
State development company loans (501).	Small Business Investment Act, sec. 501.
Local development company loans (502).	Small Business Investment Act, sec. 502.
Disaster loans (physical, including riot).	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(1), as amended by sec. 231, 234, and 237 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 92-385, Public Law 93-24, and Public Law 94-68.
Disaster loans (economic injury).	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(2) as amended by sec. 231 and 234 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 92-385, Public Law 93-24, and Public Law 94-68.
Disaster loans (product disaster).	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(4); Public Law 92-385, Public Law 93-24, and Public Law 94-68.
Disaster loans—Coal mine health and safety loans.	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(5).
Disaster loans—consumer protection.	Do.
Disaster loans—occupational safety and health.	Do.
Disaster loans—other regulatory.	Do.
Disaster loans—strategic arms economic injury loans.	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(6).
Air pollution control loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(5).
Disaster loans—base closing economic injury.	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(7).
Water pollution control loans	Small Business Act, sec. 7(g)(1).
Emergency energy shortage economic injury.	Small Business Act, sec. 7(b)(8).

NOTE.—All programs listed above are also covered by Part 113 of Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Effective date: April 19, 1977.

Dated: April 8, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-11334 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 16—Commercial Practices

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket C-2871]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

American College of Radiology

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Order to Cease and Desist.

SUMMARY: Consent order requiring a Chicago, Ill., medical association, among other things, to cease developing, publishing and circulating relative value scales which tend to establish prices or otherwise influence fees for medical and surgical procedures and services. Additionally, respondent is required to withdraw relative value scales already published and to send copies of the complaint and order to all recipients of this data requesting the return of all copies of the material.

DATES: Complaint and Decision and Order issued March 1, 1977.[1]

[1] Copies of the Complaint and Decision and Order with Appendices filed with the original document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Alan K. Palmer, Assistant Director, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, 6th and Penna. Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20580 202-724-1341.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Matter of The American College of Radiology, a corporation. The prohibited trade practices and/or corrective actions, as codified under 16 CFR 13, are as follows:

Subpart—Combining or Conspiring: § 13.430 To enhance, maintain or unify prices; § 13.470 To restrain or monopolize trade. Subpart—Corrective Actions and/or requirements: § 13.533 Corrective actions and/or requirements; § 13.533-53 Recall of merchandise, advertising material, etc. Subpart—Maintaining resale prices: § 13.1155 Price schedules and announcements.

(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.)

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

ORDER

I

A. The term "relative value scale" means any list or compilation of surgical and/or medical procedures and/or services which sets forth comparative numerical values for such procedures and/or services, without regard to whether those values are expressed in monetary or non-monetary terms.

B. The term "ACR" means The American College of Radiology.

C. The term "effective date of this order" means the date of service of this order.

II

It is ordered, That ACR, its successors, or assigns, and its officers, agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporation, subsidiary, division, or other device, shall:

A. Cease and desist from directly or indirectly initiating, originating, developing, publishing, or circulating the whole or any part of any proposed or existing relative value scale(s);

B. Cease and desist from directly or indirectly advising in favor of or against the use of, or contributing to the whole or any part of any proposed or existing relative value scale(s); *Provided, however*, That nothing contained herein shall prohibit ACR from furnishing testimony to any government body, committee, or instrumentality, or from furnishing to any third party or government body, committee, or instrumentality such information as may be requested; to the extent, however, that such information or testimony may bear directly or indirectly on compensation levels for radiological or nuclear medicine services or procedures, it shall be limited to historical data, free of editing or interpretation, and shall be completely described as to methodology;

C. Permanently cancel, repeal, abrogate, and withdraw any and all relative value scales which it has heretofore developed, published, circulated, or disseminated;

D. Within thirty (30) days after the effective date of this order, distribute by first class mail a copy of the Commission's complaint and order in this matter, as well as a letter, in the form shown in Appendix "A" to this order, to each of its fellows and members and to each of the third-party payers and others listed in Appendix "B" to this order, instructing such members and fellows and third-party payers and others to return to ACR all copies of ACR relative value scales in their possession.

III

It is further ordered, That ACR shall notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in its organization which might affect compliance obligations under this order, such as, but not limited to, dissolution, the emergence of a successor corporation, and the creation and/or dissolution of subsidiaries.

IV

It is further ordered, That ACR shall, within sixty (60) days after the effective date of this order, file with the Commission a written report showing in detail the manner and form of its compliance with each of the provisions of the order.

V

Nothing in this order shall be construed to exempt The American College of Radiology from complying with the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act. The fact that any activity is not prohibited by this order shall not bar a challenge to it under such laws.

APPENDIX A

(ACR LETTERHEAD)

To: Recipients of ACR Relative Value Studies.

As you may be aware, the FTC has been investigating various components of health care, including relative value scale activities of ACR. The Board of Chancellors of the College no longer desires to continue such activities and has discontinued them. It has entered into an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission to formalize the discontinuance of its relative value scales.

This agreement resulted in the issuance by the Federal Trade Commission on March 1, 1977, of a complaint and the entry of a consent order which requires, in essence, that ACR:

(a) stop publishing and participating in the development of relative value scales;

(b) withdraw the relative value scales it has already published;

(c) distribute a copy of the complaint and consent order to every ACR relative value scale recipient; and

(d) instruct all recipients of ACR's relative value scales to return them to ACR.

The complaint alleges basically that ACR's relative value scales have the effect of influencing fees charged by radiologists and nuclear physicians. The consent agreement with the FTC states that it is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by the College of the charges in the complaint or that the law has been violated.

In accordance with the provisions of the FTC's order, you are to cease using and to return all copies of any College relative value scale in your possession.

The proper mailing address is:

The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Attention:

Copies of the FTC's complaint and order are enclosed.

Sincerely,

President.

APPENDIX B

Commissioner, Medical Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20201.

Commissioner of Social Security, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235.

National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Resources and Programs, Department of Defense, Washington, DC 20301.

Directorate, OCHAMPUS, Department of Defense, Washington, DC 20301.

OCHAMPUS, Department of Defense, Denver, CO 80240.

Health Application Systems, 1633 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA 94010.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Alabama, 930 S. 20th Street, Birmingham, AL 35298.

Blue Cross of Arizona, Inc., 321 W. Indian School Road, Box 13466, Phoenix, AZ 85002.

Arizona Blue Shield Medical Service, 321 W. Indian School Road, Box 13466, Phoenix, AZ 85002.

Blue Cross of Southern California, Box 27747, 4777 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90027.

Blue Cross of Northern California, 1950 Franklin Street, Oakland, CA 94659.

Blue Shield of California, 2 North Point, San Francisco, CA 94113.

Colorado Hospital Service—BC, 244 University Boulevard, Denver, CO 80206.

Arkansas Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Inc., 601 Gaines Street, Box 2181, Little Rock, AR 72203.

Connecticut Medical Service, Inc., 221 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, CT 06509.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Delaware, Inc., 201 W. 14th Street, Box 1991, Wilmington, DE 19899.

Group Hospitalization, Inc.—BC, 550 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20024.

Colorado Medical Service, Inc.—BS, 244 University Boulevard, Denver, CO 80206.

Connecticut Blue Cross, Inc., Box 504, 370 Bassett Road, North Haven, CT 06473.

Hawaii Medical Service Association, 1504 Kapiolani Boulevard, Box 860, Honolulu, HI 96808. BS.

Blue Cross of Idaho, Inc., 1501 Federal Way, Box 7408, Boise, ID 83707.

Medical Service of the District of Columbia—BS, 550 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20024.

Blue Cross of Florida, Inc., 532 Riverside Avenue, Box 1798, Jacksonville, FL 32201.

Blue Shield of Florida, Inc., 532 Riverside Avenue, Box 1798, Jacksonville, FL 32201.

Blue Cross of Georgia/Atlanta, Inc., 1010 West Peachtree St., N.W., Box 4445, Atlanta, GA 30302.

North Idaho District Medical Service Bureau, Inc.—BS, 1602 21st Avenue, Box 1106, Lewiston, ID 83501.

Illinois Hospital and Health—BC Service, Inc., 227 N. Wyman Street, Rockford, IL 61101.

Hospital Service Corporation—BC, 233 North Michigan Avenue, Box 1364, Chicago, IL 60601.

Illinois Medical Service—BS, 233 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60601.

Blue Cross of Georgia/Columbus Inc., 2357 Warm Springs Road, Box 1520, Columbus, GA 31902.

Blue Shield of Georgia/Atlanta, Inc., 1010 West Peachtree St., N.W., Box 4445, Atlanta, GA 30302.

Blue Shield of Georgia/Columbus Inc., 2357 Warm Springs Road, Box 1520, Columbus, GA 31902.

Blue Shield of Iowa, Liberty Building, Des Moines, IA 50307.

Blue Cross of Indiana, 120 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Mutual Medical Insurance Inc.—BS, 120 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Blue Cross of Iowa, Liberty Building, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50307.

Blue Cross of Michigan, 600 Lafayette E., Detroit, MI 48226.

Kansas Hospital Service Association, Inc., 1133 Topeka Avenue, Box 239, Topeka, KS 66601.

Kansas Blue Shield, 1133 Topeka Avenue, Box 239, Topeka, KS 66601.

Blue Cross Hospital Plan Inc., 3101 Bardstown Road, Louisville, KY 40205.

Kentucky Physicians' Mutual, Inc., 3101 Bardstown Road, Louisville, KY 40205.

Blue Shield of Michigan, 600 Lafayette E., Detroit, MI 48226.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota, 3535 Blue Cross Road, Box 3560, St. Paul, MN 55165.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota, 2344 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Mississippi, Inc., 530 E. Woodrow Wilson Drive, Box 1043, Jackson, MS 39205.

Blue Cross of Louisiana, 10225 Florida Boulevard, Box 15699, Baton Rouge, LA 70815.

Hospital Service Association of New Orleans—BC, 2026 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70130.

Maine Blue Cross and Blue Shield, 110 Free Street, Portland, ME 04101.

Blue Cross of Maryland, 700 E. Joppa Road, Box 9836, Towson, MD 21204.

Blue Cross of Kansas City, 3637 Broadway, Box 169, Kansas City, MO 64141.

Blue Cross Hospital Service, Inc. of Missouri, 1430 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO 63103.

Blue Shield of Kansas City, 3637 Broadway, Box 169, Kansas City, MO 64141.

St. Louis Blue Shield, 5775 Campus Parkway, Hazelwood, MO 63042.

Blue Shield of Maryland, Inc., 700 E. Joppa Road, Towson, MD 21204.

Blue Cross of Massachusetts, 133 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02106.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of South Carolina, I-20 East at Alpine Road, Columbia, SC 29219.

Blue Cross of Western Iowa and South Dakota, Third and Pierce Streets, Box 1677, Sioux City, IO 51102.

Blue Cross of Montana, 3360 10th Avenue S., Great Falls, MT 59405.

Montana Physicians' Service—BS, 404 Fuller Avenue, Box 1677, Helena, MT 59601.

Blue Cross of Virginia, 2015 Staples Mill Road, Box 27401, Richmond, VA 23279.

Blue Cross of Southwestern Virginia, 1212 Third Street SW., Box 2770, Roanoke, VA 24001.

South Dakota Medical Service, Inc., 711 N. Lake Avenue, Sioux Falls, SD 57104.

Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Tennessee, 801 Pine Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402.

Kitsap Physicians' Service, 820 Pacific Avenue, Box 339, Bremerton, WA 98310.

Blue Cross Hospital Service, Inc., Commerce Square, Box 1343, Charleston, WV 25325.

Blue Shield of Virginia, 2015 Staples Mill Road, Box 27401, Richmond, VA 23279.

Blue Shield of Southwestern Virginia, 1212 Third Street SW., Box 2770, Roanoke, VA 24001.

Associated Hospitals, Inc., 401 Federal Street, Box 131, Bluefield, WV 24701.

Parkersburg Hospital Service, Inc., 203 Union Trust Building, Box 1948, Parkersburg, WV 26101.

West Virginia Hospital Service, Inc., 20th and Chapline Streets, Wheeling, WV 26003.

Blue Shield of Southern West Virginia, Inc., Commerce Square, Box 1353, Charleston, WV 25325.

Morgantown Medical-Surgical Service, Inc., 265 High Street, Morgantown, WV 26505.

West Virginia Medical Service, Inc., 20th and Chapline Streets, Box 6246, Wheeling, WV 26003.

Surgical Service, Inc., Commercial Bank Building, Box 131, Bluefield, WV 24701.

Medical-Surgical Service, Inc., Union National Bank Building, Clarksburg, WV 26301.

Memphis Hospital Service and Surgical Association, Inc., 85 N. Danny Thomas Boulevard, Box 98, Memphis, TN 38101.

Group Hospital Service, Inc., Main at N. Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75201.
Associated Hospital Service, Inc., 4115 N. Teutonia Avenue, Box 2025, Milwaukee, WI 53201.
Wisconsin Physicians' Service, 330 E. Lakeside Street, Box 1109, Madison, WI 53701.
Surgical Care, The Blue Shield Plan of the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, 756 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202.
Blue Cross of Wyoming, 4020 House Avenue, Box 2266, Cheyenne, WY 82001.
Group Life and Health Insurance Co., Main at N. Central Expressway, Dallas, TX 75201.
Blue Cross of Utah, 2455 Parley's Way, Box 270, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.
Blue Shield of Utah, 2455 Parley's Way, Box 270, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.
Blue Shield of Wyoming, 4020 House Avenue, Box 2266, Cheyenne, WY 82001.
Genesee Valley Medical Care, Inc., 41 Chestnut Street, Rochester, NY 14647.
Blue Shield of Central New York, Inc., 344 S. Warren Street, Syracuse, NY 13202.
Medical and Surgical Care, Inc., 5 Hopper Street, Utica, NY 13501.
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina, P.O. Box 2291, 1830 Chapel Hill-Durham Blvd., Durham, NC 27702.
Medical Mutual of Cleveland, Inc., 2060 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland, OH 41115.
Ohio Medical Indemnity, Inc., 6740 N. High Street, Worthington, OH 43085.
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oklahoma, 1215 S. Boulder Avenue, Box 3283, Tulsa, OK 74102.
Blue Cross of Oregon, 100 SW. Market Street, Box 1271, Portland, OR 97207.
Blue Cross of North Dakota, 301 S. Eighth Street, Fargo, ND 58102.
Blue Shield of North Dakota, 301 S. Eighth Street, Fargo, ND 58102.
Blue Cross Hospital Plan, Inc., 201 Ninth Street NW., Canton, OH 44702.
Blue Cross of Southwest Ohio, 1351 William Howard Taft Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45206.
Blue Cross of Northeast Ohio, 2060 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland, OH 44115.
Oregon Physicians' Service, 619 SW. 11th Avenue, Box 1071, Portland, OR 97207.
Blue Cross of Lehigh Valley, 1221 Hamilton Street, Allentown, PA 18102.
Capital Blue Cross, 100 Pine Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101.
Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia, 1333 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.
Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania, 1 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.
Blue Cross of Central Ohio, 174 E. Long Street, Columbus, OH 43215.
Blue Cross of Lima, Ohio, 7 Public Square, Box 1046, Lima, OH 45802.
Blue Cross of Northwest Ohio, Inc., 3737 Sylvania Avenue, Box 943, Toledo, OH 43656.
Blue Cross of Nebraska, Box 3248, Main P.O. Station, Omaha, NB 68103.
Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania, 15 S. Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701.
Pennsylvania Blue Shield, Blue Shield Building, Camp Hill, PA 17011.
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Rhode Island, Box 1299, 444 Westminster Mall, Providence, RI 02901.
Chautauqua Region Hospital Service Corporation, 306 Spring Street, Box 1119, Jamestown, NY 14701.
Blue Shield of Nebraska, Box 3248, Main P.O. Station, Omaha, NB 68103.
Nevada Blue Shield, 3660 Baker Lane, Reno, NV 89502.
New Hampshire-Vermont Hospitalization Service—BC, 2 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301.
New Hampshire-Vermont Physicians' Service, 2 Pillsbury Street, Concord, NH 03301.
Associated Hospital Service of New York, 622 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.
Rochester Hospital Service Corporation, 41 Chestnut Street, Rochester, NY 14647.
Blue Cross of Central New York, Inc., 344 S. Warren Street, Box 271, Syracuse, NY 13201.
Hospital Plan, Inc., 5 Hopper Street, Utica, NY 13501.
Hospital Service Plan of New Jersey—BC, 33 Washington Street, Box 420, Newark, NJ 07101.
Medical-Surgical Plan of New Jersey—BS, 33 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102.
New Mexico Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Inc., 12800 Indian School Road NE., Albuquerque, NM 87112.
Blue Cross of Northeastern New York, Inc., 1251 New Scotland Road, Box 8650, Albany, NY 12208.
Hospital Service Corporation of Jefferson County, 158 Stone Street, Watertown, NY 13601.
Blue Shield of Northeastern New York, Inc., Box 8650, Albany, NY 12208.
Blue Shield of Western New York, Inc., 298 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14202.
Chautauqua Region Medical Service, Inc., 306 Spring Street, Jamestown, NY 14701.
Blue Cross of Western New York Inc., 298 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14202.
Blue Cross of Washington-Alaska, Inc., 15700 Dayton Avenue N., Seattle, WA 98133.
The Indiana State Medical Association, 3935 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208.
Continental Service Life & Health Insurance Company, Box 3397, 5353 Florida Boulevard, Baton Rouge, LA 70821.
United Medical Service, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.
California Physicians' Service, P.O. Box 7608, San Francisco, CA 94120.
Colorado Medical Service, Inc., 244 University Blvd., Denver, CO 80206.
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, CT 06115.
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Greater New York, 622 3rd Avenue, New York, NY 10016.
Missouri Medical Service, 5775 Campus Parkway, Hazelwood, MO 63042.
Washington Physicians' Service, 220 West Harrison Street, Seattle, WA 98119.
New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010.
Medical Association of Georgia, 938 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, GA 30309.
Miss'ssippi State Medical Association, 735 Riverside Drive, Jackson, MS 39216.
Medical-Surgical Care, Inc., 203 Union Trust Building, Box 1948, Parkersburg, WV 26101.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010.
Prudential Insurance Company of America, Prudential Plaza, Newark, NJ 07101.
Continental Assurance Company, CNA Plaza, Chicago, IL 60605.
Bankers Life Company, 711 High Street, Des Moines, IA 50307.
Nationwide Life Insurance Company, 246 North High Street, Columbus, OH 43216.
The Travelers Insurance Company, 1 Tower Square, Hartford, CT 06115.
Aetna Life Insurance Company, 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06115.
Employers Life Insurance Company of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, WI 54401.
Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company, 5 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19103.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019.
Reliance Insurance Group, 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, PA 19103.
Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, Box 2101 Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90054.
Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Inc., 133 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02106.
Nevada State Medical Association, 3660 Baker Lane, Reno, NV 89502.
Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, 3333 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Zurich Life Insurance Company, 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604.
Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company, Dodge at 33rd Street, Omaha, NE 68131.
Blue Cross of Eastern Ohio, 2400 Market Street, Youngstown, OH 44507.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11260 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 9095]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

BIC Pen Corp., et al.

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Order dismissing complaint.

SUMMARY: Order dismissing a complaint issued against a Milford, Conn., manufacturer and seller of disposable butane lighters, pantyhose, and disposable shavers and a New York City manufacturer and seller of cigarettes, beer, and razors and blades, alleging violations of the sections of the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act which prohibit unfair methods of competition in commerce. The complaint was dismissed as moot upon the termination of the proposed acquisition of American Safety Razor Division of Philip Morris, Inc. by BIC Pen Corporation.

DATES: The Complaint was issued February 9, 1977 and the Final Order, March 1, 1977.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Owen M. Johnson, Jr., Director, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, 6th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20580 (202) 523-3601.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Matter of BIC Pen Corporation, a corporation, and Philip Morris Incorporated, a corporation. (Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; (15 U.S.C. 46). Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 7, 38 Stat. 731, as amended; (15 U.S.C. 45, 18).)

The Final Order is as follows:

On February 25, 1977, the parties filed a joint motion with the administrative law judge requesting that he issue an Order and Initial Decision dismissing the complaint on grounds of mootness, the proposed acquisition which is the subject of the complaint having been abandoned. The same day, the ALJ issued his Initial Decision and Order dismissing the complaint as moot.

The parties have now filed a joint motion requesting that the Commission ex-

[1] Copies of the Complaint, Initial Decision and Final Order filed with the original document.

peditiously enter a Final Decision in this matter dismissing the complaint. Upon consideration of the latter motion,

It is ordered, That the complaint in this matter be, and it hereby is, dismissed.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11275 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket 9048]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES, AND AFFIRMATIVE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Matsushita Electric Corporation of America

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Order to Cease and Desist.

SUMMARY: Consent order requiring a Secaucus, N.J., manufacturer of bicycles, television and audio equipment, and major home appliances, among other things, to cease falsely or misleadingly referring to, or misrepresenting the results of tests, surveys and studies to support superiority claims for its consumer products.

DATES: The Complaint was issued July 22, 1975, the Decision and Order, March 4, 1977.[1]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard B. Herzog, Assistant Director for National Advertising, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, 6th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20580 (202) 724-1499.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Matter of Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, a corporation. The prohibited trade practices and/or corrective actions, as codified under 16 CFR 13, are as follows:

Subpart—Advertising Falsely or Misleadingly: § 13.10 Advertising falsely or misleadingly; § 13.20 Comparative data or merits; 13.20-20 Competitors' products; § 13.205 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.255 Surveys; § 13.265 Tests and investigations. Subpart—Misrepresenting Oneself and Goods—Goods: § 13.1575 Comparative data or merits; § 13.1585 Competitive inferiority; § 13.1740 Scientific or other relevant facts; § 13.1757 Surveys; § 13.1762 Tests, purported;—Services: § 13.1835 Cost. Subpart—Offering Unfair, Improper and Deceptive Inducements To Purchase or Deal: § 13.2063 Scientific or other relevant facts.

(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.)

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

[1] Copies of the Complaint and Decision and Order filed with the original document.

ORDER

It is ordered, That respondent, Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, a corporation, its successors and assigns, and respondent's officers, representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporation, division, or other device, in connection with the advertising, offering for sale, distribution, or sale of video and audio equipment, major home appliances, and bicycles to consumers for personal, family, or household use, in or affecting commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, forthwith cease and desist from:

1. By any reference to a test or the results thereof, representing, directly or by implication, that any such product is superior to any other product in any respect unless:

(a) Such test is appropriately designed and conducted for the comparative evaluation of the characteristic or attribute about which the specific representation is made;

(b) The results of such test establish the comparative superiority represented;

(c) Such test establishes, to a degree significant to consumers, that such product is superior to each compared product in the characteristic or attribute about which the specific representation is made; and

(d) Such test is based upon a broad sample of the major or well-known brands of such product, except when the brands involved in the test are named.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that any television receiver is easier to service than any other television receiver when respondent knows or should know that the television receiver is in fact more costly or more time consuming to service than such other television receiver.

3. Misrepresenting in any manner, directly or by implication, the results or conclusions of any test, survey, evaluation, report, study, research, or analysis of a television receiver.

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

It is further ordered, That respondent submit to the Federal Trade Commission, within sixty (60) days from the effective date of this Order, a detailed report describing the actions that respondent has taken in order to comply with said Order.

In addition, respondent shall, for a period of three (3) years at one (1) year intervals from the effective date of this Order, submit to the Federal Trade Commission a report, in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with this Order.

It is further ordered, That respondent 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 any subsidiary or any other changes in the corporate structure which may affect any compliance obligation arising out of this Order.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11261 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

PART 703—INFORMAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES

Home Owners Warranty Corp.; Exemption

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of exemption.

SUMMARY: The Home Owners Warranty Corporation, (HOW), has been granted a limited exemption until May 1, 1978 to utilize its required conciliation process.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The exemption is effective on April 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gary Laden, Attorney, Division of Special Statutes, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, 202-724-1145.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Home Owners Warranty Corporation, (HOW), has requested that the Commission consider amendment of its Rule on Informal Dispute Settlement Procedures, 16 CFR Part 703, to permit HOW to incorporate into its warranty a required conciliation process prior to resorting to an informal dispute mechanism under the Commission's rule. HOW further requests that it be permitted to use technically qualified experts to be conciliators, to charge refundable fees, and to have 30 days to complete the required conciliation process.

The Commission has decided that while an amendment is neither necessary or appropriate at this time, a limited exemption would be in the public interest. The Commission also determined that it is contrary to the public interest for it to publish notice of proposed rulemaking and to receive comment on the grant of the exemption in accordance with 5 U.S.C. Sec. 553 (b) and (c). Such procedures would unnecessarily delay the full operation of HOW's warranty program.

Accordingly, the Commission has granted HOW a limited exemption until May 1, 1978 to utilize its required conciliation process, subject to the following conditions:

1. Technical or commercial experts can act as conciliators, provided they do not take part in any subsequent decision-making mechanism;

2. Any conciliation requirement must be accompanied by an oral and written disclosure that it is the option of the parties to terminate conciliation at any

time and request arbitration without penalty;

3. Conciliation may proceed no longer than 20 days.

HOW's request to be permitted to charge refundable fees was denied. The Commission also requested HOW to submit a report on its conciliation process no later than February 1, 1978 and to maintain records for that process.

By direction of the Commission.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11248 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

CHAPTER II—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

PART 1700—POISON PREVENTION PACKAGING

Certain Aspirin-Containing Powders; Exemption From Child-Resistant Packaging Standards

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Interim rule on which comment is solicited.

SUMMARY: The Commission issues as an interim rule and requests public comment on an amendment to requirements for child-resistant packaging. The amendment increases from 10 grains to 13 grains the size of packages of some aspirin-containing powders that are exempt from child-resistant packaging requirements. The Block Drug Company petitioned the Commission to take this action. The Commission granted the request for the reasons stated in this document.

DATE: The amendment will be effective, on an interim basis, immediately on April 19, 1977. Comments concerning the interim amendment should be received by May 19, 1977.

ADDRESS: Comments to: Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 1111 18th Street, NW., Third Floor, Washington, D.C. 20207.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Fred Marozzi, Director, Division of Poison Prevention Packaging, Bureau of Biomedical Science, CPSC, Washington, D.C. 20207, 301-492-6485.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 16, 1972 (37 FR 3427) and under provisions of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970, a regulation (now 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(1)), was issued establishing child protection packaging requirements for preparations containing aspirin. The regulation was issued because it was found that the degree and nature of hazard to children in the availability of these substances, by reason of their packaging, was such that special packaging was required to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting these substances and that the required special packaging was technically feasible, practicable, and appropriate. The effective date for this regulation was August 14, 1972.

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 28, 1972 (37 FR 28624) an exemption from this regulation was granted for unflavored aspirin-containing preparations in powder form (other than those intended for pediatric use) that are packaged in unit doses providing not more than 10 grains of aspirin per unit dose and that contain no other substance subject to special packaging requirements. The exemption was based on the finding that such powders do not lend themselves to accidental ingestion by children, a finding supported by human experience data.

EXEMPTION PETITION

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has received a petition (PP 76-11), dated May 17, 1976, from Block Drug Company Inc., Jersey City, N.J., requesting an exemption for certain unflavored aspirin-containing preparations in powder form containing not more than 13 grains of aspirin per unit dose from the child protection packaging requirements of 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(1).

The petitioner manufactures B.C. Analgesic Powders, an unflavored aspirin-containing preparation in powder form, packaged either in paper envelopes with a cellophane overwrap or in cardboard packages with a cellophane overwrap, in quantities of 2, 6, 24, and 50 unit dose powders.

GROUNDS FOR EXEMPTION

The company bases its petition for exemption on the low incidence of accidental ingestions among children under five and on a study conducted by Foster D. Snell Company which indicates that children are not likely to consume a toxic amount of the product due to its physical form and bitter taste.

Although market packages of 6, 24, and 50 dosage units are sold, the Block Drug Company states that 70% of the B.C. powders are sold in unit packages containing only 2 dosage units.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSAL

Having considered the petition, human experience data as reported to the National Clearinghouse for Poison Control Centers, and other medical and scientific literature, and having consulted, pursuant to section 3 of the PPPA of 1970, with the Technical Advisory Committee on Poison Prevention Packaging established in accordance with section 6 of the Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission concludes that an amendment to the exemption for aspirin-containing powders to raise the maximum allowable aspirin content from 10 to 13 grains per unit dose should be proposed as set forth below. The Commission's decision to propose the exemption is based on the low incidence of reported accidental ingestions, and on the Foster D. Snell Inc. study indicating that children are not likely to consume a toxic amount of the product. The fact that only 4 percent of the children in the Snell study consumed more than one gram of the powder suggests that the amount of aspirin consumed would seldom exceed one unit dose of 13 grains. Furthermore, increasing the amount of aspirin exempted under the specified conditions should not make it easier for children to transport the powders to their mouths since the packaging form and texture of the product will remain the same. The low incidence of ingestions among children is evidenced by the fact that only five children under five years of age were reported to have ingested aspirin powders during the five year period 1969-1973. None of these accidental ingestions resulted in any symptoms or hospitalizations. The Commission emphasizes that this interim amendment is limited to an exemption from only those special packaging standards for aspirin products imposed by § 1700.14(a)(1) and is further limited to only unflavored aspirin-containing preparations in powder form, not intended for pediatric use, that are packaged in unit doses providing not more than 13 grains of aspirin and containing no other substance subject to requirements for special packaging.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-601, secs. 2(4), 3, 5, 84 Stat. 1670-72; 15 U.S.C. 1471(4), 1472, 1474) and under authority vested in the Commission by the Consumer Product Safety Act (Pub. L. 92-573, sec. 30(a), 86 Stat. 1231; 15 U.S.C. 2079(a)), the Commission amends 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 1700.14 Substances requiring special packaging.

(a) * * *

(1) *Aspirin.* Any aspirin-containing preparation for human use in a dosage form intended for oral administration shall be packaged in accordance with the provisions of § 1700.15 (a), (b), and (c), except the following:

* * * * *

(ii) Unflavored aspirin-containing preparations in powder form (other than those intended for pediatric use) that are packaged in unit doses providing not more than 13 grains of aspirin per unit dose and that contain no other substance subject to the provision of this section.

* * * * *

Since the Commission finds that this drug does not pose a risk of serious personal illness or injury to children, the Commission finds that it would not be in the public interest to continue to require special packaging for this drug pending consideration of comments and issuance of a final regulation. Therefore, the Commission, for good cause, finds that the notice, public procedure, and delayed effective date provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553 are contrary to public interest and should not be followed in this proceeding. Pending completion of rulemaking proceedings, the amendment will be effective on an interim basis immedi-

ately on April 19, 1977. Before issuing a final regulation, the Commission will consider any timely comments received concerning this interim amendment. This interim amendment shall in no other way abrogate or restrict the special packaging standard covering other preparations containing aspirin.

Interested persons are invited to submit, on or before May 19, 1977 written comments regarding this interim amendment. Comments received after this date will be considered if practicable. Comments and any accompanying data or material should be submitted preferably in five copies, addressed to the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207. Comments may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Received comments and accompanying data may be seen in the Office of the Secretary, 1111 18th Street, NW., Third floor, Washington, D.C. 20207.

Dated: April 11, 1977.

SADYE E. DUNN,
Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc.77-11241 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. RM 74-16]

PART 260—STATEMENTS AND REPORTS (SCHEDULES)

Order Reopening Record and Providing for Additional Evidence; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Power Commission.

ACTION: Correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects an order that appeared on Page 9017 in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 14, 1977 (FR Doc. 77-4268).

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kim Clark, 202-275-4331, Office of General Counsel.

The following correction is made: Page 9017, Paragraph 3, line 9: Change August 15, 1975, to August 18, 1975.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11107 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 21—Food and Drugs

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

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

[Docket No. 75N-0117]

PART 105—FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USE

Vitamin and Mineral Products; Action on Petitions for Reconsideration of Final Regulations

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HEW.

ACTION: Rule.

SUMMARY: In response to petitions for reconsideration, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is generally reaffirming its vitamin and mineral regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46156). However, certain regulations are revised to provide in general terms that vitamin and mineral preparations newly authorized by Congress, for which particular names have not been established by regulation, shall bear "an appropriate descriptive term."

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978, for all products initially introduced into interstate commerce on or after this date.

Voluntary compliance: immediately.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John E. Vanderveen, Bureau of Foods (HFF-260), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20204, 202-245-1064.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46156), FDA issued revised final regulations governing the labeling and composition of dietary supplements and other foods that purport or are represented to be for special dietary use because of their vitamin and/or mineral properties. The regulations were issued pursuant to remand directions by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, "National Nutritional Foods Assn. v. FDA," 504 F.2d 761 (2d Cir. 1974), and the 1976 vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 350). The Food and Drug Administration provided that voluntary compliance with the regulations might begin immediately and that all products initially introduced into interstate commerce on or after January 1, 1978, shall fully comply.

Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 21, which contains all FDA regulations for food for human consumption, was reorganized and republished in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 15, 1977 (42 FR 14302). Former Parts 80 and 125, under which the regulations of October 19, 1976, were issued, were transferred to Part 105—Foods for Special Dietary Use. For the convenience of the reader, the former designation of the recodified section numbers used throughout this document are set forth as follows:

New section No.:	*Old section No.*
101.9	1.17
105.3	125.1
105.60	125.2
105.62	125.8
105.65	125.5
105.67	125.6
105.69	125.9
105.77	125.3
105.79	125.7
105.85	80.1

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has received two petitions for reconsideration and one request for confirmation of interpretation filed in response to the October 19, 1976 regulations:

1. A letter, dated November 12, 1976, from Miles H. Robinson, M.D., "for himself, Federation of Homemakers, Mary S. Hill, Ralph P. Glaser, Karl F. Lutz, Janie A. Meeter, and National Health Federation" stating that they "cannot agree" with the Commissioner's judgment that the cross-examination of Dr. Alfred E. Harper at the reopened administrative hearing, November 10-17, 1975 did not "impugn the U.S. RDA's" (recommmended daily allowances); and

2. A petition, dated November 30, 1976, from the National Nutritional Foods Association, the National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, and the Solgar Co., Inc., asking that the Commissioner reconsider the procedural propriety of amending the regulations to comply with the 1976 vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act without first issuing a proposal providing an opportunity for a formal administrative hearing. The petition asked that the Commissioner withdraw the regulations until such procedural steps are undertaken.

3. A letter, dated November 22, 1976, from Tillie Lewis Foods, Inc., asked for confirmation of its interpretation that its products are not subject to § 105.85.

Copies of these documents are on file with the Hearing Clerk, FDA, and they are available for public inspection.

The Commissioner has reconsidered the regulations, and he concludes that certain changes should be made. The petitions and request for confirmation received and the Commissioner's responses are discussed below.

LETTER FROM DR. ROBINSON

Dr. Robinson's letter lists eight reasons for his belief that the cross-examination of Dr. Harper at the reopened administrative hearing, held November 10–17, 1975, substantially impugned the validity of the U.S. RDA's.

The Commissioner has already addressed the issues raised by the letter. (See the Commissioner's discussion and rulings on exceptions filed by Dr. Robinson and others who responded to the report and recommended order of the Administrative Law Judge, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46158–46166).) Except for one issue, the Commissioner concludes that his discussion and rulings in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 are reaffirmed without further discussion.

Dr. Robinson's letter of November 12, 1976, states:

> We believe the cross-examination, among other things, showed * * * (3) improper reliance on current nutrient content of the U.S. food supply, emphasized by substantial evidence from the U.S. Department of Agriculture published shortly after the cross-examination and not available theretofore which we believe was improperly denied admission into evidence * * *.

The "evidence from the U.S. Department of Agriculture" consists of an article by W. A. Gortner, entitled "Nutrition in the United States, 1900 to 1974," published in "Cancer Research" (November 1975). In the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46163), the Commissioner ruled:

> 9. *"Motion to Receive in Evidence U.S.D.A. Article on Nutrient Availability".* On March 30, 1976, after the hearing was completed, Dr. Miles H. Robinson, et al., filed with the Commissioner a "Motion to Receive in Evidence U.S.D.A. Article on Nutrient Availability." This article was never mentioned during the reopened hearing. This article should have been produced at the hearing so that a proper foundation could have been made as to its authenticity, reliability, and relevancy. Accordingly, this motion is denied.

Although it appears from the date of the periodical (November 1975) that the article was available during the reopened hearing (held November 10–17, 1975) and that Dr. Robinson should have produced the article at the hearing if he wished to rely on it, the Commissioner has decided not to stand on procedural grounds but to receive the article into the record. A copy of the article is on file with the Hearing Clerk, FDA, and is attached to Dr. Robinson's motion of March 30, 1976.

The Commissioner has considered this article, and he concludes that it does not show that the U.S. RDA's reflect Dr. Robinson's assertion of "improper reliance on current nutrient content of the U.S. food supply."

As stated in his motion of March 30, Dr. Robinson's thesis is that the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS/NRC) has been "covertly looking over its self-interested shoulder at the ceiling of available nutrients in the U.S. food supply; and so far as it dared, the Board has tailored its RDA's to keep them from rising above that ceiling" (Motion p. 3).

However, Dr. Robinson's motion of March 30 states that the Gortner article shows that "the food supply is below the RDA for calcium (95%) and magnesium (87%), and uncomfortably close for iron (102%), B_6 (114%) and niacin (117%)" (Motion p. 5; emphasis in original). The Commissioner concludes that, if relevant at all, such statistics militate against Dr. Robinson's arguments that the Food and Nutrition Board has pursued a result-oriented policy of setting its RDA's at a level so low that the food supply of the United States will appear to provide an ample surplus of nutrients. For, to use Dr. Robinson's figures, if the Board really were pursuing a result-oriented policy of making the United States food supply "look good," it would hardly have adopted figures for calcium and magnesium that might cause the food supply to appear deficient in those nutrients, nor would it have adopted figures for iron, vitamin B_6, and niacin so "uncomfortably close" (to use Dr. Robinson's words) to the levels provided by the food supply.

Furthermore, contrary to Dr. Robinson's assertions that the Board was oriented toward low levels, to cause the food supply to appear to be nutritious, Dr. Harper explained during the reopened hearing that the RDA's were set to exceed people's needs and that "you may well expect half the population to eat less than the RDA and still meet their needs completely" (Tr. 33078).

The Commissioner notes that a fundamental assumption of Dr. Robinson's is that lower RDA's are in the interest of the food industry. This assumption is doubtful—higher RDA's might favor certain segments of the industry. For example, higher RDA's might suggest to some consumers that the food supply is inadequate and that more vitamins and minerals should be consumed. Thus, manufacturers and sellers of vitamins and minerals and ingredients used as sources of vitamins and minerals might find increased markets for their products if RDA's were raised. Also, foods recognized as good natural sources of particular vitamins and minerals might increase their sales if RDA's for vitamins and minerals were raised. In any event, the Commissioner finds no convincing arguments or data to support Dr. Robinson's allegations that the Board was guided by the purpose of satisfying interests of the "food industry."

The Commissioner concludes that the cross-examination of Dr. Harper at the reopened administrative hearing confirms that the methodology use in the development of the NAS/NRC RDA's was appropriate and that, to the extent that the Committee on Dietary Allowances of the Food and Nutrition Board took into consideration the nutrient content of the United States food supply, it did so in accordance with sound scientific principles. The Commissioner reaffirms his discussion of "Allegations of improper reliance on the 'food supply'" published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46159–46160).

NNFA PETITION

The petition by the National Nutritional Foods Association and others ("NNFA petition") raises a legal issue that was not extensively addressed in the preamble to the October 19, 1976 regulations, and accordingly the Commissioner takes this opportunity to explain more fully why he has concluded that the FDA vitamin and mineral regulations, §§ 105.3, 105.60, 105.77, and 105.85 (21 CFR 105.3, 105.60, 105.77, and 105.85), may properly be amended in response to requirements of the 1976 vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act without FDA first issuing a proposal and providing an opportunity for a formal administrative hearing.

On April 22, 1976, the President signed the new legislation that amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act inter alia to restrict FDA authority to limit the inclusion of ingredients and maximum potency of vitamins and minerals in dietary supplements (in tablet, capsule, droplet, or other form not resembling "conventional" food) that are offered for use by adults, other than pregnant or lactating women, and are recognized as safe (Pub. L. No. 94–278, Title V, sections 501–502, 90 Stat. 410–413; codified in part, 21 U.S.C. 350). This new legislation was discussed in detail in the Commissioner's FEDERAL REGISTER document of October 19, 1976. (See "1976 Amendments to Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act" (41 FR 46169–46170).)

Congress specifically provided that any existing FDA regulations that were inconsistent with the new vitamin and mineral legislation must be amended:

> The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall amend any regulation promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which is inconsistent with section 411 of such Act (as added by subsection [501](a)) and such amendments shall be promulgated in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code. [Act of April 22, 1976, Pub. L. No. 94–278, Title V, section 501(b), 90 Stat. 411 (21 U.S.C. 350 note).] [NOTE.—Section 501(a) of Title V, to which section 501(b) refers, adds a new section 411 (codified as 21 U.S.C. 350) to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and it is this new section of the act on which the changes in the regulations, discussed below, were premised.]

Thus Congress provided that any changes in FDA's vitamin and mineral regulations needed for consistency with the new legislation should be promulgated pursuant to U.S.C. 553, the general provision of the Administrative Pro-

cedure Act governing "Rule making." The Commissioner believes that this provision authorizes him to amend the FDA vitamin and mineral regulations to coincide with the provisions of the new vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act without prior notice of proposed rule making and public procedure because 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) specifically provides that notice and public procedure are not required "when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." As discussed below, the Commissioner specifically concludes in this case that notice and public procedure would be impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest.

It should be noted here that only a small portion of the text of the regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19 consists of revisions prompted by the new vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; most of the text of the regulations consists either of republication of provisions upheld by the Second Circuit or of revisions resulting from the remand directions of the Second Circuit.

The provisions of the vitamin and mineral regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19 that were prompted by the new legislation are as follows:

1. *Revision of § 105.3(a).* This paragraph defines the term "special dietary use." It was revised to incorporate verbatim the definition of "special dietary use" provided by Congress in new section 411(c)(3) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350(c)(3)). The Commissioner concludes that no useful purpose would be served in notice and public procedure regarding inclusion of a definition established by Congress. The Commissioner concludes that notice and public procedure regarding revision of § 105.3(a) would be "impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). (Section 125.1(a) had previously defined "special dietary use" in slightly different terms—see the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 2, 1973 (38 FR 20717).)

2. *New § 105.85(e).* This paragraph provides that pursuant to section 411(a)(1) of the act (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(1)), the limitations established by the FDA vitamin and mineral regulations regarding inclusion of vitamins, minerals, and other ingredients and maximum limits on potency shall not apply to a food for special dietary use that is or contains any vitamin or mineral and complies with the following criteria:

(i) The preparation is intended for ingestion in tablet, capsule, or liquid form, or, if not intended for ingestion in such a form, does not simulate and is not represented as conventional food and is not represented for use as a sole item of a meal or of the diet; and

(ii) The preparation is not represented for use by individuals in treatment or management of specific diseases or disorders, by children, or by pregnant or lactating women.

This new regulation only incorporates an exemption from formulation restrictions for certain adult preparations—an exemption explicitly mandated by the new legislation. That legislation provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (Secretary) "may not establish, under section 201(n), 401, or 403 (of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, i.e., 21 U.S.C. 321(n), 341, and 343, the statutory sections upon which FDA's vitamin and mineral regulations were premised), maximum limits on the potency of any synthetic or natural vitamin or mineral within a food to which this section applies" and that the Secretary "may not limit, under section 201(n), 401 or 403, the combination or number of any synthetic or natural—(i) vitamin, (ii) mineral, or (iii) other ingredient of food, within a food to which this section applies" (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(1)(A) and (C)). The language of the regulation describing the special dietary food preparations to which the exemption applies, quoted above, is taken substantially verbatim from the new legislation (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(2) and (c)(1)).

There would be no useful purpose in engaging in notice and public procedure in adopting this section of the regulations. Congress has effectively exempted certain vitamin and mineral preparations from FDA regulations establishing formulation restrictions, and FDA has amended its regulations for consistency with the statutory exemption. Accordingly, the Commissioner concludes that notice and public procedure regarding § 105.85(e) would be "impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

3. *Revision of § 105.60(b)(5).* This paragraph generally has the effect of prohibiting the combination with vitamins and/or minerals of "ingredients or products such as rutin, other bioflavonoids, para-aminobenzoic acid, and similar substances which have in the past been represented as having nutritional properties but which have not been shown to be essential to human nutrition." The provision was upheld by the Court of Appeals (504 F. 2d at 804–805).

However, the new vitamin and mineral amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provide that, with respect to vitamin and mineral preparations subject to the new legislation, the Secretary "may not limit * * * the combination or number of any synthetic or natural—(i) vitamin, (ii) mineral, or (iii) other ingredient of food * * *." (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(1)(C).) As discussed above, the Commissioner added § 105.85(e) to incorporate the new statutory exemption. Section 105.60(b)(5) was amended simply to cross-reference the exemption recognized in § 105.85(e), by adding the introductory clause "Except as provided in § 105.85(e) of this chapter * * *."

No useful purpose would be served in notice and public procedure regarding adoption of this amendment to § 105.60(b)(5). Congress has directed that, with respect to the food products to which the new vitamin and mineral legislation applies, FDA may not limit the combination or number of ingredients. To comply with this statutory command, the Commissioner amended the vitamin and mineral regulations in § 105.85(e) so that they no longer limit the combination or number of ingredients in foods to which the new legislation applies. Accordingly, regarding the amendment to § 105.60(b)(5), which simply cross-references the exemption recognized by § 105.85(e) pursuant to the new legislation, the Commissioner concludes that notice and public procedure would be "impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

4. *Deletion of § 125.1(h) (would have appeared in § 105.3(h) if it had not been deleted before recodification).* This paragraph had provided that, with certain exceptions, "Any product containing more than the upper limit of the U.S. RDA per serving (or, where appropriate, per daily recommended quantity) of a vitamin or mineral as specified in § 80.1(f)(1) (recodified as § 105.85(f)(1)) of this chapter is a drug * * *." (38 FR 20717; August 2, 1973).

The new vitamin and mineral legislation specifically provides that the Secretary "may not classify any natural or synthetic vitamin or mineral (or combination thereof) as a drug solely because it exceeds the level of potency which the Secretary determines is nutritionally rational or useful" (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(1)(B)). Section 125.1(h) had the effect of classifying a vitamin or mineral preparation as a drug solely because it exceeded the level of potency determined by the Secretary (FDA) to be nutritionally rational or useful, i.e., if it exceeded the upper limit of the U.S. RDA as then specified in § 80.1(f)(1) (recodified as § 105.85(f)(1)). Accordingly, to comply with the new legislation (21 U.S.C. 350(a)(1)(B)) it was necessary for the Commissioner to delete § 125.1(h) from the regulations.

Furthermore, as discussed in the preamble to the October 19, 1976 regulations (41 FR 46166) the deletion of § 125.1(h) was independently required by the remand directions of the Second Circuit. The Court of Appeals specifically ruled that § 125.1(h) was invalid, and thus its deletion was required even in the absence of the new vitamin and mineral legislation (504 F.2d 789).

No useful purpose would have been served in further notice and public procedure regarding deletion of § 125.1(h)—it was effectively required both by the Court of Appeals and by Congress. Accordingly, the Commissioner concluded that further notice and public procedure regarding deletion of § 125.1(h) were "impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

5. *New § 105.85(h)(2)(vii) and (3)(v).* The vitamin and mineral regulations generally provide that the name of a dietary supplement shall consist of a term descriptive of the vitamin and/or mineral composition of the product, e.g., "multivitamin and multimineral supplement", together with a phrase or phrases designating the group(s) for which the supplement is intended, e.g., "for children under 4 years of age". (See § 105.85(h)(1).) Section 105.85(h)(2) specifies the terms to be used to describe the composition of certain formulations, and § 105.85(h)(3) specifies the phrases to be used to designate certain groups for which a supplement may be intended. The Second Circuit took specific note of § 105.85(h) (then codified at § 80.1(h)) (see 504 F.2d 770) and made no requirements for any changes in its remand directions.

The new vitamin and mineral legislation, however, has the effect of permitting sale of certain dietary supplement preparations for adults (other than pregnant or lactating women) that FDA regulations formerly had proscribed—preparations containing more than 150 percent of the U.S. RDA of included vitamins and minerals, preparations containing ingredients not shown to have nutritional usefulness, and multinutrient preparations containing less than the full spectrum of vitamins and/or minerals classified by FDA as "mandatory". As discussed above, § 105.85(e) was added to the regulations to comply with the statutory command that FDA not prohibit such preparations. It therefore became necessary also to amend the regulations to provide for appropriate nomenclature for these preparations that previously had not been authorized for sale; and accordingly, in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46173), the Commissioner added new paragraphs (h)(2)(vii) and (h)(3)(v) to § 105.85.

These new paragraphs were intended to provide, in general terms, for appropriately descriptive labeling for the vitamin and mineral preparations newly authorized by Congress. They provided that such a preparation "shall bear a term that is accurately descriptive of its vitamin and/or mineral composition" (§ 105.85(h)(2)(vii)) and that such a preparation "shall accurately identify the group for which it is offered" (§ 105.85(h)(3)(v)).

Upon reconsideration, the Commissioner has determined that § 105.85(h)(2)(vii) should be revised. The Commissioner is revising § 105.85(h)(2)(vii) to provide simply that a preparation which, pursuant to the new legislation, does not comply with any of the formulation criteria previously established for particular products, shall bear as a part of the name "an appropriately descriptive term." If the Commissioner concludes that more definite rules of nomenclature are needed for the products recently authorized by Congress, he will issue appropriate proposals.

Section 105.85(h)(2)(vii) continues to provide, however, that, with one specified exception, the terms "multivitamin" and "multimineral" shall not be used to describe a product that fails to provide all the "mandatory" vitamins and minerals established by § 105.85(d). The Commissioner concludes that this provision is necessary as a matter of law to prevent consumer confusion. The regulations already provide that products labeled as "multivitamin" and/or "multimineral" preparations must contain certain "mandatory" vitamins and/or minerals that have been recognized as essential to human nutrition (§ 105.85(h)(2)(i)–(iv)). Although Congress has now authorized multinutrient supplements containing less than the full spectrum of needed vitamins and/or minerals, it would not be proper to allow such preparations to be labeled as "multivitamin" or "multimineral" preparations because use of these particular terms would cause confusion with the full-spectrum "multivitamin" and/or "multimineral" preparations, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 343(g), and would also be misleading, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 343(a). As the Court of Appeals stated with respect to a vitamin or mineral preparation that does not contain the full range of needed nutrients: "Obviously, the manufacturer of a product in this latter category could be prohibited from using the words 'multivitamin' and/or 'multimineral.'" (504 F.2d 785, fn. 29.)

The Commissioner has concluded that § 105.85(h)(3)(v) should not be revised. This paragraph simply requires that a subject preparation "* * * accurately identify the group for which it is offered, e.g., 'For adults' * * *." Such a requirement is obviously reasonable, and the Commissioner believes that no one would oppose the provision. In any event, such a provision is necessary to avoid misleading labeling—dietary supplements are used by different population groups with distinct nutritional requirements, for example, infants, pregnant or lactating women, adults (see Finding of Fact No. 14 in the preamble to the dietary supplement regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 2, 1973 (38 FR 20735)), and a dietary supplement that failed to describe the group for which it is offered would be misbranded because its labeling would be misleading for failure to reveal a material fact within the meaning of 21 U.S.C. 321(n) and 343(a). Congress specifically stated, in passing the new vitamin and mineral legislation, that although it intended to authorize the sale of certain safe vitamin and mineral preparations previously proscribed by FDA, it was not authorizing the use of misleading labeling for such preparations (H.R. Rep. No. 94-1005, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 29 (April 2, 1976); S. Rep. No. 94-743, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 29 (April 8, 1976)).

The Commissioner concludes that no useful purpose would be served in notice and public procedure regarding § 105.85(h)(2)(vii) and (3)(v), which concern nomenclature for the vitamin and mineral preparations newly authorized by Congress. These amendments simply provide for basic nomenclature with respect to the preparations newly authorized by Congress, nomenclature which is necessary to avoid misleading labeling and which is consistent with the general pattern of nomenclature for dietary supplements as previously established by § 105.85(h) (formerly codified as § 80.1(h)) after a 2-year formal administrative hearing and sustained on judicial review (504 F.2d 770, 786). Accordingly, he concludes that notice and public procedure were "impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

6. *Section 105.85 (a)(3), (b), (c).* These paragraphs were amended to cross-reference new § 105.85(e), which is discussed above. Notice and public procedure on cross-referencing would be a pointless waste of time—"impracticable" and "unnecessary" within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

In summary, these revisions of the regulations essentially represent FDA's nondiscretionary compliance with specific restrictions upon its authority imposed by Congress in the new legislation. None of the revisions raises substantial factual or policy issues for resolution by FDA for which notice and public procedure would have been useful. Congress, in promulgating the new legislation, resolved the relevant factual and policy issues by legislative flat.

The Commissioner disagrees with the assertion in the National Nutritional Foods Association petition that, with respect to changes in the regulations resulting from the new vitamin and mineral legislation, the Commissioner should have followed the procedures described in section 701(e) of the act (21 U.S.C. 371(e)). That section, if applicable, would require a protracted formal rulemaking proceeding before FDA could promulgate changes required by Congress.

Ordinarily, standards of identity and special dietary food regulations are promulgated pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 341 and 343(j), and subject to the rulemaking procedures of 21 U.S.C. 371(e). (See 21 U.S.C. 371(e)(1).) Indeed, all the provisions of §§ 105.3, 105.60, 105.77 and 105.85, other than the few changes, discussed above, mandated by the new vitamin and mineral legislation, were the subject of full 21 U.S.C. 371(e) procedures including lengthy formal administrative hearings held in 1968–1970 and, pursuant to the remand directions of the Court of Appeals, reopened in 1975. (For a description of the 14-year process of rulemaking supporting the dietary supplement regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976, see: (1) The sections entitled "History" in the preambles to the tentative regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 19, 1973 (38 FR 2143, 2153); (2) the preambles to the final regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 2, 1973 (38 FR 20708, 20730) (subsequently stayed by the Court of Appeals); (3) the preamble to the FEDERAL REGISTER document of May 28, 1975 (40 FR 23244) instituting further rulemaking pursuant to the remand directions of the Court of Appeals; and (4) the section en-

titled "History" in the preamble to the revised final regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46156).)

Congress specifically provided in the new vitamin and mineral legislation that:

> The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall amend any regulation promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which is inconsistent with (the new vitamin and mineral legislation) and such amendments shall be promulgated in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code. (Act of April 22, 1976, Pub. L. 94-278, Title V, section 501(b), 90 Stat. 411 (21 U.S.C. 350 note).)

If Congress had intended that changes made to conform FDA regulations with the new legislation be accomplished pursuant to the formal administrative procedures set forth in 21 U.S.C. 371(e), there would have been no purpose in mentioning 5 U.S.C. 553 instead of 21 U.S.C. 371(e) in the new legislation. The logical inference is that Congress, recognizing that there was no useful purpose in holding further rulemaking proceedings, including another formal administrative hearing, for the essentially ministerial purpose of amending FDA regulations for consistency with the explicit provisions of the new vitamin and mineral legislation, instead intended that amendment of FDA regulations for consistency with the new legislation could be accomplished in a manner consistent with 5 U.S.C. 553. In short, notice and public procedure, being unnecessary and impracticable for ministerial execution of explicit Congressional commands, were not required (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)).

Furthermore, the amendments to the vitamin and mineral regulations resulting from the new legislation are not amendments under 21 U.S.C. 341 and 343 (j); the amendments are under 21 U.S.C. 350. 21 U.S.C. 350 is not one of the sections of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act listed in 21 U.S.C. 371(e)(1), and thus the procedural requirements of 21 U.S.C. 371(e) are not applicable to the few amendments to the vitamin and mineral regulations resulting from the new legislation.

If a new 21 U.S.C. 371(e) proceeding were required to implement the requirements of Congress, the effective date of the new regulations would be substantially further delayed. The Commissioner recognizes that certain interests would benefit from such delays, but he believes that such delays would clearly be contrary to the public interest.

TILLIE LEWIS FOODS, INC.: REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF INTERPRETATION

In addition to the two petitions for reconsideration, a canner of fruits and vegetables (Tillie Lewis Foods, Inc.) filed a letter requesting confirmation of its interpretation of the status of canned fruits and vegetables that naturally provide per serving more than 50 percent of the U.S. RDA of a vitamin or mineral but are not represented as dietary supplements. The Commissioner advises that, consistent with the company's stated assumption, such a canned fruit or vegetable, e.g., canned carrots, is not subject to § 105.85. Such a product is not within the scope of § 105.85(a)(1)—no exemption is needed in § 105.85(a)(2) to make it clear that § 105.85 is not applicable in this case. Ordinary nutrition claims for such a product are covered by nutrition labeling regulations under § 101.9 (21 CFR 101.9).

In promulgating the final regulations of October 19, 1976, the Commissioner endeavored to comply conscientiously with the remand directions of the Court of Appeals. Furthermore, obeying explicit new statutory commands, the Commissioner at the same time also revised the regulations to be consistent with the new vitamin and mineral legislation; for example, the regulations no longer purport to limit the inclusion of ingredients or maximum potency of vitamins and minerals in preparation subject to the new legislation. Two petitions for reconsideration and a request for confirmation of interpretation were filed with the Commissioner in response to the October 19 regulations, and he has now ruled upon these submissions, revising the regulations in one respect.

The Commissioner believes that there is no valid pretext for further litigation over the propriety of these regulations. However, if any of the petitioners for reconsideration believes that the new regulations fail to comply with the remand directions of the Court of Appeals as controlled by new requirements of Congress, the Commissioner asks that any such person seek relief from the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit forthwith so that the matter can be resolved as quickly as possible. The regulation of dietary supplements has been a matter of controversy for 14 years, with almost constant activity and uncertainty in the administrative, judicial, and legislative arenas. There is need now for certainty and finality in the rules that govern this subject.

Voluntary compliance with these regulations may begin immediately, and all products initially introduced into interstate commerce on or after January 1, 1978, shall fully comply.

Therefore, in accordance with the foregoing discussion, and under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201(n), 401, 403 (a) and (j), 411, 701 (a) and (e), 52 Stat. 1041 as amended, 1046–1048 as amended, 1055, 70 Stat. 919, 90 Stat. 410–411 (21 U.S.C. 321(n), 341, 343 (a) and (j), 350, 371 (a) and (e))), and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 5.1), the vitamin and mineral regulations published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 19, 1976 (41 FR 46156-46176), are reaffirmed, except that Part 105 is amended by revising § 105.85(h)(2)(vii) to read as follows:

§ 105.85 Dietary supplements of vitamins and minerals.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(2) * * *

(vii) If, pursuant to section 411(a)(1) of the act and paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the dietary supplement contains more than one vitamin or mineral but does not meet the criteria for any of the preparations identified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section, the preparation shall bear as a part of the name an appropriately descriptive term: *Provided*, That the term "multivitamin" shall not be used to describe a product that fails to provide all the vitamins identified as "mandatory," for the group(s) for which the supplement is offered, in the table in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, except as provided in the second proviso clause of paragraph (b)(1) of this section with respect to a liquid multivitamin preparation that does not include folic acid: *And provided further*, That the term "multimineral" shall not be used to describe a product that fails to provide all the minerals identified as "mandatory," for the group(s) for which the supplement is offered, in the table in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

* * * * *

Effective date: Voluntary compliance with these regulations may begin immediately, and all products initially introduced into interstate commerce on or after January 1, 1978, shall fully comply.

(Secs. 201(n), 401, 403 (a), (j), 411, 701 (a), (e), 52 Stat. 1041 as amended, 1046–1048 as amended, 1055, 70 Stat. 919, 90 Stat. 410–411 (21 U.S.C. 321(n), 341, 343 (a), (j), 350, 371 (a), (e)).)

Dated: April 12, 1977.

JOSEPH P. HILE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-11240 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. R-77-350]

PART 16—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Final Rule

AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document makes final an interim rule published October 8, 1976, at 41 FR 44556 permitting HUD Privacy Officers to deny access to records contained in HUD Privacy Act Records Systems when the Privacy Act provides a specific exemption.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 12, 1977.

ADDRESS: Rules Docket Clerk, Office of the Secretary, Room 10141, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20410, 202-755-6703.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public comments were solicited on the interim rule with comments to be submitted on or before November 8, 1976. No comments were received. The rule is already effective as an interim rule to avoid disclosures which might seriously

interfere with the Department's ability to perform its functions properly. The rule is being finalized to continue to permit denial of access to records covered by a specific statutory exemption as set forth in the Privacy Act, for the reason indicated.

The Department has determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required with respect to this rule. A copy of the Finding of Inapplicability is available for inspection in the Office of the Rules Docket Clerk at the above address.

NOTE.—It is hereby certified that the economic and inflationary impacts of this rule have been carefully evaluated in accordance with OMB Circular A-107.

Accordingly, § 16.6(a)(1) of 24 CFR Part 16 is revised to read:

§ 16.6 Initial denial of access.

(a) *Grounds.* Access by an individual to a record which pertains to that individual will be denied only upon a determination by the Privacy Officer that:

(1) The record is subject to an exemption under § 16.14, §16.15 or to an exemption determined by another agency noticing the system of records;

* * * * *

(5 U.S.C. 552a; sec. 7(d), Department of HUD Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(d)).)

Issued at Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1977.

PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS,
Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[FR Doc.77-11242 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 26—Internal Revenue

CHAPTER I—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SUBCHAPTER A—INCOME TAX

[T.D. 7482]

PART 11—TEMPORARY INCOME TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

Special Elections for Section 403(b) Annuity Contracts Purchased by Educational Institutions, etc.

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Temporary regulations.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Temporary Income Tax Regulations Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 relating to section 403(b) annuity contracts and salary reduction agreements. This amendment has been prepared in response to requests by the public. This amendment affects employees of some tax-exempt organizations and provides them with somewhat easier rules for complying with the law.

DATE: This amendment is applicable for a taxable year beginning in 1976 and for a limitation year ending with or within a taxable year beginning in 1976.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Norman J. Misher of the Legislation and Regulations Division, Office of the Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20224 (Attention: CC:LR:T) (202-566-3737).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

This document amends § 11.415(c)(4)-1(b) of the Temporary Income Tax Regulations under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, relating to annuity contracts and salary reduction agreements. The temporary regulations provided by this document will remain in effect until superseded by final regulations on this subject.

SPECIAL RULES FOR ELECTIONS PURSUANT TO ANNUITY CONTRACTS

The regulations provide guidance for an individual who wishes to make a special election for 1976 pertaining to amounts contributed for section 403(b) annuity contracts. Before this amendment, the regulations required the individual to file a statement of intention specifying which election he intended to make. The statement was to be filed with his individual tax return for that year. Under this amendment, the individual may, but need not, file the statement of intention with his tax return. If he does not file a statement of intention, he may still take advantage of a special election for 1976. He can do this if he determines his 1976 income tax liability in a way that is consistent with one of the special elections.

SPECIAL RULES FOR SALARY REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

This amendment also extends the time for making a salary reduction agreement. Some salary reduction agreements enable taxpayers to make special elections allowed under section 415(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for annuity contracts purchased by educational institutions, hospitals and home health service agencies.

Before this amendment, the regulations provided that a salary reduction agreement for the taxable year beginning in 1976 had to be entered into before the end of that year. Because the regulations were published on November 29, 1976 (41 FR 52295), and many of the people affected by the regulations were on midyear recesses during much of December 1976, they failed to make the agreements permitted under the regulations.

This amendment extends the time for making a salary reduction agreement to June 15, 1977. It also requires an amended Form W-2 to be filed on behalf of the taxpayer if the agreement is entered into after December 31, 1976.

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this regulation was Norman J. Misher of the Legislation and Regulations Division of the Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service. However, personnel from other offices of the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department participated in developing the regulation, both on matters of substance and style.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATIONS

Accordingly, subparagraphs (1) and (2) of § 11.415(c)(4)-1(b) of the Temporary Income Tax Regulations Under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 are amended to read as follows:

§ 11.415(c)(4)-1 Special elections for section 403(b) annuity contracts purchased by educational institutions, hospitals and home health service agencies.

* * * * *

(b) *Special rules for elections and salary reduction agreements for 1976.*—(1) *Election.* (i) For a limitation year that ends with or within a taxable year beginning in 1976 (or for that taxable year), an individual may wish to take advantage of the alternative limitations described in section 415(c)(4). One way of doing this is to attach a statement of intention to his individual income tax return for that taxable year. The statement should provide that the individual intends to elect one of those alternative limitations. It should also specify which alternative he intends to elect. No form is prescribed for the statement of intention, but it must include the individual's name, address and Social Security number. If the individual is not required to file an income tax return for 1976, the statement of intention may still be filed at the Internal Revenue Service Center where that individual would file the return if he were required to file. It should be filed by the time he would have filed his return. The Internal Revenue Service will treat the statement of intention as an election for 1976 for all purposes except that it will not be irrevocable. If an individual does not file a statement of intention, he will still be able to take advantage of the alternative limitations for 1976. He will be able to do this if he determines his 1976 income tax liability in a way which is consistent with one of the alternative limitations.

(ii) The actual election for 1976 will be made by filing the election with the Internal Revenue Service on or before the due date of the individual's income tax return for 1977. The Internal Revenue Service will publish rules regarding how this should be done.

(iii) When an individual makes the actual election for 1976, he may choose any of the alternative limitations, even if his choice is inconsistent with the alternative limitation which he used in determining his 1976 income tax liability. He may also choose not to elect any of the alternative limitations, even if he used one of them in determining his 1976 income tax liability. However, if his choice is different from the choice which

he used in determining his 1976 income tax liability, there may be an adjustment in his tax for 1976. For purposes of section 6654 (relating to failure of an individual to pay estimated tax), a difference in tax for 1976 resulting from a difference in these choices will not be treated as an underpayment. This rule applies to the extent the difference in tax is due to the actual election of one of the alternative limitations or to a final decision not to use one of the alternative limitations for 1976.

(2) *Salary Reduction Agreements.* (i) An individual who is employed by an organization described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section may make a salary reduction agreement for his taxable year beginning in 1976 at any time before the end of that year without the agreement's being considered a new agreement within the meaning of § 1.403(b)-1(b)(3)(i). The agreement may be made on or before June 15, 1977, if that date is later than the end of the individual's 1976 taxable year.

(ii) This subparagraph applies only if the individual actually elects one of the alternative limitations under section 415(c)(4) for 1976.

(iii) The salary reduction agreement may be made effective with respect to any amounts earned during the taxpayer's most recent one-year period of service (as described in § 1.403(b)-1(f)) ending not later than the end of the 1976 taxable year, notwithstanding § 1.403(b)-1(b)(3)(i).

(iv) If the salary reduction agreement is entered into at any time after December 31, 1976, an amended Form W-2 must be filed on behalf of the individual.

There is a need for immediate guidance with respect to the provisions contained in this Treasury decision. For this reason, it is found impracticable to issue it with notice and public procedure under subsection (b) of section 553 of Title 5 of the United States Code or subject to the effective date limitation of subsection (d) of that section.

(This Treasury decision is issued under the authority contained in sections 415(c)(4)(D) and 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68 Stat. 983 and 68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 415(c)(4)(D) and 7805).)

WM. E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: April 13, 1977.

LAURENCE N. WOODWORTH,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc.77-11305 Filed 4-14-77;3:22 pm]

Title 31—Money and Finance

CHAPTER I—MONETARY OFFICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PART 51—FISCAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Interim Regulations

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-10158, appearing at page 18362 of the issue for Wednesday, April 6, 1977, and corrected at page 19479 of the issue for Thursday, April 14, 1977:

The second word in the seventh line of § 51.58(a), appearing at 42 FR 18368, should read, "execute".

Title 32—National Defense

CHAPTER I—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

[DCA Instruction 210-225-2]

PART 287a—PERSONAL PRIVACY AND RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS REGARDING THEIR PERSONAL RECORDS

Exemptions

AGENCY: Defense Communications Agency, DOD.

ACTION: Rulemaking Amendment.

SUMMARY: The Defense Communications Agency amends their Privacy Act regulation to delegate to the Director, Defense Communications Agency, the authority to exempt from disclosure certain information to the public. This provision was previously omitted through oversight. The intended effect of this amendment is to fully implement the requirements of the Privacy Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. C. Lucero, 202-692-2009, Defense Communications Agency, 8th and South Courthouse Rd., Arlington, Virginia 20390.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 28, 1975, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 55535) a final rule adoption, effective September 27, 1975, pertaining to the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 5 U.S.C. 552a) implementation by the Defense Communications Agency concerning procedures and requirements on personal privacy and rights of individuals regarding their personal privacy. On 16 March 1977 there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 14738) a notice of a Defense Communications Agency proposal to amend these final rules by adding a new paragraph (287a.8 Exemptions) to the rules which would authorize the Director, Defense Communications Agency, the right to create exemptions and to permit any information in the records systems which is properly classified to be exempt from the access requirements of the Privacy Act. No written comments, recommendations, or objections have been received and the proposed Rulemaking Amendment is hereby adopted without change.

LEE M. PASCHALL,
Lieutenant General, USAF, Director.

MAURICE W. ROCHE,
Director, Correspondence and Directives, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

APRIL 14, 1977.

The following new section is added:

§ 287a.8 Exemptions.

Section 5 U.S.C. 552a (3)(j) and (3)(k) authorize an agency head to exempt certain systems of records or parts of certain systems of records from some of the requirements of the act. This part reserves to the Director, DCA, as head of an agency, the right to create exemptions pursuant to the exemption provisions of the act. All systems of records maintained by DCA shall be exempt from the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552a(d) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(3)(k)(1) to the extent that the system contains any information properly classified under Executive Order 11652, "Classification and Declassification of National Security Information and Material," dated March 8, 1972 (37 FR 10053, May 19, 1972) and which is required by the Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. This exemption, which may be applicable to parts of all systems of records, is necessary because certain record systems not otherwise specifically designated for exemptions may contain isolated information which has been properly classified.

[FR Doc.77-11271 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 45—Public Welfare

CHAPTER I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART 121f—TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

Subpart B—Applications for Grants

AGENCY: U.S. Office of Education, HEW.

ACTION: Final Regulation.

SUMMARY: This rule sets forth program priorities for new awards for programs training personnel for the education of the handicapped. This rule also informs applicants that priorities are not ranked in order of importance and that the amount of money available in each priority depends on Congressional appropriation. Finally, this rule clarifies, but does not alter, an applicant's right to request reconsideration if a program application is deferred or not selected.

This rule sets forth the program priorities because Congress now appropriates money according to each of these priorities. The Appeals section was deleted to avoid duplication and confusion with reconsideration provisions available to applicants in a section of the Office of Education General Provisions.

Publishing program priorities as regulations rather than with the annual program announcement will permit earlier publication of the program announcement.

DATES: See Supplementary Information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dr. Jasper Harvey, Director, Division of Personnel Preparation, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S.

Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW. (Room 4805, Donohoe Building), Washington, D.C. 20202, or by telephone (202) 245-9886.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

INTRODUCTION

Notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 1, 1976 (41 FR 36822-36823) setting forth proposed amendments to Part 121f of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations which would add new §§ 121f.21 and 121f.22 and which would delete § 121f.30. New § 121f.21 sets forth several program priorities for the award of new awards. Applications must contain descriptions of personnel preparation programs relevant to these priorities as well as meeting other requirements in 45 CFR Parts 100a and 121f. These priorities are in addition to the evaluation criteria set out in 45 CFR Parts 100a.26 (b) and 121f.20. New § 121f.22 informs applicants that the priorities are not weighted or ranked in order of importance and that the amount of money for each priority depends on the appropriation by Congress. In the past, Section 121f.30 (Appeal) provided applicants under this program with the right to request reconsideration of a decision concerning action taken by the Office of Education on an application. Albeit the section is entitled "Appeal", the Office of Education has never interpreted this section to have granted to an applicant the right of appeal itself, with its attendant array of rights. The section solely speaks to "requests for reconsideration". The Office of Education has never given effect to this section as other than granting a right to reconsideration. At the present time, this and other Education of the Handicapped Act discretionary programs are covered by 45 CFR 100a.27, which provides that an application which is deferred or not selected for funding is not precluded from reconsideration or resubmission. Applicants under this program will retain this right to reconsideration or resubmission. The deletion of Section 121f.30 eliminates one statement of an applicant's right to reconsideration, which overlaps with a concurrently governing statement of that same right in 45 CFR 100a.27. This deletion does not change the practices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as 45 CFR 100a.27 will continue to provide applicants with the right to reconsideration.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Under section 431(d) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1232(d)), this regulation has been transmitted to the Congress concurrently with the publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. That section provides that regulations subject thereto shall become effective on the forty-fifth day following the date of such transmission, subject to the provisions therein concerning Congressional action and adjournment.

OTHER

1. For Fiscal Year 1976, program priorities were published with the annual program announcement. This delayed the publishing of the program announcement by three to four months. By publishing the priorities as regulations, the time for publishing the program announcement is significantly lessened. Additionally, the priorities, being funding criteria, must be published in regulatory form. These priorities have been established in the budget and in testimony before Congress. The amounts of money allocated to each priority would possibly change from year to year, but the priorities would most likely remain the same.

2. No substantial changes from the proposed rule were made in this final regulation. The proposed § 121f.6 has been dropped in this final publication as being redundant with 45 CFR Part 100a.10(7). The proposed § 121f.6 stated that Subpart B of Part 100a of Chapter 45 applies to applicants under Part 121f. Section 100a.10(7) already has made Part 100a applicable to Part 121f. The current § 121f.6 (Definitions) remains intact.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

(1) § 121f.21 *Priorities program areas.*

Comment. A commenter suggested the addition of another priority: "functional communication for all handicapped students".

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. Rather than being a discrete priority, functional communication can be addressed under each or any combination of the twelve priorities through the training of speech pathology personnel.

Comment. A commenter suggested the following priorities be considered "the most pressing: (1) severely handicapped, (2) paraprofessionals, (3) recreation, (4) vocational and career education, (5) developmental assistance, and (6) volunteers (including parents)".

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. The U.S. Office of Education agrees that the need to train personnel in these areas is indeed pressing and for this reason has included them among the priority program areas.

Comment. A commenter suggested that the definitions of some of the program priority areas be changed so that they would relate more closely to "preparation of personnel" and be in "parallel structure".

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. Each of the proposed priority program areas does focus on the training of personnel for service to the handicapped and these priorities allow for the existing variety of training approaches. The organizational pattern employed in stating the priority program areas is purposely unsystematic so as to encompass the great variety of training needs in terms of types of personnel, ages of children, and levels of training to serve in specialized areas indicated by the field.

Comment. A commenter suggested that the priorities be expanded to include mention of "hard-of-hearing children, children with language disorders, and the handicapped adolescent".

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. Personnel to serve children who are hard-of-hearing, with language disorders, and handicapped adolescents may be prepared under each of any combination of the twelve priority program areas.

Commen'. A commenter stated that priorities should be identified by an evaluation study which would determine "the most critical aspect of the various handicapping conditions". In addition, the commenter stated that priorities should be determined in conjunction with the findings of the White House Conference on the Handicapped. "Therefore, the request for public involvement in priority assessment is inappropriate at this time."

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. The Office of Education shares the commenter's concern regarding the training of teachers for the most "limiting factor" of a handicap. However, limiting teacher training to such an approach may unduly narrow the focus of personnel preparation for handicapped children.

The Office of Education is in agreement with the commenter on the need to coordinate priorities for teacher preparation with the White House Conference on the Handicapped. When the results from this conference are available, the priorities identified will be examined for their impact on priorities for teacher preparation.

Comment. A commenter suggested that the training of personnel to engage in research be included as a priority.

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. Pub. L. 91-230, Title VI, Part D, Sec. 631(2) authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to institutions of higher education to assist them in providing training for personnel preparing to engage in research related to the education of handicapped children. The intent of the proposed program priorities is to designate categories in which all types of professional personnel for the education of the handicapped are needed.

Comment. Several commenters suggested that the definition of the severely handicapped program area be rewritten, as follows, to contain examples of those areas where the need for trained personnel is the greatest: "(b) Severely handicapped. Preparation of personnel to serve the severely and multi-handicapped; preparation of personnel to serve handicapped children where large needs still exist, e.g., seriously emotionally disturbed and autistic; programs which prepare personnel for regional and national needs, e.g., low incidence areas such as the visually handicapped and deaf."

Response. The above definition of the severely handicapped program priority area has been adopted in order to clarify, by example, what needs and handicap-

ping conditions are included in this program priorities area. The adoption of this definition does not suggest any substantive change in the definition itself nor does it expand that program priority area as originally proposed. The Office of Education has adopted the suggested definition in order to provide guidance to applicants by providing examples of the types of needs identified with the severely handicapped program priority area.

Comment. A commenter suggested that the priority program areas be expanded to include "training in services for the handicapped who have severe behavior problems, including autism."

Response. The definition of severely handicapped has been rewritten to include specific mention of the seriously emotionally disturbed and autistic. This change does not expand the program priority area as originally proposed but serves solely to provide applicants with examples of what handicapping conditions are included in this area.

(2) *Deletion of § 121f.30 (Appeal).*

Comment. A commenter suggested that "right to appeal" seems to be important, inferring that § 121f.30 should not be deleted.

Response. No change has been made in the regulation. The Office of Education has never interpreted this section to have granted a "right of appeal" itself, with its attendant array of rights. This section solely speaks to "requests for reconsideration". The Office of Education has never given effect to this section as other than granting a right to reconsideration. The deletion of Section 121f.30 eliminates one statement of an applicants' right to reconsideration, which overlapped with a concurrently governing statement of that same right in 45 CFR 100a.27. The deletion does not change the practices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as 45 CFR 100a.27 will continue to provide applicants with that right to reconsideration.

After consideration of all comments, Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding new §§ 121f.21 and 121f.22 and deleting § 121f.30 to read as set forth below.

NOTE.—The U.S. Office of Education has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Inflation Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.451, Handicapped Personnel Preparation.)

Dated: March 23, 1977.

WILLIAM F. PIERCE,
Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Approved: April 15, 1977.

HALE CHAMPION,
Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Part 121f of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. A new § 121f.21 is added to read as follows:

§ 121f.21 Priorities program areas.

The Commissioner awards funds under this part only for programs in one or more of the following program areas:

(a) *Early childhood education.* Preparation of educational personnel to serve handicapped children ages 0–6;

(b) *Severely handicapped.* Preparation of personnel to serve the severely and multi-handicapped; preparation of personnel to serve handicapped children where large needs still exist, e.g., seriously emotionally disturbed and autistic; programs which prepare personnel for regional and national needs, e.g., low incidence areas such as the visually handicapped and deaf;

(c) *Paraprofessional.* Preparation of personnel (for example, at community and junior colleges) to assist a professional in the education of handicapped children;

(d) *Physical education.* Preparation of personnel to provide physical education for handicapped children;

(e) *Recreation.* Preparation of personnel to provide therapeutic recreation services for handicapped children;

(f) *Interdisciplinary.* Preparation of personnel to work with handicapped children on an interdisciplinary basis;

(g) *General special education.* Preparation of personnel who will provide education services to handicapped children;

(h) *Vocational and career education.* Preparation of personnel to provide career or vocational education for the handicapped;

(i) *Regular education.* Pre-service and in-service programs which prepare regular education personnel, physical education personnel, or recreation specialists, to provide services to handicapped children. These programs may include supportive services from special education personnel who work with handicapped children;

(j) *Developmental assistance.* Programs which provide postdoctoral training in the education of the handicapped;

(k) *Model implementation (special projects).* Programs which develop new models of instruction or prepare personnel for an innovative role in the education of handicapped children; and

(l) *Volunteers.* Preparation of volunteers, including parents, to assist in the provision of education to handicapped children.

(20 U.S.C. 1431, 1432, 1434.)

Comment. Rather than being a discrete priority, functional communication may be addressed under each or any combination of the twelve priorities through the training of speech pathology personnel.

2. A new § 121f.22 is added to read as follows:

§ 121f.22 Priorities; funding.

(a) The priorities in § 121f.21 are not in order of importance and are not assigned relative weight in funding decisions.

(b) The amount of money available for each priority depends on the appropriation by Congress.

(20 U.S.C. 1431, 1432, 1434.)

3. Section 121f.30 is removed as follows:

§ 121f.30 [Removed]

(20 U.S.C. 1431, 1432, 1434.)

[FR Doc.77-11490 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 47—Telecommunication

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 77-257]

PART 83—STATIONS ON SHIPBOARD IN THE MARITIME SERVICES

Grant of a General Exemption From Medium Frequency Radiotelephone Requirements of Title III, Part III of Communications Act

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Order.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Commission's rules to grant a general exemption from the medium frequency radiotelephone requirements of Title III, Part III of the Communications Act to certain vessels navigating in waters contiguous to the coast of Southern California. The medium frequencies are unnecessary since the U.S. Coast Guard has installed a VHF communications system in this area.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 22, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert H. McNamara, Aviation and Marine Division, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau (202) 632-7197.

Adopted: April 5, 1977.

Released: April 13, 1977.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Order. In the matter of Amendment of Part 83 of the rules to grant a general exemption from the medium frequency radiotelephone requirements of Title III, Part III of the Communications Act to certain vessels when navigated in waters contiguous to the coast of Southern California.

1. By this Order, the Commission is amending Part 83 of the rules to grant a general exemption from the medium frequency radiotelephone requirements of Title III, Part III of the Communications Act to U.S. vessels subject thereto which are less than 100 gross tons, when navigated in waters off the coast of Southern California, provided that they are equiped with VHF installations meeting the requirements of Subpart T of Part 83 of the Commission's rules, and remain within effective communications range of U.S. Coast Guard or public coast stations operating in the band 156–162 MHz.

2. The Sportfishing Association of California (SAC), representing the California commercial passenger fishing boat

industry, has requested exemptions from the medium frequency radiotelephone requirements for member vessels operating in the waters off the coast of Southern California, specifically in the vicinity of the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. Because of the heavy vessel traffic in the above-mentioned waters, the U.S. Coast Guard has installed VHF marine radio stations high on coastal mountains and on San Clemente Island. Due to these antenna heights, the Coast Guard indicates that using a conservative receiver capability for 1 watt transmissions, VHF communications are obtainable at distances considerably in excess of 20 nautical miles from these locations.

3. Section 83.514 of the rules provides for exemptions on an individual basis for subject vessels meeting requirements similar to those set forth herein. Further, § 83.532 grants a general exemption under like conditions, to vessels operating in waters contiguous to Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. In view of the foregoing, it is felt that the VHF radiotelephone coverage in the specified area makes tht requirement of medium frequency equipment unnecessary for the purposes of Part III of Title III of the Act for vessels operating within the parameters set out below. Therefore, pursuant to section 383 of the Communications Act, a general exemption is warranted. It is not intended, however, that this exemption affect in any way the Commisison's rules pertaining to the determination of station coverage area.

4. It further appears that the public convenience will be served by making it unnecessary for operators of vessels meeting the established criteria to file individual exemption applications.

5. In that the amendments adopted herein advise the public prospectively of the manner in which the Commission proposes to exercise its discretionary power as to exemptions, the prior notice, procedure and effective date provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553 are not applicable.

6. *It is ordered*, That pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4(i) and 383 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Part 83 of the Commission's rules is amended effective April 22, 1977, as set forth below.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[1]
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

[1] Commissioner Washburn not participating.

(Sec. 4, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066; sec. 383, 70 Stat. 1047 (47 U.S.C. 154, 383).)

Part 83 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

In § 83.532, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.532 General exemptions.

* * * * *

(b) Subject U.S. vessels which are less than 100 gross tons and are equipped with VHF installations meeting the requirements of this subpart are exempt from the medium frequency radiotelephone requirements of Title III, Part III of the Communications Act and the Commission's rules and regulations made pursuant thereto: *Provided*, That the vessels remain within the effective coverage area of U.S. Coast Guard or public coast stations operating in the band 156–162 MHz, when the subject vessels are:

(1) Navigated in waters contiguous to Hawaii or the Virgin Islands; or

(2) Navigated in waters contiguous to the coast of Southern California from Point Conception south to the U.S.-Mexico Border. The Islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacopa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente are considered to be within these waters.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.77-11274 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

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

PART 33—SPORT FISHING

Opening of Certain National Wildlife Refuges to Sport Fishing

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule adds Pahranagat (Nevada), Laguna Atascosa (Texas), Umatilla (Oregon), Conboy Lake and Ridgefield (Washington), National Wildlife Refuges to the list of areas open for sport fishing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 30, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ralph H. Town, Division of National Wildlife Refuges, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240, 202–343–2374.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 5, 1973, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 8664) a notice of proposed rulemaking adding Pahranagat, Nevada; Laguna Atascosa,, Texas; Umatilla, Oregon; Conboy Lake and Ridgefield, Washington, National Wildlife Refuges to the list of refuge areas which are open for sport fishing. This list is published at 50 CFR 33.4. As a general rule, most areas within the National Wildlife Refuge System are closed to sport fishing until officially opened by regulation.

Pursuant to the authority of 16 U.S.C. § 668dd(d), as redelegated to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at 242 DM 1, the Director has determined that the opening of Pahranagat, Laguna Atascosa, Umatilla, Conboy Lake and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuges to sport fishing would be compatible with the objectives for which the areas were established.

The public was provided an extended comment period and no comments were received.

NOTE.—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11949 and OMB Circular A-107.

Accordingly, the proposed rulemaking is hereby adopted without change and § 33.4 is amended as set forth below:

§ 33.4 List of open areas; sport fishing.

* * * * *

NEVADA

Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge.

* * * * *

TEXAS

Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge.

* * * * *

OREGON

Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON

Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge.
Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge.
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.

This final rule was prepared by Mr. Ralph H. Town, Division of National Wildlife Refuges.

Dated: April 5, 1977.

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

[FR Doc.77-11344 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

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 AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

[7 CFR Part 1446]

1976 CROP PEANUT PRICE SUPPORT DIFFERENTIALS

Determination of Price Support Levels by Types of Peanuts; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to extend the time alloted for comments in the original notice of proposed rulemaking and to schedule a public meeting to receive oral comments.

DATES: The date of the public meeting will be May 5, 1977. Additional comments must be received on or before May 19, 1977, to be sure of receiving consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Tobacco and Peanut Division, ASCS, USDA, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, D.C. 20013.

All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the Office of the Director, Room 5744, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., during regular business hours (8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dallas R. Smith (ASCS) (202) 447-7405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 29, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on the 1976 peanut price support program with respect to determination of price support levels by type of peanuts was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 16634), inviting the submission of written data, views, recommendations, or alternative proposals. Without limiting consideration of other possibilities, the Department specified three alternatives which would be reviewed.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. on May 5, 1977, at 9 a.m. in the Jefferson Auditorium, South Building, USDA. The meeting will be open to the public. The purpose of the meeting is to give members of the industry and other interested persons the opportunity to furnish oral comments and suggestions with respect to the price support differential levels and damage discounts to be applied to the various types of peanuts of the 1976 crop.

The Department will also accept additional comments from interested persons for a period of two weeks following the date of the open hearing. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the Office of the Director, Room 5744, South Building, during regular business hours (8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.). The final differentials will be promulgated within a reasonable time after the period for additional comments has run.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1977.

VICTOR A. SENECHAL,
Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc.77-11258 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Farmers Home Administration

[7 CFR Part 1822]

[FmHA Instruction 444.5]

RURAL HOUSING LOANS AND GRANTS

Rural Rental Housing Loan Policies, Procedures, and Authorizations; Proposed Amendments

AGENCY: Farmers Home Administration, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Farmers Home Administration proposes to add specific maximum square footage area guidelines for rental units and community—social areas in housing projects. These guidelines are intended to alleviate inconsistencies in program administration.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 19, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to the Office of the Chief, Directives Management Branch, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 6316, South Building, Washington, DC 20250. All written comments made pursuant to this notice will be available for public inspection at the address given above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lynn E. Voigt (202-447-7207).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Farmers Home Administration proposes to amend § 1822.88(a) (1) and (2) of Subpart D of Part 1822, Chapter XVIII, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (40 FR 4278). Editorial changes are also included.

As proposed, § 1822.88(a) (1) and (2) read as follows:

§ 1822.88 Special conditions.

(a) *Type and size of housing.* All housing must meet the following requirements:

(1) Be economical in construction and not of elaborate or extravagant design or materials. As a general rule, the maximum square footage living area of rental units financed with RRH loan funds should be within the guidelines listed below.

Type of unit	*Maximum living area (ft^2)*
1 bedroom	570-630
2 bedrooms	690-760
3 bedrooms	800-1000

(i) In townhouse units where living is on two floor levels of the rental unit, the maximum square footage of living area listed in paragraph (a) (1) of this section may be exceeded by up to 12 percent, but only to the extent necessary to accommodate interior stairways.

(ii) Room sizes must be in compliance with the HUD Minimum Property Standards (MPS) 4910.1. Minimum room sizes may be determined by the minimum areas and least dimensions listed in the MPS or on a required furnishing basis.

(2) As a general rule, consist of multi-unit-type housing with two or more family units and any appropriate related facilities. When community rooms or buildings are provided as part of the related facilities, their gross square footage area should be within the guidelines set forth in the HUD Manual of Acceptable Practices (MAP) 4930.1.

* * * * *

(42 U.S.C. 1480; delegation of authority by the Secretary of Agriculture, 7 CFR 2.23; delegation of authority by the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development, 7 CFR 2.70)

Dated: April 1, 1977.

FRANK W. NAYLOR, JR.,
Acting Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.77-11172 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

[10 CFR Part 420]

SUPPLEMENTAL STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS

Change of Calendar Dates and Addresses With Respect to Public Hearings on Proposed Rulemaking Regarding Supplemental State Energy Conservation Plan Guidelines

AGENCY: Federal Energy Administration.

ACTION: Proposed rule, change of calendar dates and addresses.

SUMMARY: This document amends the notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to supplemental State energy con-

servation plan guidelines published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 25, 1977, at page 16150. These guidelines were issued under Part B of Title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (Pub. L. 94-385, 90 Stat. 1158 et seq.). These amendments cancel the second day of the public hearings on the proposed guidelines scheduled to take place in Boston, Massachusetts on April 20-21, 1977, and the first day of the public hearings on the proposed guidelines scheduled to take place in Kansas City, Missouri on April 19-20, 1977. The two day public hearings are reduced to one day hearings as few speakers are expected to participate and also in order to coordinate them with the public hearings on the proposed rulemaking for weatherization assistance for low-income persons, 42 FR 17470, scheduled to be held in those cities April 21-22, 1977. In addition, this document corrects the address of the public hearing in Kansas City and the address to which requests to testify at the Kansas City hearing should be submitted. This document also extends the time to make a written request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation at the public hearing in Dallas, Texas from April 13, 1977, to April 19, 1977. The extension is made because the Dallas hearing is scheduled to take place at a later date than other hearings. In all other respects the proposed rulemaking remains as published on March 25, 1977.

DATES: Second day of April 20-21, 1977 hearing in Boston, Mass. cancelled; first day of April 19-20, 1977 hearing in Kansas City, Mo. cancelled; date for submitting requests to make oral presentation at Dallas, Texas hearing extended to April 19, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Submit requests to appear at the Kansas City hearing to: FEA, 12 Grand Building, 1150 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO, 64106; the Kansas City hearing will be held at: 601 East 12th Street, Federal building, Room 140, Kansas City, MO.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Craig Othmer, Office of State Financial Assistance, Office of Energy Conservation and Environment, Federal Energy Administration, Washington, D.C. 20461 (202) 566-7566.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Accordingly, FR Doc. 77-8932 appearing at page 16159 in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 25, 1977, is amended as follows:

1. In the table on page 16152, the hearing date for Boston, Mass. is changed from April 20-21, 1977, to April 20, 1977.

2. In the table on page 16152, the hearing date for Kansas City, Missouri is changed from April 19-20, 1977, to April 20, 1977.

3. In the table on page 16152, the address to which requests to testify at the Kansas City, Missouri public hearing should be submitted is changed from "FEA, 12 Grand Building, 112 East 12th Street, P.O. Box 2208, Kansas City, Mo. 64142" to "FEA, 12 Grand Building, 1150 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64106."

4. In the table on page 16152, the address of the hearing location for Kansas City, Missouri is changed from "601 East 12th Street, Federal Building, Room 40, Kansas City, Mo." to "601 East 12th Street, Federal Building, Room 140, Kansas City, Mo."

5. On page 16152, the sentence beginning on line 8 of the second column is changed to read as follows:

Requests must be received before 4:30 p.m., local time, on April 13, 1977, for all regions except Region VI. Requests for Region VI must be received before 4:30 p.m., local time, on April 19, 1977.

Issued in Washington, D.C., April 14, 1977.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

[FR Doc.77-11418 Filed 4-15-77;3:08 pm]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[16 CFR Part 438]

PROPRIETARY VOCATIONAL AND HOME STUDY SCHOOLS

Advertising, Disclosure, Cooling-Off and Refund Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed trade regulation rule.

SUMMARY: Extension of time to facilitate comment upon staff report and the report of the presiding officer.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before May 31, 1977.

ADDRESS: Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terry Latanich, Federal Trade Commission (202-523-3446).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 15, 1977, the Commission published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 9184) notice that comment would be accepted on both the report of the presiding officer (see 41 FR 47267 (October 28, 1976)) and the staff report (42 FR 1483 (January 7, 1977)) for a period of 60 days ending on April 18, 1977.

In order to facilitate comment upon the staff report and the report of the presiding officer, the time for comment is hereby extended until May 31, 1977. Comments should be identified as "Comments on Presiding Officer and Staff Reports—Vocational School TRR," and addressed to the Secretary and submitted, when feasible and not burdensome, in five copies.

By direction of the Commission, dated April 13, 1977.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11247 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[16 CFR Part 1700]

CERTAIN ASPIRIN-CONTAINING POWDERS

Proposed Exemption From Child Resistant Packaging Standards

CROSS REFERENCE: For an interim rule regarding an exemption from child-resistant packaging standards see FR Doc. 77-11241 appearing in the Rules and Regulations section of this issue.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[18 CFR Parts 101, 104, 141, and 260]

[Docket No. RM77-17]

UNIFORM SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTS; PUBLIC UTILITIES AND LICENSEES

Amendments and Changes in Certain Report Forms

APRIL 8, 1977.

AGENCY: Federal Power Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The proposed rule would amend certain sections of the Commission's Uniform Systems of Accounts and make changes in certain report forms required of Public Utilities and Licensees.

DATES: Comments must be received by May 13, 1977.

ADDRESS: Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

M. Wayne McDanal, Office of Chief Accountant (202-275-4052).

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 and Section 309 of the Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 858; 16 U.S.C. 825h) and Section 16 of the Natural Gas Act (52 Stat. 830; 15 U.S.C. 717o), the Commission gives notice it proposes to amend:

A. Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class A and Class B) prescribed by Part 101, Subchapter C, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), especially with respect to Account 264, Amortization Reserve—Federal.

B. Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class C and Class D) prescribed by Part 104, Subchapter C, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR, especially with respect to Account 264, Amortization Reserve—Federal.

C. Certain schedule pages of FPC Form No. 1, Annual Report for Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others (Class A and Class B), prescribed by § 141.1, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

D. Schedule page 6B of FPC Form No. 1-F, Annual Report for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class C and Class D), prescribed by § 141.2, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

E. Certain regulations set forth in § 141.13, Part 141, Statements and Reports (Schedules), Subchapter D, Chap-

ter I, Title 18, CFR, which prescribes FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report Form for Licensees of Privately Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial).

F. Certain schedule pages of FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report Form for Licensees of Privately Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial), prescribed by § 141.13, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

G. Certain schedule pages of FPC Form No. 2, Annual Report for Natural Gas Companies (Class A and Class B), prescribed by, § 260.1, Part 260, Statements and Reports (Schedules), Subchapter G, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

H. Schedule page 6B of FPC Form No. 2–A, Annual Report for Natural Gas Companies (Class C and Class D), prescribed by § 260.2, Part 260, Subchapter G, Chapter I, Title 18, CFR.

The Commission is proposing to amend its Uniform Systems of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees for the purpose of reclassifying amortization reserves, which are described hereinafter, by revising the title of the present Account 264, Amortization Reserve—Federal, to read Account 215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal, amending the text thereof, and relocating such amended account immediately following Account 215, Appropriated Retained Earnings, in the chart of the balance sheet accounts. Amendments are also proposed for related report forms and the regulations prescribing one of such report forms in order to reflect the reclassification of amortization reserves as proposed for the Systems of Accounts.

More particularly, the Commission is proposing to redesignate Account 264 in order to reflect the nature of, and to classify properly, the balances accumulated therein. Holders of hydroelectric project licenses issued by the Commission under the Federal Power Act or The Federal Water Power Act are required by section 10(d) of those Acts to establish and maintain amortization reserves out of a portion of the excess of project earnings over the project's specified return as determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license. As presently structured, the Uniform Systems of Accounts require that such reserves be classified as operating reserves and be accumulated by charges to income. The changes proposed herein would reclassify such reserves as appropriations of retained earnings and the amendments to the account texts would provide that the amortization reserves be accumulated by transfers from unappropriated to appropriated retained earnings. All amounts presently accumulated in Account 264 would be transferred to new Account 215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal. We believe that the reclassification and amendments proposed are consistent with the intent of Congress in its enactment of The Federal Water Power Act and later the Federal Power Act.

It is proposed to amend FPC Form Nos. 1, 1–F and 9 to provide for the proper reporting of certain information regarding amounts required to be recorded in the amortization reserve accounts of licensees in accordance with the applicable System of Accounts. The schedule pages of FPC Form No. 1 proposed to be amended are also included in FPC Form No. 2 and the schedule page of FPC Form No. 1–F proposed to be amended is also included in FPC Form No. 2–A. In view of these common schedule pages and in order to maintain the integrity and uniformity of the Commission's report forms, it is proposed to amend FPC Form Nos. 2 and 2–A, as well as FPC Form Nos. 1 and 1–F.

The proposed amendment to § 141.13 of Part 141 would change the title of the amortization reserve schedule prescribed in paragraph (c) thereof for FPC Form No. 9 in order that such title may be consistent with the proposed change in the title of the amortization reserve account in the Systems of Accounts.

Any interested person may submit to the Federal Power Commission, 825 North Capitol Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20426, not later than May 13, 1977, data, views and comments or suggestions in writing concerning all or part of the amendments proposed herein. Written submittals will be placed in the Commission's public files and will be available for public inspection at the Commission's Office of Public Information, Room 1000, 825 North Capitol Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20426, during regular business hours. The Commission will consider all such written submittals before acting on the matters herein proposed. An original and 14 conformed copies should be filed with the Secretary of the Commission. Submittals to the Commission should indicate the name, title, mailing address and telephone number of the person to whom communications concerning the proposal should be addressed and whether the person filing them requests a conference with the staff of the Federal Power Commission to discuss the proposed amendments. The staff, in its discretion, may grant or deny written requests for conference.

The proposed amendments to the Commission's Uniform Systems of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees (Classes A, B, C and D), to the Commission's regulations prescribing FPC Form No. 9, and to FPC Form Nos. 1, 1–F and 9 would be issued under the authority granted the Federal Power Commission by the Federal Power Act, particularly Sections 10(d), 301(a), 302(b), 304(a), 309 and 311 (41 Stat. 1069, 49 Stat. 843, 82 Stat. 617, 49 Stat. 854, 855, 858, 859; 16 U.S.C. 803(d), 825(a), 825a (b), 825c(a), 825h, 825j).

The proposed amendments to FPC Form Nos. 2 and 2–A would be issued under the authority granted the Federal Power Commission by the Natural Gas Act, particularly Sections 10(a) and 16 (52 Stat. 826, 830; 15 U.S.C. 717i(a), 717o).

PART 101—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS PRESCRIBED FOR CLASS A AND CLASS B PUBLIC UTILITIES AND LICENSEES

(A) The following are proposed amendments to the Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class A and Class B), Part 101, Subchapter C, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations:

(1) Amend the Chart of Balance Sheet Accounts as follows:

(a) Add a new Account "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal," immediately following Account "215, Appropriated Retained Earnings."

(b) Delete Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal."

As amended, the Chart of Balance Sheet Accounts will read:

Balance Sheet Accounts

* * * * *

LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS

5. PROPRIETARY CAPITAL

* * * * *

215.1 Appropriated retained earnings — amortization reserve, Federal.

* * * * *

(2) Amend the text of the Balance Sheet Accounts as follows:

(a) Amend Account "127, Amortization Fund—Federal" by changing the title of Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal" mentioned therein to read "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal."

(b) Redesignate Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal" by changing the title thereof to read "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings — Amortization Reserve, Federal." Amend the language of paragraph A thereof and relocate such account immediately following Account "215, Appropriated Retained Earnings."

As amended, the text of the Balance Sheet Accounts will read:

Balance Sheet Accounts

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS

* * * * *

2. OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS

* * * * *

127 Amortization fund—Federal.

* * * 215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal.

LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS

5. PROPRIETARY CAPITAL

* * * * *

215.1 Appropriated retained earnings—amortization reserve, Federal.

A. This account shall be credited with such amounts as are appropriated by a licensee from account 216, Unappropriated Retained Earnings, for amortization reserve purposes in accordance with the requirements of a hydroelectric project license.

B. This account shall be debited with only such items or amounts as the Commission may require or approve. (See account 127, Amortization Fund—Federal.)

PART 104—UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES AND LICENSEES (CLASS C AND CLASS D)

(B) The following are proposed amendments to the Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class C and Class D), Part 104, Subchapter C, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations:

(1) Amend the Chart of Balance Sheet Accounts as follows:

(a) Add a new Account "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal," immediately following Account "215, Appropriated Retained Earnings."

(b) Delete Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal."

As amended, the Chart of Balance Sheet Accounts will read:

Balance Sheet Accounts

* * * * *

LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS

5. PROPRIETARY CAPITAL

* * * * *

215.1 Appropriated retained earnings—amortization reserve, Federal.

* * * * *

(2) Amend the text of the Balance Sheet Accounts as follows:

(a) Amend Account "125, Special Funds," Note B, by changing the title of Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal" mentioned therein to read "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal."

(b) Redesignate Account "264, Amortization Reserve—Federal" by changing the title thereof to read "215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal." Amend the language of paragraph A thereof and relocate such account immediately following Account "215, Appropriated Retained Earnings."

As amended, the text of the Balance Sheet Accounts will read:

Balance Sheet Accounts

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS

* * * * *

2. OTHER PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS

* * * * *

125 Special funds.

* * * * *

NOTE B:—* * * 215.1, Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal.

LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS

5. PROPRIETARY CAPITAL

* * * * *

215.1 Appropriated retained earnings—amortization reserve, Federal.

A. This account shall be credited with such amounts as are appropriated by a licensee from account 216, Unappropriated Retained Earnings, for amortization reserve purposes in accordance with the requirements of a hydroelectric project license.

B. This account shall be debited with only such items or amounts as the Commission may require or approve. (See account 125, Special Funds.)

PART 141—STATEMENTS AND REPORTS (SCHEDULES)

(C) It is proposed to amend paragraph (c) of § 141.13, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, which prescribes FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report Form for Licensees of Privately Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial), by changing the title of the schedule entitled "Amortization Reserve—Federal" to read "Appropriated Retained Earnings—Amortization Reserve, Federal."

PART 260—STATEMENTS AND REPORTS (SCHEDULES)

(D) Effective for the reporting year 1977, it is proposed to amend schedule page 111, Comparative Balance Sheet, Statement A, schedule page 117A, Statement Of Retained Earnings For The Year—Statement D, and schedule page 226, Operating Reserves, of FPC Form No. 1, Annual Report for Electric Utilities, Licensees and Others (Class A and Class B), prescribed by Section 141.1, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, and of FPC Form No. 2, Annual Report for Natural Gas Companies (Class A and Class B), prescribed by § 260.1, Part 260, Subchapter G, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, all as set forth in Attachment A hereto.

(E) Effective for the reporting year 1977, it is proposed to amend schedule page 6B, Statement of Retained Earnings, of FPC Form No. 1–F, Annual Report for Public Utilities and Licensees (Class C and Class D), prescribed by Section 141.2, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, and of FPC Form No. 2–A, Annual Report for Natural Gas Companies (Class C and Class D), prescribed by § 260.2, Part 260, Subchapter G, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, all as set forth in Attachment B hereto.

(F) Effective for the reporting year 1977, it is proposed to amend schedule page i, List of Schedules, and schedule page 13, Amortization Reserve—Federal, of FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report Form for Licensees of Privately Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial), prescribed by § 141.13, Part 141, Subchapter D, Chapter I, Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth in Attachment C hereto.

The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this notice to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By direction of the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

FPC Forms No. 1 and 2 Docket No. RM77-17 Attachment A, 1 of 3

Annual Report of ..... Year ended December 31, 19 .....

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities and Other Credits (omit cents)

Statement A

Line No.	Title of Account (a)	Page No. (b)	Balance Beginning of Year (c)	Balance End of Year (d)	Increase or (Decrease) (e)
	Proprietary Capital		$	$	$
1	Common Stock Issued (201)	215			
2	Preferred Stock Issued(204)	215			
3	Capital Stock Subscribed (202, 205)	216			
4	Stock Liability for Conversion (203, 206)	216			
5	Premium on Capital Stock (207)	216			
6	Other Paid-In Capital (208-211)	217			
7	Installments Received on Capital Stock (212)	216			
8	Discount on Capital Stock (213)	218	( )	( )	
9	Capital Stock Expense (214)	218	( )		
10	Retained Earnings (215, 216)	117			
11	Unappropriated Undistributed Subsidiary Earnings (216.1)	117			
12	Reacquired Capital Stock (217)	215	( )		
13	Total Proprietary Capital	—	$	$	$
	Long-Term Debt				
14	Bonds (221) (Less $_____reacquired (222))	219			
15	Advances from Associated Companies (223)	219			
16	Other Long-Term Debt (224)	219			
17	Unamortized Premium on Long-Term Debt (225)	211			
18	Unamortized Discount on Long-Term Debt-Dr. (226)	211			
19	Total Long-Term Debt	—	$	$	$
	Current and Accrued Liabilities				
20	Notes Payable(231)	221			
21	Accounts Payable (232)	—			
22	Payables to Associated Companies (233, 234)	221			
23	Customer Deposits (235)	—			
24	Taxes Accrued (236)	222			
25	Interest Accrued (237)	—			
26	Dividends Declared (238)	—			
27	Matured Long-Term Debt (239)	—			
28	Matured Interest (240)	—			
29	Tax Collections Payable (241)	—			
30	Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities (242)	224			
31	Total Current and Accrued Liabilities		$	$	$
	Deferred Credits				
32	Customer Advances for Construction (252)	224			
33	Accumulated Deferred Investment Tax Credits (255)	229			
34	Deferred Gains from Disposition of Utility Plant(256)	224A			
35	Other Deferred Credits (253)	225			
36	Unamortized Gain on Reacquired Debt (257)	214B			
37	Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes (281-283)	227-227E			
38	Total Deferred Credits		$	$	$
	Operating Reserves				
39	Operating Reserves (261-265)	226			
40	Total Liabilities and Other Credits		$	$	$

Add:
215.1,

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FPC Form No. 1 Docket No. RM77-17 Attachment A, 2 o

Annual report of.....Year ended December 31, 19.....

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR - Statement D (Continued)

Line No.	Item (a)	Amount (b)
	APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS (Account 215) State balance and purpose of each appropriated retained earnings amount at end of year and give accounting entries for any applications of appropriated retained earnings during the year.	
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45	Total Appropriated Retained Earnings (Account 215)	
46	~~TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS (Accounts 215, 216)~~	
	UNAPPROPRIATED UNDISTRIBUTED SUBSIDIARY EARNINGS (Account 216.1)	
47	Balance - Beginning of Year (Debit or Credit)	
48	Equity in earnings for year (Credit)	
49	Dividends received (Debit)	
50	Other changes (Explain)	
51	Balance - End of Year	

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR

Delete

Add:

APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS-AMORTIZATION RESERVE, FEDERAL (Account 215.1)

State below the total amount set aside through appropriations of retained earnings, as of the end of the year, in compliance with the provisions of Federally granted hydroelectric project licenses held by the respondent. This total shall agree with the amounts reported on schedule page 13, Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve, Federal, of the FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report for Licensees of Privately Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial). If any reductions or changes other than the normal annual credits hereto have been made during the year, explain such items in detail in a footnote.

Total Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve, Federal (Account 215.1) ____

Total Appropriated Retained Earnings (Accounts 215, 215.1) ____

Total Retained Earnings (Account 215, 215.1, 216) ____

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FPC Forms No. 1 and 2 Docket No. RM77- 17 Attachment A, 3 of 3

Annual report of ..... Year ended December 31, 19 ....

OPERATING RESERVES (Accounts 261, 262, 263, 264, 265)

1. Report below an analysis of the changes during the year for each of the above-named reserves.

2. Show title of reserve, account number, description of the general nature of the entry and the contra account debited or credited. Combine the amounts of monthly accounting entries of the same general nature. If respondent has more than one utility department, contra accounts debited or credited should indicate the utility department affected.

3. For Accounts 261, Property Insurance Reserve and 262, Injuries and Damages Reserve, explain the nature of the risks covered by the reserves.

4. For Account 265, Miscellaneous Operating Reserves, report separately each reserve comprising the account and explain briefly its purpose.

Line No.	Item (a)	Balance Beginning of Year (b)	Debits		Credits		Balance End of Year (g)
			Account (c)	Amount (d)	Account (e)	Amount (f)	
1							
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~~*Not applicable to Gas Utilities~~

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FPC Forms No. 1-r and 2-A Docket No. RM77-17 Attachment B
Annual report of Year ended December 31, 19

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS

1. Report in this schedule all changes in appropriated and unappropriated retained earnings for the year.
2. Each credit and debit during the year should be identified as to the retained earnings account in which recorded (Accounts 433, 436-439 inclusive) and the contra primary account affected shown in column (b).
3. For each reservation or appropriation of retained earnings, state the purpose and amount.
4. List first account 439, Adjustments to Retained Earnings reflecting adjustments to the opening balance of retained earnings. Follow by credit then debit items.
5. Dividends should be shown for each class and series of capital stock. Show amounts of dividends per share.
6. Show separately the state and federal income tax effect of items shown in account 439, Adjustments to Retained Earnings.
7. Explain in a footnote, the basis for determining the amount reserved or appropriated and if such reservation or appropriation is to be recurrent, state the number and annual amounts to be reserved or appropriated as well as the totals eventually to be accumulated.
8. If any notes appearing in the report to stockholders are applicable to this statement, attach them hereto.

Line No.	Item (a)	Contra Primary Account Affected (b)	Amount (c)
	UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS (Account 216)		
1	Balance-Beginning of year		$
2	Changes (identify by prescribed retained earnings accounts):		
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14	Add:		
15	Total Appropriate Retained Earnings (Account 215)_____		
16	APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS-AMORTIZATION RESERVE, FEDERAL (Account 215.1)		
17			
18	State below the total amount set aside through appropriations of retained earnings,		
19	as of the end of the year, in compliance with the provisions of Federally granted		
20	hydroelectric project licenses held by the respondent. This total shall agree with		
21	the amounts reported on schedule page 13, Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization		
22	Reserve, Federal, of the FPC Form No. 9, Annual Report for Licensees of Privately		
23	Owned Major Projects (Utility and Industrial). If any reductions or changes		
24	other than the normal annual credits hereto have been made during the year,		
25	explain such items in detail in a footnote.		
26	Total Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve, Federal (Account 215.1)_____		
27			
28	Total Appropriated Retained Earnings (Accounts 215, 215.1)_____		
29	Total Retained Earnings (Account 215, 215.1, 216)_____		
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35	Balance-End of year		$
36	APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS (Account 215)		$
37	State balance and purpose of each appropriated retained earnings amount at end of year and		
38	give accounting entries for any applications of retained earnings during the year.		
39			
40			
41			
42			
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50	~~Total Retained Earnings (accounts 215, 216)~~		$

Delete

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EPC Form No. 9 Docket No. RM77-17 Attachment C; 1 of 2

Annual Report of _____ Year ended December 31, 19__

LIST OF SCHEDULES

Title of Schedule	*Page No.*
Information Concerning Licenses and Location of Records	1
Licensed Project Plant	2-3
Additions–Licensed Project Plant	4-5
Retirements–Licensed Project Plant	6-7
Adjustments–Licensed Project Plant	8
Accumulated Provision for Depreciation of Licensed Project Plant	9
Accumulated Provision for Amortization of Licensed Project Plant	10
Depreciation Expense for Licensed Project Plant	11
Amortization Expense for Licensed Project Plant	12
Amortization Reserve–Federal	13
Information Concerning Operation of Licensed Projects and the Sale or Use of Energy Produced	14
Energy Generated and Energy Delivered by Licensed Projects	15

Change to Read:

Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve,Federal

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PC Form No. 9 Docket No. RM77- 17 Attachment C, 2 of 2
Annual Report of _____ Year ended December 31, 19__

AMORTIZATION RESERVE—FEDERAL

1. This schedule is applicable to each licensed project which has been in operation under license for a period of 20 years or more and is subject to the provisions of section 10 (d) of the Federal Power Act.
2. Report below the amount of the amortization reserve for each licensed project. Show the balance at the beginning of the year, increase during the year, and balance at the end of the year.
3. There shall be attached to and made a part of this report tabulations showing the computation of the annual project earnings and the effect on the project amortization reserve.
4. If the plant is used to generate mechanical or electric energy used by the licensee and not sold, the computation should show the basis used in valuing the energy so utilized by the licensee for industrial purposes.

	Project No. (a)	Project Name (b)	Balance Beginning of Year (c) $	c.	Increase During Year (d) $	c.	Balance End of Year (e) $	c.
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Change to Read:

Appropriated Retained Earnings-Amortization Reserve,Federal

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[FR Doc.77-11196 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[20 CFR Part 602]

TEMPORARY ALIEN CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

1977 Adverse Effect Rates; Correction

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, LABOR.

ACTION: Proposed rule correction.

SUMMARY: In FR Doc. 77-9519, published on April 1, 1977 at 42 FR 17486, the proposed adverse effect rate for West Virginia was inadvertently omitted. The Department, therefore, is again publishing the proposed rule with the inclusion of the West Virginia adverse effect rate.

DATE: Comments on the proposed rule are still due by May 2, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Aaron Bodin, Chief, Division of Labor Certifications, United States Employment Service, Room 8410, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20213, 202-376-6295.

Therefore, § 602.10b *Wage rates* is corrected by adding the following entry to the table in paragraph (a)(1):

State:	*Rate*
* * *	* * *
West Virginia	2.74

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 7th day of April, 1977.

ERNEST G. GREEN,
Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training.

[FR Doc.77-11232 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[20 CFR Part 655]

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS WORKING IN AGRICULTURE

Notice of Public Hearings

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule, notice of hearings.

SUMMARY: This is a Notice of Intent to conduct formal public hearings on proposed revisions to Department of Labor regulations governing the temporary employment of aliens working in agriculture (including logging and sheepherding), and the procedure to be followed in the conduct of such hearings.

There has been widespread public interest and comment on these proposed regulations from many individuals and groups representing agricultural employers and workers.

DATES: (1) Initial hearing date at Martinsburg, West Virginia: May 12 and 13, 1977.

(2) Last date to file notice of intention to appear for the Martinsburg hearing: May 2, 1977.

(3) Last date to file notice of intention to appear at any subsequent hearing: three weeks prior to hearing date in schedule listed in the body of this notice.

(4) Last date to file supplementary material for the record: August 1, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Hearing sites will be in Martinsburg, West Virginia; Belle Glade, Florida; San Antonio, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Springfield, Massachusetts and Albany, New York.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Woodrow W. Vines, Certification Officer, Agricultural Occupations, U.S. Employment Service (Attn: TET), Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20213. Phone: 202-376-6525.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department initially announced its intent to conduct such hearings in a March 25 FEDERAL REGISTER Notice (42 FR 16159). This action was an outgrowth of the publication, on January 25, 1977 (42 FR 4670) as proposed rulemaking in the FEDERAL REGISTER (at 20 CFR Part 655), proposed new regulations relating to the temporary employment of alien workers in agriculture. There has been widespread public interest and comment on these proposed regulations from many individuals and groups representing agricultural employers and workers. The Department has decided to hold public hearings this spring on the proposed revised regulations to give interested parties an additional opportunity to express their views. These hearings will be held at six different sites throughout the country. The hearings are expected to provide further information on implementation of the Department's dual responsibility to safeguard job opportunities for U.S. workers and to assure that adequate labor supplies are available for agricultural employers to meet harvest and other needs.

SUSPENSION OF ACTION ON NEW REGULATIONS

In view of the scheduled hearings, the Department is suspending any plans to implement during the 1977 harvest season, the proposed revised regulations published on January 25, 1977. The present regulations at 20 CFR 602.10, 10a, 10b remain in effect until further notice.

HEARING SITES

The Department plans to conduct a series of six one or two day hearings in areas where significant numbers of U.S. migrant or foreign agricultural workers live or are employed.

The hearings will begin in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on May 12 and 13, and continue as follows:

Area	Number of days	Scheduled dates
Martinsburg, W. Va.	2	May 12 and 13.
Belle Glade, Fla.	2	May 24 and 25.
San Antonio, Tex.	1	May 27.
Denver, Colo.	2	June 1 and 2.
Springfield, Mass.	2	June 8 and 9.
Albany, N.Y.	1	June 14.

Arrangements regarding specific hearing sites at each location are now being made. The addresses will be published in local newspapers of record at least two weeks prior to the start of the hearings at each site. Such information will also be provided to individuals or groups specifically requesting this information for possible participation in the hearings.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

An opportunity to submit oral of written testimony concerning the issues raised by the proposed revisions in these regulations will be provided at these public hearings. Interested persons who are unable to present their views at the hearing in person are invited to submit a written statement or comments for the record. The record will be held open for this purpose until August 1, 1977. The material should be addressed to Mr. Woodrow W. Vines, the contact person listed earlier.

Persons desiring to participate at the hearing, including those who previously requested that a public hearing be held, must file with the contact person listed earlier, a notice of intention to appear, postmarked on or before May 2, 1977, for the hearing at Martinsburg, or three weeks prior to the hearing date of any subsequent hearing. Only if time permits will a party who does not submit a proper notice of intention to appear in timely fashion be permitted to testify at the hearing. The notice of intention to appear, which will be available for public inspection, must contain the following information:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of each person to appear; (2) The capacity in which the person will appear; (3) The approximate amount of time required for the presentation; and (4) The issues that will be addressed.

This information is necessary in order to properly schedule witnesses.

In addition, the amount of time requested for each presentation will be reviewed in light of the number of persons or groups who wish to appear and the time limitations of the hearing schedule. In some cases the time requested will be modified and the participant so informed.

Since this is a continuous hearing process, material submitted for the official record at one hearing site should not be submitted again at another site.

ISSUES

Issues to be considered during the hearings should be germane to operations of the Department's regulations relating to the temporary employment of aliens in agriculture and the major changes proposed in the new regulations, in relation to those now in effect. The proposed regulations were published at 42 FR 4670. The present regulations are at 20 CFR 602.10, 10a and 10b.

HEARINGS PROCEDURES AND OBJECTIVES

A Department of Labor Administrative Law Judge will preside at each of the hearings. The hearing will commence at 9:30 a.m. at each location. The Administrative Law Judge presiding at the hear-

ing shall have all the powers necessary or appropriate to conduct a full and fair public hearing, including the powers:

(1) To regulate the course of the proceedings; (2) To dispose of procedural requests and comparable matters; (3) To confine the presentations to matters pertinent to the proposed regulations; (4) To regulate the conduct of those present at the hearing by appropriate means;

The Administrative Law Judge shall be able to question and permit questioning of witnesses for purposes of clarifying points of fact.

Following the close of the hearings, the presiding Administrative Law Judge shall certify the record thereof to the Administrator, U.S. Employment Service.

The proposed regulations will be reviewed in light of all oral and written submissions received as part of the record and in previous formal comment periods. Final regulations will take into account the entire record in this proceeding and the formal comments previously received. The objective of hearings is to ensure that whatever regulations are issued by the Department of Labor for application in the 1978 harvest season will treat all interested groups in an equitable manner, consistent with the provisions of the immigration law.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 5th day of April 1977.

ERNEST G. GREEN,
Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training.

[FR Doc.77-11460 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 77N-0068]

[21 CFR Part 250]

NEW DRUGS CONTAINING HEXACHLOROPHENE

Special Requirements

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Proposed Rule.

SUMMARY: The Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposes to amend the special provisions permitting marketing of new drugs containing hexachlorophene. The proposal will prohibit the marketing of any such product after September 30, 1977, if the product is not the subject of an approved new drug application (NDA). It will also prohibit the marketing of any new drug containing hexachlorophene upon the issuance of a notice of opportunity for hearing on a proposal by the Director of the Bureau of Drugs to refuse to approve a NDA.

DATES: Comments by May 19, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Written comments to Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Paul O. Fehnel, Jr., Bureau of Drugs (HFD-30), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-3640.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 27, 1972 (37 FR 20160), the Commissioner issued a regulation pertaining to the use of hexachlorophene as a component of drug and cosmetic products. This regulation, § 250.250 (21 CFR 250.250) (formerly 21 CFR 3.91), was prompted by reports that repeated daily topical use of drug and cosmetic products containing hexachlorophene resulted in significant levels of hexachlorophene in human blood. Because the margin of safety between human exposure and threshold toxicity level was uncertain, the Commissioner concluded that it would be prudent to reduce the total human exposure to hexachlorophene to reduce any potential hazard. In addition, there were reports that neurologic damage in infants may be produced following three or more exposures to hexachlorophene bathing with 3 percent hexachlorophene emulsion.

With respect to the drug use of hexachlorophene, § 250.250 declares that, except for hexachlorophene used as a component of drugs as part of an effective preservative system where alternatives are not available, drugs containing hexachlorophene as a component are regarded as new drugs requiring approved NDA's. In addition, § 250.250 sets forth specific labeling requirements for such drugs, including indications for use. The only approved indications for use are as a skin cleanser for surgical scrubbing or handwashing and for topical application to control an outbreak of gram-positive infection in hospitals where other infection control procedures have been unsuccessful.

Section 250.250 permitted the continued marketing of new drugs containing hexachlorophene, whether or not they were being marketed pursuant to an approved NDA, provided certain specified conditions were met. In the past, when FDA classified a drug as a "new drug" on the basis of new information regarding the safety and/or effectiveness of the drug, but determined that the drug was medically necessary and that immediate enforcement of the new drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (pending completion and review of the studies required for evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of the drug) would disrupt medical care of patients, FDA has permitted continued marketing of the drug without an approved NDA. For "new" hexachlorophene products being marketed without an approved NDA, the condition for continued marketing was that an NDA be submitted within 90 days (i.e., by December 26, 1972). In response to this provision, 20 new drug applications for hexachlorophene were received. Despite repeated notices from the agency, and amendments from the applicants, eight of these applications continue to have deficiencies and remain nonapprovable.

Although § 250.250 required that NDA's be submitted within 90 days for all hexachlorophene products being marketed without new drug approval, the regulation did not specify how long marketing could continue without such approval. Experience with hexachlorophene products and other newly regulated new drug products (e.g., radioactive drugs subject to 21 CFR 310.503) has shown that without a final cutoff date, some firms apparently have no incentive to submit the information necessary to make their application complete, probably because they are selling their products while their applications are being reviewed. A transitional grace period to come into compliance with the new drug provisions of the act should not, however, be viewed by manufacturers as an open-ended exemption from compliance. One purpose of classifying hexachlorophene products as new drugs was to protect the public health by assuring that all such products were subject to approved NDA's. It now appears that this will only be achieved by establishing a specific date beyond which such a product cannot legally be marketed without an approved NDA. Moreover, although the legality of transitional treatment of newly classified new drugs was recognized by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.* v. *Weinberger* (Civil Action No. 75-0270 filed July 29, 1975 (unreported but reprinted in the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 22, 1975 (40 FR 43531) and March 2, 1976 (41 FR 9001))), it seems contrary to the spirit of the Order of the Court to allow a transitional period to continue indefinitely.

The Commissioner therefore proposes to amend the special requirements for prescription drugs containing hexachlorophene set forth in § 250.250(c) to prohibit marketing any such product upon the issuance of a notice of opportunity for hearing on a proposal by the Director of the Bureau of Drugs to refuse to approve an application or, after September 30, 1977, if such product is not the subject of an approved NDA, whichever comes first.

The Commissioner points out that September 30, 1977, is more than 5 years after the date that the requirement to submit NDA's for these hexachlorophene products was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. He considers the period more than ample for applicants to submit adequate information upon which an NDA can be approved.

If new data submitted in response to this proposal remain insufficient to permit approval of the application, applicants will be notified as soon as possible of any deficiencies. This will enable them to submit any additional information in time to permit it to be reviewed before September 30, 1977. In the absence of compelling public needs demon-

strated in comments received on this proposal, the Commissioner will adopt the September 30, 1977 deadline, and applicants should immediately begin efforts to meet that deadline.

The notice of opportunity for hearing on a proposal by the Director, Bureau of Drugs, to refuse to approve an application may be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, pursuant to the provisions of § 314.200 (21 CFR 314.200), as a result of a request to have the application filed over protest because the Bureau of Drugs has concluded that the application is not approvable. While such action does not constitute final agency action, it does constitute the final decision of the Bureau of Drugs with respect to the application and represents a finding that it would be contrary to the public interest to continue to permit the product to be shipped pending final agency action on the application.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 505, 52 Stat. 1052–1053, as amended (21 U.S.C. 355)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 5.1), it is proposed that § 250.250 be amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:

§ 250.250 Hexachlorophene, as a component of drug and cosmetic products.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) Marketing of products for the indications listed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section may be continued without an approved new drug application (or required supplement thereto) either until a notice of opportunity for hearing is issued on a proposal by the Director of the Bureau of Drugs to refuse to approve such new drug application (or required supplement), or until September 30, 1977, whichever comes first, if all the following conditions were met after September 27, 1972:

* * * * *

Interested persons may, on or before May 19, 1977, submit to the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4–65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, written comments (preferably in quadruplicate and identified with the Hearing Clerk docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document) regarding this proposal. Received comments may be seen in the above office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 13, 1977.

WILLIAM F. RANDOLPH,
Acting Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

NOTE.—The Food and Drug Administration has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an inflation impact statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A–107. A copy of the inflation impact assessment is on file with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration.

[FR Doc.77–11347 Filed 4–18–77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

[32 CFR Part 505]

[Army Reg. 340–21]

PERSONAL PRIVACY AND RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS REGARDING THEIR PERSONAL RECORDS

Proposed Exemption

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DOD.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would add an exemption to the Department of the Army Privacy Act rules for proposed new system of records to be compiled by Army activities identified in the Supplementary Information below, which pertains to the Skill Qualification Test (SQT). Exemption is needed for those portions of the SQT pertaining to individual item responses and scoring keys to preclude compromise of the test and to insure fairness and objectivity of the evaluation system.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 19, 1977.

ADDRESS: Send comments to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, ATTN: DAAG–AMR–R, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20314.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Cyrus Fraker (202–693–0973).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc 75–32158 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 28, 1975 (40 FR 55551), the Department of the Army published a notice of adopted rulemaking. Amendments to exemption rules were published in FR Doc 76–31334 of October 27, 1976 (41 FR 47046) and FR Doc 77–9079 of March 28, 1977 (42 FR 16385).

This amendment is proposed under the authority of the Privacy Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93–579, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

GUY B. OLDAKER,
Acting Director, Administrative Management.

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

APRIL 14, 1977.

The following exemption rule is added and should be inserted before exemption rule ID—A0720.04aDAPE, SYSNAME—Individual Correctional Treatment Files (40 FR 55579).

§ 505.9 Exemption rules for Army systems of records.

EXEMPTED RECORD SYSTEMS

(SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS)

* * * * *

ID:

A0713.09aTRADOC.

SYSNAME:

Skill Qualification Test.

Exemption:

All portions of this system which fall under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6) are exempt from the following provisions of Title 5 U.S.C., Section 552a(d).

Authority:

5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6).

Reasons:

An exemption is required for those portions of the Skill Qualification Test system pertaining to individual item responses and scoring keys to preclude compromise of the test and to insure fairness and objectivity of the evaluation system.

* * * * *

[FR Doc.77–11276 Filed 4–18–77;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Parts 128, 403]

[FRL 714–7]

PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES AND NEW SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Availability of Document and Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed Rule.

SUMMARY: On February 2, 1977, the Environmental Protection Agency proposed regulations which would establish mechanisms and procedures for controlling the introduction of industrial wastes into publicly owned treatment works pursuant to sections 208, 301, 307 (b) and (c), 308, 402(b) and 501(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (Pub. L. 92–500). The proposed regulations would supersede regulations set forth in 40 CFR Part 128. The proposed regulations are set forth in 42 FR 6476–6502.

The Agency encouraged public participation in the rulemaking and stated that it would consider all comments received not later than May 3, 1977. In order to assist in the development of comments on the proposed regulations the Agency called attention to a document entitled "Information for Proposed General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403)" which it intended to make available for public distribution in late February. Unfortunately, public availability of this document has been delayed.

"Information For Proposed General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403)" is now available from EPA upon request. Copies will be sent to all persons who have previously requested the document. In order to insure the fullest possible opportunity for public comment the comment period is hereby extended and all comments received not later than thirty days from the date of this notice will be considered.

DATE: Comments by May 18, 1977.

ADDRESS: Written comments may be submitted to the Office of Analysis and Evaluation (WH–586), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. (Attention: Mr. Stephen Heare).

"Information For Proposed General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403)" is available upon request from the Office of Public Affairs (A-107), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460 (Attention: Ms. Barbara Paul).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Barbara Paul, 202-755-0720.

Dated: April 13, 1977.

ANDREW W. BREIDENBACH,
Assistant Administrator for Water and Hazardous Materials.

[FR Doc.77-11272 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[43 CFR Part 2850]

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES CROSSING FEDERAL LANDS

Minimum Power Transmission Level Requiring Wheeling Stipulation

AGENCY: Land Management Bureau, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Land Management Bureau is proposing to amend its regulations relating to the issuance of rights-of-way for electric transmission lines crossing public lands. To simplify the application process for low voltage power transmission and distribution line rights-of-way the minimum voltage for a wheeling stipulation in an application is raised from 33 kV to 66 kV.

DATES: Comment period ends May 16, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments, suggestions, or objections to the Director (210), Bureau of Land Management, 1800 C St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20240 by May 16, 1977. Comments received will be available for public inspection in room 5555 of the main Interior Building in Washington, D.C. at 1800 C St. NW., on regular working days from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William R. Wilson, 202-343-4266.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture govern the granting of rights-of-way for transmission lines over federally owned lands under their jurisdiction. Included in the regulations is the requirement that grantees of rights-of-way for electric transmission lines agree to permit a Department of the Interior power marketing agency to use surplus transmission capacity in all powerlines rated 33 KV and above. This is commonly referred to as the wheeling stipulation. The wheeling stipulation is for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of electric power and energy, by and at the expense of the United States, by utilizing capacity in an electric transmission line in excess of capacity needed by the holder of a right-of-way from the United States.

It has been determined that requiring the wheeling stipulation for transmission lines at levels below 66 kV is of little value to the Federal power marketing program, and the burden of processing applications for rights-of-way for transmission lines at lower kV levels is unnecessary. No significant effect on the Federal power marketing program is anticipated because the capacity of transmission lines rated at 33 kV to 66 kV is relatively small. Transmission lines at these voltages are currently used primarily as subtransmission and, in some areas, for distribution service. These lower voltages are not generally suited for the bulk power transmission of Interior's power marketing agencies. Therefore, it is proposed that the voltage relating to the wheeling stipulation be increased from 33 kV to 66 kV. Under the proposed rule change, the wheeling stipulation would be required for electric transmission facilities rated 66 kV and above.

NOTE.—The Department of the Interior has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Inflation Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107.

It is hereby determined that publication of this proposed rulemaking is not a major Federal action significantly effecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)) is required.

Under the authority of Section 501(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761), it is proposed to amend Title 43, Chapter II, Subchapter B, Part 2850, Subpart 2851 of the Code of Federal Regulations as set forth below.

1. Section 2851.1-1(a)(5) is amended to read as follows:

§ 2851.1-1 Terms and conditions.

(a) * * *

(5) An applicant for a right-of-way for a transmission facility having a voltage of 66 kilovolts or more must, in addition to the requirements of Subpart 2802 of this part execute and file with its application a stipulation agreeing to accept the right-of-way grant subject to the following conditions:

* * * * *

2. Section 2851.2-1(c)(4) is amended to read as follows:

§ 2851.2-1 Applications.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) If the line is to have a nominal voltage of 66 kilovolts or more, the application should include a one-line diagram of the proposed line and the immediate interconnecting facilities including power plants and substations, a power flow diagram or proposed line and connecting major lines showing conditions under normal use, and typical structure drawings of proposed line showing construction dimensions and list of materials.

* * * * *

CHRIS FARRAND,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 11, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11254 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 68]

[Docket No. 21182; RM-2829; FCC 77-228]

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION

Means of Connection of Telephone Equipment to Lamp and/or Annunciator Functions of Systems

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The FCC is considering whether its telephone equipment registration program should allow connection of ancillary equipment to key telephone and private branch exchange (PBX) lamp and ringer paths (protocol paths), and if so, upon what terms and conditions. The FCC has received several applications for registration of equipment requiring connection to key telephone system lamp circuits, and in addition has received a petition for rulemaking from Automation Electronics, Inc. specifically seeking amendments to accommodate such connections. Rather than acting piecemeal on the issues involved in allowing these connections, this proceeding seeks comments on the fundamental policy issues raised, within the scope of the existing telephone equipment registration program.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 10, 1977, and Reply Comments must be received on or before May 25, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael S. Slomin, Policy and Rules Division, Common Carrier Bureau (202) 632-9342.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Adopted: March 24, 1977.

Released: April 1, 1977.

In the matter of amendment of Part 68 of the Commission's rules (Telephone Equipment Registration) to Specify Standards for and Means Of Connection of Telephone Equipment to Lamp and/or Annunciator Functions of Systems, Docket No. 21182, RM-2829; FCC 77-228.

1. We have before us a petition for rulemakng, filed by Automation Electronics, Inc. ("Automation"), seeking an additional means of connection of registered telephone equipment to be specified in our rules. Automation's peti-

tion seeks the addition of a standard means of connecting registered equipment to the lamp functions of telephone company supplied key telephone systems, in series. The rule which Automation proposes is presently the same as is in use in California for connection of Automation's California-certified equipment to key telephone systems provided by telephone companies there.

2. We view the petition as raising matters which go beyond the specification of another jack/plug configuration in our Part 68 rules (47 CFR 68.500 et seq.). Thus, while we could await the submission of responses to the petition, in view of our desire to comprehensively address both the specific Automation proposal and the more fundamental issues involved, we are issuing this Notice on our own motion, in order to proceed most expeditiously to resolution.[1] In the discussion which follows, we will address the fundamental issues raised by Automation's proposal.

INTRODUCTION

3. Communications systems provided to customers, such as key telephone and Private Branch Exchange (PBX) systems, commonly today operate with three generic types of electrical signal paths:

a. Voice-band communications channels—tip/ring connections to telephone lines, telephone loops, or reconstructions thereof (e.g. on the station side of key telephone and PBX common equipment).

b. Protocol paths to the system—paths which must be operated to allow the communications channels to be used (e.g. A/A1 connections of a key telephone system, which must be shorted in the off-hook state for the tip/ring connections to operate.[2]

c. Protocol paths from the system—paths over which the system communicates information about the communications channels to make them useful (e.g. circuits which cause annunciators to sound and lamps to light to indicate that a given line is ringing, or is in the hold condition).

Our present Part 68 rules address connections in the first two categories above, but do not address connections in the third category.

4. Connections to telephone company facilities fall into two categories: Parallel and series. Parallel connections, by their nature, can conveniently be made at a variety of points in a given installation, and disconnection of equipment without interference to the remaining equipment on the connection is readily accomplished through the use of open-circuited jacks. A connection to a key telephone system's tip/ring and A/A1 functions may be made by connecting an open-circuited jack to a point convenient to the systems's physical layout and the customer's requirements by paralleling a new connection with the system's own connections.[3] A series connection is made by interposing a series connector before all equipment with which the connection is to be in series. Thus, series connections may not necessarily be made as conveniently as parallel connections. If the series connection is to be made before a multiplicity of equipment, then it must physically be made in a location that is predetermined by the system layout; this location may, or may not, be convenient to the user's requirements.[4] Our present Part 68 rules address parallel connections to tip/ring and A/A1. They do not address series connections to A/A1, nor do they address parallel or series connections to protocol paths from systems.

5. Automation seeks a series connection to the lamp functions of a key telephone system. Such connections are not available at the point where telephone lines enter a customer's premises, nor are they typically available at any key telephone system's telephone instruments. The lamp functions are derived today in the common equipment of the key telephone system from which parallel connections are used to transmit them to each of the system's telephone instruments. Thus, for Automation's equipment to operate, a series connection would have to be interposed between the common equipment's lamp leads and all such parallel connections of wires which ultimately lead to the telephone instruments.

6. The only form of connection to a key telephone system's common equipment which our rules presently address is parallel connection to tip/ring, and parallel connection to A/A1. Thus, not only does Automation wish a connection to circuits which we previously have not addressed (lamp circuits), but it also wishes a form of connection (series connection) which we have not previously examined in this context.

7. Logically related to allowing connections to the lamp leads is the question of allowing connections to annunciator leads. A key telephone instrument normally contains only one ringer to indicate that any of the telephone lines accessible on the instrument is ringing. The common equipment causes this ringer to sound if any one of the lines available on the instrument is receiving ringing signaling from the central office. Thus, this signal is also a protocol path from the system, and is similar to the lamp signals which also give information about the status of the communications channels. In establishing this rulemaking, we wish to comprehensively address the full range of issues surrounding connections to systems protocol paths. Accordingly, we will address series and parallel connections to both lamp and annunciator functions of systems.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS

8. Automation's petition implicitly assumes that our present Part 68 technical standards will adequately protect the telephone network if these connections are allowed. While California's adoption of means of connection for Automation's equipment without additional technical standards provides support for this assumption, we are concerned with two areas where technical standards might be appropriate. First, connections to system protocol functions might interfere with the operation of the system. Second, connections to the system protocol functions might have some potential for causing a violation of the technical standards of Part 68.

9. *Interference.* Automation's petition seeks means to connect its equipment in series with a key telephone system's lamps, because Automation's equipment switches on and off the key system's lamp signals. If the "on" position is not a short circuit, then the brillance of the lamps could be cut by Automation's equipment. Thus, Automation's equipment has the potential, depending upon its design, of extinguishing the key telephone system's lights. On one hand, it could be argued that the user of such a key telephone system assumes the risk of this type of interference by choosing to connect Automation's equipment; on the other hand, it could be argued that such interference decreases the utility of the system to its users. We do not decide this issue here, and set it as an additional matter for comment. We do note, however, that any such interference can be prevented by the adoption of appropriate technical standards, and we request comment upon such standards. The same reasoning applies to parallel connections to lamp and annunciator leads as well. Additional equipment on such connections which draws too much current could cause lamps not to light properly, or ringers not to sound at full volume.

10. *Harm.* Moreover, we wish to address whether, and to what extent, connections to the lamp and annunciator functions of systems have a potential for causing violations of our present technical standards which are contained in Subpart D of Part 68 (e.g. hazardous voltages, imbalances, excessive signal power, etc.). If the system's design inherently protects against aberrations on the lamp and/or annunciator connections, no additional standards appear necessary; if not, then additional technical standards will be required. We set this issue for comment, and also request comment upon appropriate standards if needed.

MEANS OF CONNECTIONS

11. Finally, we come to the specific means of connection that should be specified in Part 68, should we decide to allow connections to lamp and/or annunciator system functions. We foresee

[1] 47 CFR 1.405. We find that the petition discloses sufficient reasons in support of the action requested to justify the institution of a rulemaking proceeding.

[2] Other protocols can be used on the tip/ring and A/A1 connections to place a line in the hold condition.

[3] Most of today's key telephone systems use connectorized system connections; the addition of a new parallel connection to such systems usually involves the addition of a "cube-tap" adapter to the existing connectors.

[4] A dialer, for example, is normally used with one telephone instrument; its series connection is readily accomplished at the telephone. If it were to be used with two telephones, however, it would have to be wired before both such instruments; a location where this would be possible might well not be in proximity to either telephone.

no major problems in allowing parallel connections to be accomplished through the use of the connectors already specified in Part 68, although additional wiring configurations would have to be listed in our rules to show the specific pins on these connectors to which lamp and/or annunciator connections would be made.

12. However, series connections do pose a problem. In order for equipment on a connection to operate if a series-connected device is disconnected, the two points between which a series-connected device is interposed during operation must be shorted during disconnection. Our rules currently specify a connector which contains a spring-loaded contact to automatically perform this shorting function when a series plug is withdrawn. Thus, the series connections in our current rules automatically revert to operation during disconnection of the series equipment. Such a mechanism would operate similarly if the series connection were to lamp and/or annunciator leads if the current connector were to be wired to these leads instead of the tip/ring connections (for which the connector is presently specified).

13. Automation, on the other hand, proposes a less automatic configuration to accomplish its desired series connection. Automation proposes that we adopt a connector system currently in use in California consisting of a male and female "ribbon" connector (50-position) similar to the connectors which we have already specified in Part 68 for parallel connections. The series-connected telephone equipment is required to be compatible therewith, and thus must itself have female and male "ribbon" connectors. Thus, four connectors are involved to connect Automation's equipment in California.

14. When the Automation equipment is not connected, the user is required to plug the two telephone company connectors together, to restore all series connections. When the Automation equipment is connected, the user is required to unplug the two telephone company connectors, and plug each of them together with a connector on Automation's equipment. To disconnect Automation's equipment, these steps are reversed.

15. Thus, Automation proposes a means of series connection which manually can revert the system to operation during disconnection, rather than the automatic reversion which occurs when the currently-specified series connector is employed. We specifically request comments on the advisability of such a variance of our present § 68.104(a) policy, which requires in pertinent part that connections to the telephone network be made in such a manner as:

* * * to allow for easy and immediate disconnection of terminal equipment. Standard jacks shall be so arranged that, if the plug connected thereto is withdrawn, no interference to the operation of equipment at the customer's premises which remains connected to the telephone network, shall occur by reason of such withdrawal.

The present series connector conforms to that policy. Automation's proposed combination of connectors does not, and we wish to address whether or not the refinement of our policy requested by Automation is appropriate.[5]

ISSUES

16. In sum, the specific issues which we wish addressed in this proceeding are:

(a) To what extent shall parallel connections to lamp and annunciator leads of systems be permitted under Part 68 of our rules?

(b) To what extent shall series connections to lamp and annunciator leads of systems be permitted under Part 68 of our rules?

(c) What technical standards, if any, are required to prevent interference to system operation if we were to permit series and/or parallel connections to lamp and annunciator leads of systems? To what extent does the user of such a system assume the risk of any such interference which theoretically might occur?

(d) What technical standards, if any, in addition to those currently contained in Subpart D of Part 68 of our rules are required to prevent violations of these rules, should we decide to permit series and/or parallel connections to lamp and annunciator leads of systems?

(e) What jacks, plugs, connectors and means of connection shall be specified in Part 68 of our rules for each of parallel and series connections to lamp and/or annunciator leads of systems?

17. One possible outcome of this proceeding is that we shall adopt the specific form of connection which is proposed by Automation, a combination of two "ribbon" connectors to achieve series connection to the lamp leads of key telephone systems, in view of its adoption and use in California, apparently without harm. Accordingly, we hereby give specific notice of a proposed rule change which would add the configuration which Automation seeks to our rules: Two 50-position "ribbon" connectors, one male and one female, connected to up to eight key telephone system lines with each of tip/ring, A/A1 and L/LG[6] connections per-line, arranged seriatum, whereby the L/LG connections from the key telephone system's common equipment shall be made to the female connector, and the L/LG connections to the key telephone system's telephone instruments shall be made to the male connector. When the two telephone company-installed connectors are separated, the L/LG paths shall be discontinuous to allow the insertion of series-connected ancillary equipment, however, the continuity of the tip/ring and A/A1 connections shall be maintained regardless of the separation of the connectors.

18. *Accordingly, it is ordered*, Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 154(i)–(j), 201–05, 215, 218, 220(e), 313, 403, 409(e)–(h) and 412, and 5 U.S.C. 553, That pursuant to the provisions of § 1.411 et seq. of the Commission's rules and regulations (47 CFR 1.411 et seq.) interested parties may file comments on the issues and proposed rules discussed herein no later than May 10, 1977, and that replies to such comments may be filed no later than May 25, 1977.

19. In accordance with the provisions of Section 1.419 of the Commission's rules, an original and 5 copies of all statements, briefs or comments shall be furnished the Commission. All comments received in response to this Notice will be available for public inspection in the Docket Reference Room in the Commission's Offices in Washington, D.C.

20. *It is further ordered*, That the proceeding herein shall be subject to further order by the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
VINCENT J. MULLINS,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11281 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[5] As was previously noted, California, which has adopted an intrastate telephone equipment registration program similar to ours, and which also requires the use of plugs and jacks for equipment connection, allows the connector system which Automation proposes, apparently without harm.

[6] "L/LG" is a designation which we are using to apply to the lamp connection ("L") and its normally-grounded return path ("LG"), per-line.

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 20890; RM-2641]

FM BROADCAST STATIONS; GRANGER-HUNTER, UTAH

Report and Order Denying Petition for Rule Making

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Proposed assignment of Class C Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter, Utah, denied; petitioner, Albert E. Guthrie, did not provide sufficient justification for assigning a Class C channel. Also petitioner could not make requisite commitment to apply for Channel 274, if assigned.

DATES: Not applicable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Diane Petruso Menefee, Policy and Rules Division, Broadcast Bureau (202-632-7792).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: April 7, 1977.

Released: April 13, 1977.

1. The Commission has under consideration its Notice of Proposed Rule Making, adopted August 9, 1976, 41 FR 34787 (1976), inviting comments on a proposal to assign Class C FM Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter, Utah.[1] This proceeding

[1] Although the petitioner originally used the abbreviated title of "Granger," the 1970 U.S. Census and available maps of Utah suggest that the correct title for the community is the hyphenated Granger-Hunter. The Notice of Proposed Rule Making requested petitioner to clarify this point and indicate whether Granger-Hunter is one community or whether Granger and Hunter are separate communities. Although petitioner's explanation of this matter in his reply comments is unclear, for our purposes we have treated Granger-Hunter as a single community.

was instituted on the basis of a petition filed by Albert E. Guthrie on January 5, 1976. Comments were filed by the petitioner; no other comments or reply comments were filed.

2. Granger-Hunter which is unincorporated is located 19 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of Salt Lake City. Petitioner states that a 1970 Chamber of Commerce estimate listed Granger-Hunter's population at 13,800, but alleges that since then the population has grown to 25,000. However, as the Commission's Notice pointed out, the 1970 U.S. Census lists 9,029 as the population for the Granger-Hunter area. No explanation of these discrepancies was made by the petitioner in his comments.

3. At the time this petition was filed, the community had no newspaper, TV, AM or FM stations of its own, but was served by Salt Lake City's two newspapers and three TV stations and by several of its eleven AM stations and seven FM stations. Petitioner stated in his petition that these outlets did not direct themselves to the purely local Granger-Hunter issues and, on this basis, contended there was a need for the proposed FM service. In his comment, petitioner points out that Granger-Hunter has a post office, library, schools, Chamber of Commerce and city government.

4. Petitioner also states in his comments that he has requested a Class C channel rather than a Class A channel—which would ordinarily be assigned to a community of Granger-Hunter's size—because there is no available Class A channel. He states that Channel 274 is the only available channel of any class that would be suitable for assignment to Granger-Hunter. Although petitioner does not state how he arrived at the conclusion that no Class A channel is available, the Commission's engineering studies show this to be correct.

5. Petitioner alleges that the assignment of Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter would provide first local aural service to 25,000 people, but as noted previously, the claimed population of 25,000 is a figure that is not supported. Mere reference to a Chamber of Commerce estimate which is said to show the current population of Granger-Hunter to be "near 25,000" is inadequate and does not form the basis on which to justify the assignment of a Class C channel to that community.

6. Petitioner states that approximately 12,000 additional people would receive their first or second FM service, referring to the residents of the cities of Magna, Bacchus and Copperton, who he says are unable to receive the signals of the FM stations which are located on the mountain directly above these cities.[2]

7. There are problems with the petitioner's assertions. First, the Commission's engineering analysis revealed the cities of Magna, Bacchus and Copperton are located six or seven miles from the Salt Lake City stations. Notwithstanding the fact that the towns are at the base of the mountains with the stations located directly above them, these three communities are well within the 1 mV/m contour of the stations and could be expected to receive service from them. Petitioner offers no showing to warrant a contrary conclusion. He supplies no information to support his statement that the location of these cities would prevent their receiving the FM signals, or indeed, that their location prevents reception at all. Moreover, without a thorough Roanoke Rapids study it is not possible to determine if any other areas might receive a first or second FM service even if this area would not.

8. In his preclusion study, petitioner contends that, although assignment of Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter would preclude its assignment to Roy, Layton and Clearfield—three cities located near Ogden, all of which have a larger population than Granger-Hunter—Channel 292A could be assigned to these three cities. Petitioner's contention is not well-founded. Channel 292A has been assigned to Evanston, Wyoming, which is located 85 kilometers (53 miles) from these cities and, thus, falls short by 19 kilometers (12 miles) of meeting the separation requirements. There is no other channel available to these communities, but petitioner points to the fact that Channel 288A, assigned to Bountiful has never been activated even though KSTU-FM was granted [3] a construction permit for this channel in 1969. As petitioner points out, Channel 258 might be a possible substitute assignment for the city of Springville. Even though the channel would be short-spaced by 35 kilometers (21 miles) to Rock Springs, Wyoming, it might be possible to assign it to Springville if a suitable site could be found. Petitioner alleges that Channels 272A, 273 and 275 are already precluded from use in the Granger-Hunter area, but offers no evidence to support his allegation.

9. In his petition and reply comments, petitioner has failed to establish that the needs of Granger-Hunter are sufficient to warrant assignment of Class C Channel 274 to that community. There are several reasons for this conclusion. While the Commission believes communities that demonstrate a sufficient need and interest in obtaining an FM station should be assigned a channel whenever possible, it is not clear that the proposed Channel 274 would in reality serve Granger-Hunter. Because of Granger-Hunter's proximity to Salt Lake City, serious doubts exist on this score, especially in view of the fact that a Class C rather than a Class A assignment is being requested. This is all the more true when it is recognized that petitioner is a 25 percent owner of KRGO, an AM station which was, until recently, licensed to Salt Lake City. However, three months prior to filing the petition for assignment of Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter, an application was filed to change the location of KRGO from Salt Lake City to Granger-Hunter, Utah, and to change from a daytime-only operation to an unlimited-time operation. The application for a construction permit to cover these changes was granted on August 17, 1976, and the station is presently operating under the program test authority granted by the Commission on September 9, 1976. Although petitioner did not mention these facts in his comments of September 15, 1976, their impact on his request cannot be ignored. It appears that when KRGO-AM finally receives its license, Granger-Hunter indeed will have the broadcast service it desires and the needs and interests of the citizens of Granger-Hunter will be met by the unlimited-time AM station. Petitioner has failed to establish that the proposal would provide any first or second FM service and it would not provide Granger-Hunter with its first local full-time service. Under these circumstances, we cannot conclude that the showing of need made by the petitioner is sufficient to justify assigning a Class C channel to Granger-Hunter.

10. One additional point needs to be noted. In July 1973, the Commission accepted for filing the application for a commercial FM station to be licensed to the city of Ogden, Utah, of Group Communications, Inc. (of which Albert E. Guthrie, the petitioner herein, is 25 percent owner, General Manager and Vice President). In that application, it was proposed to locate the transmitter on the mountains, approximately 24 kilometers (15 miles) from Granger-Hunter. If both the application of Group Communications and an application for use of the channel here proposed were granted it would inevitably lead to prohibited overlap of the 1 mV/m contours of the two facilities. Such overlap is precluded by Section 73.240(a)(1), and as a result, petitioner could not unqualifiedly commit himself to applying for a license for Channel 274 in Granger-Hunter, Utah, if the Commission were to grant his petition and assign the channel to that city. As the Notice of Proposed Rule Making stated, if the petitioner cannot or does not state his intention to apply for the requested channel and build the station promptly if his application is granted, his request for assignment may be denied. In light of the pending application of Group Communications, if would appear that petitioner is unable to make the requisite commitment to use the channel. For this reason, too, favorable action on the petition is not warranted.

11. In view of the foregoing, *it is ordered*, That the petition of Albert E. Guthrie to amend Section 73.202(b), Table of Assignments of FM Broadcast channels, and assign Channel 274 to Granger-Hunter, Utah, is denied and this proceeding is terminated.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

[FR Doc.77-11333 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[2] Six of the seven FM stations assigned to Salt Lake City are located on the Oquirrah Mountains near there, and the seventh station has made application to move its operation to a mountain site.

[3] See Docket 20460.

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 21198; RM-2724]

TELEVISION BROADCAST STATION IN WAGNER, SOUTH DAKOTA

Proposed Change in Table of Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Rule Making.

SUMMARY: Channel *24 is proposed for Wagner, South Dakota, as a noncommercial educational assignment. Action was initiated in response to a petition filed by South Dakota State Board of Directors for Educational Television.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 23, 1977, and Reply Comments must be received on or before June 13, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gordon Godfrey, Policy and Rules Division, Broadcast Bureau, (202) 632-9660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: April 8, 1977.

Released: April 14, 1977.

1. The Commission, by the Chief, Broadcast Bureau, has before it for consideration a petition for rule making filed by the South Dakota State Board of Directors for Educational Television ("State Board"). The petition seeks amendment of Section 73.606(b) of the Commission's Rules, the Television Table of Assignments, by assigning Channel 25 to Wagner, South Dakota and reserving it for noncommercial educational use.

2. The State Board is a governmental agency created by the South Dakota Legislature responsible for providing noncommercial educatonal television service to state residents. The State Board has already implemented large portions of the statewide network plan and operates a number of noncommercial educational facilities throughout the state.

3. Wagner (pop. 1,655; Charles Mix County, pop. 9,994) is located in southeastern South Dakota, near the Nebraska border. There is currently no educational assignment in Wagner, and the nearest educational station is 122 kilometers (76 miles) away in Vermillion, South Dakota.

4. The proposed assignment of Channel *25 to Wagner is short-spaced to a proposal to assign Channel *25 to Rock Rapids, Iowa[1] (Notice of Proposed Rule Making published in FEDERAL REGISTER July 20, 1976, 41 FR 29869). We have investigated alternative UHF channel assignment possibilities for Wagner and found an abundance of channels available. Assignment of Channel *24 to Wagner instead of Channel *25 would provide necessary site flexibility and would not preclude future assignments to any area without other channels available.

5. The Channel *24 assignment may be made in compliance with the Commission's separation requirements and other technical criteria, without requiring changes at other communities listed in the Table of Assignments.

6. In view of the abundance of UHF channels available for assignment and the stated desire of State Board to utilize a channel if assigned, we are convinced that a rule making proceeding should be instituted to obtain comments on this proposal. Therefore, we propose to consider the following revisions in the Television Table of Assignments (§ 73.606(b) of the Rules) with respect to the city listed below:

City	Channel number	
	Present	Proposed
Wagner, South Dakota		*24

7. The Commission's authority to institute rule making proceedings, showings required, cut-off procedures, and filing requirements are contained in the attached Appendix and are incorporated by reference herein.

8. Interested parties may file comments on or before May 23, 1977, and reply comments on or before June 13, 1977.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

APPENDIX

[DOCKET NO. 21198 RM-2724]

1. Pursuant to authority found in Sections 4(i), 5(d)(1), 303 (g) and (r), and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 0.281(b)(6) of the Commission's Rules, it is proposed to amend the TV Table of Assignments, § 73.606(b) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, as set forth in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making to which this Appendix is attached.

2. *Showings required.* Comments are invited on the proposal(s) discussed in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making to which this Appendix is attached. Proponent(s) will be expected to answer whatever questions are presented in initial comments. The proponent of a proposed assignment is also expected to file comments even if it only resubmits or incorporates by reference its former pleadings. It should also restate its present intention to apply for the channel if it is assigned, and, if authorized, to build the station promptly. Failure to file may lead to denial of the request.

3. *Cut-off procedures.* The following procedures will govern the consideration of filings in this proceeding.

(a) Coutnerproposals advanced in this proceeding itself will be considered, if advanced in initial comments, so that parties may comment on them in reply comments. They will not be considered if advanced in reply comments. (See § 1.420(d) of Commission Rules.)

(b) With respect to petitions for rule making which conflict with the proposal(s) in this Notice, they will be considered as comments in the proceeding, and Public Notice to this effect will be given as long as they are filed before the date for filing initial comments herein. If filed later than that, they will not be considered in connection with the decision in this docket.

4. *Comments and reply comments; service.* Pursuant to applicable procedures set out in § 1.415 and § 1.420 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates set forth in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making to which this Appendix is attached. All submissions by parties to this proceeding or persons acting on behalf of such parties must be made in written comments, reply comments, or other appropriate pleadings. Comments shall be served on the petitioner by the person filing the comments. Reply comments shall be served on the person(s) who filed comments to which the reply is directed. Such comments and reply comments shall be accompanied by a certificate of service. (See § 1.420 (a), (b) and (c) of the Commission Rules.)

5. *Number of copies.* In accordance with the provisions of Section 1.420 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, an original and four copies of all comments, reply comments, pleadings, briefs, or other documents shall be furnished the Commission.

6. *Public inspection of filings.* All filings made in this proceeding will be available for examination by interested parties during regular business hours in the Commission's Public Reference Room at its headquarters, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

[FR Doc. 77-11325 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[1] Actual separation 177 kilometers (110 miles), required separation is approximately 282 kilometers (175 miles).

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 AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Memorandum of Agreement With the Food and Drug Administration

CROSS REFERENCE: For a document giving notice of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Food and Drug Administration, see FR Doc. 77-11252 appearing elsewhere in the Notices section of this issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

CERTAIN STOCKYARDS AND LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Notice of Approval

The regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, as amended, contain restrictions on the interestate movement of swine and swine products to prevent the spread of hog cholera and other swine diseases. This document adds certain livestock markets to the list of livestock markets approved for purposes of the regulations on the basis of a determination of their eligibility for such approval under § 76.18 of the regulations and removes from the list certain other livestock markets which have been found no longer to qualify for such approval.

The following livestock markets preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved to handle any class of swine and those livestock markets not preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved to handle slaughter swine only:

ALABAMA

*Northwest Alabama Feeder Pig Association, Inc., Russellville.
Northwest Alabama Livestock Association, Russellville.

GEORGIA

*Dublin Livestock and Commission Company, Dublin.

IDAHO

*Salmon River Livestock Market, Salmon.

IOWA

*Aplington Livestock Sales Co., Inc., Aplington.
Rath Hog Buying Station, Wever.
*Sheldon Livestock Sales Company, Sheldon.
Sheldon Livestock Sales Company, Sheldon.

KANSAS

Washington Livestock Sales, Washington.

MINNESOTA

George Hormel & Company, Mabel.
Rath Packing Company, Rushford.
*Minnesota Feeder Pig Market, Inc., Morris.

MISSOURI

*Cabool Livestock Market, Cabool.
*Central Livestock Market, Inc., Poplar Bluff.
*Bob Franklin Sale Barn, Buffalo.
*Scotland County Livestock Auction, Memphis.
Wilson Hog Market, Novelty.

NEBRASKA

Daniels Livestock, Whitney.
*Oxford Livestock Market, Oxford.
*Holdrege Livestock Commission Company, Holdrege.
Kleen-Leen, McCook.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cattleman's Livestock Market, Canton.
Franklin Livestock Market, Franklin.
Mountain Livestock Auction, Murphy.
Robeson Livestock Company, Inc., Rowland.
Turner's Livestock Market, Elizabeth City.

NORTH DAKOTA

*Stockmen's Livestock Exchange, Inc., Beulah.
*Stockmen's Livestock Exchange, Inc., Dickinson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Neese's Stockyards, Neeses.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bowdle Livestock Sales, Inc., Bowdle.

TENNESSEE

*Johnny Boyce Feeder Pig Barn, Unionville.
Sparta Livestock Company, Inc., Sparta.
*Young Livestock, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS

*Dalhart Auction Company, Balhart.

VIRGINIA

*Madison Livestock Market, Inc., Madison Mills.

The following livestock markets are deleted from the specifically approved lists:

ALABAMA

*Bowman Tri-County Stockyard, Hurtsboro.
*Boo Gordon Livestock Auction, Mena.
Fort Payne Livestock Commission, Fort Payne.
*Northwest Alabama Livestock Association, Russellville.

GEORGIA

Dublin Livestock & Commisison Company, Dublin.

ILLINOIS

*Paris Livestock Sales Company, Paris.

IOWA

*Aplington Livestock Auction, Inc., Aplington.
*Columbus Junction Livestock Market, Inc., Columbus Junction.
Rath Packing Company, Wever.
Sheldon Livestock Company, Inc., Sheldon.
Sheldon Livestock Company, Inc., Sheldon.

KANSAS

*Moline Auction Company, Moline.

MINNESOTA

Lee Livestock, Harmony.
*Speldrich Feeder Pig Market, Elrosa.

MISSISSIPPI

*Corinth Livestock Commission Company, Corinth.
Thomas Nazary Assembly Point, Carthage.
*Triangle Stock Yard, Inc., Columbus.

MISSOURI

*Central Livestock Market, Poplar Bluff.
*Hinds Sale Company, Memphis.
*Kingsville Livestock Auction, Kingsville.
*Schuyler County Sale Company, Lancaster.
Wilson Hog Market, Tipton.
*Maryville Livestock Market, Inc., Maryville.

NEBRASKA

*Holdrege Livestock Market, Holdrege.

NORTH CAROLINA

Lloyd S. Turner Livestock Market, Elizabeth City.

NORTH DAKOTA

*Schnell's Beulah Livestock Auction Market, Inc., Beulah.
*Schnell's Livestock Market, Inc., Dickinson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Herndon's Stockyard, Inc., Yemassee.
Loris Livestock Market, Inc., Loris.
Swift Fresh Meats Company, Watertown.

TENNESSEE

Cookeville Livestock Market, Cookeville.
*Dixie National Stockyards, Memphis.
*Feeder Pig Division of Humphreys County Lvstk. Assn., Waverly.
Kingsport Livestock Market, Kingsport.
*Northwest Tennessee Feeder Pig Assn., Trenton.
Oliver Livestock Company, Union City.
*Tri-County Feeder Pig Sale, Trenton.
*D. L. Simpson d/b/a White County Feeder Pig Assn., Sparta.
White County Livestock Market, Sparta.

TEXAS

Bryan, R. D., Morrison.
Dalhart Auction Company, Inc., Dalhart.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; secs. 4 and 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; sec. 1, 75 Stat. 481; sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791, as amended; secs. 3 and 4, 33 Stat. 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 114g, 120, 125, 126, 134b, 134f; 37 FR 28464, 28477; 38 FR 19140).)

Effective date: The foregoing notice shall become effective on April 19, 1977.

This action imposes certain restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of hog cholera and relieves certain restrictions presently imposed. It should become effective promptly to accomplish its purpose in the public interest and to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with

respect to this action are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this notice effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of April 1977.

NOTE.—The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Inflation Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107.

PIERRE A. CHALOUX,
Acting Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

[FR Doc.77-11267 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

MEAT IMPORT LIMITATIONS

Second Quarterly Estimates

Public Law 88-482, approved August 22, 1964 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), provides for limiting the quantity of fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat (TSUS 106.10) and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep, except lamb (TSUS 106.20), which may be imported into the United States in any calendar year. Such limitations are to be imposed when it is estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture that imports of such articles, in the absence of limitations during such calendar year, would equal or exceed 110 percent of the estimated quantity of such articles, prescribed by Section 2 (a) of the Act.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, the following second quarterly estimates for 1977 are published.

1. The estimated quantity of such articles prescribed by Section 2(a) of the Act during the calendar year 1977 is 1,165.4 million pounds.

2. The estimated aggregate quantity of such articles which would, in the absence of limitations under the Act, be imported during calendar year 1977 is less than 110 percent of the estimated quantity prescribed by section 2(a) of the Act.

Since the estimated quantity of imports does not equal or exceed 110 percent of the estimated quantity prescribed by section 2(a) of the Act, limitations for the calendar year 1977 on the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat (TSUS 106.10) and fresh, chilled or frozen meat of goats and sheep (TSUS 106.20), are not authorized to be imposed pursuant to Pub. L. 88-482 at this time.

This estimate is based upon information provided by the Department of State that agreement has been reached with major supplying countries to limit meat imports into the United States in 1977. Were it not for these voluntary arrangements with supplying countries, the estimate of imports would have exceeded 110 percent of the estimated quantity prescribed by section 2(a) of the Act.

Done at Washington, D.C. this 13th day of April 1977.

BOB BERGLAND,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11268 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POULTRY HEALTH

Notice of Meeting

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Poultry Health was held at 9 a.m. on October 5, 1976, in the EPIC Room, Federal Building, 7th Floor, United States Department of Agriculture, Hyattsville, Md.

The functions of the committee include: Advising the Secretary of Agriculture on outbreaks of avian diseases; studying and recommending extension of new and existing research; assisting in planning and disseminating information; recommending plans for eradication and control of avian diseases; and assisting in attaining the necessary cooperation from all segments of the poultry industry.

At this first meeting three subcommittees were appointed: Mycoplasmosis, Fowl Plague, and Area Quarantine.

The first meeting of the Area Quarantine Subcommittee will be held on May 4, 1977, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Emergency Programs Information Center (EPIC) Room, 7th Floor, Federal Building, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

The purpose of the meeting is to explore the implications of quarantines placed on areas during a disease outbreak which would restrict the movement of products from and through quarantined areas, in order to provide the Advisory Committee on Poultry Health with recommendations for use in dealing with situations which may arise during such quarantine periods.

The meeting is open to the public. Written statements may be filed with the subcommittee before or after the meeting. Any member of the public who wishes to file a statement or who has further questions may contact Dr. F. J. Mulhern, Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 316E, Washington, D.C. 20250, Area Code 202-447-3668.

Dated: April 15, 1977.

F. J. MULHERN,
Vice Chairman.

[FR Doc.77-11470 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Rural Electrification Administration

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR ET AL.

Delegation of Authority

Pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) and paragraphs 2.7 and 2.72, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, the following delegations of authority are made by the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Governor of the Rural Telephone Bank:

1. The Deputy Administrator, or the Acting Deputy Administrator, of the Rural Electrification Administration is delegated authority, to be exercised only during the absence or unavailability of the Administrator, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers which are now or which may hereafter be delegated to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Governor of the Rural Telephone Bank.

2. The Assistant Administrator, Administration, the Assistant Administrator, Electric, and the Assistant Administrator, Telephone, in that order of succession, are authorized to serve as Acting Deputy Administrator during the absence or unavailability of the Deputy Administrator, and as Acting Deputy Governor of the Rural Telephone Bank during the absence or unavailability of the Deputy Governor, or during vacancies in such offices.

These delegations shall be effective immediately, and supercede all other delegations in conflict herewith.

Dated: April 11, 1977.

DAVID A. HAMIL,
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and Governor, Rural Telephone Bank.

[FR Doc.77-11170 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 30717; Order 77-4-49]

FARE-EFFECTIVENESS RULE

Order Soliciting Comments

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 11th day of April 1977.

In recent years, the Board has received an increasing number of consumer complaints directed at the existing air-carrier tariff rule which provides that transportation is subject to the fare in effect on the date travel commences at the point of origin designated on the ticket. It is alleged that the carriers' practices pursuant to this rule frequently result in hardship to the traveler who, after purchasing a ticket and planning his travel, is required to pay an additional amount for transportation as a result of an intervening fare increase. Many passengers consider this unjust, viewing their ticket as an earlier "contract" with the airline in the form of a paid-for ticket. In addition, there have been a greater number of instances in recent years where either the carriers,[1] or the Board,[2] have initiated action in specific instances to depart from the fare-effectiveness rule. The airline rule is clearly specific as to the fare to be paid

[1] See, for example, Order 76-10-128, October 28, 1976.

[2] See, for example, Order 76-5-138, may 27, 1976.

at the time of travel, whereas surface transportation rules, with a few exceptions, are largely silent with respect to situations where an increase occurs between the time a ticket is purchased and commencement of travel.[3]

The Board recognizes that there are favorable and unfavorable aspects of the airlines' present rule for both passengers and carriers. In the past, one of the more persuasive arguments for the rule was that it is fair and equitable; all passengers flying at the same time and under the same conditions pay the same fare. However, the significance of this argument is lessened in the contemporary environment where different normal and discount fares co-exist, and passengers flying on the same airplane, between the same cities, and receiving the same in-flight amenities, pay different fares.

On the other hand, a change from the present airline rule to one which, for example, would provide that tickets are valid for their term of effectiveness regardless of any intervening fare increases, has a number of disadvantages. For example: (1) Discrimination against occasional travelers, or smaller organizations, could be potentially greater, since large organizations with known travel requirements and ample financial resources could purchase blocks of tickets in advance of the known effective date of a fare increase. (2) Instances of falsification of the date of sale could be expected so as to establish entitlement to fares lower than those applicable on the date of intended travel. This could be a temptation to holders of ticket stocks such as (a) travel agencies (b) large business and other organizations; (c) write-your-own ticket holders; and (d) airline employees. Policing such practices would be difficult and costly. (3) A change in the tariff rule would result in a "one-way only" application of the principle since, as a practical matter, the airlines could not refuse to refund tickets purchased at a previously higher fare.

The Board has tentatively concluded, in light of the advantages for and against, that the existing tariff rule regarding fare applicability may warrant reexamination. However, before embarking upon a formal proceeding, we believe it would be helpful to receive the comments of all interested and affected persons to provide the Board with more detailed information with respect to the actual workings of the rule in the marketplace, and to better define the scope and issues of any proceeding that may ultimately be deemed necessary. The Board therefore requests that all interested persons submit formal comments in writing on the desirability of changing the present tariff rule which specifies that the applicable fare is that in effect on the date travel commences.[4] The Board would welcome any suggested alternatives which the carriers and other interested persons would care to make. Finally, the Board expects that persons responding to this solicitation will make every effort to explain fully and quantify their arguments, and to refrain from unsupported, conclusory statements.

Accordingly, it is ordered, That: All persons interested in commenting on the existing airline tariff rule which specifies that the applicable fare is that in effect on the date travel commences, and in suggesting alternatives to that rule are directed to file an original and three copies of such comments in Docket 30717 no later than June 1, 1977. Responsive comments may be filed no later than June 15, 1977.

Individual members of the general public who wish to express their interest as consumers by informally taking part in this proceeding may do so by submitting comments in letter form to the Docket Section, without having to file additional copies.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

PHYLLIS T. KAYLOR,
Secretary.

FR Doc.77-11244 4-18-77;8:45 am

[FR Doc.77-11244 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket 29123; Agreement C.A.B. 26551; Order 77-4-57]

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION

Agreement Adopted Relating to Delayed Inaugural Flights

Issued under delegated authority April 12, 1977.

An agreement has been filed with the Board pursuant to section 412(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (the Act) and Part 261 of the Board's Economic Regulations between various air carriers, foreign air carriers, and other carriers embodied in the resolutions of Traffic Conference 2 of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The agreement, adopted by mail vote, has been assigned the above C.A.B. agreement number.

The agreement would permit Air France to postpone to a date not later than October 1, 1977, the performance of its inaugural flight for Paris-Marseille-Djibouti-Seychelles services.

Pursuant to authority duly delegated by the Board in the Board's Regulations 14 CFR 385.14, it is not found that resolution 200 (Mail 114) 200h which is incorporated in Agreement C.A.B. 26551 affects air transportation within the meaning of the Act.

Accordingly, *it is ordered,* that: Jurisdiction is disclaimed with respect to Agreement C.A.B. 26551.

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

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

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By James L. Deegan, Chief, Passenger and Cargo Rates Division, Bureau of Economics.

PHYLLIS T. KAYLOR,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11331 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Dockets 30607, 30639, 30549; Order 77-4-67]

KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES, ET AL.

Order of Suspension, Investigation and Consolidation

In the matter of transatlantic specific commodity rates proposed by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Societe Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation De La Navigation Aerienne and transatlantic specific commodity rates filed by British Airways.

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 5th day of April, 1977.

By tariff revisions scheduled to become effective April 8 and 15, 1977,[1] KLM Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) and Societe Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation De La Navigation Aerienne (Sabena) propose to reduce specific commodity rates on books from Amsterdam and Brussels, respectively, to New York. These filings, made pursuant to government order, would reduce these rates from 98 and 93 cents per kg. to 58 and 63 cents per kg., respectively.

No economic justification has been offered for these proposals.[2] Complaints requesting suspension and investigation have been filed against both proposals by Seaboard World Airlines, Inc. (Seaboard). The complainant asserts, inter alia, that the proposed levels are un-

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[3] The Amtrak tariff, for example, provides that after a proposed increase is announced, agents will sell tickets for reserved-space travel on and after the announced effective date at the increased fare level. If reservations are made before a proposed fare increase is announced, the old or pre-increase fare applies: *Provided,* The passenger purchases his ticket prior to the effective date of the increase.

[4] As examples of the types of questions the Board would like to see addressed we suggest the following: (1) If the ticket is purchased subsequent to the date on which the reservation is made, should the fare at time of reservation or at time of purchase apply? (2) if the passenger buys a ticket with open travel dates, or with a confirmed outbound itinerary and an open return, how far into the future should the fare at which he made his purchase apply? (3) how much, if any, rerouting (at the passenger's request) should be permitted subsequent to the purchase of a ticket? We emphasize, however, that these questions are in no way intended to be all-inclusive.

[1] Revisions to Air Tariffs Corporation, Agent, Tariff C.A.B. No. 50.

[2] Sabena filed an answer to Seaboard's complaint asserting, among other things, that there is nothing in the Federal Aviation Act of the Board's regulations which requires the carrier to justify an order or directive of the Belgian Government.

economic and far below the costs of operating transatlantic cargo services; that there is no justification for such a rate cut; and that the proposals are in opposition to the Board's clearly stated policy that it will not permit rates to go into effect at levels substantially below U.S. carriers' experienced freighter costs absent compelling justification.

Upon full consideration of the tariff filings, the complaints, the answer, and all other relevant factors, the Board finds the proposed rates may be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful and should be investigated. The Board further concludes that the proposed rates should be suspended pending investigation.

The proposed rates, like British Airways' similar filing considered in Order 77-3-35, February 25, 1977, are so low as to appear uneconomic on their face. As indicated, the yields under the proposed rates would range from about 14.3 to 15.8 cents per revenue-ton-mile (RTM) using the current rates of exchange. The complainant, Seaboard, with the best load factor among U.S. carriers in North Atlantic freighter service (65 percent), has a cost per RTM of 23.2 cents.[2] Order 77-3-35 indicated that such low rates could be accepted only upon the most convincing showing that they offered a real potential for generating substantial new traffic with little possibility of diversion from existing rates. Neither carrier has offered any explanation or justification for the proposed reduction in these rates or otherwise indicated the amount of new traffic expected.

Furthermore, these proposals run counter to the Board's longstanding policy of encouraging a reduced reliance upon discounted specific commodity rates to move so large a portion of international freight traffic. Considering this oft-repeated policy as well as the Board's recent suspension of similar rates on the same commodity for British Airways, these rates will also be suspended pending investigation. In view of the similarity between this and the recent British Airways proposal, this investigation will be consolidated into the investigation of Transatlantic specific commodity rates filed by British Airways, Docket 30549.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and particularly sections 102, 204(a), 403, 404, 801, and 1002(j) thereof,

It is ordered, That: 1. An investigation be instituted to determine whether the rates and provisions for (1) Item No. 7119, "applicable via KL only" and the explanation of the reference mark reading "not applicable via KL" from Amsterdam, Netherlands to New York on 1st Revised Page 242-A; and (2) Item No. 7119 "applicable via SN only" and the explanation of the reference mark reading "Not applicable via SN" from Brussels, Belgium to New York, New York on 14th Revised Page 251 of Tariff C.A.B. 50, issued by Air Tariffs Corporation, Agent, and rules, regulations, or practices affecting such rates and provisions, are or will be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful, and, if found to be unlawful, to take appropriate action to prevent the use of such rates and provisions and rules, regulations, or practices;

2. Pending hearing and decision by the Board, the tariff rates and provisions specified in ordering paragraph 1 above are suspended and their use deferred from April 15, 1977 to and including April 14, 1978, unless otherwise ordered by the Board and that no changes be made therein during the period of suspension except by order or special permission of the Board;

3. This order shall be submitted to the President [4] and shall become effective on April 15, 1977;

4. Dockets 30607 and 30639 are terminated and the investigation instituted herein is hereby consolidated into Docket 30549, Transatlantic specific commodity rates filed by British Airways;

5. Except to the extent granted herein, the complaints of Seaboard World Airlines, Inc. in Dockets 30607 and 30639, be and hereby are dismissed;

6. Copies of this order be filed in the aforesaid tariff and be served upon KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Societe Anonyme Beige D'Exploitation De La Navigation Aerienne, and Seaboard World Airlines, Inc.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board:

PHYLLIS T. KAYLOR,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11330 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket 26560; 27031 Order 77-4-66]

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.

Order

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 14th day of April, 1977.

In the matter of the investigation of the financial, operational, and managerial practices and activities of Pan American World Airways, Inc., and its subsidiaries.

By motion filed on February 14, 1977, Pan American World Airways, Inc., moved to dismiss its petition filed on April 3, 1974, for the establishment of a final subsidy mail rate for its system operations pursuant to section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended.[1] In addition, Pan American also requests dismissal of the related informal investigation instituted by the Board in Order 74-9-62, dated September 18, 1974, in Docket 27031 of the financial, operational and managerial practices of Pan American.

In support of the motion the carrier states as noted in the answer filed in response to Order 76-4-90,[2] it would withdraw the objections to that order if a review of 1976 results warranted such action.[3] After a review of those results, the carrier now wishes to implement that expressed intent and therefore moves the Board to dismiss its petition for a final subsidy rate in Docket 26560, and the related investigation in Docket 27031.

No answers have been filed in response to this motion.

Upon consideration of the foregoing and all other relevant matters, we have determined to grant the motion. Pan American has received no subsidy payments relative to the petition, and no longer desires to pursue such payments. Thus, no useful purpose would be served by continuing the proceeding in Docket 26560.[4] Absent such proceeding there is no basis for continuing the investigation instituted in Docket 27031, as that inquiry is also mooted.

Accordingly, *it is ordered*, That: 1. The petition filed on April 3, 1974, by Pan American World Airways, Inc., in Docket 26560 requesting the establishment of final subsidy mail rates be and it hereby is dismissed;

2. The informal nonadjudicatory proceeding instituted in Docket 27031 be and it is hereby dismissed;

3. The petitions to intervene of the Airline Pilots Association, Int'l. and the Davis Agency, Inc., in Docket 26560 be and they hereby are dismissed; and

4. This order shall be served upon Pan American World Airways, Inc., the Postmaster General, and all parties to these proceedings.

This order shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

PHYLLIS T. KAYLOR,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 77-11332 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

COLORADO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting; Cancellation

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the

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[2] The U.S. carriers' costs per ATM for North Atlantic freighter operations during the year ended June 30, 1976, ranged from 15.1 to 19.4 cents.

[4] This order was submitted to the President on April 5, 1977.

[1] In addition to its petition for a final mail rate, Pan Am petitioned on August 23, 1974, for the establishment of a temporary mail rate in the amount of $10.1 million per month, effective on and after April 3, 1974. This petition was denied by Order 74-9-62, September 18, 1974.

[2] April 19, 1976. The Board tentatively found that Pan American was not entitled to any subsidy relative to the petition filed herein.

[3] Answer of Pan American filed September 3, 1976, p. 46.

[4] On November 6 and 7, 1974, respectively, the Airline Pilots Association, Int'l. and the Davis Agency, Inc., petitioned the Board for leave to intervene in Docket 26560. In view of our action herein these petitions are moot and will be dismissed.

Colorado Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission scheduled for April 23, 1977, a notice previously published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on Friday, April 8, 1977, on page 18626 (FR Doc. 77-10446) is hereby cancelled.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11307 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

ILLINOIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Illinois Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 1 p.m. and end at 3:30 p.m. on May 9, 1977, at 230 South Dearborn Street, Room 3280, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Midwestern Regional Office of the Commission, 230 South Dearborn Street, 32nd Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

The Education Sub-committee will discuss and plan the development of the study of Special Education Programs and the racial implications on students, also to discuss the Washburn School situation.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C. April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11308 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

MAINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that a planning meeting of the Maine Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 7:30 p.m. on May 19, 1977, at I-95 Maine Turnpike Exit 12 Washington Street, Auburn, Maine.

Persons wishing to attend this meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss status of committee projects.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11309 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

MASSACHUSETTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Massachusetts Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 12:00 and will end at 5:00 p.m. on May 31, 1977, at Jewish Labor Committee, 27 School Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Persons wishing to attend this meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss programming on respective subcommittee.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11310 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

MONTANA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Montana Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 1:00 p.m. and end at 3:00 p.m. on May 21, 1977, 28th and 1st Avenue North, Wedgewood, Billings, Montana.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the Commission, Executive Tower Inn, Suite 1700, 1405 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss plans for major project. Issues of concern to subcommittee on the administration of justice will be reported.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11311 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Newhampshire Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 6:00 p.m. and end at 10:00 p.m. on May 17, 1977, at House of Corrections, Merrimack County Jail, Concord, New Hampshire.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss proposals for reform.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11312 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the New Hampshire Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 6:00 p.m. and end at 10:00 p.m. on May 18, 1977, at House of Corrections, Rt. 14, Hillsboro County, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss proposals for reforms.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11313 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the New Hampshire Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 6:00 p.m. and will end at 10:00 p.m. on May 19, 1977, at Rockingham County, House of Corrections, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss proposals for reform.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11314 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NEW JERSEY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the New Jersey Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 6:00 p.m. and end at 10:00 p.m. on May 5, 1977, at Ramada Inn, New Burnseick, New Jersey.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss status of Committee projects.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11315 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NEW YORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the New York Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 7:30 p.m. and end at 11:00 p.m. on May 11, 1977, at Americana Hotel 70 State Street, Rochester, New York.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson, or the Northeast Regional Office of the Commission, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1639, New York, New York 10007.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss status of all subcommittee projects.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11316 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

OHIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Open Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a planning meeting of the Ohio Advisory Committee (SAC) of the Commission will convene at 8:00 p.m. on May 13th and will end at 4:00 p.m. on May 14, 1977, at Cleveland Plaza Hotel, 12th and Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Persons wishing to attend this open meeting should contact the Committee Chairperson or the Midwestern Regional Office of the Commission, 230 South Dearborn Street, 32nd Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Education Subcommittee will develop the Bilingual/Bicultural Project and followup on School Board appointment selections and the civil rights implications.

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1977.

JOHN I. BINKLEY,
Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-11317 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

DOWNEN ZIER KNITS, INC.

Petition for a Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

A petition by Downen Zier Knits, Inc., 80 Banks Avenue, Rockville Centre, New York 11570, a producer of double knit fabrics, was accepted for filing an April 11, 1977, pursuant to section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-618) and § 315.23 of the Adjustment Assistance Regulations for Firms and Communities (13 CFR Part 315). Consequently, the United States Department of Commerce has initiated an investigation to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm contributed importantly to total or partial separation of the firm's workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of the petitioning firm.

Any party having a substantial interest in the proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A request for a hearing must be received by the Chief, Trade Act Certification Division, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, no later than the close of business of April 29, 1977.

JACK W. OSBURN, Jr.,
Chief, Trade Act Certification Division, Office of Planning and Program Support.

[FR Doc.77-11283 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL; FOSSIL FUEL, STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATION INDUSTRY

Public Briefing on Study

Notice is hereby given that a one-time briefing will be conducted by the Office of Environmental Affairs in the Department of Commerce on April 27, 1977, at 10 a.m. to 12 noon in conference room 4830 in the Main Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the briefing will be to outline and discuss the results of a study prepared by Environmental Research & Technology Inc., entitled, "Energy Consumption of Environmental Control; Fossil Fuel, Steam Electric Generation Industry."

This briefing is open to public attendance, as space permits. Persons wishing to attend or obtain further information should contact Mr. Richard Herbst, Project Coordinator, Room 3419, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 377-2653, by 5 p.m. April 25, 1977.

Issued: April 14, 1977.

DAVID B. CHANG,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology.

[FR Doc.77-11467 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Public Briefing on Study

Notice is hereby given that a one-time briefing will be conducted by the Office of Environmental Affairs in the Department of Commerce on April 25, 1977, at 10 a.m. to 12 noon in conference room 4830 in the Main Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the briefing will be to outline and discuss the results of a study prepared by Roy F. Weston, Inc., entitled "Energy Requirements for Environmental Control in the Pulp and Paper Industry."

This briefing is open to public attendance, as space permits. Persons wishing to attend or obtain further information should contact Mr. Edward Wilczynski, Project Coordinator, Room 3419, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 377-2653, by 5 p.m. April 21, 1977.

Issued: April 14, 1977.

DAVID B. CHANG,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology.

[FR Doc.77-11468 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

United States Travel Service

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION EXPO '81

Open Public Hearing on the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Expo '81

Pursuant to 15 C.F.R., August 14, 1975, 1202.4(d), on May 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1977, from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 to 10:00 p.m., each day, there will be convened a public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Expo '81, an exposition which is proposed to be held at the Ontario

Motor Speedway from May through October 1981.

Place of meeting. The hearing will be held at the Gardiner-Spring Auditorium, Chaffey High School, 1245 Euclid Avenue, in the City of Ontario.

Purpose of the hearing. To receive comments and suggestions for consideration towards improving the quality of the Environmental Impact Statements for Expo '81, an exposition which is proposed to be held at the Ontario Motor Speedway.

Conduct of the meeting. A brief summary of the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be presented at the beginning of each session. Government agencies, organizations, and individuals will be afforded the opportunity to present written or verbal comments. All oral comments will be recorded.

Availability of the preliminary draft environmental impact statement. The Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement is available for review at the following Public Libraries: Ontario, Claremont, Covina, Fontana, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pomona, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Upland. A limited number of copies are available to the public at the Ontario City Hall and at the Expo '81 offices located at 1801 Century Park East, Suite 1781, Century City, Los Angeles, California 90067, (213) 552-1981.

Dated: April 15, 1977.

RICHARD H. HENRY,
Director, Conventions and Expositions Division, United States Travel Service.

[FR Doc.77-11282 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMITTEE

Meeting

MARCH 30, 1977.

The Military Airlift Committee of the National Defense Transportation Association (NDTA) will hold a meeting on May 11, 1977 from 1:00 p.m. to 4:25 p.m. and on May 12, 1977 from 8:25 a.m. to 12:00 Noon in the Officers' Open Mess at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

The purpose of this meeting is for the NDTA Military Airlift Committee, serving as an advisory committee, to advise the Commander in Chief, Military Airlift Command (MAC) on broad management problems pertaining to his command responsibilities. Presentations and discussions, in consonance with the theme, "National Airlift Issues and Policies," will be featured.

A summary of the tentative agenda follows:

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY 1977

1300—Meeting Convenes; Opening Remarks; General Moore, Mr. Mangold.
1315—Guest Speaker; DOT.
1400—Airport Curfews; Indiana University.
1445—Break.
1500—Joint Efforts by U.S./Foreign Manufacturers; Boeing/Douglas/Lockheed.
1545—Discussion.
1625—Adjourn.

THURSDAY, 12 MAY 1977

0825—Meeting Reconvenes; Mr. Mangold, General Moore.
0830—Airlift Issues as Viewed by Airport Management; Dallas-Fort Worth.
0915—NASA's Exploration of Civil-Military Airlift Relationships; NASA Langley.
1000—Break.
1015—Tactical Airlift Operations in MAC; MAC.
1100—Static Display/Tactical Airlift Demonstration; 314 TAW.

The meeting is open for general public attendance, but this does not include participation in the proceedings or questioning the briefers and Committee members. If an individual wishes to make a formal, oral statement germane to the meeting, he may submit a formal application, including the substance of the statement in advance to the Commander in Chief, Military Airlift Command, Attention: Executive Agent, Military Airlift Committee, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois 62225. Formal written statements may be submitted to the Commander in Chief at any time before or after the meeting.

For additional information concerning this meeting, contact Colonel Floyd D. Castleman (Executive Agent), at (618) 256-3025.

FRANKIE S. ESTEP,
Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer, Directorate of Administration.

[FR Doc.77-11259 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Department of the Army

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

New System of Records

The Department of the Army systems of records notices as prescribed by the Privacy Act of 1974 have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as follows:

FR Doc. 75-21075 (40 FR 35151) August 18, 1975.
FR Doc. 75-22781 (40 FR 41970) September 9, 1975.
FR Doc. 75-26296 (41 FR 2952) January 20, 1976.
FR Doc. 76-20187 (41 FR 28806) July 13, 1976.
FR Doc. 76-21185 (41 FR 30824) July 26, 1976.
FR Doc. 76-27015 (41 FR 39798) September 16, 1976.
FR Doc. 76-32920 (41 FR 49960) November 11, 1976.
FR Doc. 77-5005 (42 FR 9700) February 17, 1977.
FR Doc. 77-9080 (42 FR 16465) March 28, 1977.

Notice is hereby given that the Department of the Army has submitted a proposed new system of records on April 12, 1977 pursuant to the provisions of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-108, Transmittal Memorandum No. 1, dated September 30, 1975, and Transmittal Memorandum No. 3, dated May 17, 1976, which provide supplemental guidance to Federal agencies regarding the preparation and submission of reports required by the Privacy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-579, 5 U.S.C. 552a(o)). This OMB guidance was set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 45877) on October 3, 1975.

The Department of the Army invites public comments concerning the proposed new record system. Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments to Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAAG-AMR-R), Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20314 on or before May 19, 1977. The system will become effective, within 30 days (May 19, 1977), as proposed without further notice unless comments are received which result in a contrary determination.

A0713.09aTRADOC

System name:

Skill Qualification Test.

System location:

a. Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Ft Monroe, VA 23651—main computer location and soldier response files.

b. United States Army Training Support Center, Individual Training Evaluation Directorate (ITED)—Enlisted Master File and original test forms.

c. Test Control Officers (TCO) at military installations worldwide—transmittal rosters and source documents for Hands-On Component (HOC) and Performance Certification Component (PCC)—(retained 120 days).

d. United States Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) (Enlisted Evaluation Center)—Soldier's SQT scores (DA Form 10a).

Categories of individuals covered by the system:

All active Army and Reserve Component enlisted personnel who take the SQT.

Categories of records in the system:

Soldier response history of answers to SQTs, both individual and cumulative; quarterly analyses of soldiers' test results. The Enlisted Master File at ITED contains update listings of name, social security number (SSN), pay grade, primary and secondary military occupational specialties (MOS), and component. File in TCO (located at the soldier's installation) contains name, rank, SSN, and source document for HOC and PPC.

Authority for maintenance of the system:

Title 10 U.S.C., § 3012.

Routine uses of records maintained in the system, including categories of users and the purposes of such uses:

ITED, Ft Eustis, VA and Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, Ft Benjamin Harrison, IN. Individual scores are computed and forwarded to MILPER CEN for entry on DA Form 10a. This score is used to measure a soldier's job proficiency, to determine eligibility for schooling, and eligibility for promotions.

Policies and practices for storing, retrieving, accessing, retaining, and disposing of records in the system:

Storage:

Paper records in file folders; computer magnetic tape, disks and printouts.

Retrievability:

Paper records filed in folders retrieved by processing date and imprinted serial number. Computer magnetic tape and disk retrieved by SSN and name.

Safeguards:

Paper records are filed in folders stored in a locked room. Magnetic tapes are kept in controlled vault area. Magnetic disks are protected by a user identification and manual controls.

Retention and disposal:

Magnetic tapes are retained 1 year after which data are erased; disks retained for 6 months before data are erased; hard copy is retained for 5 years; then destroyed.

System manager(s) and address:

Commander, US Army Training Support Center, ATTN: ITED, Ft Eustis, VA 23604.

Notification procedure:

Information may be obtained from the SYSMANAGER.

Record access procedures:

Requests should be addressed to the SYSMANAGER. Appropriate identification such as driver's license, is required if request is presented in person; written requests must bear notarized signature of the individual making request to prevent disclosure to unauthorized persons.

Contesting record procedures:

The Army's rules for access to records and for contesting contents and appealing initial determinations are contained in 32 CFR Part 505 and Army Regulation 340-21.

Record source categories:

From other Department of Army Staff and Commands in document and computer readable form.

Systems exempted from certain provisions of the act:

All portions of this system are exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6). Publication of rules in order to exempt this system is set forth in 32 CFR Part 505.

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

APRIL 14, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11277 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 715-3; OPP-42012B]

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

State Plan for Certification of Pesticide Applicators; Approval Status

Section 4(a)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (86 Stat. 873; 7 U.S.C. 136b), and the implementing regulations of 40 CFR Part 171, require each State desiring to certify applicators to submit a plan for such purpose, subject to approval by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). On October 23, 1975, the Honorable Brendan T. Byrne, Governor of the State of New Jersey submitted a State Plan for Certification of Pesticide Applicators to EPA.

A summary of the New Jersey State Plan was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 30, 1975 (40 FR 59777). On February 18, 1976, the plan was approved, contingent upon EPA approval of implementing regulations to be promulgated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Notice of contingent approval was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 26, 1976 (41 FR 12759).

On September 20, 1976, the DEP promulgated the New Jersey Pesticide Control Code, N.J.A.C. Title 7, Chapter 30, Subchapter 3, Certification of Pesticide Applicators, which became effective on October 1, 1976. The promulgated implementing regulations differ from the proposed regulations as described in the originally submitted New Jersey State Plan. Changes have been made to add specific subcategories to three of the eleven categories in which commercial applicators may be certified. The additions are:

(1) In category 3, Ornamental and Turf Pest Control, the addition of subcategories:

Ornamental and Turf.

(2) In category 7, Industrial, Institutional, Structural Pest Control, the addition of subcategories

General and Household Pest Control, Termites and Other Wood Destroying Pests, Fumigation Pest Control, and Food Manufacturing and Processing.

(3) In category 8, Public Health Pest Control, the addition of subcategories

General and Mosquito Control.

In addition, the regulations were changed to delete private applicator categories.

The regulations also provide that DEP may establish additional subcategories. In January, 1977 an additional subcategory was added. The addition is:

(1) In category 8, Public Health Pest Control, the addition of subcategory:

Campground Pest Control.

These changes pertain to regulatory requirements which are specific to the State of New Jersey and do not affect the acceptability of the regulations to EPA. EPA had requested clarification of the DEP position with respect to certain portions of the promulgated regulations. Clarification was requested regarding the falsification of records and misuse provisions.

The State lead agency has submitted amendatory correspondence to the New Jersey State Plan satisfactorily clarifying DEP's intent consistent with Federal regulations 40 CFR 171.7(b)(1)(iii)(A). The Regional Administrator, EPA Region II, hereby gives notice that the terms and conditions of contingency approval have been satisfied and that the New Jersey State Plan is now a fully approved State Plan.

Dated: March 31, 1977.

GERALD M. HANSLER,
P.E., Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II.

[FR Doc.77-11243 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE OF CASES FILED WITH THE OFFICE OF EXCEPTIONS AND APPEALS

Week of March 25 Through April 1, 1977

Notice is hereby given that during the week of March 25 through April 1, 1977, the appeals and applications for exception or other relief listed in the Appendix to this Notice were filed with the Federal Energy Administration's Office of Exceptions and Appeals.

Under the FEA's procedural regulations, 10 CFR, Part 205, any person who will be aggrieved by the FEA action sought in such cases may file with the FEA written comments on the application within ten days of service of notice, as prescribed in the procedural regulations. For purposes of those regulations, the date of service of notice shall be deemed to be the date of publication of this Notice or the date of receipt by an aggrieved person of actual notice, whichever occurs first.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

APRIL 13, 1977.

APPENDIX.—*List of cases received by the Office of Exceptions and Appeals, week of Mar. 25 through Apr. 1, 1977*

Date	Name and location of applicant	Case No.	Type of submission
Mar. 25, 1977	Kewanee Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla. (If granted: The FEA's Feb. 18, 1977, decision and order would be rescinded and the Kewanee Oil Co. would be permitted to sell crude oil produced from the North Stanley Field at upper tier ceiling prices.)	FXA-1237	Appeal of decision and order in Kewanee Oil Co., 5 FEA par. 83,069 (Feb. 18, 1977).
Do.	Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. (If granted: The FEA's Jan. 3, 1977, order would be modified and the Aug. 6, 1977, decision and order issued to Beukema's Petroleum Co. would be rescinded.)	FMR-0096	Modification of FEA's Jan. 3, 1977, order.
Do.	Ozona Gas Processing Plant, Dallas, Tex. (If granted: The Ozona Gas Processing Plant would be permitted to increase its prices for natural gas liquid products to reflect nonproduct cost increases in excess of $0.005/gal.)	FEE-4029	Price exception (sec. 212.165).
Do.	Teclaw Fuel & Heating Co., Inc., North White Plains, N.Y. (If granted: Teclaw Fuel & Heating Co., Inc., would be relieved of its obligation to file FEA form P112-M-1 (No. 2 Heating Oil/Price Monitoring Report).)	FEE-4028	Exception to reporting requirement (sec. 211.127).
Do.	Uranich Coal & Oil, La Salle, Ill. (If granted: Uranich Coal & Oil would receive a stay of the requirements of the FEA's Feb. 4, 1977, remedial order pending a final determination of its appeal of that order and would not be required to make refunds for overcharges on sales of No. 2 heating oil during the period Nov. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1974.)	FRS-1224	Stay request.
Mar. 28, 1977	Glacier Park Co., Washington, D.C. (If granted: The FEA's Feb. 25, 1977, decision and order would be rescinded and the Glacier Park Co. would be relieved of any future entitlement purchase obligations under the provisions of sec. 211.67 and also would be granted retroactive exception relief which would relieve it of any entitlement purchase obligations which the firm has incurred since June 1976.)	FXA-1239	Appeal of decision and order in Glacier Park Co., 5 FEA par. .... (Feb. 25, 1977).
Do.	W. N. McMurry, Casper, Wyo. (If granted: Crude oil produced from the West Sage Creek Field would be sold at upper tier ceiling prices.)	FEE-4030	Price exception (sec. 212.73).
Do.	Sundance Oil Co., Denver, Colo. (If granted: The FEA's Feb. 11, 1977 interpretation would be rescinded and the Sundance Oil Co. would be permitted to treat the Wiegand No. 2-A well as a separate property for purposes of the mandatory petroleum price regulations.)	FIA-1238	Appeal of FEA interpretation dated Feb. 11, 1977 (sec. 212.72).
Do.	Tenneco Oil Co., Houston, Tex. (If granted: The Tenneco Oil Co. would receive a temporary stay of the requirements of the FEA region IV's Mar. 23, 1977, assignment order pending a final determination of its application for stay which it intends to file.)	FST-0038	Request for temporary stay.
Do.	Texas City Refining, Inc., Washington, D.C. (If granted: The FEA's Feb. 25, 1977 interpretation would be rescinded and Agway would be considered a reseller/retailer.)	FIA-1240	Appeal of FEA interpretation dated Feb. 25, 1977 (sec. 212.91).
Mar. 29, 1977	Austral Oil Co., Houston, Tex. (If granted: The Austral Oil Co. would be permitted to increase its prices to reflect nonproduct cost increases in excess of $0.005/gal for natural gas liquid products produced at the South Thornwell plant and the T8MA plant.)	FEE-4036 FEE-4037	Price exception (sec. 212.165).
Do.	Cities Service Co., Tulsa, Okla. (If granted: The Cities Service Co. would be permitted to increase its prices to reflect nonproduct cost increases in excess of $0.005/gal for natural gas liquid products produced at the following natural gas plants: Adair, Calument, Cheney, Moncrief, and Seiling.)	FEE-4031-FEE-4035	Do.
Do.	Enkay Corp. (east Texas), Shreveport, La. (If granted: The Enkay Corp. would be permitted to increase its prices to reflect nonproduct cost increases in excess of $0.005/gal for natural gas liquid products produced at the east Texas gas plant.)	FEE-4038	Do.
Do.	Locust Ridge Gas Processing Plant, Washington, D.C. (If granted: The Locust Ridge Gas Processing Plant would be permitted to increase its prices for natural gas liquid products to reflect nonproduct cost increases in excess of $0.005/gal.)	FEE-4039	Do.
Do.	New England Power Co., Westborough, Mass. (If granted: The FEA's Mar. 23, 1977, order denying a portion of NEP's information request would be rescinded and the firm would receive access to FEA data relating to the possible issuance of a notice of intention to order 1 or more of NEP's electric utility plants to coal pursuant to the provisions of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act (ESECA).)	FFA-1241	Appeal of FEA information request denial dated Mar. 23, 1977.
Do.	Joe E. Sharber, Seminole, Okla. (If granted: Joe E. Sharber would receive a stay of the requirements of the FEA's Mar. 21, 1977, notice of probable violation pending a final determination of its appeal of the FEA's Jan. 13, 1977, order.)	FES-0084	Stay request.
Mar. 30, 1977	Burke & Parsons, New York, N.Y. (If granted: The FEA's Feb. 18, 1977, information request denial would be rescinded and Burke & Parsons would receive access to a contract of affreightment between Shell Marine (U.K.) Ltd. and Shell International Marine Ltd. and ECOL Ltd.)	FFA-1242	Appeal of FEA information request denial dated Feb. 18, 1977.
Do.	John H. Cathey, Kimball, Nebr. (If granted: The FEA's Mar. 14, 1977, remedial order would be rescinded and John H. Cathey would not be required to refund to Western Crude Oil alleged overcharges made on sales of crude oil in the months of September 1973 and January through December 1974.)	FRA-1244	Appeal of FEA Region VII's remedial order dated Mar. 14, 1977.

Date	Name and location of applicant	Case No.	Type of submission
Do.....	Geo. A. Hoffman, Henderson, Ky. (If granted: The crude oil producing property operated by Geo. A. Hoffman in Effingham County, Ill., would be classified as a stripper-well property.)	FEE-4041	Price exception (sec. 212.73).
Do.....	Pioneer Operations Co., Inc., Russell, Kans. (If granted: The FEA's Mar. 11, 1977, decision and order would be rescinded and would result in determinations by the FEA that: (i) Pioneer's Riegler lease qualified as a stripper-well property during the period Nov. 16, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1975, for purposes of the FEA crude oil pricing regulations; and (ii) the crude oil produced and sold from the firm's Doran A, Title B, Krug E, Dolschek, and Ben Rein leases during the period Nov. 16, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1975, was priced in accordance with the applicable FEA ceiling price regulations.)	FXA-1243	Appeal of decision and order in Pioneer Operations Co., Inc., 5 FEA par. ..... (Mar. 11, 1977).
Do.....	Southland Oil Co., Savannah, Ga. (If granted: The Southland Oil Co. would receive an extension of the exception relief granted in the FEA's Mar. 11, 1977, decision and order and would be assigned a new, lower priced supplier of motor gasoline for the 3-mo period beginning Apr. 1, 1977, to replace its primary base period supplier, American Petrofina, Inc.)	FXE-4040	Extension of exception relief granted in Southland Oil Co., 5 FEA par. ..... (Mar. 11, 1977).
Mar. 31, 1977	Chevron U.S.A., Inc., San Francisco, Calif. (If granted: Chevron U.S.A., Inc., would be permitted to supply Petrolane with propane produced at its Swanson River, Alaska plant in the 2d and 3d quarters of the base period without reporting the propane as surplus product.)	FEE-4043	Allocation exception; sec. 211.10).
Do.....	MacKellar, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla. (If granted: The FEA's Jan. 28, 1977, stay order would be vacated and MacKellar would be required to refund overcharges made in its crude oil sales.)	FEX-0137	Supplemental order.
Do.....	National LP-Gas Association, Arlington, Va. (If granted: Propane resellers/retailers that are members of the class defined in the FEA's Feb. 25, 1977, order would be granted a class exception which would permit them to compute cost increases on a separate inventory basis prior to May 1, 1976.)	FXA-1246	Appeal of decision and order in Retroactive Application of Separate Inventories Amendment, 4 FEA par. 83,099 (Sept. 24, 1976).
Do.....	Tesoro Petroleum Corp., San Antonio, Tex. (If granted: The FEA's Mar. 1, 1977, remedial order would be rescinded and the Tesoro Petroleum Corp., would not be required to refile form FEO-96 for the period December 1973 through August 1975 in which it calculates costs on a firm-wide rather than on a refinery-by-refinery basis.)	FRA-1245	Appeal of FEA Region VI's remedial order dated Mar. 1, 1977. Stay requested.

[FR Doc.77-11207 Filed 4-13-77;4:00 pm]

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF DECISIONS AND ORDERS BY THE OFFICE OF EXCEPTIONS AND APPEALS

Week of February 21 Through February 25, 1977

Notice is hereby given that during the week of February 21 through February 25, 1977, the Decisions and Orders summarized below were issued with respect to Appeals and Applications for Exception or other relief filed with the Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration. The following summary also contains a list of submissions which were dismissed by the Office of Exceptions and Appeals and the basis for the dismissal.

APPEALS

Ford Oil Co., Santa Rosa, Tex.; FEA-0965; Propane

Ford Oil Company (Ford) filed an Appeal from a Remedial Order which the Deputy Regional Administrator of FEA Region VI issued to it on September 7, 1976. In the Remedial Order, the FEA found that Ford has sold propane to certain customers at prices which exceeded the maximum permissible price levels specified in 6 CFR 150.359 and 10 CFR 212.93. In considering Ford's Appeal, the FEA determined that the Remedial Order failed to make sufficient findings of fact with respect to the applicability of the provisions of 10 CFR 212.111(a)(2) (the new market rule) to new reseller customers which Ford acquired in December 1973. The FEA also found that the Remedial Order did not provide sufficient justification for the manner in which it established Ford's May 15, 1973 classes of purchaser or to specify how a determination was reached as to the proper classification of Ford's new customers. The FEA noted that, in view of the fact that the findings in the Remedial Order were insufficient to support the conclusions reached, Ford was unable to submit a meaningful response to those conclusions on Appeal. The FEA further found that these deficiencies were compounded by the fact that the Notice of Probable Violation issued to Ford on August 28, 1975 did not adequately notify Ford of the charges against it and Ford was denied the opportunity to respond to those charges prior to the issuance of the Remedial Order. The FEA also determined that the discussion of the new market rule contained in the Remedial Order appeared to be erroneous in certain respects and that, contrary to the conclusions reached in the Order, Ford's new customers might well constitute a new market. Finally, the FEA concluded that Ford's financial viability could be threatened if it were required to make refunds of the magnitude set forth in the Remedial Order in the time period specified. In view of these substantial deficiencies, the Remedial Order was rescinded in its entirety.

Laketon Asphalt Refining, Inc.; Evansville, Ind.; FEA-1036; Crude Oil

Laketon Asphalt Refining, Inc. (Laketon) filed an Appeal from a Decision and Order which had been issued to it by the FEA. Laketon Asphalt Refining Inc., 4 FEA Par. 83,143 (October 15, 1976). In that Decision, the FEA denied Laketon's request for exception relief from the requirement that it purchase additional entitlements pursuant to the "Notice of Special Correction Amounts," 41 Fed. Reg. 31793 (July 29, 1976). This Notice was issued by the FEA in accordance with Section 211.67(j)(2) in order to correct for reporting errors which refiners made in filing reports under the Entitlements Program during the period November 1974 through August 1975. Under the provisions of the Notice, Laketon was required to purchase additional entitlements at a cost of $404,802.16. The present Appeal, if granted, would have resulted in the rescission of the October 15, 1976 Decision and Order and would have relieved Laketon of its obligation to purchase the entitlements specified in the "Notice of Special Correction Amounts." In its Appeal, Laketon contended that the October 15 Decision and Order erred in finding that for the year 1975 Laketon will be able to achieve the lesser of its historic profit margin or its historic rate of return on invested capital even after it incurs the entitlement expenses associated with the "Notice of Special Correction Amounts." Laketon argued that the FEA should have adjusted its measurement of the firm's historic profitability to take into account the substantial changes in its refinery operations which have occurred since 1973. In considering this contention, the FEA noted that Laketon has had numerous opportunities in the past to present relevant information to demonstrate that its historic profit margin or return on invested capital as calculated by the FEA for purposes of the exceptions analysis was inordinately low or unrepresentative of its present operations and the firm had failed to make that showing. The FEA therefore determined that Laketon's request for an adjustment in its historic measures of profitability was untimely, and, as a result, Laketon must satisfy the standards which have been established for the approval of retroactive exception relief. In this regard, the FEA determined that Laketon had failed to present compelling reasons for the approval of such relief or to make a showing that it would experience a severe and irreparable financial injury in the absence of the relief which it requested. Accordingly, the Laketon Appeal was denied.

National LP-Gas Association; Arlington, Va.; FXA-1077; Propane

Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America; Independent Gasoline Marketers Council; Washington, D.C.; FXA-1095; Motor Gasoline

Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Associations; Independent Terminal Operators Association; Mid-American Petroleum Marketers Association; Washington, D.C.; FXA-1076; Refined Petroleum Products

On November 4, 1976, the FEA issued a Decision and Order in which it established certain criteria which will govern the FEA's determination as to whether a class has been properly formed for purposes of requesting exception relief for that class. Class Exception—Retroactive Application of the Separate Inventories Amendment (Supplemental Order), 4 FEA Par. 83,099 (November 4, 1976). Those criteria, which were derived from Rule No. 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, established that the FEA would consider that a class had been properly formed only upon a showing that: (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. These criteria were applied to three Appeals of a Decision and Order which was issued on September 24, 1976. Class Exception—Retroactive Application of the Separate Inventories Amendment, 4 FEA Par. 83,099 (September 24, 1976). In the September 24 Order, the FEA found that no proper basis had been established upon which retroactive exception relief should be approved for all firms which had improperly calculated their maximum allowable prices prior to May 1, 1976, by using separate inventory

costs. The present Appeals were filed by the following associations: the National LP-Gas Association (NLPGA); the Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America and the Independent Gasoline Marketers Council (SIGMA/IGMC); and the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association, the Independent Terminal Operators Association and the Mid-American Petroleum Marketers Association (IFTOA/ITOA/MAPMA). Pursuant to the procedures set forth in the November 4 determination, these three groups of associations requested that they be certified as proper representatives of specific classes of firms which wish to appeal from the September 24 Order. Since these Appeals were from the same initial Order and since the same criteria were to be applied in determining whether a class had been properly formed in each case, the submissions were consolidated for decision in a single proceeding.

In considering the Appeals, the FEA found that the NLPGA had formed a proper class for purposes of appealing the September 24 Decision and Order. That class consisted of those propane retailers which operate more than one but less than 100 bulk plant and which had historically used separate inventory accounting methods in determining inventory costs. The 10 to 15 largest retailers/resellers of propane were excluded from this class because several important distinctions existed between the operations of those firms and the operations of the smaller firms in the proposed class, including the facts that the nature of the claims raised by the larger firms in this proceeding would very probably be substantially different than the claims raised by the small firms and that the larger firms have far greater access to financial and legal resources with which to pursue exception relief on an individual basis.

In their Appeals, SIGMA/IGMC sought to represent all nonbranded independent retailers of motor gasoline which own more than one outlet, purchase products from more than one supplier and sell gasoline in more than one marketing area. With respect to that request, the FEA determined that SIGMA/IGMC failed to establish that the use of separate inventories was so pervasive within the proposed class as to make a class action appropriate. It also found that the characteristics of the firms in the proposed class vary to such a large extent that the existence of issues of fact common to the entire class had not been demonstrated. Accordingly, the FEA concluded that the proposed class was not sufficiently well defined to warrant a determination that a separate class had been established.

In their Appeals, IFTOA, ITOA and MAPMA sought authorization to represent all independent resellers of refined petroleum products that operate water terminals and own or control bulk storage facilities whose aggregate capacity exceeds 100,000 barrels. The FEA determined that these associations had failed to demonstrate that separate inventory practices were so pervasive among the proposed class that a class action was necessary, and that this class had also not been sufficiently well defined as a separate class. The FEA also found that Ruling 1977-3, which permits the use of separate inventory practices with respect to certain cargo sales, makes exception relief unnecessary with respect to a significant number of the firms in the proposed class. Based on these considerations the FEA granted in part the NLPGA application for certification as a class representative, but denied the applications submitted by SIGMA/IGMC and IFTOA/ITOA/MAPMA.

Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Association; Custer City, Pa.; FEA-0982

Ohio Oil and Gas Association; Independent Oil and Gas Association of West Virginia; Columbus, Ohio; FEA-1001 Crude Oil

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Association, the Ohio Oil and Gas Association and the Independent Oil and Gas Association of West Virginia (the Associations) filed Appeals on behalf of all producers of Penn Grade crude oil in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and West Virginia from a Decision and Order which the FEA issued to the Associations on September 10, 1976. Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Association, et al., 4 FEA Par. 83,085 (September 10, 1976). The Appeals, if granted, would have permitted all producers of Penn Grade crude oil in the four states to sell that crude oil at a premium price in excess of the upper tier ceiling price permitted by the FEA Regulations. In considering the Associations' previous requests for a class exception, the FEA noted that most Penn Grade crude oil was produced from stripper well properties. Since crude oil extracted from stripper well properties was exempted from FEA price controls as of September 1, 1976, by the Energy Conservation and Production Act, the relief which they requested was unnecessary and the requests for class exception relief were dismissed as moot. In their Appeals, the Associations claimed that the FEA's dismissal of their class exception request was erroneous. They argued that not all producers of Penn Grade crude oil operate stripper well leases and therefore some Penn Grade crude oil production does not qualify for exempt prices. The Associations further contended that based on the disparity between the premium price which had historically been paid for the Penn Grade crude oil and the actual upper tier ceiling price levels, the FEA should grant a class exception which would permit the producers of Penn Grade crude oil to sell all of the crude oil at levels in excess of the upper tier ceiling price. In denying the Associations requests, the FEA found that the Associations had failed to provide data to show that the producers of non-stripper well Penn Grade crude oil shared sufficient common characteristics to constitute a distinct class to which class exception relief could be provided. The FEA also found that the Associations had failed to present any evidence to demonstrate that these producers will experience a gross inequity as a result of the application of the upper tier ceiling price rule. The FEA noted that the only common adverse impact upon the producers of upper tier Penn Grade crude oil which results from the allegedly unrepresentative upper tier ceiling prices for that crude oil was the inability of those producers to realize varying and speculative amounts of additional profit. Accordingly, the FEA found that the Associations had not provided sufficient materials to warrant a finding of gross inequity which would lead to the approval of class exception relief. However, the FEA observed that its denial of the Associations' Appeals was without prejudice to any exception applications which individual producers might submit.

Skelly Oil Co.; Tulsa, Okla.; FEA-0953; Crude Oil

Skelly Oil Company (Skelly) appealed from a Remedial Order which was issued to the firm by FEA Region VI on September 1, 1976. In the Remedial Order, FEA Region VI found that since Skelly used the catalyst coke which it produced as a refinery fuel it was required to include the coke in its total volume of refined products for purposes of the "V" factor in the cost allocation formulae of Section 212.83 of the FEA Price Regulations. The FEA further determined in the Remedial Order that the improper exclusion of catalyst coke from Skelly's total volume of refined products resulted in an overstatement of the amount of increased crude oil costs which the firm could allocate to its sales of other covered products. Skelly was therefore directed to submit a schedule of overrecoveries and a plan for repayment of the overcharges. In addition, Skelly was directed to include volumes of catalyst coke in its future computations of the "V" factor of the refiner cost allocation formulae. Skelly's Appeal, if granted, would have resulted in the rescission of the September 1, 1976 Remedial Order. In its Appeal, Skelly contended that the requirement in Section 212.83 that increased product costs be allocated to "volumes sold" only applies to refined products transferred in normal sales transactions, not to catalyst coke which a producing refiner consumes internally as refinery fuel. In considering Skelly's Appeal, the FEA observed that the firm's contention was predicated upon a literal interpretation of the phrase "Volume sold" which describes the "V" factor in Section 212.83. The FEA found that such a narrow construction of the phrase would contravene the underlying purposes and objectives of Section 212.83. The FEA noted that the Congress evinced concern that the dollar-for-dollar pass-through requirements of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 (EPAA) be implemented in an equitable manner and that that concern is specifically reflected in the provisions of Section 212.83 which limit the amount of increased product costs which can be recovered by a refiner through sales of covered products to the proportion which those products bear to the refiner's total output. The FEA determined that if Skelly's interpretation of Section 212.83 were adopted the firm would be permitted to retain the substantial economic benefits which it derives from using its catalyst coke as refinery fuel without allocating to that coke any of the increased crude oil costs which are incurred to produce that product. The FEA further determined that under Skelly's interpretation the firm could avoid allocating any increased crude oil costs to the catalyst coke from which it receives considerable benefits while at the same time charging its covered product customers both the costs incurred in producing those covered products and the costs incurred in producing the coke which Skelly retains for its own use. Accordingly, the Skelly Appeal was denied.

REQUESTS FOR EXCEPTION

Amtel, Inc.; Providence, R.I.; FEE-2818; Refined Petroleum Products

Amtel, Inc. (Amtel) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of the FEA Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations. The relief requested by Amtel, if granted, would have permitted it to calculate the maximum permissible prices which its subsidiary South Central Oil Company (South Central) may charge for covered products by using as a reference price the May 15, 1973 prices charged by Amtel rather than the applicable May 15, 1973 prices charged by the Sun Company (Sun), the former owner of South Central. Amtel also requested that it be directly assigned as the base period supplier of purchasers that had been served during the base period by South Central. Sun would in turn have been

assigned to supply Amtel with the allocated products which Amtel would require to meet the needs of South Central's customers. Amtel also requested that the FEA terminate the existing supplier/purchaser relationship between Sun and Whitco, Inc. (Whitco) and assign Whitco a new base period supplier other than Amtel or Sun. Sun and Whitco joined in certain portions of the Amtel exception application.

In considering the exception application, the FEA noted that it had previously determined that Sun's sale of South Central to Amtel subsequent to the base period did not relieve Sun of the obligation to supply allocated products to those firms which had purchased products from South Central during the base period. See Whitco, Inc., 2 FEA Par. 83,170 (June 9, 1975); and *Sun Oil Co., Amtel, Inc.*, 2 FEA Par. 80,687 (September 26, 1975). The FEA observed that in the *Whitco* Decision it had also established that Whitco and South Central/Amtel are members of separate classes of purchaser and that Sun should recognize that factor in determining its selling prices for motor gasoline to South Central. The FEA also noted that Sun had placed South Central/Amtel in a class of purchaser category whose previous members included the same firms to whom South Central itself had been selling petroleum products. The FEA determined that, as a result, the base prices which Sun now uses to calculate its selling prices to South Central/Amtel are comparable to the prices which Sun would be required to use if it were selling products directly to the outlets and distributors which are now customers of South Central/Amtel. The FEA concluded that, under the circumstances present in the case, it would be appropriate to require Sun to place South Central/Amtel in a class of purchaser category that was separate from the class in which it placed South Central's own customers. The FEA therefore ordered that Sun's sales of motor gasoline to Amtel shall be deemed sales of a new item as that term is used in 10 CFR 212.111 and directed Sun to determine the prices which it may charge Amtel pursuant to that section.

In other determinations which it reached in this case, the FEA rejected the joint request of Amtel and Sun that Sun's base period supply obligations to the customers which it formerly served through South Central be terminated in accordance with 10 CFR 211.14(d) and that Amtel be assigned as the base period supplier of those customers. The FEA noted in this respect that a request for termination and transfer of a firm's supply obligations pursuant to Section 211.14(d) must generally be made to the FEA Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs under 10 CFR, Part 205, Subpart G. Nevertheless, the FEA determined that the request that Sun's supply obligations be transferred to Amtel should be denied, finding that the record did not indicate that Sun had significantly reduced its activities in the marketing area served by South Central and that South Central's customers might be adversely affected by the requested transfer. Finally, the FEA denied the request of the three firms that Whitco's supplier/purchaser relationship with Sun be terminated and that Whitco be assigned a new supplier other than Amtel or Sun. The FEA indicated that it had previously considered and affirmed the existence of a supplier/purchaser relationship between Whitco and Sun in Whitco, Inc., supra, and that the parties had presented no new evidence to contradict the conclusions reached in that proceeding. In addition, the FEA concluded that the parties had not shown that the business relationship between Sun and Whitco had deteriorated subsequent to the base period to such a significant extent that Whitco's operations would be seriously affected unless the firm were reassigned to a new supplier. The FEA therefore denied in part and granted in part the exception relief sought by Amtel.

Damson Oil Corp.; Houston, Tex.; FXE-3593; Crude Oil

The Damson Oil Corporation, Damson) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The exception request, if granted, would have resulted in an extension of the exception relief previously granted to Damson, permitting the firm to continue to sell the crude oil produced from the City of Los Angeles Lease No. 135 (the Venice Beach Lease) at upper tier ceiling prices. *Damson Oil Corp.*, 4 FEA Par. 83,064 (August 27, 1976). In considering the exception application, the FEA found that the Venice Beach Lease continued to incur increased operating costs and that, in the absence of continued exception relief, the working interest owners would lack an economic incentive to continue to produced crude oil from the property. In view of this situation and on the basis of the operating data presented for the Venice Beach Lease for the previous six month period, the FEA concluded that the working interest owners should be permitted to sell at upper tier ceiling prices 100 percent of the crude oil produced from the Venice Beach Lease in order to recover the increased operating costs of the Venice Beach Lease.

Glacier Park Co.; Osage, Wyo.; FEE-3156; Crude Oil

Glacier Park Company (Glacier Park) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 which, if granted, would have relieved the firm of any entitlement purchase obligation on both a prospective and retroactive basis. In its submission, Glacier Park contended that it produces refined petroleum products which are used directly by its parent company, Burlington Northern, Inc. (Burlington), a major transportation company, or are exchanged for additional diesel fuel for Burlington's use. The firm claimed that it therefore is not in competition with other refiners in the sale of refined petroleum products and should be excluded from the operation of the Entitlements Program. In considering Glacier Park's exception request, the FEA noted that the Entitlements Program was established to correct the economic distortions which resulted from unequal access to lower-priced, domestic crude oil under the two-tier pricing system. The FEA found that, if Glacier Park were excluded from the Entitlements Program, the firm's total cost of refined petroleum products produced from its refinery would be lower than the cost of products refined by other firms and, consequently, Burlington's cost of fuel would be significantly less than the fuel costs of its competitors which must purchase fuel from refineries which are included in the Entitlements Program. The FEA concluded that Glacier Park had presented no possible justification for this result. With respect to Glacier Park's claim that Congress intended to confine the costs associated with the Entitlements Program to refiners which compete within the petroleum industry, the FEA determined that Glacier Park had failed to demonstrate that any provision of the statutes which the FEA administers indicates a Congressional intent that firms such as Glacier Park be excluded from the scope of the Entitlements Program. Furthermore, with respect to Glacier Park's claim that its exclusion from the Entitlements Program would further Burlington's development of coal resources, the FEA determined that, even if this claim were true, it would not necessarily provide a proper basis for the approval of the exception relief which the firm requested. The Entitlements Program was specifically enacted to further important statutory goals, including the preservation of the viability of small and independent refiners, and the promotion of the development of America's coal resources must be balanced against those objectives. Glacier Park presented no evidence which would properly lead to a finding that the FEA should favor the statutory objective to which it referred to the exclusion of all others. Accordingly, the Glacier Park Application for Exception was denied.

Karchmer Pipe and Supply Co.; Centralia, Ill.; FEE-3294; Crude Oil

Karchmer Pipe and Supply Company (Karchmer) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D, which, if granted, would have relieved Karchmer of any obligation to refund revenues which the firm may have realized since December 1973 as a result of charging excessive prices for the crude oil produced from the Patoka Unit No. 1 (the No. 1 Unit). In considering Karchmer's exception request, the FEA determined that the firm had not made the requisite showing of severe and irreparable injury necessary to qualify for retroactive exception relief. However, the FEA did grant prospective exception relief for the firm on the basis of its finding that the costs of producing crude oil from the No. 1 Unit had increased significantly since 1973, and, as a result, Karchmer's production costs exceeded the price which the firm is permitted to charge for the crude oil which it sells from the No. 1 Unit. The FEA found that the firm therefore did not have an economic incentive to continue production activities at the property and that the nation would be deprived of the recoverable crude oil at the site if prospective exception relief were denied. On the basis of previous precedents involving similar factual findings, the FEA concluded that the application of the lower tier ceiling price rule in this case resulted in a gross inequity. Accordingly, Karchmer was granted prospective exception relief which permits the firm to sell at upper tier ceiling prices 26.8835 percent of the crude oil produced and sold from the No. 1 Unit for the benefit of the working interest owners in order to recover its increased expenses of operating the property.

Kewanee Oil Co.; Tulsa, Okla.; FEE-3386; Crude Oil

Kewanee Oil Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D, which, if granted, would have permitted it to sell the crude oil produced from the South Stanley Field (the Field) at exempt price levels. In considering the exception application, the FEA found that Kewanee's operating costs had increased to the point where the firm no longer had an economic incentive to continue production of crude oil from the Field if it must sell the crude oil at lower tier ceiling prices. The FEA also determined that if Kewanee abandoned its operations at the Field, a substantial quantity of crude oil would not

be recovered. The FEA therefore concluded that Kewanee's Application should be granted, and on the basis of the criteria applied in previous decisions in similar cases, Kewanee was permitted to sell at upper tier ceiling prices 45.62 percent of the crude oil produced from the Field for the benefit of the working interest owners in order to recover its increased operating expenses at the property.

Mar-Low Corp.; Lafayette, La.; FEE-3594; Crude Oil

Mar-Low Corporation (Mar-Low) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The exception request, if granted, would have resulted in the extension of the exception relief previously granted to Mar-Low and would have permitted the firm to continue to sell a portion of the crude oil produced and sold from the Maxie Broussard No. 1-D well (the Broussard well) at upper tier ceiling prices. Mar-Low Corp., 4 FEA Par. 83,049 (August 18, 1976). In considering the exception application, the FEA found that Mar-Low continued to incur increased operating costs at the Broussard well and that, in the absence of continued exception relief, the working interest owners would lack an economic incentive to continue to produce crude oil from the property. In view of this situation and on the basis of the operating data presented for the Broussard well for the previous six months, the FEA concluded that the working interest owners should be permitted to sell at upper tier ceiling prices 60.14 percent of the crude oil produced from the Broussard well in order to recover the increased operating expenses at the property.

M. J. Mitchell; Dallas, Tex.; FXE-3736; Crude Oil

M. J. Mitchell (Mitchell) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The request, if granted, would have resulted in the issuance of an Order extending exception relief previously granted to the firm on April 2, 1976 and again on October 1, 1976, and would thereby have permitted Mitchell to continue to sell at upper tier ceiling prices a portion of the crude oil produced from the Minnelusa Sand Unit (the Unit) for the benefit of the working interest owners. M. J. Mitchell, 4 FEA Par. 83,128 (October 1, 1976); and M. J. Mitchell, 3 FEA Par. 83,146 (April 2, 1976). In considering Mitchell's exception request, the FEA determined that the Unit was continuing to experience high operating costs and that the working interest owners consequently lacked an incentive to maintain the production and sale of the crude oil from the property at the lower tier ceiling price. In view of this determination and on the basis of the operating data which the firm had submitted for the most recently completed fiscal period, the FEA concluded that the exception relief previously granted should be extended to permit Mitchell to sell at upper tier ceiling price levels 100 percent of the crude oil produced from the Unit for the benefit of the working interest owners in order to recover the increased operating expenses of the property.

Perrault Production Co.; Tulsa, Okla.; FEE-3524; Crude Oil

Perrault Production Company (Perrault) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D, which, if granted, would have permitted Perrault to receive upper tier ceiling prices for the crude oil it produced and sold from two leases in Osage County, Oklahoma during the month of February 1976. In its exception request, Perrault stated that it failed to certify the leases as stripper well properties in a timely manner as required by Section 212.131(a)(1). As a result, Perrault was not able to receive upper tier prices for the crude oil which it produced from the leases during February 1976. In considering Perrault's application, the FEA noted that several recent cases had dealt with analogous situations. See, e.g., Rancho Oil Co., 4 FEA Par. 83,143 (October 8, 1976). In Rancho, the FEA held that exception relief from the stripper well certification requirements would only be granted if a firm makes a clear showing that it is likely to experience a serious financial hardship as a result of the regulatory requirements or shows that the application to the firm of these requirements would cause the firm to incur a gross inequity. The FEA determined that Perrault failed to submit any material which satisfied those standards and on the basis of the precedent established in Rancho, supra, the FEA denied Perrault's exception request.

Pontiac Stadium Authority; Pontiac, Mich.; FEE-3233; Propane

The Pontiac Stadium Authority (the Authority) filed an Application for Exception in which it requested that its annual base period volume of propane be increased to 1,010,000 gallons. In its Application, the Authority contended that it would incur a serious hardship if the volume which FEA Region V had assigned to it as its base period volume were not substantially increased. In support of its exception request, the Authority submitted financial data with respect to the financing and operating expenses of its municipal stadium. In considering the Authority's exception request, the FEA determined that, in the absence of exception relief, the Authority will experience serious difficulties. The FEA found that the original assignment of 210,000 gallons of propane as the base period volume for the Authority was apparently based upon a misapplication of the provisions of 10 CFR 211.83(c)(4)(i), which limits the allocation level of propane for commercial users to the lesser of 90 percent of the purchaser's base period volume or 210,000 gallons per year. The FEA noted that the assignment of a base period volume to new wholesale purchasers of allocated products is instead governed by Section 211.12(e), which does not limit the volume of propane which may be assigned to commercial users. In addition, the FEA stated that the original Assignment Order failed to determine whether the Authority should properly have been classified as a governmental or commercial user, or whether the Authority's use of propane should properly have been classified as plant protection fuel. Accordingly, the matter was remanded to the Regional Administrator of FEA Region V for further consideration of the Authority's Application for Assignment of a base period volume of propane, and the Authority's Application for Exception was dismissed without prejudice.

Weir Oil Co.; Huntington Beach, Calif.; FEE-3510; Crude Oil

The Weir Oil Company (Weir) filed an Application for Exception which, if granted, would have permitted the firm to sell the crude oil produced from the Weir Oil Company FEE No. 2 Well (the Weir No. 2 Well) without regard to the maximum price levels specified in 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. In its exception application, Weir requested that the Weir No. 2 Well be classified as a "stripper well property," as that term is defined in Section 212.54, even though the well had not been in operation for twelve consecutive months. In considering the exception request, the FEA determined that, if relief were granted as a matter of course in all situations in which properties are producing less than ten barrels per day but have not yet been in operation for 12 consecutive months, it would not be possible for the FEA to maintain any standard by which a crude oil producing property could be classified as a stripper well property. The FEA also noted that in previous decisions, exception relief from the ceiling price provisions has been approved where a producer convincingly demonstrates that: (i) it has little economic incentive to continue to produce crude oil if it is required to sell the production at controlled price levels; (ii) there is little possibility that the crude oil in the field could be recovered except through the continuation of the firm's operations; and (iii) the wells involved are already part of a continuing extraction operation. See, e.g., Great Southern Oil and Gas Co., Inc., 3 FEA Par. 83,111 (February 27, 1976). The FEA determined that, based on the financial data which Weir had submitted, the firm has a sufficient economic incentive to continue production from the Weir No. 2 Well even in the absence of exception relief. Accordingly, Weir's exception application was denied.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS

Buck Drilling and Exploration; Oklahoma City, Okla.; FEX-0125; Crude Oil

On February 15, 1977, the Federal Energy Administration issued a Decision and Order to Buck Drilling and Exploration staying the refund provisions of a Remedial Order which had been issued to the firm on January 25, 1977. *Buck Drilling and Exploration*, 5 FEA Par. 85,028 (February 15, 1977). The Stay was approved subject to the condition that Buck establish an escrow account in which it would deposit all revenue in excess of $4.00 per barrel which it receives from the sale of crude oil from the two leases involved until the total refund obligation was deposited. Subsequent to the issuance of the Stay Order, Buck informed the FEA that the firm owns only a portion of the entire ownership interests in the two leases and therefore receives only a portion of the proceeds from the sales of crude oil from the properties. In view of this information, the FEA determined that the escrow account to be established under the February 15 Order would be ineffective in accomplishing the objectives set forth in that Order. The FEA therefore modified the February 15 Order by requiring the purchaser of the crude oil from the leases in which Buck has an interest to deposit directly into the escrow account established by Buck that portion of the purchase price that it would ordinarily pay in excess of $4.00 per barrel to the owners of two leases.

MacKellar, Inc.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; FEX-0123; Crude Oil

On January 28, 1977, the Federal Energy Administration issued a Decision and Order to MacKellar, Inc. (MacKellar) staying certain of the refund provisions of a Remedial Order which was issued to the firm on December 30, 1976. *MacKellar, Inc.*, 5 FEA Par. 85,021 (January 28, 1977). The State was approved subject to the condition that MacKellar establish an escrow account in which it would deposit all revenues in excess of $1.00 per barrel which it receives from the sale of crude oil from two of the leases involved until the total refund obligation with respect to those leases was deposited in the escrow account. Subsequent to the issuance of the Stay Order, MacKellar stated that it owns only a small portion of the entire ownership interests in the two leases and therefore receives only a portion of the proceeds from the sales of the crude oil for the properties. Accordingly, the FEA determined that the escrow account established pursuant to the January 28 Order would be ineffective in accomplishing the objectives set forth in that Order. The FEA therefore modified the January 28 Order and required the purchaser of crude oil from the two leases to deposit directly into the escrow account established by MacKellar that portion of the

purchase price in excess of $1.00 per barrel that it would ordinarily pay to the owners of the two leases.

Navajo Refining Co.; Artesia, N. Mex.; FEX–0113; Crude Oil

On June 21, 1976, the FEA issued a Decision and Order to the Navajo Refining Company (Navajo) which granted the firm exception relief from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 (the Old Oil Entitlements Program) during the months of June through November 1976. *Navajo Refining Co.*, 3 FEA Par. 83,242 (June 21, 1976). That exception relief was granted in accordance with the criteria set forth in *Beacon Oil Co.*, 3 FEA Par. 83,209 (June 8, 1976) and *Delta Refining Co.*, 2 FEA Par. 83,275 (September 11, 1975) and applied to the firm's crude oil receipts and runs to stills during the period April 1 through September 30, 1976. In the June 21 Order, the FEA indicated that it would conduct a review of the exception relief which had been granted to Navajo at the completion of the firm's fiscal year to determine whether Navajo had received excessive or insufficient benefits during its fiscal year, and would then require Navajo to buy or sell additional entitlements if appropriate to adjust for the discrepancy. Since Navajo's 1976 fiscal year ended on July 31, 1976, the FEA conducted a review of the exception relief which Navajo had been granted for the period April 1 through July 31, 1976, i.e., the portion of the firm's 1976 fiscal year that followed the recission of Special Rule No. 6 (41 Fed. Reg. 20392, May 18, 1976). Based on that review the FEA determined that Navajo had received an insufficient measure of exception relief during the April through July 1976 period. Navajo was therefore authorized to sell additional entitlements having a total value of $77,139 during the period March through May 1977.

REQUEST FOR STAY

Les K. Hanson, Inc.; Saint Paul, Minn.; FRS–1191; Refined Petroleum Products

Les K. Hanson, Inc. (Hanson) filed an Application for Stay of a Remedial Order which had been issued to the firm by FEA Region V on February 2, 1977. In the Remedial Order, the Regional Administrator of FEA Region V found that during the period November 1, 1973 through December 31, 1974, Hanson sold covered products to its customers at prices which exceeded the maximum price levels specified in 6 CFR 150.359 and 10 CFR 212.93, and directed Hanson to refund to each of four customers the amount of the overcharges which the FEA found to exist, plus interest. Hanson's Application for Stay related only to one customer to which it was required to make refunds. In considering Hanson's request, the FEA concluded that the firm had satisfied the criteria for a stay set forth in *General Crude Oil Co.*, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976), modified, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (July 8, 1976), by showing that it would raise substantial issues in its Appeal of the Remedial Order and that it would be unduly burdensome for the firm to recover the refunds which it was required to make to that customer if it were to succeed on the merits of its Appeal. The FEA therefore concluded that the Hanson Application for Stay should be approved on the condition that the disputed funds be placed in an escrow account.

REQUESTS FOR EXCEPTION RECEIVED FROM NATURAL GAS PROCESSORS

The Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration has issued Decisions and Orders granting exception relief from the provisions of 10 CFR 212.165 to the natural gas processors listed below. The exceptions granted permit the firms involved to increase the prices of the production of the gas plants listed below to reflect certain non product cost increases:

Company	Case No.	Plant	Amount of price increase (dollars per gallon)
Atlantic Richfield Co	FEE-3599	Bayou Sale	$0.0056
Kerr-McGee Corp	FEE-3624	Beaver	.0427
Do	FEE-3625	Beaver Creek	.0096
Do	FEE-3626	Maysville	.0227
Do	FEE-3627	Millay	.0683
Do	FEE-3628	Pampa	.0172
Tenneco Oil Co	FEE-3600	Chesterville	.0172
Do	FEE-3601	Dover Hennessey	.0139
Do	FEE-3602	La Porte	.0133
Do	FEE-3603	Lake Bouef	.0079
Do	FEE-3604	Leabo	.0366
Do	FEE-3605	Mayfield	.0813
Do	FEE-3606	Mermentau	.0056
Do	FEE-3607	Normanna	.0239
Do	FEE-3608	Nueces River	.0115
Do	FEE-3609	Pearce	.0520
Do	FEE-3610	Prentice	.0533
Do	FEE-3611	Sea Robin	.0385
Do	FEE-3612	South Fullerton	.0230
Do	FEE-3613	Stephens	.0247
Do	FEE-3614	Ward	.0320
Texas Pacific Oil Co., Inc	FEE-3616	Hamlin	.0407
Do	FEE-3642	South Fullerton	.0099
Do	FEE-3645	Adena	.0630

SUMMARY DECISIONS

The FEA Office of Exceptions and Appeals has issued a Decision and Order extending the time within which the Regional Administrator of FEA Region VII should issue a revised Remedial Order to the following firm:

Braden-Zenith, Inc.; Wichita, Kan.; FEX–0124

The FEA Office of Exceptions and Appeals has issued Decisions and Orders rescinding Stays which had been granted to the following firms after a finding was made that the firms had failed to comply with the express conditions of the Stay Orders:

B&D Oil Co., Inc.; Iron Range Propane Co., Inc.; Hibbing, Minn.; FEX–0122

David Crow; Shreveport, La.; FEX–0121

DISMISSALS

The following submission was dismissed following a statement by the applicant indicating that the relief requested was no longer needed:

Vaughey & Vaughey Oil Producers; Denver, Colo.; FXE–3582

The following submissions were dismissed for failure to correct deficiencies in the firms' filings as required by the FEA Procedural Regulations:

Riddle Oil Co.; San Antonio, Tex.; FEE–3580

Mary Margaret, Huber Smith; Casper, Wyo.; FXA–1163

Copies of the full text of these Decisions and Orders are available in the Public Docket Room of the Office of Private Grievances and Redress, Room B–120, 2000 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20461, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., e.s.t., except Federal holidays. They are also available in Energy Management: Federal Energy Guidelines, a commercially published loose leaf reporter system.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

APRIL 13, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11208 Filed 4-13-77;4:00 pm]

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF DECISIONS AND ORDERS BY THE OFFICE OF EXCEPTIONS AND APPEALS

Week of February 28 Through March 4, 1977

Notice is hereby given that during the week of February 28 through March 4, 1977, the Decisions and Orders summarized below were issued with respect to Appeals and Applications for Exception or other relief filed with the Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration. The following summary also contains a list of submissions which were dismissed by the Office of Exceptions and Appeals and the basis for the dismissal.

APPEALS

Austral Oil Co., Inc.; Houston, Tex.; FEA–0804; Crude Oil

Austral Oil Company, Inc. filed an Appeal from a Decision and Order which the FEA issued to the firm on March 8, 1976. *Austral Oil Co., Inc.*, 3 FEA Par. 83,122 (March 8, 1976). In the prior determination, the FEA granted exception relief to Austral which permitted the firm to regard eight leases on the Ackerly Dean Sand Field Unit (the Ackerly Unit) as separate properties for the purpose of calculating the amount of new and released crude oil which it produced and sold from those leases during the period September 1, 1973 through September 4, 1975. In its Appeal, Austral contended that the exception relief afforded by the March 8 Decision was insufficient to compensate the firm for the investments which it had made in justifiable reliance on oral advice which it had received from an FEA official. In considering the Appeal, the FEA determined that there was considerable merit to Austral's contention that the exception relief afforded in the March 8 Decision was insufficient to alleviate the gross inequity which Austral incurred as a result of its detrimental reliance. The FEA found that the economic injury which Austral experienced as a result of its detrimental reliance did not cease when the definition of property was clarified in September 1975, but would continue for the entire productive life of the drilling projects. In order to remedy that situation, the FEA determined that appropriate relief would be provided by ensuring that Austral is permitted to receive a fair return on the investment which it made. After evaluating the factors present in the case, the FEA concluded that Austral should be permitted to sell sufficient quantities of the crude oil produced from the eight leases at upper tier

price levels in order to obtain a 15 percent return on the investments which the firm made in the eight leases. With respect to 25 leases for which exception relief was denied in the March 8 determination, the FEA found that no showing had been made that the drilling of wells on those leases involved an investment decision which was made in justifiable reliance on erroneous advice from the FEA. Austral's request for additional relief applicable to those leases was accordingly denied.

James A. Hauer; Elm Grove, Wis.; FFA-1206; Freedom of Information

James A. Hauer appealed from a partial denial of a Request for Information which he had submitted to the FEA under the Freedom of Information Act. In responding to that request, the Information Access Officer had refused to release to Hauer certain documents on the grounds that the documents were intra-agency memoranda which would not be available to a party other than an agency in litigation with the Agency and were consequently exempt from disclosure under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5). In the Decision which it issued in this matter, the FEA held that in order to satisfy applicable requirements an Appeal must identify with particularity the alleged errors of fact or law that occurred in the determination being appealed, and that arguments must be offered in support of the contention that the initial determination was improper. The FEA found that Hauer failed to satisfy these basic requirements. The Appeal was therefore dismissed and Hauer was permitted to file an amended Appeal within 15 days.

Oilgram News Service; Washington, D.C.; FFA-1189; Freedom of Information

Oilgram News Service filed an Appeal from a partial denial by the FEA Information Access Officer of a Request for Information which Oilgram had submitted under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. The Information Access Officer withheld from disclosure a document entitled "Emergency Management Manual" which was prepared by the International Energy Agency. The document was withheld on the grounds that the material had been classified as "Confidential" by the U.S. Department of State under the authority of Executive Order 11562 and was therefore exempt from public disclosure by the FEA under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1). In considering the Appeal, the FEA determined that since the Emergency Management Manual had been classified as "Confidential" by the Department of State, the determination as to whether the document should be declassified and released to the public must be made by the Department of State. The FEA therefore concluded that Oilgram's request for the Emergency Management Manual should have been referred to the Department of State pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 202.3(e). The Oilgram Appeal was therefore granted and the FEA Associate Administrator for Management was directed to refer the firm's request for the Emergency Management Manual to the Freedom of Information staff at the Department of State.

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION

Eddy Refining Co.; Houston, Tex.; FEE-3232; Refined Products

Eddy Refining Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 212.83 which, if granted, would permit the firm to increase its maximum allowable prices for the covered petroleum products which it sells. Eddy also requested that exception relief be approved retroactive to September 1973. In considering the Application, the FEA noted that it had previously denied a request for retroactive exception relief with respect to the diesel fuel that Eddy produces. *Eddy Ref. Co.*, 4 FEA Par. 83,005 (July 16, 1976), aff'd, 4 FEA Par. 80,589 (December 15, 1976). Since the firm presented no new arguments or data with respect to the matter, the FEA found that there was no basis to depart from the previous determination. In considering Eddy's request for prospective relief with respect to its sales of motor gasoline, the FEA found that no evidence had been presented to support Eddy's claim that the margins which it achieved on its sales of motor gasoline during May 1973 were unrepresentative of its normal operations. The FEA also found that, prior to the implementation of price controls, Eddy had made a discretionary business decision to sell ethyl gasoline at a loss. On the basis of the precedent established in two previous Decisions, the FEA held that the presence of a negative margin on one product did not in and of itself establish the existence of a gross inequity. *See Tenneco Oil Co.*, 4 FEA Par. 83,117 (October 1, 1976); and *Union Oil Co. of California*, 3 FEA Par. 83,155 (April 2, 1976). The FEA also rejected Eddy's claim that retroactive exception relief w s warranted. The FEA found that the financial statements which Eddy had submitted indicated that the firm earned substantial profits during its most recent fiscal years and therefore concluded that Eddy's financial position would not be irreparably injured if the firm were eventually required to make refunds for past overcharges. With respect to Eddy's contention that it should be permitted to retroactively pass through a portion of its increased nonproduct costs which had been disallowed by FEA auditors, the FEA found that there was no reason to depart from the determination reached in previous Decisions that this contention should be rejected. *Eddy Ref. Co.*, 4 FEA Par. 80,589 (December 15, 1976). The Eddy Application was accordingly denied.

Gulf Oil Corp.; Tulsa, Okla.; FEE-3342; Crude Oil

Gulf Oil Corporation filed an Application for Exception which, is granted, would permit Gulf to determine the price of crude oil produced and sold from five offshore leases in the South Timbalier Block Formation, Louisiana without regard to the current cumulative deficiencies which accrued as a result of leaks in the pipeline connecting the leases and Gulf's onshore facilities. In considering Gulf's exception request, the FEA determined that Gulf had not shown that its extraction efforts at the five leases would be endangered in any way in the absence of exception relief. The FEA also found that Gulf had failed to demonstrate that the FEA regulatory program imposed burdens upon the firm which were disproportionate to those generally incurred by crude oil producers. The FEA therefore denied Gulf's exception request.

J & W Refining, Inc.; Tucker, Tex.; FEE-3151; Crude Oil

J & W Refining, Inc. filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 which, if granted, would relieve the firm of any obligation to purchase entitlements pursuant to the "Notice of Special Correction Amounts" which the FEA issued in accordance with Section 211.67(j)(2). 41 FR 31793 (July 29, 1976), as amended in 41 FR 42700 (September 28, 1976). In considering J & W's exception request, the FEA determined that contrary to J & W's assertion, all small refiners including J & W received timely and adequate notification that reporting errors in the Entitlements Program would be subject to subsequent correction. The FEA pointed out that notification to refiners of the FEA's intention to make corrections was contained in two rulemaking notices and also in an emergency amendment pertaining to adjustments for reporting errors. *See* 39 FR 31650 at 31651 (August 30, 1974); 39 FR 39740 (November 11, 1974); and 40 FR 6767 (February 14, 1975). The FEA also found that, since the firm is currently operating on a profitable basis and since the amount of the entitlements purchase obligation imposed by the Notice is considerably less than the firm's after-tax profits, J & W will not experience a severe financial hardship in the absence of exception relief. Finally, the FEA found that no conflict exists between the Federal Bankruptcy Act and FEA Regulations which would prevent the FEA from applying the provisions of Section 211.67(j)(2) to J & W. J & W's Application for Exception was therefore denied.

Kerr-McGee Corp.; Southwestern Refining Co., Inc.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; FEE-3086; Refined Products.

Kerr-Mcgee Corporation filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart E. The exception request, if granted, would relieve Kerr-McGee of the requirement that it combine the increased costs incurred by its Southwestern Refining Company, Inc. subsidiary and its other refining operations for the purpose of determining maximum allowable selling prices. The exception relief which the firm requested would also relieve Kerr-McGee of any requirement that it pass through Southwestern's increased costs equally among its classes of purchaser. In its Application, Kerr-McGee claimed that when it acquired Southwestern in February 1974 it maintained the May 15, 1973 prices for the acquired entity and calculated increased costs separately for Southwestern pursuant to the provisions of Section 212.111(c)(1). On February 3, 1976, the Regional Administrator for FEA Region VI issued a Notice of Probable Violation which made a preliminary finding that Kerr-McGee had violated the provisions of Section 212.83 by failing to consolidate Southwestern with the firm's other crude oil refining subsidiaries. In considering the request for retroactive exception relief, the FEA observed that since July 1975 the proper procedure which a firm is expected to use in establishing its maximum allowable prices upon the acquisition of a refinery is the filing of an Application for Exception. See The Oil Shale Corp., 2 FEA Par. 83,169 (June 10, 1975). However, the FEA acknowledged that the use of the exceptions process for this purpose had not been established when Kerr-McGee acquired Southwestern in February 1974. The FEA determined that Kerr-McGee had adopted a reasonable interpretation of the regulatory requirements by treating Southwestern separately under the more narrowly drawn provisions of Section 212.111(c)(1) instead of consolidating Southwestern under the general provisions of Section 212.83. Moreover, the FEA found that the pricing practices which Kerr-McGee had adopted were consistent with the underlying principles of Section 212.111(c)(1) of avoiding disruptions in the prices charged to Southwestern's historical customers. On the basis of these findings, the FEA held that compelling reasons existed which warranted the approval of retroactive exception relief from the requirement that Kerr-McGee include Southwestern in its firm-wide cost calculations for the period January 1974 through January 1976. However, with respect to the firm's request

for prospective relief, the FEA observed that subsequent to the issuance of the NOPV Kerr-McGee had consolidated the operations of Southwestern with its other refining subsidiaries for the purpose of determining the firm's maximum allowable prices. The FEA found that, if Kerr-McGee were now permitted to exclude Southwestern from its consolidated cost computations, unwarranted price disruptions would occur in the marketplace. The Kerr-McGee request for prospective relief was accordingly denied.

Marine Contractors & Supply, Inc.; Houston, Tex.; FEE–3579; Crude Oil

Marine Contractors & Supply, Inc., filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The exception request, if granted, would permit Marine to receive upper tier ceiling prices for the crude oil which it produced and sold from the S. J. Simoneaux Lease (the Lease) during the month of August 1976. In its exception application, Marine stated that it failed to certify in a timely manner, as required by Section 212.131, that the crude oil produced from the Lease was new crude oil. As a result, Marine was not able to receive upper tier prices for the crude oil which it produced and sold from the Lease during August 1976. In considering Marine's Application, the FEA noted that under Section 212.131 each producer of crude oil is responsible for preparing a proper certification with respect to all first sales of domestic crude oil. The FEA determined that Marine had presented no evidence which would indicate that the manner in which these requirements apply to Marine is discriminatory or inequitable. The FEA further determined that Marine had failed to submit any data which indicated that it would experience a serious financial hardship as a result of its loss of the additional crude oil sales revenues which it would have received in August if it had been able to charge upper tier prices during that period. Finally, the FEA found that Marine failed to make a showing that it would experience a severe and irreparable injury in the absence of retroactive exception relief. Consequently, the Marine Application was denied.

Pawnee Petroleum Co.; Seminole, Okla.; FEE–3241; Crude Oil.

Pawnee Petroleum Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The request, if granted, would permit Pawnee to sell the crude oil produced from the Strothers No. C Well, the Logan Lease, and the Riley No. 1 Well at prices in excess of the maximum price levels specified in 10 CFR 212.73. The relief requested by Pawnee would also result in a determination that the Strothers No. C Well, the Logan Lease, and the Riley No. 1 Well were stripper well properties during the period September 1973 through October 1976, and would thereby relieve Pawnee of any obligation to refund revenues which it realized as a result of charging unlawful prices for the crude oil produced and sold from the three properties during that period. In its exception application, Pawnee contended that because three reservoirs underlie the Strothers No. C property and two reservoirs are beneath the Logan Lease and the Riley No. 1 Well, these properties would have been classified as stripper well properties during the period of the alleged overcharges if they had been regarded as multiple completion wells. In considering Pawnee's request, the FEA noted that these wells do not qualify as multiple completion wells as described in FEA Ruling 1975–12 because the wells do not have separate tubing strings to carry the crude oil from each of the producing formations. The FEA also determined that Pawnee failed to demonstrate that it would experience a severe and irreparable injury in the absence of retroactive exception relief and its request for retroactive relief was accordingly denied. In considering Pawnee's request for prospective relief, the FEA determined that the crude oil production costs incurred with respect to these properties exceed the revenues which would be obtained from charging the applicable lower tier ceiling prices. Consequently, Pawnee and the other working interest owners no longer have an economic incentive to continue to operate the Strothers No. C, Logan Lease or Riley No. 1 Well if the crude oil produced must be sold at the lower tier ceiling price. The FEA also found that if Pawnee abandons the wells a considerable quantity of otherwise recoverable crude oil would not be available to meet the energy needs of the nation. On the basis of previous precedents involving similar factual situations, the FEA concluded that the application to Pawnee of the lower tier ceiling price rule results in a gross inequity and that exception relief should therefore be granted. Based on an analysis of the firm's financial and operating data, the FEA further determined that Pawnee should be permitted to sell at upper tier ceiling prices 39.91 percent of the crude oil produced and sold for the benefit of the working interest owners from the Strothers No. C Well, and 100 percent of the crude oil produced and sold for the benefit of the working interest owners from the Logan Lease and the Riley No. 1 Well.

Pryor Interprises, Inc.; Griffin, Ga.; FEE–3547; Motor Gasoline

Pryor Interprises, Inc. filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.9 which, if granted, would permit the firm to supply motor gasoline to specified federal installations under the Section 8(a) Program of the Small Business Administration (SBA). Pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, the SBA enters into contracts to supply petroleum products to various federal installations and assigns performance of these contracts to eligible small businesses. In considering the request, the FEA noted that the SBA had certified that Pryor is an eligible firm for purposes of the Section 8(a) Program and that the proposed award of specified supply contracts to Pryor would further the goals and objectives of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended. The FEA determined that if Pryor did not receive exception relief and was unable to supply various federal installations pursuant to the Section 8(a) Program it would earn only marginal profits in 1977 and would be likely to incur a major setback in its efforts to become a viable independent marketer. Under these circumstances, the FEA found that Pryor would experience a serious financial hardship in the absence of exception relief. Accordingly, relief was granted under the precedent established in Tri-Par Combustion Corp., 1 FEA Par. 20,660 (September 12, 1974).

Sentry Refining Co.; New York, N.Y.; FEE–3378; Crude Oil.

Sentry Refining Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.65 and 10 CFR 211.67. The exception request, if granted, would permit Sentry to (i) immediately apply for an allocation of crude oil under the Mandatory Crude Oil Buy-Sell Program for a refinery which the firm proposes to construct in St. Mary's, West Virginia, (ii) purchase the crude oil that may be allocated prior to the start of its refinery operations, and (iii) qualify as a refiner in order to earn entitlements before its refinery comments operations. In considering the Application, the FEA determined that Sentry's ability to obtain the financing necessary to build its proposed refinery was dependent upon its ability to secure an adequate supply of crude oil. Under the provisions of Section 211.65(b)(1), Sentry is precluded from applying for an allocation of crude oil until 90 days before the allocation quarter in which its refinery commences operations. On the basis of the showing made by the firm that it had taken significant preparatory steps in connection with its refinery construction project, that its refinery products would be marketable and that the proposed refinery represented a profitable undertaking for the firm, the FEA determined that the application of the 90 days provision of Section 211.65(b)(1) created a significant and unwarranted barrier to the construction of the Sentry refinery and thus to the expansion of the nation's refinery capacity. The FEA therefore concluded that exception relief was warranted based upon the precedent established in Tipperary Corp., 3 FEA Par. 83,263 (June 30, 1976); and Gulf Energy and Development Corp., 2 FEA Par. 80,516 (January 29, 1975). Therefore, the FEA permitted the firm to immediately apply for an allocation of crude oil under the Buy-Sell Program. Sentry also requested that it be permitted to purchase any allocation of crude oil which may be granted by the FEA Office of Regulatory Programs before its refinery actually begins operations so that the firm could make arrangements with another refiner to obtain lubricating oil in order to meet a contractual obligation which it had undertaken. The FEA found that since lubricating oil was exempt from the FEA Regulations, Sentry was not precluded from purchasing sufficient quantities in the marketplace to meet its contractual obligation. With respect to Sentry's request that it be permitted to earn entitlements for any crude oil processed for its account by another firm prior to the commencement of its refining operations, the FEA found that Sentry would not be adversely affected in a significant manner in the absence of the relief requested since the firm would be eligible to receive cost reductions under the Entitlements Program with respect to the crude oil processed under an agreement which Sentry had negotiated. Therefore, the Sentry Application was denied with respect to the firm's requests to purchase an allocation of crude oil and to earn entitlements as a refiner prior to the actual date on which it commenced refinery operations.

Norman Waddell; Seminole, Okla.; FEE–3239; Crude Oil

Norman Waddell (Waddell) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The request, if granted, would permit Waddell to sell the crude oil produced from the W. H. Dill lease at a price which exceeds the maximum price level specified in 10 CFR 212.73. Waddell also requested that it be relieved of any obligation to refund revenues which it realized as a result of charging unlawful prices for the crude oil produced and sold from the Dill No. 2 Well during the period September 1973 through October 1976. In considering Waddell's contention that the Dill No. 2 Well should have been classified as a stripper well property because the State of Oklahoma had accorded multiple completion well classification to the lease, the FEA noted that according to FEA Ruling 1975–12, a well may be regarded as a multiple completion well only if the well consists of separate tubing strings to each underlying reservoir and the production capabilities of each formation are unaffected by any change in the production level of any other formation producing crude oil through the well. Since Waddell's Dill No. 2 Well produces crude oil from three reservoirs through the same tubing string, it does not qualify as a multiple completion well under the criteria established in Ruling

1975–12. With respect to Waddell's contention that the application of Subpart D would lead him to abandon the Dill No. 2 Well, the FEA determined that Waddell had failed to demonstrate that the FEA Price Regulations pose any economic disincentive to continuing crude oil production from the property. Accordingly, the exception request was denied in all respects.

REQUESTS FOR STAY

Boyd Oil Corp.; Contoocook, N.H.; FRS–1195; No. 2 Heating Oil; Diesel Fuel

Boyd Oil Corporation requested that a Remedial Order which the Director of Regulatory Programs of FEA Region I had issued to the firm on February 4, 1977 be stayed pending a final determination of the firm's Appeal. In the Remedial Order, the FEA determined that during the period November 1, 1973 through December 31, 1975 Boyd had sold No. 2 heating oil and diesel fuel at price levels which were in excess of the maximum levels permitted by the provisions of 10 CFR 212.83 and consequently Boyd was directed to make restitution for the overcharges which it previously obtained. In considering Boyd's request that the Remedial Order be stayed, the FEA applied the principles previously established in General Crude Oil Co., 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976), modified, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (July 8, 1976), and concluded that a stay should be granted with respect to the refund provisions of the Remedial Order. The FEA further determined that in accordance with the considerations discussed in General Crude, the stay should be conditioned upon Boyd's establishing an escrow account into which it is required to place the amount of refunds contemplated by the Remedial Order.

Guam Oil and Refining Co., Inc.; Washington, D.C.; FES–1212; Crude Oil

Guam Oil and Refining Company (GORCO) filed an Application for Stay of the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 (the Old Oil Entitlements Program). The GORCO request, if granted, would permit the firm to include certain volumes of unfinished oils in its calculation of crude oil runs to stills which it reports to the FEA for purposes of the Entitlements Program. GORCO requested the stay pending a final determination of an Appeal of an Interpretation which was issued to it by the FEA on February 11, 1977. In considering GORCO's request that it be permitted to continue to include unfinished oils in its crude oil runs to stills for purposes of the Entitlements Program, the FEA found that GORCO had failed to provide any data which substantiates the nature and extent of the alleged adverse impact the firm might experience if it complied on a prospective basis with the terms of the February 11, 1977 Interpretation. With respect to GORCO's request that it be relieved of its obligation to file an amended monthly entitlement reports for the period prior to the issuance of the February 11 Interpretation, the FEA found that GORCO's potential liability had not yet been accurately established nor has any remedial action been taken with respect to the entitlements reports previously filed by the firm. The FEA therefore concluded that the impact of the February 11 Interpretation on GORCO is speculative and the request for stay premature. Accordingly, the GORCO Application for Stay was denied.

H & K Oil Co.; Yankton, S. Dak.; FRS–1184; No. 2 Fuel Oil

The H & K Oil Company filed an Application for Stay of a Remedial Order which the Deputy Regional Administrator of FEA Region VIII issued to the firm on January 21, 1977. In the Remedial Order, the Deputy Regional Administrator found that during the period November 1, 1973 through December 31, 1974, H & K sold No. 2 fuel oil to the University of South Dakota at unlawful price levels. On the basis of these findings, the Remedial Order directed H & K to (i) refund previous overcharges to the University within 180 days, and (ii) determine whether it sold No. 2 fuel oil to the University at prices which exceeded maximum lawful levels under 10 CFR 212.93 during the period December 31, 1974 through July 1, 1976. The approval of H & K's Application for Stay would have relieved the firm of the obligation to comply with the requirements of the Remedial Order pending a final determination on the merits of an Appeal which H & K has filed. In considering the request, the FEA determined that H & K will not experience an immediate irreparable injury in the absence of stay relief since the Remedial Order does not require the firm to actually make and refunds until the end of the 180 day period which expires in July 1977. Furthermore, the FEA found that H & K had not submitted any data relating to its current financial and operating posture. Under the circumstances, H & K had failed to establish that it would incur an irreparable injury even if it were required to make the refunds as specified in the Remedial Order. With respect to the reporting requirements set forth in the Remedial Order, the FEA noted, however, that some justification might well exist for an extension of time in which the firm was required to submit the computations involved to the agency and H & K was directed to submit a request for an extension to the Regional Office. The Application for Stay was accordingly denied.

Louisiana Land and Exploration Co.; New Orleans, La.; FEES–3595; Crude Oil

The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company (LL&E) requested that the FEA stay the firm's obligation under the provisions of 10 CFR 211.63(b)(1) to sell all of the crude oil which it produces from the Jay-Little Escambia Creek Field in northwestern Florida (Jay Field) to the Exxon Company, U.S.A. The stay was requested pending a determination by the FEA on the merits of LL&E's Application for an extension of the exception relief which had previously been granted to the firm in four prior Decisions and Orders and which was scheduled to expire on March 1, 1977. In the previous Orders granting exception relief to LL&E, the FEA found that the firm had recently constructed and begun operating a new refinery in Mobile, Alabama which was designed specifically to refine its own Jay Field crude oil. The FEA also found that if LL&E were required to sell that crude oil to Exxon under the terms of 10 CFR 211.63(b)(1), LL&E's ability to continue operating its Mobile refinery would be severely hampered. On the basis of these findings, the FEA authorized LL&E to retain crude oil produced from the Jay Field for its own use, up to a limit of 32,719 barrels per day. In analyzing LL&E's current submission, the FEA determined that LL&E's dependence on Jay Field crude oil was essentially unaltered and consequently the firm was likely to sustain an irreparable injury in the absence of stay relief which would permit it to retain a substantial quantity of Jay Field crude oil for use in its Mobile refinery. In addition, the FEA found that the national policy objective of preserving the competitive viability of independent refiners would be better served if the status quo ante were maintained pending a determination of the LL&E Application. Based on these considerations and the fact that there was no indication in the record that Exxon would incur inordinate operating difficulties if stay relief were approved, the FEA granted LL&E's request for stay.

Plaquemines Oil Sales Corp.; Belle Chasse, La.; FRS–0066; Diesel Fuel.

The Plaquemines Oil Sales Corporation filed an Application for Stay of a Decision and Order which had been issued to the firm by the Regional Administrator of FEA Region VI on January 20, 1977. In that determination, the Regional Office denied an Appeal which Plaquemines had previously filed from a Remedial Order dated June 7, 1976. The Remedial Order found that Plaquemines had charged unlawful price levels for the No. 2 diesel fuel which it sold during the period November 1, 1973 through August 31, 1975. Based on these findings, the Remedial Order directed Plaquemines to refund the previous overcharges to its customers within 180 days of the effective date of the Order. On June 21, 1976, FEA Region VI stayed the refund requirements specified in the Remedial Order pending a final determination on the administrative Appeal which Plaquemines had filed with the Regional Office. Since the Plaquemines administrative Appeal was ultimately denied, the Regional Administrator terminated the previous stay, and as a result Plaquemines is now required to refund the overcharges within 180 days. The present Plaquemines Application, if granted, would stay the effect of the June 7, 1976 Remedial Order pending judicial review of its provisions by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. In considering the Application for Stay, the FEA noted that the issues which Plaquemines has raised in its lawsuit have already been fully analyzed and discussed by the FEA in the Remedial Order and the January 20, 1977 Decision which denied the firm's administrative Appeal from the Remedial Order. Since the FEA's interpretation of its regulations in those determinations conformed to applicable FEA case law, and Plaquemines submitted no new arguments to refute those determinations, the FEA concluded that there was little likelihood that Plaquemines would prevail in its lawsuit. The FEA further determined that no financial evidence had been submitted in the proceeding which would lead to the conclusion that the firm lacks the resources to make the refunds within the 180 day period specified in the Remedial Order. It was also determined that after the completion of an exhaustive administrative process in which the refund requirements specified in the Remedial Order are ultimately sustained by the FEA, the interests of the customers who are the intended beneficiaries of the remedial action become paramount and the refunds should be made. Finally, in view of the compelling public interest of securing timely compliance with the FEA price regulations, the FEA determined that Plaquemines failed to show that a stay pending judicial review would be justifiable in order to preserve the status quo ante. The Application for Stay was accordingly denied.

T. C. Morrow Drilling Co.; Houston, Tex.; FRS–0069; Propane

T. C. Morrow Drilling Company requested that a Remedial Order which had been issued to the firm by the Deputy Regional Administrator of FEA Region VI be stayed pending judicial review of that Order. In the Remedial Order, the FEA determined that Morrow had sold propane in a transaction which took place on January 15, 1974, at a price which exceeded the maximum price applicable to that transaction under the provisions of the FEA Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations. Consequently,

Morrow was directed to refund $29,785.77, plus interest, to the purchaser of that propane. Morrow appealed from the Remedial Order, and on February 14, 1977, FEA Region VI denied Morrow's Appeal. In considering Morrow's contention that the Remedial Order should be stayed, the FEA concluded that Morrow had presented issues on which there is some possibility that it could prevail in its lawsuit. The FEA also determined that Morrow was likely to incur an irreparable injury if it were required to refund the overcharges immediately and later prevailed on the merits of its judicial appeal. In addition, the FEA found that it was substantially impossible for Morrow to immediately fulfill the requirements of the Remedial Order. The FEA therefore concluded that in accordance with the principles previously established in *General Crude Oil Co.*, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976), *modified*, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (July 8, 1976), and *Ford Oil Co.*, 4 FEA Par. 85,026 (October 12, 1976), a stay of the refund provisions of the Remedial Order should be approved. The FEA also waived the generally applicable requirement that an escrow account be established, subject to Morrow's continued, unencumbered ownership of a drilling rig, its most substantial asset.

Tenneco Oil Co.; Washington, D.C.; FRS-0068; Motor Gasoline

Tenneco Oil Company filed an Application for Stay of a Remedial Order which the FEA Region VI issued to the firm on February 2, 1977. The Remedial Order directed Tenneco to refund to its identifiable customers and to the retail marketplace the revenues which the firm had realized by charging prices for motor gasoline in prior periods which exceeded the maximum allowable prices which the firm was permitted to charge under 10 CFR 212.83. Approval of the Tenneco submission would relieve it of the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Remedial Order pending a final determination of an Appeal from the Remedial Order which Tenneco intends to file. In considering Tenneco's request, the FEA determined that Tenneco would be likely to incur an irreparable injury if it were required to refund the overcharges and it ultimately prevailed on the merits of its Appeal. Since Tenneco also demonstrated that it will raise substantial issues in its Appeal as to the propriety of the Remedial Order, the FEA concluded that a stay should be granted in accordance with the principles established in *General Crude Oil Co.*, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976), *modified*, 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (July 8, 1976), subject to Tenneco's placing that portion of the disputed funds which requires security in an escrow account. Tenneco was also given an opportunity to file a request to execute a surety bond instead of establishing the escrow account.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

Earl W. Sauder; Emporia, Kans.; FEX-0126; Crude Oil

On January 10, 1977 the FEA issued a Decision and Order to Earl W. Sauder (Sauder) staying the refund provisions of a November 4, 1976 Remedial Order. *Earl W. Sauder*, 5 FEA Par. 85,016 (January 10, 1977). The Stay was granted on the condition that Sauder place the disputed funds into an escrow account pending a final determination on the merits of his Appeal of the Remedial Order. The Stay was further conditioned upon the submission by Sauder of a copy of the required escrow agreement to the Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration within 15 days of the receipt of the January 10 Decision. On February 4, 1977 the FEA granted Sauder an additional period of 10 days to establish the escrow account. *Earl W. Sauder*, 5 FEA Par. 87,012 (February 4, 1977). Based on material which Sauder submitted on February 14, 1977, the FEA determined that Sauder had placed only a portion of the total funds required into an escrow account. Since Sauder had failed to fully comply with the express provisions of the January 10 Order, the FEA concluded that the Stay which was approved on January 10, 1977 should be vacated. The FEA also determined that the funds which Sauder had deposited in escrow should continue to be held by the escrow agent pending receipt of a further directive from the FEA. Since Sauder had placed a portion of the required funds into an escrow account, the FEA ordered a reduction the amount of his refund obligation as set forth in the Remedial Order.

EXCEPTION RELIEF GRANTED TO NATURAL GAS PROCESSORS

The Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration has issued Decisions and Orders granting exception relief from the provisions of 10 CFR 212.165 to the natural gas processors listed below. The exceptions granted permit the firms involved to increase the prices of the production of the gas plants listed below to reflect certain non-product cost increases:

Company	Case No.	Plant	Amount of price increase (dollars per gallons)
H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc.	FEE-3633	Walnut Bend	0.0231
H. W. Regester	FEE-3638	Prentice	.04397
Mobil Oil Corp	FEE-3673	Camargo	.01679
	FEE-3674	Slaughter	.0072
	FEE-3675	Toca	.003
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	FEE-3650	Kinsler	.00700
	FEE-3660	Levelland	.0070
	FEE-3661	Slaughter	.0051
	FEE-3662	South Gillock	.0301
	FEE-3663	South Pecan	.0068
Texaco, Inc	FEE-3666	Blessing	.0443
	FEE-3667	Paradis	(1)
Texas Pacific Oil Co., Inc.	FEE-3656	Enville	.0056
Union Oil Co. of California	FEE-3712	Bakke	.0102
	FEE-3713	Bell	.0224
	FEE-3714	Bryans Mill	.0073
	FEE-3715	Caddo	.0163
	FEE-3716	Camrick	.0099
	FEE-3717	Coma	.0748
	FEE-3718	Cow Island	.0173
	FEE-3719	North Gleanlie	.0306
	FEE-3720	Stearns	.0224
	FEE-3721	TSMA	.0499

[1] Denied.

DISMISSALS

The following submissions were dismissed following a statement by the applicant indicating that the relief requested was no longer needed:

Hudson Oil Co. Inc.; Washington, D.C.; FXA-1168

E. E. Keeton (Keeton Shop-Ezy); Russellville, Ala.; FEE-3589

New England Power Co.; Westborough, Mass.; FFA-1197

Robinson Petroleum Co.; Coraopolis, Pa.; FPI-0107

The following submission was dismissed following a determination by the FEA that the relief requested was no longer necessary:

Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp.; Lynchburg, Va.; FEE-3615

The following submission was dismissed for failure to correct deficiencies in the firm's filing as required by the FEA Procedural Regulations:

Jane B. Kraft; New York, N.Y.; FXA-1155

The following submissions were dismissed on the grounds that alternative regulatory procedures existed under which relief might be obtained:

Consumers Power Co.; Washington, D.C.; FMR-0085

Keim Boulevard Corp.; Vineland, N.J.; FEE-3587

U.S.A. Gas, Inc.; Millville, N.J.; FEE-3575

TEMPORARY STAYS

The following Application for Temporary Stay was denied on the grounds that the applicant had failed to make a compelling showing that temporary stay relief was necessary to prevent an irreparable injury:

Grier Oil Co.; Aberdeen, Md.; FST-0034

The following Application for Temporary Stay was granted on the grounds that the applicant had made a compelling showing that temporary stay relief was necessary to prevent an irreparable injury:

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana); Chicago, Ill.; FST-0033

SUMMARY DENIAL

The following Appeal was summarily denied on the grounds that it was not filed in a timely manner:

Empiregas, Inc.; Kansas City, Mo.; FXA-1194

Copies of the full text of these Decisions and Orders are available in the Public Docket Room of the Office of Private Grievances and Redress, Room B-120, 2000 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20461, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., e.s.t, except Federal holidays. They are also available in Energy Management: Federal Energy Guidelines, a commercially published loose leaf reporter system.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

APRIL 13, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11209 Filed 4-13-77;4:00 pm]

BRIDWELL OIL CO.

Proposed Consent Order

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 205.197(C), the Federal Energy Administration

(FEA) hereby gives notice of a Consent Order which was executed by Bridwell Oil Company (Bridwell) on February 23, 1977 and the FEA on March 2, 1977. In accordance with that section, FEA will receive comments with respect to this Consent Order. Although the Consent Order has been signed and tentatively accepted by FEA, the FEA may, after consideration of comments received, withdraw its acceptance and, if appropriate, attempt to negotiate an alternative Consent Order.

II. THE CONSENT ORDER

The Bridwell Oil Company, located at 1000 First Wichita National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas 76301, is a firm engaged in production and sale of crude oil.

As a result of an audit conducted by FEA of Bridwell's sales of crude oil during the period of September 1, 1973, through January 31, 1976, FEA advised Bridwell that Bridwell had apparently made sales of crude oil at prices in excess of those permitted under the Cost of Living Council and FEA price rules. FEA maintained that the overcharges were the result of: (1) Bridwell's inclusion of partial producing wells and injection wells in its computation of average daily production for purposes of the stripper well lease exemption, and (2) Bridwell's sale of gas well condensate as though produced from stripper well leases although the stripper well lease exemption was not available to the sale of such condensate after January 1, 1975.

In an effort to conclude this Compliance proceeding and to resolve the issues raised by the audit results, FEA and Bridwell entered into a Consent Order, the significant terms of which are:

1. Bridwell shall refund to its crude oil purchasers all amounts charged in excess of maximum lawful prices together with appropriate interest. FEA has computed the total overcharge (excluding interest) at $695,231.73. At the purchaser's option, Bridwell may make price reductions instead of refunds.

2. All refunds and interest payments will be made in accordance with the refund schedule annexed to the Consent Order. Refunds will be paid on a well by well basis and will extend over a 2-month to 18-month period of time.

3. Bridwell shall certify in writing to FEA the status of all refunds and reductions every three months until completion.

4. Bridwell agrees to determine, within thirty days after the effective date of the Consent Order, whether any further overcharges occurred at the leases in question due to the errors alleged by FEA to have occurred in this proceeding. Bridwell will certify the result of the investigation to FEA and present to FEA for its approval a plan refunding any such further overcharges.

5. The provisions of 10 CFR § 205.197, including the publication of this Notice, are applicable to the Consent Order.

III. SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Interested persons are invited to comment on the Consent Order by submitting such comments in writing to Mr. D. M. Fowler, Regional Administrator, Region VI, Federal Energy Administration, P.O. Box 35228, Dallas, Texas 75235. Copies of this Consent Order may be received free of charge by written request to this same address or by calling, 214–749–7626.

Comments should be identified on the outside of the envelope and on documents submitted with the designation "Comments on Bridwell Consent Order." All comments received by 4:30 p.m., CDT, on May 19, 1977, will be considered by the FEA in evaluating the Consent Order.

Any information or data which, in the opinion of the person furnishing it, is confidential, must be identified as such and submitted in accordance with the procedures outlined in 10 C.F.R. § 205.9 (f).

Issued in Washington, D.C. on this 12th day of April, 1977.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc.77-11245 Filed 4-14-77;9:37 am]

ISSUANCE OF DECISIONS AND ORDERS BY THE OFFICE OF EXCEPTIONS AND APPEALS

Week of March 7 Through March 11, 1977

Notice is hereby given that during the week of March 7 through March 11, 1977, the Decisions and Orders summarized below were issued with respect to Appeals and Applications for Exception or other relief filed with the Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration. The following summary also contains a list of submissions which were dismissed by the Office of Exceptions and Appeals and the basis for the dismissal.

APPEALS

Connecticut Refining Co.; West Haven, Conn.; FEA–1038; No. 2 Fuel Oil

The Connecticut Refining Company (CRC) appealed from a Remedial Order which the Director of the Regulatory Programs Division of FEA Region I issued to the firm on September 17, 1976. In the Remedial Order the FEA found that CRC had overcharged the State of Connecticut for No. 2 fuel oil during the period November 1973 through May 1975, and directed CRC to refund the overcharges which it obtained plus interest. In considering the Appeal, the FEA rejected CRC's contention that the Remedial Order was procedurally defective because a hearing was not conducted by the FEA Regional Office. The FEA noted that a conference between CRC and the FEA regarding the alleged overcharges had been held prior to the issuance of the Remedial Order and that the FEA regulations do not provide for a further opportunity to discuss a Notice of Probable Violation prior to the issuance of a Remedial Order. The FEA also found that the distinction between a wholesale purchaser-consumer and an end-user which CRC raised relates only to the allocation of petroleum products and is not directly relevant to the determination of CRC's proper prices under the Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations. However, the FEA held that in this case FEA Region I should have calculated the amount of CRC's overcharges on a location-by-location basis instead of on a state-wide basis. Accordingly, the Remedial Order was remanded to FEA Region I for a recomputation of the amount of overcharges. In all other respects, the CRC Appeal was denied.

General Distributors, Inc.; Snow Hill, Md.; FEA–0962; Propane

General Distributors, Inc. appealed from a Decision and Order in which the FEA denied the firm's request for retroactive and prospective exception relief that would have permitted it to increase its maximum allowable selling prices for propane. General Distributors, Inc., 4 FEA Par. 83,007 (July 16, 1976). In considering General's Appeal, the FEA noted that financial data supplied by the firm in the previous proceeding revealed a trend toward increasing profitability in each year since General acquired its propane distribution operation in 1973. In view of this clearly discernible trend, the FEA sustained its previous determination that the firm had failed to demonstrate that the FEA regulatory program was the principal cause of any financial problems which the firm claimed to be experiencing. However, the FEA noted that in the Appeal General had submitted financial statements not previously available which indicated that the firm's operations during its 1976 fiscal year were considerably less profitable than the firm had projected in the prior proceeding. The FEA also found that, at the time General acquired its propane operations on June 1, 1973, it could not have known that regulations would subsequently be adopted which would require it to calculate its maximum allowable prices on the basis of the prices charged by the previous owners. The FEA further determined that the prices which the firm was permitted to charge under the FEA Regulations were substantially below the prevailing market prices and, as a result, the profits earned by the firm since the acquisition had been inordinately low. The FEA therefore concluded that a gross inequity existed which warranted approval of prospective exception relief, and General was permitted to calculate its maximum allowable selling prices on the basis of the prices which prevailed in its market area on May 15, 1973. Pending a determination by FEA Region III as to those May 15, 1973 prices, the FEA permitted General to increase its May 15, 1973 prices to each class of customer on the basis of prices charged by competitors on that date.

Grier Oil Co.; Aberdeen, Md.; FEA–0976; No. 2 Heating Oil

Grier Oil Company appealed from a Decision and Order which the Deputy Regional Administrator of FEA Region III issued to it on August 19, 1976. In that Decision, the FEA denied a request by Grier for retroactive exception relief which would have reduced or eliminated any liability to make refunds for previous overcharges. In considering the Appeal, the FEA determined that the Deputy Regional Administrator had correctly applied the standard which governs the consideration of requests for retroactive exception relief. The FEA rejected Grier's assertion that a firm's ignorance of its regulatory obligations constitutes a compelling reason for approval of retroactive exception relief. The FEA also found that financial data submitted by Grier indicated that the firm realized a net profit during prior years even after an adjustment is made to eliminate the revenues which may have been improperly obtained. On the basis of this finding, the

FEA affirmed the determination of the Deputy Regional Administrator that payment of the refunds in question would not impose such a severe hardship on the firm as to preclude it from continuing its essential operations. The FEA therefore denied the Grier Appeal.

Jack W. Grigsby d/b/a Grigsby Oil and Gas; Shreveport, La.; FRA-1082; Crude Oil

Jack W. Grigsby d/b/a Grigsby Oil and Gas filed an Appeal from a Remedial Order which had been issued to the firm by FEA Region VI. The Remedial Order found that between October 14, 1974 and July 31, 1975 Grigsby had improperly charged exempt prices for the crude oil which it produced from the Heywood Unit in Acadia Parish, Louisiana. The Remedial Order further found that Grigsby had improperly computed the ceiling price applicable to crude oil produced and sold from the Pontchartrain Property between September 1, 1973 and July 31, 1975 and as a result charged 18 cents per barrel in excess of the maximum allowable selling price computed pursuant to 6 CFR 150.353 and 10 CFR 212.73. On the basis of these findings, the Remedial Order directed Grigsby to refund the revenues which the firm had improperly received and to prospectively reduce its selling prices to the price levels set forth in 10 CFR 212.73 and 10 CFR 212.74.

In its Appeal Grigsby contended that subsequent to October 14, 1974 the Heywood Unit was a new property, and consequently all of the crude oil produced and sold from the property after that date should be regarded as new crude oil. Grigsby based this contention upon a finding by the Commissioner of Conservation of the State of Louisiana that the reservoir from which Grigsby was producing crude oil at the Heywood Unit after October 14, 1974 was separate and distinct from the reservoir from which crude oil was produced prior to that date. In considering this contention, the FEA observed that under the provisions of FEA Ruling 1977-1 separate reservoirs will not be recognized by the FEA to be separate properties prior to September 1, 1976. However, subsequent to September 1, 1976, separate reservoirs may be considered as separate properties if they are recognized by the appropriate state regulatory agency. Consequently, the FEA concluded that the Remedial Order was factually and legally correct in its finding that a violation occurred at the Heywood Unit between October 14, 1974 and September 1, 1976. However, the FEA determined that the Remedial Order should be rescinded insofar as it concerned crude oil production and sales from the Heywood Unit after September 1, 1976 and subsequent to Grigsby's election to treat the separate reservoirs as separate properties.

With respect to the Pontchartrain Property, Grigsby contended that, because there was no posted price in the Field on May 15, 1973, the price established by a private contract should be regarded as the May 15, 1973 posted price for purposes of calculating the maximum selling price permitted under the FEA Regulations. The FEA noted, however, that Section 212.73 clearly provides that, if no prices were posted for a particular field on May 15, 1973, the applicable ceiling price should be determined on the basis of the prices posted for that grade of crude oil in the nearest field for which prices were posted. The FEA further observed that Section 212.31 as well as Ruling 1977-1 indicate that a price which has been established pursuant to a private contract does not qualify as a posted price. The FEA therefore rejected Grigsby's contention in this regard. Nevertheless, the FEA found that the Remedial Order was based on an erroneous calculation of the applicable May 15, 1973 posted price and therefore remanded the Remedial Order to FEA Region VI for a recalculation of the overcharges from the Pontchartrain Property. In rejecting Grigsby's further contention that the Remedial Order was arbitrary because it required Grigsby to refund all of the overcharges in question even though the firm owns only a partial working interest in the properties, the FEA emphasized that Grigsby can certainly seek restitution from the other working interest and royalty interest owners.

Little America Refining Co.; Evansville, Wyo.; FEA-0973; Crude Oil

Little America Refining Company (Larco) filed an Appeal from a Decision and Order which the Federal Energy Administration issued to the firm on September 10, 1976. Little America Ref. Co., 4 FEA Par. 83,082 (September 10, 1976). In the September 10 determination, the FEA granted in part Larco's Application for Exception from the Entitlements Program (10 CFR 211.67) by reducing the entitlements which the firm would be required to purchase in the period September 1976 through February 1977 by $3,716,003 per month. The Larco Appeal, if granted, would have relieved the firm entirely of its obligation to purchase entitlements. In considering Larco's Appeal, the FEA determined that Larco's acquisition of the refining and marketing assets of Pasco, Inc. made it appropriate for purposes of the exceptions process to combine the historical operating results of the two firms in evaluating the impact of the Entitlements Program on the present Larco firm. The FEA declined to eliminate the financial results of certain years or to make particular adjustments to the financial results of other years included in Larco's historical base period, because Larco had failed to show that it satisfied the criteria under which adjustments had been made in previous Decisions or establish that it was unable to attain a reasonable operating posture in the absence of the adjustments it requested in 1975. The FEA also sustained the propriety of excluding the financial results achieved in 1975 by Larco and Pasco in calculating Larco's historical profitability since each firm's operating posture had been affected in some manner by the Entitlements Program during 1975. The Larco Appeal was therefore denied in all respects.

Saveway Gas & Appliance, Inc.; Dexter, Mo.; FXA-1165; Propane

Saveway Gas & Appliance, Inc. appealed from a Decision and Order which the FEA had issued to the firm on December 23, 1976. Saveway Gas & Appliance, Inc., 5 FEA Par. 83,105 (December 23, 1976). In that Decision the FEA denied Saveway's request for an extension of the exception relief which had previously been granted to the firm on the grounds that the application of the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 211, requiring adherence to the base period supplier/purchaser relationship did not result in a serious hardship to the firm. Saveway's present Appeal, if granted, would result in the rescission of the December 23 Order and the issuance of a further Order assigning a lower-priced supplier of propane to supply Saveway in place of its base period supplier, N.G.L. Supply, Inc. In considering the Appeal, the FEA found that Saveway had failed to show that, based on the evidence which the firm had submitted in the prior proceeding, the FEA's denial of the extension request was erroneous or arbitrary or capricious. However, the FEA noted that the Saveway Appeal contained data which indicated that the average cost of the propane which Saveway is entitled to receive from N.G.L. exceed the average price paid by Saveway's competitors. In addition, the cost which Saveway incurs for the propane plus freight is higher than the cost incurred by four competitors in its marketing area even though the firm is applying a markup on sales of propane which is substantially less than the markup it is permitted to apply under the FEA Regulations. The FEA also found that the firm realized losses of over $30,000 during 1976 despite the fact that in the final nine months of 1976 Saveway received exception relief to purchase 100 percent of its base period use of propane from a lower-priced supplier. On the basis of these findings, the FEA determined that the application of the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 211, which require adherence to the base period supplier/purchaser relationship currently results in a serious hardship to the firm. The FEA therefore granted exception relief to Saveway for the month of March 1977 and for the allocation quarter extending from April through June 1977.

PETITION FOR SPECIAL REDRESS

Cities Service Co.; Tulsa, Okla.; FSG-0038, FES-0071; Refined Petroleum Products

The Cities Service Company filed a Petition for Special Redress which, if granted, would have rescinded a Special Report Order that FEA Region VI directed to the firm on December 22, 1976. Cities also requested a stay of the provisions of the Special Report Order pending a final determination on its Petition. In Decisions issued on January 19, 1977 and February 17, 1977, FEA Region VI denied an Application to Quash the Special Report Order and an Application for Review which the firm had filed. In considering the Cities Petition, the FEA noted that Section 210.91 (d) of the FEA Regulations sets forth criteria governing the review by the Office of Private Grievances and Redress of a Petition seeking to rescind a Special Report Order. That Section provides that the Office of Private Grievances and Redress will conduct a preliminary review of the Petition in order to determine whether a reasonable probability exists that the petitioner will be able to satisfy the criteria for relief specified in Section 210.91(d). If it determines that a petition might satisfy those criteria, the Office of Private Grievances and Redress may then exercise its discretion to fully consider the Petition on its merits. On the other hand, if the Office of Private Grievances and Redress determines that the Petition fails to meet this threshold standard, the Petition will be dismissed. See 41 Fed. Reg. 55322 (December 20, 1976). Since the contentions which Cities advanced in its Petition had been addressed in detail in the prior determinations reached by FEA Region VI, the FEA concluded that the Cities Petition failed to present any arguments which, even if substantiated, would satisfy the criteria set forth in Section 210.91(d). The Cities Petition was therefore dismissed, and its Application for Stay was denied.

REQUESTS FOR EXCEPTIONS

Charter Oil Co.; Jacksonville, Fla.; FXE-3620; Crude Oil

Charter Oil Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 (the Old Oil Entitlements Program) which, if granted, would result in an extension of the exception relief which the FEA had originally granted to Charter on September 10, 1976. That determination reduced by $225,620 per month the value of entitlements which Charter would otherwise be required to purchase during the period September 1976 through February 1977. Charter Oil Co., 4 FEA Par. 83,090 (September 10, 1976). In considering Charter's request, the FEA found that in the absence of exception relief Charter would be required to purchase

entitlements at a substantial cost commencing with the month of March 1977. As a result of the projected entitlements cost which Charter would incur during its current fiscal year, the firm's profit margin and return on invested capital would be below its historical levels. Applying the criteria established in Beacon Oil Co., 3 FEA Par. 83,209 (June 8, 1976), and Delta Ref. Co., 2 FEA Par. 83,275 (September 11, 1975), to these factual findings, the FEA concluded that an extension of exception relief was warranted. The FEA therefore granted Charter an exception which would reduce by $946,592 per month the value of entitlements which the firm would otherwise be required to purchase during the period March 1977 through August 1977 as a result of its crude oil runs to stills and old oil receipts for the period January 1977 through June 1977. However, the FEA noted that the relief approved to Charter would be reevaluated if the firm requested an extension of exception relief beyond August 31, 1977 and would in any event be reviewed at the conclusion of the firm's current fiscal year.

John B. Walker Texaco, Inc.; Jackson, Miss.; FEE-3150; Diesel Fuel

John B. Walker Texaco, Inc. (Walker) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 212.93 which, if granted, would permit the firm to retain certain revenues which it received between November 1, 1973 and April 8, 1974 as a result of charging prices for No. 2-D diesel fuel which exceeded the maximum lawful prices under FEA Regulations. In its Application, Walker contended that its markup on sales of No. 2-D diesel fuel on May 15, 1973 was unrepresentative of its historical markup. In considering Walker's Application, the FEA noted that in order to obtain retroactive exception relief a firm must initially show that it would have been entitled to prospective exception relief. The FEA found that the events which Walker described in its Application did not distort the intended use of the base period for measurement purposes as a relatively normal and customary period of business activity, and therefore Walker failed to satisfy the standards for exception relief on gross inequity grounds which were established in Tenneco Oil Co., 2 FEA Par. 83,108 (March 31, 1975). The FEA also determined that, even if Walker had sold No. 2-D diesel fuel during the period November 1, 1973 through April 8, 1974 at prices which were computed in conformity with FEA Regulations, Walker would still have realized a substantial profit in its fiscal year ending July 31, 1974. Consequently, the FEA found that Walker had not demonstrated that it would have been entitled to prospective exception relief if it had filed an Application for Exception prior to the date on which it began overcharging its customers. Finally, the FEA concluded that Walker had also failed to satisfy the criteria which generally govern requests for retroactive exception relief since the financial data which Walker submitted indicated that it would be able to refund $17,728 to its customers without incurring a severe and irreparable injury. Accordingly, Walker's Application for Exception was denied.

Little America Refining Co., Evansville, Wyo.; FXE-3631; Crude Oil

Little America Refining Company (Larco) filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 (the Old Oil Entitlements Program) which, if granted, would result in an extension of the exception relief which the FEA had granted to the firm on September 10, 1976. Little America Ref. Co., 4 FEA Par. 83,082 (September 10, 1976). That determination reduced by $3,716,003 per month the value of entitlements which Larco would otherwise be required to purchase during the period September 1976 through February 1977. In considering Larco's request, the FEA found that in the absence of exception relief Larco would be required to purchase entitlements at a substantial cost commencing with the month of March 1977. As a result of the projected entitlements cost which Larco would incur during the fiscal period July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1977, the firm's profit margin and return on invested capital would be below its historical levels. Applying the criteria set forth in Beacon Oil Co., 3 FEA Par. 83,209 (June 8, 1976), and Delta Ref. Co., 2 FEA Par. 83,275 (September 11, 1975), to these factual findings, the FEA concluded that an extension of exception relief was warranted. The FEA therefore granted Larco an exception which would reduce by $5,141,000 per month the value of entitlements which the firm would otherwise be required to purchase during the period March 1977 through August 1977 as a result of its crude oil runs to stills and old oil receipts for the period January 1977 through June 1977. However, the FEA noted that the relief approved to Larco would be reevaluated if the firm requested an extension of exception relief beyond August 31, 1977 and would, in any event, be reviewed at the conclusion of the fiscal period July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1977.

Glen Mitchell; Breckenridge, Tex.; FEE-3514; Motor Gasoline

Glen Mitchell (Mitchell) filed an Application for Exception which, if granted, would have resulted in the assignment to Mitchell of a new, lower-priced supplier of motor gasoline to replace his base period supplier, South Central Oil Company. Mitchell's exception request was based on the contentions that: (i) The prices which Mitchell must pay South Central for motor gasoline are significantly higher than those charged by the firms which supply Mitchell's competitors; (ii) Mitchell is unable to apply a reasonable markup to his cost of motor gasoline in establishing retail selling prices and is therefore unable to compete effectively; and (iii) as a result of the high price which he must pay for motor gasoline to South Central, Mitchell is experiencing a serious financial hardship which jeopardizes his continued existence as an independent marketer. In considering the Mitchell submission, the FEA observed that Mitchell had failed to submit certain factual material requested by the FEA which was essential to assessing the impact of the FEA regulatory program upon the firm. The FEA further observed that the material which Mitchell did submit failed to substantiate his assertion that he is currently experiencing a serious hardship or a gross inequity. Consequently, the Mitchell exception application was denied.

Natrogas, Inc.; Minneapolis, Minn.; FEE-3442; propane

Natrogas, Inc. filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.9 which, if granted, would have resulted in the issuance of Orders assigning Natrogas new, lower-priced suppliers to replace the firm's four base period suppliers of propane, Mobil Oil Corporation, Northern Propane Gas Company, Shell Oil Company, and Warren Petroleum Company. The FEA determined that, while the prices which the firm is required to pay its base period suppliers are somewhat higher than the prices that are charged to Natrogas' competitors, the firm is able to offset the higher price of the propane received from its base period suppliers with purchases of lower-priced propane from several Canadian suppliers. As a result, the weighted average cost which Natrogas incurs for its total propane supplies is not significantly higher than the prices which the firm's competitors pay. The FEA also found that the firm had continued to realize its historical margin on its sales of propane and the reduction in its profitability which the firm recently experienced was not directly attributable to the FEA Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations. Therefore, the FEA concluded that Natrogas had failed to establish that the FEA regulatory provisions which require the maintenance of its base period supplier/purchaser relationships resulted in a serious hardship or gross inequity to Natrogas. The firm's exception application was accordingly denied.

Palm Petroleum Corp.; Amarillo, Tex.; FEE-3511; Crude Oil

Palm Petroleum Corporation filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D, which, if granted, would have permitted Palm to sell crude oil produced from the Breedlove and Breedlove "H" Leases in Martin County, Texas at upper tier ceiling prices. In considering Palm's request, the FEA determined that the Breedlove "H" Lease operated at a profit during the period from August through October 1976, the last three months for which the firm provided data. The FEA also noted that Palm refused to submit financial statements for the Breedlove "H" Lease with respect to any period after October 1976 or furnish projections or other material which might enable the FEA to consider whether this lease would be profitable in the future. With regard to the Breedlove Lease, the FEA found that the Lease generated profits during the ten month period which ended October 31, 1976 and that no showing had been made in this proceeding that this property would cease to operate at a profit in the future. Since Palm had not demonstrated that it lacks an economic incentive to continue crude oil production from the Breedlove and Breedlove "H" Leases, the FEA concluded that the firm had failed to establish that the application of the lower tier ceiling price rule adversely affected it in any significant manner or caused it to experience a gross inequity. Accordingly, the exception request was denied.

Pioneer Operations Co., Inc.; Russell, Kans.; FEE-3012; Crude Oil

Pioneer Operations Company, Inc. filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR, Part 212, Subpart D. The exception request, if granted, would have resulted in the issuance of an FEA Order determining that Pioneer's Flegler Lease qualified as a multiple completion well and, consequently, as a stripper well property during the period November 16, 1973 through December 31, 1975. Pioneer also requested an FEA determination that the crude oil which the firm produced and sold during the period November 16 through December 31, 1973 from its Dora "A," Tittle "B," Krug "E," Dolechek, and Ben Rein Leases was sold at prices which conformed to the applicable FEA price regulations. The cumulative effect of these determinations would have been to relieve Pioneer of any potential liability to refund to its customers revenues which it may have received in certain prior periods as a result of charging prices in excess of maximum lawful levels. The FEA observed that the exceptions process is not generally the appropriate forum in which to seek a determination of the status of a crude oil producing property under the FEA regulatory program. Since the FEA Office of General Counsel had advised Pioneer that it was prepared to issue a formal interpretation as

to the status of Pioneer's Flegler Lease if Pioneer would submit a Request for Interpretation, the Office of Exceptions and Appeals declined to accede to the firm's request that it make that type of a determination in the present proceeding. In considering Pioneer's exception request the FEA noted that Pioneer had failed to furnish any evidence which might indicate that exception relief should be granted to permit Pioneer's Flegler Lease to be treated as a stripper well property for purposes of the FEA Regulations. With respect to Pioneer's exception request relating to the Dora "A," Tittle "B," Krug "E," Dolechek and Ben Rein Leases, the FEA found that Pioneer had not substantiated its claim that confusion existed during November and December 1973 as to the proper application of the ceiling price rules. The FEA further determined that Pioneer had completely failed to take any action to obtain a clarification of those regulations until approximately 32 months later when it filed the present exception application. The FEA therefore concluded that Pioneer had not met its obligation to act prudently to protect its own interests and accordingly denied the firm's exception application.

Southland Oil Co.; Savannah, Ga.; FEE-3664; Motor Gasoline

The Southland Oil Company filed an Application for Exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.9 which, if granted, would have resulted in the issuance of orders by the FEA (i) assigning Southland a new, lower-priced supplier of gasoline to replace the Charter Oil Company, its principal base period supplier during the months of January, February, and March 1977; and (ii) directing the new supplier to furnish Southland with its base period use of gasoline for those three months. In considering the Application, the FEA observed that on several previous occasions it had found that the provisions of 10 CFR 211.9 which require Southland to rely on its principal base period supplier for the months of April through December, American Petrofina, Inc. (Fina), had resulted in a serious hardship to the firm. Accordingly, in those cases exception relief had been approved to permit the assignment of a lower-priced supplier to replace Fina. With respect to the present Application, the FEA found that the financial data submitted by Southland indicates that the firm is continuing to experience a serious financial hardship which is primarily attributable to the high prices which it pays for gasoline. In this regard, the FEA noted that the price at which Charter offered to sell regular gasoline to Southland in March was higher than the average wholesale rack selling price for regular gasoline charged by the principal suppliers to Southland's marketing area. As a result, if Southland purchases gasoline from Charter in March, its purchase costs will actually exceed the average selling price of the firms with which it competes and Southland will be unable to realize a profit on its sales of that gasoline. The FEA therefore concluded that the hardship which Southland experienced in the past will continue to exist unless a new, lower-priced supplier is assigned to furnish Southland with gasoline in March 1977. Accordingly, exception relief was approved for that month. With respect to Southland's request that exception relief be approved for the months of January and February 1977, the FEA determined that Southland had failed to file its present Application in a timely manner and consequently retroactive exception relief for those months was not warranted. Moreover, Southland had not been significantly affected by the provisions of Section 211.9 during that period since it was able to purchase motor gasoline during those months from Texaco, Inc. pursuant to a previous FEA Assignment Order. Southland's request for exception relief with respect to the months of January and February 1977 was therefore denied.

Southland Oil Co. (VGC Corp.); Washington, D.C. FEE-3447; Crude Oil

The Southland Oil Company filed an Application for Exception which, if granted, would have relieved it of any obligation to pay penalties which might be imposed as a result of its having charged prices for covered products which reflect an excessive recovery of crude oil costs. In its Application, Southland stated that from the inception of the FEA regulatory program through September 1975 it had received invoices from the Exxon Corporation stating two prices for the crude oil which Southland purchased. Although Southland paid only the lower price, it used the higher invoiced price as the basis for calculating the amount of increased product costs which it was permitted to pass through in its selling prices. On December 16, 1975, the FEA Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs notified Southland of the FEA's determination that its Regulations prohibited the inclusion of the higher invoiced prices as costs which could be reflected in the selling prices of covered products. The FEA therefore requested Southland to recalculate its maximum permissible selling prices and submit a proposed plan for the refund of costs which Southland had overrecovered. In considering Southland's exception application, the FEA observed that no final agreement or determination had been reached as to the most appropriate manner in which to require a refund of the amount which Southland had overrecovered. The FEA further emphasized that no formal compliance proceedings had been instituted against Southland in this matter, and no penalties had been assessed against the firm. On the basis of this finding, the FEA concluded that Southland's exception application was premature and denied the application without prejudice to a refiling at a later date.

Western Jobbers Alliance; San Francisco, Calif.; FEE-3280; Motor Gasoline

Western Jobbers Alliance filed an Application for Exception from the FEA Mandatory Petroleum Price Regulations. The exception request, if granted, would have resulted in the issuance of an Order by the FEA requiring TOSCO Corporation to place the members of Western Jobbers in an unbranded jobber class of purchaser rather than TOSCO's wholesale rack unbranded class of purchaser in which these purchasers are currently placed. In considering the exception request the FEA determined that a discrepancy existed between information provided by TOSCO and by Western Jobbers as to whether TOSCO possessed an unbranded jobber class of purchaser in which the members of Western Jobbers could be placed. In order to resolve the dispute, the Office of Exceptions and Appeals had requested the FEA Office of Compliance to make a determination as to whether TOSCO is required under applicable FEA Regulations to maintain an unbranded jobber class of purchaser. In considering the organization's request that TOSCO be required to reduce the price which it charges to Western Jobbers, the FEA determined that Western Jobbers had failed to show that its members are experiencing a serious hardship as a result of the price for motor gasoline which TOSCO currently charges to its wholesale rack unbranded class of purchaser. The Application for Exception filed by Western Jobbers was accordingly denied.

Whitco, Inc.; Dallas, Tex.; FXE-3742; Motor Gasoline

Whitco, Inc. filed an Application for an extension of the exception relief which the FEA had previously granted to the firm from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.25. Whitco, Inc., 4 FEA Par. 87,030 (November 22, 1976) (Supplemental Order). The November 22 Order directed the Regional Administrator of FEA Region VI to determine whether Whitco would experience a serious hardship and gross inequity unless it received additional exception relief and to recommend whether the exception relief previously granted to Whitco should be extended. On the basis of the new material submitted by Whitco in this proceeding and the recommendations of the Regional Administrator, the FEA determined that Whitco would continue to experience a serious hardship and a gross inequity in the absence of exception relief. The exception relief, previously granted was therefore extended through June 30, 1977.

REQUEST FOR STAY

Bonray Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; FRS-1205; Crude Oil

Bonray Oil Company filed an Application for Stay of a Remedial Order which FEA Region VI issued to it on February 11, 1977. In the Remedial Order, Region VI determined that Bonray had sold crude oil produced from nine properties at prices which exceeded the ceiling price levels specified in 10 CFR 212.73. The Remedial Order directed Bonray to refund those overcharges plus interest by reducing its prices for crude oil produced from those leases to $1.00 per barrel. In its stay application, Bonray requested that it be relieved of its obligation to comply with the requirements of the Remedial Order with respect to eight of the nine properties involved pending a determination of the firm's Appeal from that Order. In considering the request for stay the FEA found that Bonray's failure to raise substantial issues of fact or law with respect to the FEA's finding of overcharges with respect to three of Bonray's leases made it inappropriate to stay the refund provisions pertaining to those leases. With respect to the sales of crude oil from the remaining five properties, the FEA found that Bonray had raised substantial issues of fact and law concerning the findings reached in the Remedial Order and that Bonray could be irreparably injured if it were required to immediately reduce its prices for that crude oil to $1.00 per barrel. The FEA therefore concluded that Bonray had satisfied the criteria set forth in General Crude Oil Co., 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976). Accordingly, Bonray was granted a stay of the refund requirements of the Remedial Order pertaining to the five properties contingent on the establishment of an appropriate escrow account into which Bonray would deposit the proceeds which are attributable to its charging a price for crude oil from those properties in excess of $1.00 per barrel.

R. V. Whitmer Thermogas Co.; Wauseon, Ohio; FES-3543; Propane

R. V. Whitmer Thermogas Company filed an Application for stay of any obligation to submit a reply to a Notice of Probable Violation (NOPV) which FEA Region V issued to the firm on February 14, 1977. Whitmer further requested that the FEA determine that no inference will be drawn under the provisions of 10 CFR 205.191(f) that Whitmer has conceded the accuracy of the factual allegations and legal conclusions stated in the NOPV if it does not submit a reply to the NOPV prior to a determination on an exception application which the firm has also filed. In considering Whitmer's request, the

FEA found no basis for Whitmer's contention that a full consideration of its pending Application for Exception might be jeopardized unless it is relieved of the requirement that it reply to the NOPV, since the final outcome of the compliance investigation which resulted in the issuance of the NOPV does not in any way prejudice Whitmer's position in its pending exception proceeding. With respect to Whitmer's further claim that it will be subject to an unspecified administrative burden if it is compelled to respond to the February 14 NOPV within the ten day time period prescribed in Section 205.191(b), the FEA noted that the FEA Office of Compliance or the Regional Office may, upon a showing of good cause, extend the reply period and Whitmer had not indicated that it was unable to utilize this procedure to alleviate any administrative difficulties which it allegedly is experiencing. In addition, the FEA held that an appropriate balancing of the public policy considerations involved in this case leads to the conclusion that an expeditious determination should be made of the nature and extent of the firm's potential refund obligation in order to protect the rights of the customers whom Whitmer is alleged to have overcharged. The Application for Stay was therefore denied.

Sklar & Phillips Oil Co.; Shreveport, La.; FRS–1181; Crude Oil

Sklar & Phillips Oil Company requested that a Remedial Order which the Deputy Regional Administrator of FEA Region VI issued to the firm on December 17, 1976 be stayed pending a final determination of the firm's Appeal. On the basis of findings that Sklar had erroneously classified certain leases as stripper well properties from November 1973 through April 1975 and had improperly sold the crude oil from these leases at exempt price levels, the Remedial Order directed that Sklar refund the revenues which it had derived from charging impermissibly high prices. In considering Sklar's stay request, the FEA determined that the firm had satisfied the criteria for the approval of a stay set forth in General Crude Oil Co., 3 FEA Par. 85,040 (June 25, 1976), by showing that it would raise substantial issues in its Appeal and that it could encounter an undue burden in recovering the refunds required by the Remedial Order if it ultimately succeeded on the merits of its Appeal. Consequently, in accordance with previous Decisions, stay relief was approved on the condition that the contested funds be placed in an appropriate escrow account. With respect to the provisions of the Remedial Order which require Sklar to calculate its possible overcharges for the period subsequent to the termination of the FEA audit on April 30, 1975, the FEA determined that no showing had been made that this requirement would result in an irreparable injury to the firm or could not be promptly effectuated. The FEA therefore declined to stay this requirement of the Remedial Order and determined that any overcharges which these calculations indicated had occurred should also be placed in the escrow account.

Standard Oil Co. of California; San Francisco, Calif.; FRS–1196; Aviation Jet Fuel

The Standard Oil Company of California (SOCAL) filed an Application for Stay of certain provisions of a Remedial Order which the Regional Administrator of FEA Region IX issued to the firm on January 20, 1977. In part, the Remedial Order directed SOCAL to deem as recovered pursuant to 10 CFR 212.83(d)(2) certain product cost increases that the firm had failed to recover as a result of the unequal application of product costs to the prices which SOCAL charged for naphtha and kerosene-base aviation jet fuel during the period May 1, 1974 through February 10, 1975. The approval of a stay would have relieved SOCAL of the obligation to comply with this requirement of the Remedial Order for the period May through August 1974 pending a final determination of an Appeal from the Remedial Order which SOCAL had submitted. In considering SOCAL's request, the FEA determined that the firm had failed to make any showing at this point in the proceeding of a substantial likelihood that it will succeed on the merits of its Appeal. The FEA found that the arguments which SOCAL raised in its Appeal had already been thoroughly considered and rejected by the FEA in Phillips Petroleum Co., 2 FEA Par 80,599 (May 30, 1975). The FEA also determined that any possible injury that SOCAL might incur in the absence of a stay is substantially outweighed by the requirement that firms comply with the FEA regulatory program and by the interest of SOCAL's customers in paying prices which reflect only the amount of product costs which SOCAL was legally entitled to recover. The SOCAL stay request was therefore denied.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDERS

Columbia LNG Corp.; Wilmington, Del.; FEX–0131; Propane; Butane; Natural Gasoline

On January 31, 1977 the Federal Energy Administration issued a Decision and Order to the Columbia LNG Corporation granting two Applications for Stay which the firm had filed. Columbia LNG Corp., 5 FEA Par. 85,–023 (January 31, 1977). The January 31 Order permitted Columbia to transfer a portion of the propane allocated to it for use in its synthetic natural gas (SNG) plant located in Green Springs, Ohio to the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company and to the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation for use in propane air peak shaving plants which those firms operate. Columbia was also permitted to transfer a portion of its SNG feedstock allocation to the Consumers Power Company for use in that firm's Marysville, Michigan SNG plant. In addition, the January 31 Order waived any restrictions on the use of Columbia's SNG feedstock by Cincinnati Gas, Columbia Gas, and Consumers pending a determination on two Applications for Exception which Columbia had filed. On March 4, 1977 the FEA Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs issued a Decision and Order to Columbia modifying a previous Order which had assigned Columbia a base period use of propane, butane, or natural gasoline and which had expressly provided that the allocation could be used only as feedstock in the Green Springs SNG plant. The March 4, 1977 Order authorizes Columbia to transfer specified quantities of its SNG feedstock allocation to Cincinnati Gas, Columbia Gas, and Consumers and also waives the limitations set forth in the FEA Regulations on the use of propane for peak shaving purposes. Since the March 4 Order provides essentially the same relief sought by Columbia in its Applications for Exception, the FEA determined that those submissions should be dismissed and the stay relief previously granted should be vacated. The FEA therefore issued a Supplemental Order to Columbia in order to implement that determination.

Fletcher Oil and Refining Co.; Wilmington, Calif.; FEX–0104; Crude Oil

On June 18, 1976 the FEA issued a Decision and Order to Fletcher Oil and Refining Company granting an exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 which relieved the firm of any obligation to purchase entitlements for the portion of its 1976 fiscal year following the rescission of Special Rule No. 6. The June 18 Order stated that a review of Fletcher's actual financial operating results would be conducted at the end of the firm's fiscal year to determine whether it received excessive benefits as a result of the exception relief which had been approved. The Order further stated that, if Fletcher did receive excessive entitlements exception relief during its 1976 fiscal year, an adjustment would be made and Fletcher would be required to purchase additional entitlements to account for the excessive benefits. In reviewing the entitlements exception relief provided to Fletcher during its 1976 fiscal year, the FEA determined that Fletcher did not attain either its historical profit margin or its historical return on invested capital during its 1976 fiscal year for which the June 18 Order had granted relief. Since Fletcher had received 100 percent exception relief from the Entitlements Program and had not exceeded its historical profit margin or its historical return on invested capital, the FEA concluded that no adjustment to Fletcher's 1976 entitlements exception relief was necessary.

Good Hope Industries, Inc.; Springfield, Mass.; FEX–0108; Crude Oil

On June 18, 1976 the FEA issued a Decision and Order to Good Hope Industries, Inc. granting an exception from the provisions of 10 CFR 211.67 which relieved the firm of any obligation to purchase entitlements during the period June through November 1976. The exception relief which was granted followed the rescission of Special Rule No. 6. The June 18 Order stated that a review of Good Hope's actual financial operating results would be conducted at the end of the firm's fiscal year which ended July 31, 1976, to determine whether it received excessive benefits as a result of the exception relief which had been approved. The Order further stated that if Good Hope did receive excessive entitlements exception relief during its 1976 fiscal year, an adjustment would be made and the firm would be required to purchase additional entitlements to account for the excessive benefits. In reviewing the entitlements exception relief provided to Good Hope during its 1976 fiscal year, the FEA determined that Good Hope did not attain either its historical profit margin or its historical return on invested capital during its entire 1976 fiscal year. Since Good Hope had received 100 percent exception relief from the Entitlements Program and had not exceeded its historical profit margin or historical return on invested capital, the FEA concluded that no adjustment to the firm's 1976 entitlements exception relief was necessary.

EXCEPTION RELIEF GRANTED TO NATURAL GAS PROCESSORS

The Office of Exceptions and Appeals of the Federal Energy Administration has issued Decisions and Orders granting exception relief from the provisions of 10 CFR 212.165 to the natural gas processors listed below. The exceptions granted permit the firms involved to increase the prices of the production of the gas plants listed below to reflect certain non-product cost increases:

Company	Case No.	Plant	Amount of price increase (dollars/gallon)
Breckenridge Gasoline Company.	FXE-3636	Ellasville	.0755
	FXE-3639	Lodi	.10569
Estate of George B. Coates.	FXE-3647	Jay Simmons.	.03974
Gulf Oil Corp.	FEE-3882	Enville	(1)
	FEE-3883	Headlee	.0054
	FEE-3884	Moores Orchard.	.0065
	FEE-3885	Yates	.0201
Kerr-McGee Corp.	FEE-3896	Dubach	.0061
Shell Oil Co.	FEE-3801	Bryans Mill	.00543
	FEE-3803	Enville	(1)
	FEE-3804	Houston Central.	.0050
	FEE-3805	Seeligson	(1)
	FEE-3806	Tippett	(1)
	FEE-3807	Wason	(1)
	FEE-3808	Weeks Island	.01037
	FEE-3809	West Seminole.	.02543
	FEE-3810	Yates	.04053

[1] Denied.

TEMPORARY STAYS

The following Application for Temporary Stay was denied on the grounds that the applicant had failed to make a compelling showing that temporary stay relief was necessary to prevent an irreparable injury:

Jack W. Grigsby d/b/a Grigsby Oil & Gas; New Orleans, La.; FST-0036

The following Application for Temporary Stay was granted on the grounds that the applicant had made a compelling showing that temporary stay relief was necessary to prevent an irreparable injury:

Grier Oil Co.; Baltimore, Md.; FST-0035

DISMISSALS

The following submissions were dismissed following a statement by the applicant that the relief requested was no longer needed:

Boutin & Sons; Lewiston, Maine; FEE-3635

Enterprise Products Co.; Washington, D.C.; FRS-1200

North Main Garage; Westport, Conn.; FEE-3598

Shell Oil Co.; Houston, Tex.; FEE-3802

The following submission was dismissed for failure to correct deficiencies in the firm's filing as required by the FEA Procedural Regulations:

Green's Fuel Gas Co.; Burlington, N.C.; FEE-3637

The following submission was dismissed on the grounds that alternative regulatory procedures existed under which relief might be obtained:

Phillips Petroleum Co.; Bartlesville, Okla.; FSG-0039; FES-0076

The following submission was dismissed for failure to establish a basis upon which the determination reached in a prior proceeding should be reconsidered:

Guam Oil & Refining Co. Inc.; Washington, D.C.; FME-0089

Copies of the full text of these Decisions and Orders are available in the Public Docket Room of the Office of Private Grievances and Redress, Room B-120, 2000 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20461, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m., e.s.t., except Federal holidays. They are also available in Energy Management: Federal Energy Guidelines, a commercially published loose leaf reporter system.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel.

APRIL 13, 1977.

[Doc. 77-11246 Filed 4-14-77;9:38 am]

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM

Meeting

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-10966, appearing at page 19505 in the issue for Thursday, April 14, 1977, Annexes A and B were filed as part of the original document. Those Annexes are published in full text below.

ANNEX A

APPROVAL OF FEA ADMINISTRATOR

Subcommittee A of the Industry Advisory Board to the International Energy Agency (IEA) has scheduled a meeting on April 19 through April 22, 1977, to advise and assist the IEA Secretariat in the further development of its data processing, data handling, and communications facilities in view of the experience gained during the 1976 IEA Allocation Systems Test.

U.S. company members of Subcommittee A have requested approval pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Voluntary Agreement in order to review on a disaggregated basis certain information and data which were submitted to the IEA Secretariat during the IEA Allocation Systems Test and to discuss and exchange among themselves such information and data. Such information and data which are now located in the files of the Secretariat consists of the Questionnaire A and B data used in the test, i.e., individual company supply/demand figures for the period January to June 1975, as modified for the test. Some of this information and data may be confidential and proprietary.

We believe it is important that the data capability of the IEA be further developed in light of the experience gained during the 1976 IEA Allocation Systems Test. In this regard, participation by members of Subcommittee A in this process is essential, just as was their participation in the test itself. Accordingly, I hereby approve, pursuant to Section 5b)(2) of the Voluntary Agreement and Plan of Action to Implement the International Energy Program, the requested exchange of unaggregated first half 1975 Questionnaire A and B data (modified as necessary for purposes of the test). The exchange of such information in disaggregated form is necessary to develop and prepare emergency allocation measures.

This approval covers the exchange of such information and data among members of Subcommittee A and the IEA Secretariat, as well as observers authorized by the IEA present at the meeting; this approval does not extend to the exchange of these information and data with any other persons or entities. In no case shall an employee or representative of a U.S. Subcommittee A member supply to his company any confidential or proprietary information about any other oil company obtained as a consequence of his participation in the April 19-22 meeting. In addition, documents containing confidential or proprietary information or any paper recording data from such documents may not be taken away from the meeting.

This approval of the exchange of certain data and information (including the need to provide it in disaggregated form) have been the subject of consultation with the Secretary of State and has been approved by the Attorney General, after consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, all as required by the Voluntary Agreement. A copy of the letter from the Attorney General indicating his approval is enclosed.

ANNEX B

APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is in response to a letter from Acting Administrator Gorman C. Smith, dated February 3, 1977, which requests my approval of the furnishing and exchange of certain confidential and proprietary information and data at a forthcoming meeting of the Secretariat of the International Energy Agency (IEA) with selected members of the Industry Advisory Board's Subcommittee A. This approval is requested pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Voluntary Agreement and Plan of Action to Implement the International Energy Program.

A so-called expert group was designated from the membership at a Subcommittee A meeting in January 1977, in response to a request for assistance by the IEA Secretariat. The Secretariat is seeking to further develop its data processing data handling, and communications facilities in light of the experience gained during the 1976 IEA Allocation Systems Test, which was a dry run of the procedures devised to equitably share available supplies of oil among IEA member countries in an emergency. In particular, the recent installation of new IEA computer facilities requires the development of new software capabilities and updated printout formats to handle data for another test or an actual emergency. At present the expert group includes the following U.S. company participants in the Voluntary Agreement—Exxon Corp., Mobile Oil Corp., and Phillips Petroleum Co., along with the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd. All these companies were members of the mock Industry Supply Advisory Group (ISAG) which helped conduct the 1976 IEA Allocation Systems Test. Other members of Subcommittee A may also be added to this expert group.

During the Test the mock ISAG received from the Secretariat IEA Questionnaire A's submitted by all the IEA's Reporting Companies, reflecting their world-wide supply/demand schedules in face of the assumed emergency. In addition, they received printouts of these data in various formats, which also included mock data devised by the Secretariat to represent Questionnaire B submissions by IEA member countries. In the course of the Test the mock ISAG members discussed these data with each other and with the Reporting Companies, and also discussed certain confidential data under various specified subject headings on occasions

when that became necessary to carry out the Test. Mr. Smith's letter notes that Attorney General Levi gave his approval on September 7, 1976, for the U S. company participants in the Voluntary Agreement to furnish and exchange all these types of confidential and proprietary data as required for the Test, and now seeks simply to extend the previous approval to cover the expert group meeting with the IEA Secretariat which is tentatively planned for April 1977.

I agree that it is needful for the expert group in the forthcoming meeting to have access to and discuss the Questionnaire A and B data as used in the 1976 Allocation Systems Test. In most effectively assisting the Secretariat in updating printout formats and computer software, it will be necessary to have available these printouts, containing actual historical numbers, for reference in discussion and for comparison purposes in any computer run of new printouts. In considering the matter I note that the Questionnaire A data to be made available were based on individual company supply/demand figures for the historical period of January-June, 1975. But these data were subject to repeated hypothetical adjustments by the Reporting Companies before their submission in order to meet the needs of the assumed emergency situations posed by the Test. Thus, the data are now so fictitious and stale that they have very little competitive sensitivity.

As for the additional confidential data set forth under headings (2) through (6) of Mr. Smith's letter, they have been the subject of several discussions with the staff of your agency and other concerned agencies which have been undertaken following our receipt of the letter. These discussions made clear that exchange of confidential data under these headings by the participants may have been required on occasion during the Test, in order to successfully accomplish a mock reallocation of oil supplies among member countries. It was concluded, however, that no similar need exists for such disclosure at this time, in order to serve the purposes of this meeting with the Secretariat.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Voluntary Agreement, I give my approval to the release by the Secretariat to the members of the expert group, and the subsequent discussion and exchange among themselves, only with respect to documents containing the confidential and proprietary information and data as set forth under heading (1) of Mr. Smith's letter—"Unaggregated first-half 1975 Questionnaire "A" or "B" data (modified as necessary for the purposes of the test)." Approval extends at this time only to this one meeting and only to the members of Subcommittee A serving on the expert group. It is further conditioned on the requirements—similar to those in effect during the Test—that no member of the expert group may divulge to his company or any other person or entity any information obtained about another company as a result of his scrutiny and discussion of these documents, nor may he take away from the meeting any such documents or any papers recording data from such documents.

Section 5(b)(2) of the Voluntary Agreement requires that information and data provided or exchanged pursuant to that subsection shall be aggregated or otherwise compiled to prevent disclosure of individual company data unless a determination is made by the Federal Energy Administrator, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, that disaggregated disclosure is necessary to develop, prepare, or test emergency allocation meassures. Such a finding was made in connection with needed access to confidential data during the 1976 IEA Allocation Systems Test, and I hereby concur in the FEA finding of need for such access to this Questionnaire A and B data in the forthcoming meeting.

I would also note that we have held consultations on this matter with the Federal Trade Commission, as required by Section 5(b)(2) of the Voluntary Agreement.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. RI76-157, RI76-158, RI76-159, RI76-161]

BRIDWELL OIL CO., ET AL.

Order Approving Settlement Proposal and Granting Special Relief

APRIL 12, 1977.

On February 15, 1977, Bridwell Oil Company, W. M. Laughlin, Manler Oil Company, and William M. Perlman (collectively referred to as the Producers) filed a proposed settlement agreement applicable to the dockets listed above which amended a petition for special relief filed September 3, 1976.[1] The petition, as amended by the proposed settlement agreement, has been regarded as a filing requesting total rates in excess of the national flowing gas rate pursuant to Section 2.56b(h) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. Producers seek the following settlement rates as compared to initially requested rates over the project life.

	Rate at, cents per thousand cubic feet	
	Requested	Settlement
Bridwell Oil Co.	73.30	42.25
W. M. Laughlin	103.50	74.77
Manler Oil Co.	91.10	65.66
William Perlman	183.70	115.37

Notice of the amended petition was issued March 3, 1977, with protests or petitions to intervene to be filed on or before March 11, 1977. No objections or interventions have been filed with respect to such amended petition and settlement proposed by the Procedures. The Producers are currently selling subject gas pursuant to certain small producer certificates.[2]

The Commission Staff has conducted a thorough and in depth study and analysis of project costs which indicate that the settlement rates are cost supported, permitting recovery by Producers of out-of-pocket costs. Accordingly, based on our consideration of petition, data provided by the Producers, and Staff's study and analysis, we conclude that the settlement rates proposed herein are cost justified and in the public interest.

The Producers involved here collected their above ceiling contract rates on and after July 27, 1976, contrary to and in violation of the provisions of Opinion No. 742-A and Order No. 553, both issued July 27, 1976. While we do not condone such actions by the Producers, we have decided against requiring refunds based on the equities involved here. More particularly, the filing of September 3, 1976, indicates that out of pocket costs as to two Producers exceeded the contract rates collected. To have reduced rates to the 35 cents per Mcf ceiling would have increased operating losses calculated on an out-of-pocket basis, even further, thereby increasing the likelihood of abandonments. In this connection, Valley Gas indicated in its filing of September 3, 1976, that at least four wells would have been plugged and abandoned if it had not continued to pay such existing contract rates during the interim period. Moreover, at all times before and after July 27, 1976, the contract rates collected were as to three Producers substantially below the out-of-pocket cost settlement rates derived by the Commission Staff in its study and as to one Producer the contract rate collected rate was slightly above (e.g. 0.911 cents per Mcf) the Staff derived out-of-pocket cost settlement rate. In these circumstances refunds should not be required of these small producers.[3]

Valley Gas filed on October 26, 1976, a petition to intervene in support of the above-captioned Producer dockets.

The Commission orders: (A) The settlement proposal submitted to the Commission on February 15, 1977, by Bridwell Oil Company, W. M. Laughlin, Manler Oil Company, and William M. Perlman in the above captioned dockets is hereby approved.

(B) Bridwell Oil Company, W. M. Laughlin, Manler Oil Company, and William M. Perlman, including all working interests relating to the gas sold, are authorized to collect total rates of 42.25 cents per Mcf, 74.77 cents per Mcf, 65.66 cents per Mcf, and 115.37 cents per Mcf at 14.65 psia.

(C) The rate granted in Ordering Paragraph (B) is to be effective on the date of issuance of the Order, subject to the Producers filing within thirty (30) days of the issuance of this order a notice of change in rate to the levels authorized in Ordering Paragraph (B) above and subject to Producers filing within thirty (30) days of the issuance of this order amendments to gas purchase contracts providing for the settlement rates allowed.

By the Commission.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[1] The initial petition was filed on behalf of seven producers by Valley Gas Transmission, Inc. Glen A. Martin, et al. request in Docket No. RI76-134 is being processed separately; Jack M. Wolf, Docket No. RI76-137 and Mormac Oil & Gas Company, Docket No. RI76-160 have withdrawn to accept National or area rates. Notice of the initial petition filed September 3, 1976, was issued October 6, 1976, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 14, 1976, at 41 FR 45048.

[2] Bridwell Oil Company, CS72-1187, 9-28-72; W. M. Laughlin, et al., CS71-1131, 11-05-71; Manler Oil Company, CS71-268, 10-12-71; William Perlman, CS72-81, 11-18-71.

[3] See *Wisconsin v. Federal Power Commission* (1962), 393 U.S. 294, 304-307.

APPENDIX

Valley Gas Transmission, Inc., petitioner on behalf of four producers,[1] Docket No. RI76-157, RI76-158, RI76-159 and RI76-161, Duval, Jim Wells, Live Oak and Hidalgo Counties Texas (Texas Gulf coast area)

Line No.	Description	Summary of calculations of unit costs of gas using out-of-pocket expenses			
		Bridwell Oil Co., Docket No. RI76-157	W. M. Laughlin, Docket No. RI76-158	Manler Oil Co., Docket No. RI76-159	William Perlman, Docket No. RI76-161
1	Gas volume (N.W.I.), Mcf at 14.65 psia	880,783	513,066	163,790	19,064
2	Production expense	342,950	353,844	99,165	20,307
3	Regulatory expense	1,762	1,026	328	38
4	Total cost of production	344,212	354,870	99,493	20,345
5	Unit cost of production (per Mcf)	39.08¢	69.16¢	60.74¢	106.72¢
6	Production tax at 7.5 pct (per Mcf)	3.17¢	5.61¢	4.92¢	8.65¢
7	Total unit cost of gas (per Mcf)	42.25¢	74.77¢	65.66¢	115.37¢
8	Current contract rate (per Mcf)	43.1610¢	45.1696¢	45.1696¢	45.1696¢
9	Requested special relief rate (per Mcf)	73.30¢	103.50¢	91.10¢	183.70¢

NOTE: The above calculations are based on representations of the applicants contained in their filings as supplemented by responses to staff inquiries.

Line:
1. Staff estimates of N.W.I. remaining recoverable reserves. No liquids are being produced.
2. Based on annual expenses shown in filings by Staff estimates of future lives.
3. .2¢/Mcf×line 1. (.2¢/Mcf is the nationwide regulatory expense used in past Commission proceedings.)
4. Total of lines 2 plus 3.
5. Line 4 plus line 1.
6. 7.5 pct×[Line 5÷(1-.075 prod. tax)] or 7.5 pct×line 7.
7. Line 5 plus (1-.075 prod. tax).
8. From individual filings.
9. From individual filings.

[FR Doc.77-11190 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CLOSED COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), notice is hereby given that meetings of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee will be held on:

Thursday, May 5, 1977.
Thursday, May 12, 1977.
Thursday, May 19, 1977.
Thursday, May 26, 1977.

The meetings will convene at 10 a.m., and will be held in Room 5A06A, Civil Service Commission Building, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

The Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee is composed of a Chairman, representatives of five labor unions holding exclusive bargaining rights for Federal blue-collar employees, and representatives of five Federal agencies. Entitlement to membership on the Committee is provided for in section 5347 of the Prevailing Rate Advisory Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-3392).

The Committee's primary responsibility is to review the prevailing rate system and from time to time advise the Civil Service Commission thereon.

At these scheduled meetings, the Committee will consider proposed plans for implementation of the Prevailing Rate Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92-392), which Law establishes pay systems for Federal prevailing rate employees.

The meetings will be closed to the public on the basis of a determination made by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission under section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463) and 5 U.S.C., section 552b(c)(9)(B), that the closing is necessary in order to provide this labor-management Committee with the opportunity to advance proposals and counter-proposals in meaningful debate on issues related solely to the Federal Wage System with the view toward ultimately formulating advisory policy recommendations for the consideration of the Civil Service Commission.

Summary minutes of these meetings will be made available to the public, upon written request to the Committee Secretary, after the pay policy issues discussed at these meetings have been finalized by Civil Service Commission action. Annually, the Committee publishes for the Civil Service Commission, the President, and Congress a comprehensive report of pay issues discussed, concluded recommendations thereon, and related activities. These reports are also available to the public, upon written request to the Committee Secretary.

Members of the public are invited to submit material in writing to the Chairman concerning Federal Wage System pay matters felt to be deserving of the Committee's attention. Additional information concerning these meetings may be obtained by contacting the Secretary, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, Room 1338, 1900 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20415 (202-632-9710).

DAVID T. ROADLEY,
Chairman, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

APRIL 13, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11278 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FIRST OKLAHOMA BANCORPORATION, INC.

Request for Determination and Notice Providing Opportunity for Hearing

Notice is hereby given that a request has been made to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, pursuant to the provisions of section 2(g)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841(g)(3)) ("the Act"), by First Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma ("FOBC"), for determinations that: (1) FOBC is not in fact capable of controlling Henderson Properties, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma ("Henderson"), to which FOBC sold: (a) FOBC's 100 per cent stock interest in Southwest Property Management Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma ("Southwest"), which owned a 25 per cent partnership interest in Brookwood Joint Venture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and (b) FOBC's 51 per cent stock interest in Henderson, notwithstanding the fact that Henderson was at the time of the transfers and remains indebted to a subsidiary bank of FOBC in connection with a transaction that is unrelated to the above sales; and (2) FOBC is not in fact capable of controlling Mr. C. R. Wright, Jr., an individual residing in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to whom subsidiaries of FOBC transferred a) partnership interest in Chisholm Trail Joint Venture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and b) a 45 per cent partnership interest in Val Gene's Addition Joint Venture, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wright was at the time of the transfers and remains indebted to FOBC's subsidiary in connection with the above transaction, and the fact that Mr. Wright is indebted to a subsidiary bank of FOBC in connection with a separate and unrelated transaction

Section 2(g)(3) of the Act provides that shares transferred after January 1, 1966, by any bank holding company (or any company which but for such transfer, would be a bank holding company) directly or indirectly to any transferee that is indebted to the transferor or has one or more officers, directors, trustees, or beneficiaries in common with or subject to control by the transferor, shall be deemed to be indirectly owned or controlled by the transferor, unless the Board, after opportunity for hearing, determines that the transferor is not, in fact, capable of controlling the transferee.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to section 2(g)(3) of the Act, an opportunity is provided for filing a request for oral hearing. Any such request or written comments on the application should be submitted in writing (in duplicate) to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, to be received no later than May 10, 1977. If a request for oral hearing is filed, each request

should contain a statement of the nature of the requesting person's interest in the matter, his reasons for wishing to appear at an oral hearing, and a summary of the matters concerning which such person wishes to give testimony. The Board subsequently will designate a time and place for any hearing it orders, and will give notice of such hearing to the transferor, the transferee, and all persons that have requested an oral hearing. In the absence of a request for an oral hearing, the Board will consider the requested determination on the basis of documentary evidence filed in connection with the application.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 12, 1977.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-11327 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

THE HINSDALE CAPITAL CORP.

Formation of Bank Holding Company

The Hinsdale Capitol Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company through acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The First Natinonal Bank of Hinsdale, Hinsdale, Illinois. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

The application may be inspected at the offices 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 no later than May 10, 1977.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 12, 1977.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-11328 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 9066]

FRITO-LAY, INC.

Consent Agreement With Analysis To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Request for comment.

SUMMARY: Consent order requiring a Dallas, Texas ready-to-eat snack food producer and distributor, among other things to cease engaging in discriminatory pricing practices by selling its products to certain retailers at prices higher than those paid by a competitive establishment. The order further stipulates that in any enforcement action, court suit, respondent must assume the burden of proving all defenses raised under the Clayton Act.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before June 16, 1977.

ADDRESS: Comments should be directed to: Office of the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, 6th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ronald J. Dolan, Assistant Director, Bureau of Competition, Room 950, 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, 1717 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20580, 202-634-4397.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 6(f) of the F.T.C. Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46 and § 2.34 of the Commission's rules of practice (16 CFR 2.34), notice is hereby given that the following consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist and an explanation thereof, having been filed with and provisionally accepted by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days. Public comment is invited. Such comments or views will be considered by the Commission and will be available for inspection and copying at its principal office in accordance with § 4.9(b)(14) of the Commission's rules of practice (16 CFR 4.9(b)(14)).

[Docket No. 9066]

FRITO-LAY, INC.

AGREEMENT CONTAINING CONSENT ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST

The agreement herein, by and between, Frito-Lay, Inc., a corporation, by its duly authorized officer, and its attorneys, and counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, is entered into in accordance with the Commission's rule governing consent order procedure:

1. Respondent is a corporation organized, existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, with its office and principal place of business located at Frito-Lay Tower, Exchange Park, Dallas, Texas 75235.

2. Respondent has been served with a copy of the complaint issued by the Commission. Subsequently, the parties entered into negotiations and filed a joint motion to withdraw the matter from adjudication pursuant to § 3.25 of the Commission's rules.

3. Respondent admits all the jurisdictional facts set forth in the complaint.

4. Respondent waives: (a) Any further procedural steps; (b) The requirement that the Commission's decision contain a statement of findings of fact and conclusions of law; and

(c) All rights to seek judicial review or otherwise to challenge or contest the validity of the order entered pursuant to this agreement.

5. This agreement shall not become a part of the official record of the proceeding unless and until it is accepted by the Commission. If this agreement is accepted by the Commission, it will be placed on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days and information in respect thereto publicly released; and such acceptance may be withdrawn by the Commission if, within sixty (60) days comments or views submitted to the Commission disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the order contained in the agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate.

6. This agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by respondent that the law has been violated as alleged in the complaint.

7. This agreement contemplates that, if accepted by the Commission, and if such acceptance is not subsequently withdrawn by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of § 3.25(d) of the Commission's rules, the Commission may, without further notice to respondent; (1) issue its decision containing the following order in disposition of the proceeding and (2) make information public in respect thereto. When so entered, the order shall have the same force and effect and shall become final and may be altered, modified or set aside in the same manner and within the same time provided by statute for other consent orders. The complaint may be used in construing the terms of the order, and no agreement, understanding, representation, or interpretation not contained in the order or the agreement may be used to vary or contradict the terms of the order.

8. Respondent understands that once the order has been issued, it will be required to file one or more compliance reports showing that it has fully complied with the order, and that it may be liable for a civil penalty by law for each violation of the order after it becomes final.

ORDER

I

It is ordered, That respondent Frito-Lay, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, employees, successors and assigns, directly or indirectly, through any corporate or other device, in connection with its sale of store-door delivered processed snack food products which are sold in a ready to eat state (that is, which do not require further preparation by the purchaser before consumption) including, by way of example, rather than by limitation, potato, corn and tortilla chips; fried pork rinds; cheese puffs; pretzels; popcorn; chip dips; nut meats; peanut butter and cheese crackers; brownies; marshmallow, raisin, fig and oatmeal cookies; dried meat sticks and jerky (hereinafter referred to as "products") in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, as amended, do cease and desist from:

Discriminating in the price of such products of like grade and quality by selling to any purchaser which is a retailer and which purchases for resale in its grocery store, market or similar competitive retail establishment hereinafter referred to as "purchaser"), at a net price which directly or indirectly is

higher than the net price charged any other purchaser who competes in the resale of respondent's products with the purchaser paying the higher price.

II

It is further ordered, That nothing herein contained shall prevent price differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery, resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such products are sold or delivered to such purchasers or which are made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor; nor shall anything herein contained prevent price changes from time to time where made in response to changing conditions affecting the market for or the marketability of the goods concerned, such as but not limited to actual or imminent deterioration of perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned. *And it is further provided*, That all other defenses legally available to a charge of price discrimination under section 2(a) of the amended Clayton Act are not waived by this order.

III

It is further ordered, That in any enforcement action brought to enforce the provisions of this order, respondent shall assume the burden of proving all defenses described or referenced in Part II of this order.

IV

It is further ordered, That respondent notify the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to any proposed change in corporate structure of 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 the order.

V

It is further ordered, That respondent herein shall within sixty (60) days after service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner in which it has complied with this order and shall file such other reports as may, from time to time, be required to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this order.

[Docket No. 9066]

FRITO-LAY, INC.

ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTED CONSENT ORDER

The core of this order is contained in Paragraph I and prohibits Frito-Lay from selling its snack food products to a retail grocery store, market or similar establishment at a price higher than the price paid by a competitive store. The Frito-Lay products covered by the order are ready-to-eat when purchased and are delivered by Frito-Lay or its designee to the individual store reselling the products. Among the products included in the order are potato, corn and tortilla chips; fried pork rinds; cheese puffs; pretzels; popcorn; chip dips; nut meats; brownies; dried meat sticks; jerky; and certain crackers and cookies.

Paragraph II of the Order provides that Frito-Lay may charge different prices to competing customers if the differences are justified by meeting equally low prices of a competitor or by differences in cost or changing conditions affecting the market for or marketability of the goods. Examples of such changing conditions are deterioration of perishable goods, distress sales under court process and close out sales in the goods conditions are deterioration of perishfies that Frito-Lay does not waive any defense otherwise legally available to a charge of price discrimination.

Paragraph III of the order provides that Frito-Lay shall have the burden of proving any defense it may raise to an action brought to enforce the provisions of the order.

Paragraphs IV and V are standard to Commission consent orders. Paragraph IV requires Frito-Lay to notify the Commission thirty days prior to any proposed change in corporate structure which may affect Frito-Lay's compliance obligations. Paragraph V requires a written report within 60 days demonstrating the manner in which Frito-Lay has complied with the terms of the order and such other compliance reports as are required to assure compliance with its terms.

The order furthers competition among domestic retail purchasers of Frito-Lay snack foods by offering smaller retail stores the opportunity to purchase products at prices proportionately equal to those of the larger stores.

JOHN F. DUGAN,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11249 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 77F-0064]

DOW CHEMICAL U.S.A.

Filing of Petition for Food Additive

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Dow Chemical U.S.A. has filed a petition (FAP 6B3233) proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of polypropylene glycol as a plasticizer for styrene plastics intended to contact food.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John J. McAuliffe, Bureau of Foods (HFF-334), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20204, (202-472-5690).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409 (b)(5), 72 Stat. 1786 (21 U.S.C. 348(b)(5))), notice is given that a petition (FAP 6B-3233) has been filed by Dow Chemical U.S.A., Midland, Mich. 48640, proposing that § 178.3740 *Plasticizers in polymeric substances* (21 CFR 178.3740, formerly § 121.2511 prior to recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 15, 1977 (42 FR 14302)) be amended to provide for the safe use of polypropylene glycol as a plasticizer for styrene plastics intended to contact food.

The environmental impact analysis report and other relevant material have been reviewed, and it has been determined that the proposed use of the additive will not have a significant environmental impact. Copies of the environmental impact analysis report may be seen in the office of the Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs, Rm. 15B-42 or the office of the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 8, 1977.

HOWARD R. ROBERTS,
Acting Director, Bureau of Foods.

[FR Doc.77-11141 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 77G-0075]

LEVER BROTHERS CO., INC.

Filing of Petition for Affirmation of GRAS Status

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Lever Brothers Co., Inc., has filed a petition (GRASP 760085) proposing affirmation that use of L-lysine monohydrochloride and DL-methionine as flavor components for filled cheese products is generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

DATES: Comments by June 20, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Written comments to Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Corbin I. Miles, Bureau of Foods (HFF-335), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20204, (202-472-4750).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201 (s), 409, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055, 72 Stat. 1784-1786 (21 U.S.C. 321(s), 348, 371 (a))) and the regulations for affirmation of GRAS status under § 170.35 (21 CFR 170.35, formerly § 121.40, prior to REGISTER of March 15, 1977 (42 FR recodification published in the FEDERAL 14302)), notice is given that a petition (GRASP 7G0085) has been filed by the

Lever Brothers Co., Inc. 45 River Rd., Edgewater, N.J. 07020 and placed on public display at the office of the Hearing Clerk, proposing affirmation that the use of L-lysine monohydrochloride and DL-methionine as flavor components in cheese flavor cocktails to be used for filled cheese products is generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

Any petition which meets the format requirements outlined in § 170.35 is filed by the Food and Drug Administration. There is no prefiling review of the adequacy of data to support a GRAS conclusion. Thus the filing of a petition for GRAS affirmation should not be interpreted as a preliminary indication of suitability for affirmation.

Interested persons may, on or before June 20, 1977, review the petition and/or file comments (in quadruplicate) with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. Comments should include any available information that would be helpful in determining whether the substance is, or is not, generally recognized as safe. A copy of the petition and received comments may be seen in the office of the Hearing Clerk, address given above, during working hours, Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 8, 1977.

HOWARD R. ROBERTS,
Acting Director, Bureau of Foods.

[FR Doc.77-11142 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 77G-0007]

SUGAR LO CO.

Filing of Petition for Affirmation of GRAS Status

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Sugar Lo Co. has filed a petition (GRASP 6G0077) proposing affirmation that the use of lactase enzyme, derived from *Saccharomyces (Kluyveromyces) lactis,* is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for reducing the lactose content of milk.

DATES: Comments by June 20, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Written comments to the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Corbin I. Miles, Bureau of Foods (HFF-335), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20204, (202-472-4750).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201 (s), 409, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055, 72 Stat. 1784-1788 (21 U.S.C. 321(s), 348, 371 (a))) and the regulations for affirmation of GRAS status under § 170.35 (21 CFR 170.35, formerly § 121.40, prior to recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 15, 1977 (42 FR 14302)) notice is given that a petition (GRASP 6G0077) has been filed by Sugar Lo Co., 3540 Atlantic Ave., P.O. Box 1017, Atlantic City, N.J. 08404, and placed on public display at the office of the Hearing Clerk, proposing affirmation that the use of lactase enzyme, derived from *Saccharomyces (Kluyveromyces) lactis,* is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) for reducing the lactose content of milk.

Any petition which meets the format requirements outlined in § 170.35 is filed by the Food and Drug Administration. There is no prefiling review of the adequacy of data to support a GRAS conclusion. Thus the filing of a petition for GRAS affirmation should not be interpreted as a preliminary indication of suitability for affirmation.

Interested persons may, on or before June 20, 1977, review the petition and/or file comments (in quadruplicate) with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. Comments should include any available information that would be helpful in determining whether the substances is, or is not, generally recognized as safe. A copy of the petition and received comments may be seen in the office of the Hearing Clerk, address given above, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 8, 1977.

HOWARD R. ROBERTS,
Acting Director, Bureau of Foods.

[FR Doc.77-11143 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 77N-0111]

MEDICAL DEVICE CLASSIFICATION PANELS

Request for Nominations for Nonvoting Representatives of Consumer and Industry Interests on Public Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document invites nominations for nonvoting consumer and industry representatives to serve on certain public advisory committees of the Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products; the panels include those listed below. Nominations will be accepted for vacancies that currently exist and vacancies that will or may occur on the panels or subcommittees during the next 12 months.

DATE: Nominations by May 19, 1977.

ADDRESS: All nominations for consumer representatives must be submitted in writing to the Director, Office of Consumer Programs (HFG-1), Office of Professional and Consumer Programs, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

All nominations for industry representatives must be submitted in writing to Robert S. Kennedy, Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products (HFK-1), Food and Drug Administration, 8757 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For Consumer Interests: Carolyn Wermeil, Office of Consumer Programs, at address given above, 301-443-5006. For Industry Interests: Robert S. Kennedy, at address given above, 301-427-7900.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Nominations are solicited, as indicated, for nonvoting members representing consumer and/or industry interests, for the following classification panels and their respective subcommittees:

Device classification panel	Approximate date representative needed	
	Industry	Consumer
1. Anesthesiology:		Nov. 30, 1977.
a. Gas Scavenging Systems Subcommittee.	Immediately.	Do.
b. Gas Anesthesia Machines Subcommittee.	do	Immediately.
c. Breathing Machines for Medical Use Subcommittee.	do	Do.
2. Cardiovascular, a. Implants Subcommittee.	do	June 30, 1977.
3. Clinical chemistry	Feb. 28, 1978.	
4. Clinical toxicology	do	
5. Dental, a. Oral Implants Subcommittee.		Immediately.
6. Ear, nose and throat		May 31, 1977.
7. Gastroenterological and Urological Panel:	Dec. 31, 1977.	
a. Dialysis Devices Subcommittee.		Immediately.
b. GU Implants Subcommittee.		Do.
c. High Frequency Surgical Devices Subcommittee.		Do.
d. Endoscopes/Surgical Devices Subcommittee.		Do.
8. General and Plastic Surgery, a. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Devices Subcommittee.		Do.
9. Hematology	Feb. 28, 1978.	
10. Immunology	do	
11. Microbiology	do	
12. Neurological, a. Neurostimulation Subcommittee.	Aug. 31, 1977.	Immediately.
13. Obstetrical and Gynecological, a. Conception Control Devices Subcommittee.	Dec. 31, 1977	
14. Ophthalmic		Aug. 31, 1977.
15. Orthopedic	June 30, 1977.	
16. Physical Medicine, a. Orthotic and Prosthetic Subcommittee.	Aug. 31, 1977.	Aug. 31, 1977.
17. Radiology	Feb. 1, 1978.	Feb. 1, 1978.

The function of the committees and subcommittees listed above is to review and evaluate available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices currently in use and advise the Commissioner of Food and Drugs regarding recommended classification of these devices into one of three regulatory categories; recommend the assignment of a priority for the application of regulatory requirements for devices classified in the stand-

ards or premarket approval category; advise on any possible risks to health associated with the use of devices; advise on formulation of product development protocols and review premarket approval applications for those devices classified in the premarket approval category; review classification of devices to recommend changes in classification as appropriate; recommend exemption for certain devices from the application of portions of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-295); advise on the necessity to ban a device; and respond to requests from FDA to review and make recommendations on specific issues or problems concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices.

Section 513 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360c) provides that each medical device classification panel shall include as nonvoting members, one representative of consumer interests and one representative of interests of the device manufacturing industry. The Commissioner has decided that each of the subcommittees identified in this notice shall also have a representative of consumer interests and a representative of industry interests.

Any interested person may nominate one or more qualified persons as a nonvoting member of a particular advisory committee or subcommittee identified in this notice, to represent consumer interests. Any organization in the medical device manufacturing industry ("industry interests") wishing to participate in the selection of an appropriate nonvoting member of a particular committee or subcommittee may nominate one or more qualified persons to represent industry interests.

Nominations shall state that the nominee is aware of the nomination, is willing to serve as a member of an advisory committee, and appears to have no conflict of interest. If a nominee is interested only in a particular advisory committee or subcommittee, the nomination shall so state. If a nominee is interested in becoming a member of any advisory committee or subcommittee, the nomination shall so state. A complete curriculum vitae of each nominee shall be included.

Regarding nominations for members representing consumer interests, after the time for receipt of nomination has expired, the curriculum vitae for each of the nominees will be sent to interested consumer organizations and to any other person submitting a nomination, together with a ballot that must be filled out and returned to the Office of Professional and Consumer Programs, at the address given above, within 30 days. The selection of the consumer representatives will be determined from the ballots submitted, pursuant to provisions of § 14.84 (21 CFR 14.84 formerly § 2.332, prior to recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 22, 1977 (42 FR 15553)).

Regarding nominations for members representing the interests of the device manufacturing industry, after the time for receiving nominations has expired, a letter shall be sent to each organization that has made a nomination, attaching a complete list of all such organizations and the nominees, stating that it is the responsibility of each organization to consult with the others in selecting a single nonvoting member representing industry interests for that particular committee within 30 days after receipt of the letter.

This notice is issued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770-776 (5 U.S.C. App. 1)) and Part 14 (21 CFR Part 14, formerly Subpart D of Part 2, prior to recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 22, 1977 (42 FR 15553)), relating to advisory committees.

Dated: April 13, 1977.

WILLIAM F. RANDOLPH,
Acting Associate Commissioner, for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-11251 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 77N-0112]

MEDICAL DEVICE CLASSIFICATION PANELS

Request for Nominations for Voting Members on Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document invites nominations for voting members to serve on certain public advisory committees of the Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products; the panels include those listed below. Nominations will be accepted for vacancies that currently exist and vacancies that will or may occur on the panels during the next 12 months.

DATES: Since scheduled vacancies occur on various dates throughout each year, no cutoff date is established for the receipt of nominations. But nominations should be received at least 90 days before the dates of scheduled vacancies for each year, as indicated in the list of the advisory committees given below under "Supplementary Information."

ADDRESS: All nominations for the voting members of the respective advisory committees must be sent to: Robert S. Kennedy, Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products (HFK-1), Food and Drug Administration, 8757 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kay A. Levin, at the address given above, 301-427-7076.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Nominations are solicited, as indicated, for voting members for the following advisory committees:

1. Anesthesiology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, November 30.
2. Cardiovascular Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, June 30.
3. Clinical Chemistry Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, February 28.
4. Clinical Toxicology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, February 28.
5. Dental Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, October 31.
6. Ear, Nose, and Throat Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, May 31.
7. Gastroenterological and Urological Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, December 31.
8. General and Plastic Surgery Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, May 31.
9. General Hospital and Personal Use Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, September 30.
10. Hematology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, February 28.
11. Immunology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, (not yet set).
12. Microbiology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, February 28.
13. Neurological Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, August 31.
14. Obstetrical and Gynecological Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, December 31.
15. Ophthalmic Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, August 31.
16. Orthopedic Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, June 30.
17. Pathology Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, (not yet set).
18. Physical Medicine Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, August 31.
19. Radiological Device Classification Panel: Vacancy, January 31.

The function of the committees listed above is to review and evaluate available data concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices currently in use and advise the Commissioner of Food and Drugs regarding recommended classification of these devices into one of three regulatory categories; recommend assignment of a priority for the application of regulatory requirements for devices classified in the standards or premarket approval category; advise on any possible risks to health associated with the use of devices; advise on formulation of product development protocols and review premarket approval applications for those devices classified in the premarket approval category; review classification of devices to recommend changes in classification as appropriate; recommend exemption for certain devices from the application of portions of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-295); advise on the necessity to ban a device; and respond to requests from FDA to review and make recommendations on specific issues or problems concerning the safety and effectiveness of devices.

Persons nominated for membership shall have adequately diversified experience appropriate to the work of the committee in such fields as clinical and administrative medicine, engineering, biological and physical sciences, and other related professions. The nature of specialized training and experience necessary to qualify the nominee as an expert suitable for appointment may include experience in medical practice, teaching, and/or research relevant to the field of activity of the committee. The term of office is 3 years.

Any interested person may nominate one or more qualified persons for membership on one or more of the advisory committees. Nominations shall state that the nominee is aware of the nomination,

is willing to serve as a member of the advisory committee, and appears to have no conflict of interest that would preclude committee membership. Potential candidates will be asked by the Food and Drug Administration to provide detailed information concerning such matters as financial holdings, consultancies, and research grant and/or contracts, in order to permit evaluation of possible sources of conflict of interest.

This notice is issued under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770; Pub. L. 92-463) and 21 CFR Part 14 (recodification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 22, 1977 (42 FR 15553)), relating to advisory committees.

Dated: April 13, 1977.

WILLIAM F. RANDOLPH,
Acting Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-11250 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[FDA-225-72-2009]

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Memorandum of Agreement With the Agricultural Marketing Service

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration has executed a memorandum of agreement with the Agricultural Marketing Service. The purpose of the agreement is to set forth cooperative working arrangements that are being followed or adopted in the inspection and grading of food products.

DATES: The agreement became effective June 25, 1975.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gary Dykstra, Compliance Coordination and Policy Staff (HFC-13), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-3470.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 3, 1974 (39 FR 35697) stating that future memoranda of understanding and agreements between FDA and others would be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is issuing the following memorandum of agreement:

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE AND THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING THE INSPECTION AND GRADING OF FOOD PRODUCTS [1]

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. In fulfilling its responsibilities under the Act, FDA's activities are directed toward the protection of the public health of the nation by insuring that foods are safe and wholesome and that products are honestly and informatively labeled. This is accomplished by inspecting the processing and distribution of foods and examining samples thereof to assure compliance with the Act. FDA also promulgates under the Act mandatory standards of identity, quality, and fill of container for food products after appropriate notices and hearings.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, carries out certain voluntary service functions designed to aid in the efficient marketing of agricultural products. These include the development of commercial grade standards and specifications for foods, and furnishing inspection and grading services, including the issuance of certificates of quality and/or condition, to producers, processors, shippers, buyers, or other interested parties. The major purpose is to assist producers in preparing better quality of wholesome products and to provide objective information by means of official certification concerning the grade, quality, or condition of a product which will be of maximum assistance to all interested parties engaged in marketing functions.

The two agencies have certain related objectives in carrying out their respective regulatory and service activities. Therefore, it is believed desirable from the standpoint of public interest to set forth in this Memorandum of Agreement the working arrangements which are being followed or adopted in the interest of each agency discharging as effectively as possible its responsibilities related to inspection and standardization activities for food products.

The Agricultural Marketing Service will:

1. Supply to FDA, headquarters, a complete list of all food processing and packing plants which are operating under AMS continuous or other resident-type inspection or grading contracts. This list will set forth the type of service provided and the food products involved. AMS will immediately advise the appropriate FDA field office of those plants subject to withdrawal or suspension of service, termination of contract or denial of inspection services because of sanitation or other current good manufacturing practice deficiencies.

2. Investigate any report from FDA to the effect that a processor or packer operating under contract with AMS has not corrected objectionable conditiones found to exist by FDA, and will take action in accordance with AMS regulations and contracts.

3. Decline to inspect or grade samples of products which have been seized by FDA, or which are known to be involved in formal FDA actions. This does not preclude reinspection of legally authorized samples by AMS if the FDA seizure or other actions involved products which had previously been inspected or graded by AMS.

4. Decline to assign a U.S. grade or permit the use of Government official marks or other approved identification on a food product which is considered adulterated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, of such type and/or in such amounts so as to result in the food product being subject to regulatory action by FDA or is otherwise found to be not suitable for grade assignment. AMS will make such examinations and tests as are reasonably feasible for those materials and substances that would be likely to contaminate the product.

5. Report to the appropriate FDA field office information on any lot of produce which, upon inspection, AMS declines to assign a grade unless such product is so reconditioned as to comply with FDA requirements and/or qualify for grade assignment, or is segregated and disposed of for nonfood use or otherwise lawfully shipped or sold.

6. Furnish FDA headquarters on request, with any pertinent information concerning the grade or quality determination relative to specific lots of products inspected or graded by AMS that have been proceeded against or are being considered for action by FDA.

7. Report on the inspection certificate any pertinent codes or other marks that will serve to identify the specific goods which are inspected or graded.

8. Inform FDA headquarters whenever it has information that an employee or USDA-licensed inspector is to be or has been subpoenaed as a witness at judicial proceedings involving FDA action and advise FDA of the nature of his proposed testimony.

The Food and Drug Administration will:

1. Recognize that the AMS service provided in connection with the voluntary contract inspection of fruit and vegetable processing establishments contributes to protection of consumers and aids FDA in enforcement of pertinent statutes. The AMS inspection service will not diminish FDA authority to inspect but should minimize FDA inspections in establishments under AMS contract inspection. In this regard AMS inspectors will routinely advise contract establishments of pertinent FDA requirements, advise them on how to comply and provide advice on compliance. AMS inspectors may not act as FDA inspectors but their inspections and consultations with FDA should reduce the necessity for FDA inspections.

2. Invite the AMS inspector stationed at a plant which is operating under AMS inspection to accompany the FDA inspector during his inspection of such plant. The FDA inspector will point out or discuss with the AMS inspector any conditions noted which may result in violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

3. Request AMS headquarters for any pertinent information concerning the grade or quality determinations relative to specific lots of products that have been proceeded against or are being considered for action by FDA and are known or believed to have been inspected by AMS. FDA will take into consideration the results of AMS inspection certificates and other available data unless it has evidence that the product does not meet legal requirements as a food or has deteriorated to such an extent, subsequent to AMS inspection, as to make it unacceptable as food.

4. Immediately notify the appropriate AMS field office concerning the details of objectionable conditions whenever such conditions are found to exist in processing or packing plants where AMS is currently conducting inspection of products, or in other food plants, when FDA believes such information would be of value to AMS in its inspection and grading activities.

5. Whenever possible mark the claimant's samples of seized products in such a manner that AMS inspectors or graders will recognize such post-seizure samples.

6. Discuss with AMS headquarters the criteria used by FDA in order to provide the maximum assurance that AMS does not classify a food as acceptable which FDA would consider actionable under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

7. On request of AMS review labels, legends, stamps, and other official marks for products packed under the various inspec-

[1] This agreement does not apply to egg products, inspection of which is covered by the Egg Products Inspection Act, nor to grains, including rice, dry beans, peas, or lentils, which is covered by a separate memorandum of agreement between AMS and FDA.

tion services of AMS from the standpoint of possible conflict with the misbranding provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

It is mutually agreed that: 1. Both agencies will maintain close working relations with each other, both in headquarters as well as in the field.

2. Proposed regulations by either agency establishing or amending any food products standard will be referred to the other agency for review and comment prior to issuance.

3. Both agencies will cooperate jointly and with industry in the improvement of sanitation and food handling practices in processing plants. Both agencies will mutually exchange data and cooperate in the development of sampling plans, methodology and guidelines for determining natural and unavoidable defects common to products inspected and graded by AMS.

4. Both agencies will work with industry toward greater efficiency in connection with improvement in coding methods.

5. Both agencies will cooperate in the handling of those cases of misbranding which also come under the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930, as amended.

6. Each agency will designate to the other a central contract point to which communications dealing with this agreement or matters affected thereby may be first referred for attention.

7. Nothing in this Agreement modifies other existing agreements, nor does it preclude entering into separate agreements setting forth procedures for special programs which can be handled more efficiently and expeditiously by such special agreement.

8. The provisions of this memorandum may be modified at any time by mutual agreement.

For the Agricultural Marketing Service:

Dated: June 25, 1975.

E. L. Peterson,
Administrator.

For the Food and Drug Administration:

Dated: June 9, 1975.

A. M. Schmidt,
Commissioner.

Effective date: This agreement became effective June 25, 1975 and supersedes the Memorandum of Understanding dated August 28, 1973.

Dated: April 13, 1977.

William F. Randolph,
Acting Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-11252 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

National Institutes of Health

DHEW COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE TOXICOLOGY AND RELATED PROGRAMS ON APPROACHES TO DETERMINING THE MUTAGENIC PROPERTIES OF CHEMICALS: RISK TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Meeting

A meeting will be held to discuss the final report developed for the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs (composed wholly of fulltime employees of HEW). The document discusses and evaluates methods for determining the mutagenic properties of chemicals. To this end the meeting objective is to present the final report for comment prior to submission to the Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW. Comments received will be appended to the final document. Written comments will also be considered if received by May 27, 1977.

The open meeting will be held on May 20, 1977, from 9:30 a.m. to adjournment, in Wilson Hall, Building 1, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available; it is requested that individuals wishing to attend give advance notification in writing to:

Ms. Cecil Ellington, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709, 919-549-8411, ext. 3213, FTS 629-3213.

Dated: April 11, 1977.

Suzanne L. Fremeau,
Committee Management Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-11440 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

NATIONAL ARTHRITIS ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Arthritis Advisory Board in Wilson Hall, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, on May 4, 1977, beginning at 9 a.m.

In accordance with provisions set forth in Section 552b(c)(6), U.S. Code and Section 10(d) of Pub. L. 92-463, the meeting of the Board will be closed from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. for the review, discussion, evaluation, and selection of a Chairman. The discussion will reveal personal information about individuals and will reflect on their qualifications and competence. Hence, the holding of these discussions in public would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

This meeting will be open to the public from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. to discuss administrative matters. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

Messrs. James N. Fordham or Leo F. Treacy, Office of Scientific and Technical Reports, NIAMDD, National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 9A04, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, 301-496-3583, will provide summaries of the meeting and rosters of the committee members.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.846, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: April 15, 1977.

Suzanne L. Fremeau,
Committee Management Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-11441 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Office of the Secretary

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH, ET AL.

Delegations of Authority

Notice is hereby given that effective March 29, 1977, the following delegations, with authority for redelegation, have been made under section 472 (42 U.S.C. 289*l*-1) and section 473 (42 U.S.C. 289*l*-2) of the Public Health Service Act, providing respectively for National Research Service Awards and for studies respecting biomedical and behavioral research personnel:

1. Delegation from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Assistant Secretary for Health of the authorities vested in the Secretary under:

(a) Section 472 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by Title II of Pub. L. 94-278, excluding the authority to promulgate regulations; and

(b) Section 473 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by Title II of Pub. L. 94-278, excluding the authority to submit reports to Congress or its Committees.

2. Delegation from the Assistant Secretary for Health to the Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration of the authorities under sections 472 and 473 of the Public Health Service Act, which were delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health, insofar as these authorities pertain to the functions assigned to be carried out within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

3. Delegation from the Assistant Secretary for Health to the Administrator, Health Resources Administration, of the authorities under sections 472 and 473 of the Public Health Service Act, which were delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health, insofar as these authorities pertain to the functions assigned to be carried out within the Division of Nursing.

4. Delegation from the Assistant Secretary for Health to the Director, National Institutes of Health, of the authorities under sections 472 and 473 of the Public Health Service Act, which were delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health, insofar as these authorities pertain to the functions assigned to be carried out within the National Institutes of Health.

Dated: March 29, 1977.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11270 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL INTERAGENCY DAY CARE REQUIREMENTS

Public Briefing

Status of Activities to Evaluate Appropriateness of the Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements (FIDCR).

TIME AND DATE: 10 A.M.—April 29, 1977.

PLACE: Auditorium, HEW North Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: FIDCR Appropriateness Report.

STATUS: Open to public.

PERSON TO CONTACT:

William Prosser, 202-245-1808.

AGENDA: Introduction: Purpose and goals of briefing, status report on:

HEW's current activities to prepare appropriateness report.

Expected focus of an HEW report to Congress.

Recommendations about new or revised HEW regulations.

Questions and answers about status and plans.

(Information materials will be available at briefing.)

Dated: April 14, 1977.

HENRY AARON,
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.

[FR Doc.77-11345 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

Approval of Official Protraction Diagrams

1. Notice is hereby given that, effective with this publication, the following OCS Official Protraction Diagrams, approved on the date indicated, are available, for information only, in the Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, Alaska. In accordance with Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, these protraction diagrams are the basic record for the description of mineral and oil and gas lease offers in the geographic area they represent.

Outer Continental Shelf Protraction Diagrams

Description	Approval date
NN 2-1	Feb. 3, 1977.
NN 8-1 Baker Fan	Do.
NO 1-2	Do.
NO 2-1	Dec. 13, 1976.
NO 2-2	Do.
NO 2-3	Do.
NO 2-4	Do.
NO 3-3	Do.
NO 8-3 Mt. Fairweather	Do.
NO 8-5 Sitka	Do.
NP 1-8	Do.
NP 2-2 St. Lawrence	Do.
NP 2-3	Do.
NP 2-4 Southeast Cape	Do.
NP 2-8	Do.
NP 3-1 Norton Sound	Do.
NP 3-2 St. Michael	Do.
NP 3-3 Black	Do.
NP 3-4 Kwiguk	Do.
NP 4-1 Unalakleet	Do.
NQ 3-7 Nome	Do.
NQ 3-8 Solomon	Do.
NQ 4-7 Cape Denbigh	Feb. 3, 1977.

2. Copies of these diagrams are for sale at two dollars ($2.00) per sheet by the Manager, Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1159, Anchorage, Alaska 99510. The street address is 800 "A" Street, Anchorage, Alaska. Checks or Money Orders should be made payable to the Bureau of Land Management.

EDWARD J. HOFFMANN,
Manager, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office.

[FR Doc.77-11279 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OFFSHORE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

Availability of Draft Environmental Statement and Holding of Public Hearing Regarding Proposed General Oil and Gas Lease Sale

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Interior has prepared a draft environmental statement relating to a proposed Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) general oil and gas lease sale of 120 tracts consisting of 582,856 acres (235,875 hectares) of submerged lands on the OCS in the Gulf of Mexico offshore Texas and Louisiana.

Single copies of the draft environmental statement can be obtained from the Office of the Manager, New Orleans Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management, Hale Boggs Federal Building, Suite 841, 500 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, and from the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management (130), Washington, D.C. 20240.

Copies of the draft environmental statement will also be available for review in the following public libraries: Austin Public Library, 401 West Ninth Street, Austin, Texas; Houston Public Library, 500 McKinney, Houston, Texas; Rosenburg Library, 2310 Sealy, Galveston, Texas; Dallas Public Library, 1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas; Brazoria County Library, 410 Brazoport Boulevard, Freeport, Texas; La Ratama Library, 505 Mesquite Street, Corpus Christi, Texas; Texas Southmost College Library, 80 Fort Brown Street, Brownsville, Texas; New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana; Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Lafayette Public Library, 301 West Congress Street, Lafayette, Louisiana; and Calcasieu Parish Library System, Downtown Branch, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

In accordance with 43 CFR 3301.4, a public hearing will be held beginning at 9 a.m. on June 1, 1977, in the Hale Boggs Federal Building Complex, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Room 105, 600 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, for the purpose of receiving comments and suggestions relating to the proposed lease sale.

The hearing will provide the Secretary with additional information from both public and private groups to help evaluate fully the potential effects of the proposed offering of the 120 tracts on the total environment, aquatic resources, aesthetics, recreation, and other resources in the entire area during the exploration, development, and production phases of the OCS leasing program. The hearing will also provide the Secretary with the opportunity to receive additional comments and views of interested State and local agencies.

Interested individuals, representatives of organizations, and public officials wishing to testify at the public hearing are requested to contact the Manager, New Orleans Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management, at the above address by 4:15 p.m., May 26, 1977. Written comments from those unable to attend the hearing also should be addressed to the Manager, New Orleans Outer Continental Shelf Office, Bureau of Land Management at the above address. The Department will accept written testimony and comments on the draft environmental statement until June 10, 1977. This should allow ample time for those unable to testify at the hearing to make their views known and for the submission of supplemental materials by those presenting oral testimony. Time limitations make it necessary to limit the length of oral presentations to ten (10) minutes. An oral statement may be supplemented, however, by a more complete written statement which may be submitted to the Manager, New Orleans Outer Continental Shelf Office, at the time of presentation of the oral statement. Written statements presented in person at the hearing will be considered for inclusion in the hearing record. To the extent that time is available after presentation of oral statements by those who have given advance notice, others present will be given an opportunity to be heard.

After all testimony and comments have been received and analyzed, a final environmental statement will be prepared.

GEORGE L. TURCOTT,
Acting Director, Bureau of Land Management.

MARCH 18, 1977.

Approved: April 12, 1977.

STANLEY D. DOREMUS,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc.77-11239 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Notification of Pending Nominations

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before April 8, 1977. Pursuant to § 60.13(a) of 36 CFR Part 60, published in final form on January 9, 1976, written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Written comments or a request for addi-

tional time to prepare comments should be submitted by April 29, 1977.

JERRY L. ROGERS,
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

CALIFORNIA

San Bernardino County

Barstow vicinity, *Rodman Mountains Petroglyphs*, 28 mi. SE of Barstow.

San Mateo County

Princeton, *Site SMa-151*, E of Princeton.

Solano County

Suisun vicinity, *Martin, Samuel, House*, 293 Suisun Valley Rd.

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield County

Bridgeport, *Bridgeport City Hall*, 202 State St.
Greenwich, *Riverside Avenue Bridge*, Riverside Ave. and RR. tracks.

Litchfield County

Gaylordsville vicinity, *Merwinsville Hotel*, E of Gaylordsville on Brown's Forge Rd.

Tolland County

Tolland, *Tolland County Courthouse*, 53 Tolland Green.

IOWA

Van Buren County

Bonaparte and Keosauqua, *Des Moines River Locks #5 and #7*, at Des Moines River.

KENTUCKY

Fayette County

Lexington vicinity, *Paris Pike Historic District*, NE of Lexington, both sides of U.S. 27/68.

LOUISIANA

Caddo Parish

Shreveport, *Strand Theatre*, 630 Crokett.

Pointe Coupee Parish

Simmesport vicinity, *White Hall Plantation House*, LA 418.

St. Landry Parish

Opelousas, *Prudhomme, Michel, House*, 1152 Prudhomme Circle.

Sunset vicinity, *Chretien Point Plantation*, SW of Sunset on Blue Spring Rd.

MICHIGAN

Antrim County

Elk Rapids, *Elk Rapids Township Hall*, River St.

Wayne County

Detroit, *Wilson Theatre*, 350 Madison Ave.

NEBRASKA

Nance County

Genoa vicinity, *U.S. Indian Industrial School*, NE 22.

Otoe County

Nebraska City vicinity, *Lee, George F., Octagon Houses*, S of Nebraska City off U.S. 73/75.

NEVADA

Pershing County

Lovelock vicinity, *Rye Patch Archeological Sites*, N of Lovelock.

NEW YORK

Nassau County

Greenvale, *Toll Gate House*, Northern Blvd.

OREGON

Columbia County

St. Helens vicinity, *Warrior Rock Light*, SE of St. Helens on Columbia River.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence County

Providence, *Loew's State Theatre*, 220 Weybosset St.

TENNESSEE

Unicoi County

Unaka Springs, *Unaka Springs Resort Hotel*, off TN 36.

TEXAS

Bexar County

San Antonio, *Source of the River District*, 4515 Broadway.

Erath County

Stephenville, *Erath County Courthouse*, Public Sq.

Victoria County

Victoria, *Old Victoria County Courthouse*, 101 N. Bridge St.

UTAH

Salt Lake County

Salt Lake City, *Tenth Ward Sq.*, 400 South and 800 East.

[FR Doc.77-10957 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, STONES RIVER NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, TENNESSEE

Availability of Environmental Review on Environmental Assessment

In July 1976 the National Park Service completed and placed on public review an Environmental Assessment entitled "Environmental Assessment, General Management Plan, Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee."

After making an Environmental Review of the alternatives presented in the assessment and after public comment thereon, the National Park Service determined that this proposal would have a significant effect on the human environment; therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and will be available for public review in the autumn of 1977.

Anyone needing additional information or wishing to provide information for consideration during preparation of the statement, please advise the Superintendent, Stones River National Battlefield, Route 2, Old Nashville Highway, Murfreeesboro, Tennessee 37120, telephone 615-893-9501, or the Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30349, telephone 404-996-2520. Copies of the Environmental Review may be obtained from the above locations.

Dated: March 29, 1977.

DAVID G. WRIGHT,
Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc.77-11303 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE, FLORIDA AND MISSISSIPPI, AND DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLANS FOR DAVIS BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI; NAVAL LIVE OAKS, FLORIDA; SANTA ROSA, FLORIDA

Availability of Environmental Review on Environmental Assessment

In September 1976 the National Park Service completed and placed on public review Environmental Assessments on the General Management Plan for Gulf Islands National Seashore and on Development Concept Plans for Davis Bayou, Naval Live Oaks and Santa Rosa. Public meetings were held in the vicinity of Gulf Islands National Seashore in October 1976.

After making an Environmental Review of the alternatives presented in the assessments and after public comment thereon, the National Park Service determined that these proposals would have a significant effect on the human environment; therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared and will be available for public review by the end of 1977.

Anyone needing additional information or wishing to provide information for consideration during preparation of the statement, please advise the Superintendent, Gulf Islands National Seashore, P.O. Box 100, Gulf Breeze, Florida 32561, telephone 904-932-5302, or the Regional Director, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 1895 Phoenix Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30349, telephone 404-996-2520. Copies of the Environmental Review may be obtained from the above locations.

Dated: March 24, 1977.

DAVID D. THOMPSON, JR.,
Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc.77-11302 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[AA1921-163]

CLEAR SHEET GLASS FROM ROMANIA

Determination of No Injury or Likelihood Thereof

On January 12, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission received advice from the Department of the Treasury that clear sheet glass from Romania is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value, within the mean-

ing of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)). Accordingly, on January 24, 1977, the Commission instituted investigation No. AA1921–163 under section 201(a) of said act to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be inju3red, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

Notice of the institution of the investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 1, 1977 (42 FR 6013). On March 8, 1977, a hearing was held in accordance with the notice, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear by counsel or in person.

In arriving at its determination, the Commission gave due consideration to all written submissions from interested parties and information adduced at the hearing as well as information obtained by the Commission's staff from questionnaires, personal interviews, and other sources.

On the basis of the investigation, the Commission [1] has determined by a vote of 3 to 2 (Commissioners Moore and Ablondi dissenting) that an industry in the United States is not being and is not likely to be injured, and is not prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of clear sheet glass from Romania that is being, or is likely to be sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.

VIEWS OF CHAIRMAN DANIEL MINCHEW, VICE CHAIRMAN JOSEPH O. PARKER AND COMMISSIONER CATHERINE BEDELL

On January 12, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) received advice from the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) that clear sheet glass from Romania is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)). Accordingly, on January 24, 1977, the Commission instituted investigation No. AA1921–163 under section 201(a) of the act to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

The flat glass industry in the United States has changed dramatically in recent years. Technological developments in the production of float and consumer preference of flat glass made by this process have resulted in a shift of flat glass production from sheet glass to float glass. As a result, the number of establishments at which sheet glass is produced declined from 11 in 1972 to 7 in 1976 and with further shutdowns which have since occurred or been announced, it appears there will be only 3 firms producing sheet glass in the United States by the end of 1977. All the remaining firms producing flat glass by the sheet process are also producing flat glass by the float process.

The float glass process results in a markedly superior product which has plane and parallel surfaces and which does not require grinding and polishing. Thus, high-quality, distortion-free glass can be produced at less cost by the float process than by the older sheet process. Flat glass produced by the float process is preferred in the market, and those producers which make flat glass by both processes frequently substitute float for sheet in their orders since float glass is readily accepted by purchasers. In view of the market acceptance and interchangeability of float for sheet, we have defined the domestic industry as consisting of the establishments operated by firms which produce flat glass by either or both production processes.

During the period 1972–76, imports of clear sheet glass from Romania ranged between 49 million and 85 million pounds. In 1975, 56 million pounds was imported, and in 1976, 85 million pounds was imported. As a share of apparent domestic consumption of flat glass, imports from Romania ranged between 2 and 3 percent in 1972–76 and amounted to 2 percent during both 1975 and 1976. The ratio of imports of clear sheet glass from Romania to domestic production of flat glass remained at approximately 2 percent during each of the years in the period 1972–76.

The domestic flat glass industry was affected by the 1974–75 recession, which impacted the construction and automobile industries. With the upturn in the economy in 1976 and the improved performance in these two industries, the flat glass industry also performed strongly.

Apparent domestic consumption of flat glass increased by approximately 30 percent from 1975 to 1976 and reached an alltime high in 1976. Domestic producers' shipments of flat glass also increased by approximately 30 percent from 1975 to 1976 and also reached an alltime high in the latter year. While imports of clear sheet glass from Romania increased in 1976 over the level in 1975, as noted above, the penetration level of these imports did not increase, remaining at about 2 percent of both domestic consumption and production. In absolute terms, imports of clear sheet glass from Romania in 1976 were approximately the same as they had been in 1973.

During the course of its investigation, the Commission received financial data from six producers of sheet glass and/or float glass which accounted for virtually all domestic shipments of sheet glass and approximately 80 percent of domestic shipments of float glass in 1976. An examination of this data reveals that while these six producers suffered a loss on their combined operations on sheet and float glass during the 1974–75 recession, they returned to profitable operations in 1976 as their net sales climbed to an historic high. The aggregate ratio of net operating profit to net sales for these six producers on their combined sheet and float operations in 1976 kept pace with the profit level experienced by stone, clay and glass producers in that year.

When the float and sheet glass operations of the six domestic producers are examined separately, however, the long-term decline in sales of sheet glass and the shift to the float process are readily apparent. Net sales of sheet glass declined each year during the period 1972–75. The producers of sheet glass broke even on their operations in 1976 despite the fact that domestic shipments of sheet glass were less than half of what they had been in 1972 and 1973.

In contrast, net sales of float glass increased in every year in the period 1972–76, rising from approximately $86 million to approximately $263 million. After suffering losses during the recession in 1974–75, the six domestic producers achieved an aggregate ratio of net operating profit to net sales in their float glass operations of approximately 10 percent, well above that achieved by stone, clay, and glass producers generally for the first three quarters of 1976.

Employment data also reflect the upturn in the flat glass industry in 1976 and the long-term shift from sheet to float glass production. Employment data collected by the Department of Labor reveal that the average number of workers in the flat glass industry increased from 15,800 to 16,400 between 1975 and 1976. Data collected by the Commission reveal that the number of production and related workers employed in the production of sheet glass declined by over 50 percent during the period 1972–76, while such workers employed in the production of float glass increased by approximately 30 percent in the same period.

From the third quarter of 1975 through the second quarater of 1976, which embraced the period of Treasury's investigation, the weighted average net delivered selling price of domestic sheet glass increased from $14.62 to $17.21 per 100 square feet. The increases which occurred during this period were the largest increases achieved during the years 1972–76, the period covered by the report. Domestic sheet glass prices continued to increase through the last two quarters of 1976.

The average price of domestic float glass rose by $0.75 in the first quarter of 1976, the second largest quarterly increase in 5 years, and increased in each quarter of 1976. Thus, over the period during which Treasury determined there were LTFV imports from Romania, the prices of domestically produced sheet and float glass not only increased, but recorded some of the biggest gains in the last 5 years. In addition, domestically produced float glass undersold domestically produced sheet glass from the last quarter of 1975 through the last quarter of 1976.

The wholesale price index for flat glass recorded its largest single quarterly gain in the last 5 years during the second quarter of 1976. In our judgment, it is clear from the evidence that LTFV im-

[1] Commissioner Leonard did not participate in the decision.

ports from Romania, which, as noted above, accounted for only 2 percent of domestic consumption, did not have any discernible adverse impact on the price of domestically produced flat glass.

There is nothing in this record to show that domestic producers had any inventory increases or were otherwise unable to sell flat glass at increasing prices during the period of investigation. While there were allegations of lost sales, the evidence in the record of this investigation to this effect is insufficient to establish a loss of sales which would support or warrant a determination of injury.

In summary, it is our judgment that the evidence in the record of this investigation does not establish that the domestic flat glass industry is being or is likely to be injured[2] by imports of clear sheet glass from Romania determined by Treasury to be sold or likely to be sold at LTFV.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF COMMISSIONERS GEORGE M. MOORE AND ITALO H. ABLONDI

In our opinion, an industry in the United States is being injured by reason of the importation into the United States of clear sheet glass from Romania which the Departmetnt of the Treasury (Treasury) determined is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.[2]

THE U.S. INDUSTRY

The imported article found to be sold at LTFV by Treasury is clear sheet glass from Romania. We have determined that the U.S. industry which is being injured by the LTFV imports of clear sheet glass from Romania consists of the facilities in the United States devoted to the production of clear sheet glass. At present there are four plants in the United States producing sheet glass which constitute the U.S. industry.

LTFV SALES

During the period November 1, 1975, through April 30, 1976, Treasury examined sales of clear sheet glass imports from Romania. Fair value comparisons were made on all such imports and a weighted average LTFV margin of 48 percent was found. The Commission's investigation disclosed that the underselling of domestic competitors was the predominant marketing appeal of LTFV imports from Romania.

MARKET PENETRATION

LTFV sheet glass imports from Romania increased anually during the period 1972–76. As a percentage of all clear sheet glass imports they increased from 12 to 36 percent. The average unit value (5.2 cents per square foot) of imports of Romanian single-strength sheet glass, which comprised 91 percent of imports from Romania during 1972–76, was 34 percent less than the average unit value (7.9 cents per pound) of imports from all other countries.

During the period of Treasury's investigation and through the remainder of 1976 Romanian imports continued to increase their share of the domestic sheet glass market. The ratio of sheet glass imports to domestic consumption increased from 4 percent in 1974 to 7 percent in 1975 and to 9 percent in 1976. An increasing share of the domestic sheet glass market achieved by LTFV imports occurred when there was a lessening of demand for sheet glass caused by reductions in housing and construction starts and in automotive production.

The sales impact of LTFV Romanian sheet glass was mainly directed at factory sales to customers of single-strength clear sheet glass. Single-strength sheet glass imports from Romania amounted to the equivalent of 20 percent of domestic single-strength sheet glass sales during 1975 and 1976. The ratio of LTFV import penetration is substantial and such sales, consummated on the basis of price alone, have seriously impaired the ability of the domestic sheet glass industry to compete in the domestic open market.

Notwithstanding the float glass penetration into sheet glass markets, it is clear that sheet glass has a significant position in the broader flat glass industry. Into the market of an estimated 160 million square feet of sheet glass consumed by the sash and door industry alone, domestic sheet glass has been displaced by LTFV sheet glass sales to the extent of 50 million square feet per year.

PRICE SUPPRESSION

The gap between domestic unprocessed single-strength clear sheet glass net delivered price and the net delivered price of single-strength unprocessed clear Romanian sheet glass increased during the period 1972–76. The prices of domestic sheet single-strength glass increased by 51 percent from the first quarter of 1972 to the last quarter of 1976 while the same comparison shows that the price of Romanian glass rose by only 19 percent. The Romanian import prices exerted a downward pressure on domestic prices, aggravating the ability of the U.S. industry to achieve profits in 1974 and 1975. The absence of LTFV Romanian imports would have permitted domestic producers to recover some of the profits lost in 1974–75.

LOST SALES

Each of the four domestic sheet glass producers offered evidence of lost sales in 1975 and 1976 due to Romanian sheet glass LTFV penetration into their traditional markets. The Commission examined a sample of the sales claimed by domestic producers to have been lost to LTFV imports. Based on this information it is estimated that approximately 40 million square feet of sheet glass sales or 7 percent of domestic producers' shipments of sheet glass in 1976 were lost to Romanian LTFV sheet glass imports.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, we have made an affirmative determination and find that an industry in the United States is being injured by reason of the importation of clear sheet glass from Romania that is being, or likely to be sold at LTFV with the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921.

Issued: April 15, 1977.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11342 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[TA-201-26]

MALLEABLE CAST-IRON PIPE AND TUBE FITTINGS

Investigation and Hearing

INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED

Following receipt of a petition on March 29, 1977, filed by the American Pipe Fittings Association, the United States International Trade Commission on April 13, 1977, instituted an investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether cast-iron pipe and tube fittings, malleable, provided for in items 610.70, 610.71 and 610.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held June 21, 1977, in the hearing room of the United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. Requests for appearances at the hearing should be filed, in writing, with the Secretary of the Commission at his office in Washington not later than noon, Friday, June 17, 1977.

INSPECTION OF PETITION

The petition filed in this case is available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, and at the New York City Office of the United States International Trade Commission located at 6 World Trade Center.

Issued: April 14, 1977.

By order of the Commission:

KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11343 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

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[2] With regard to likelihood of injury Chairman Minchew notes that the import pentration of sheet glass from Romania has remained constant at between 2 and 3 percent over the last five years. This, taken with the declining market for sheet glass and the destruction of production facilities in Romania due to the recent earthquake in the country, indicates that there is no likelihood of injury to a United States industry.

[2] Prevention of establishment of an industry is not an issue in this investigation and will not be discussed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

[TA-W-1220]

PHOENIX CLOTHES, DIVISION OF GENESCO, INC., SHIPPENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Revised Certification of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Department of Labor issued a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on January 27, 1977 applicable to former workers producing men's suit pants at the Shippensburg, Pennsylvania plant of Phoenix Clothes, Division of Genesco, Incorporated. The Notice of Certification was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 8, 1977 (42 FR 8023).

At the request of officials of Phoenix Clothes, a further investigation was instituted by the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance. The further investigation revealed that certain production workers engaged in the production of men's suit pants at the Shippensburg plant suffered a reduction in their weekly hours of employment beyond the original termination date of January 1, 1976. The separation of the above mentioned workers was the direct result of the decrease in production of men's suit pants at Phoenix Clothes, Division of Genesco, Incorporated in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Since the intent of the certification is to cover all workers at Phoenix Clothes who were engaged in employment related to the production of men's suit pants affected by the decline in production that commenced in the last quarter of 1975, the certification is revised to include a new termination date of April 1, 1976.

The revised certification applicable to TA-W-1220 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers at the Shippensburg, Pennsylvania plant of Phoenix Clothes, Division of Genesco, Incorporated who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after October 18, 1975 and before April 1, 1976 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of March 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-11339 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Wage and Hour Division

CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZING EMPLOYMENT OF LEARNERS AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act (52 Stat. 1062, as amended; U.S.C. 214), Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 (3 CFR 1949-53 Comp., p. 1004), and Administrative Order No. 1-76 (41 FR 18949), the firms listed in this notice have been issued special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates otherwise applicable under section 6 of the Act. For each certificate, the effective and expiration dates, number or proportion of learners and the principal product manufactured by the establishment are as indicated. Conditions on occupations, wage rates, and learning periods which are provided in certificates issued under the supplemental industry regulations cited in the captions below are as established in those regulations; such conditions in certificates not issued under the supplemental industry regulations are as listed.

The following certificates were issued under the apparel industry learner regulations (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.9, as amended and 522.20 to 522.25, as amended). The following normal labor turnover certificates authorize 10 percent of the total number of factory production workers except as otherwise indicated.

Bernice Industries, Bernice, LA; 1-1-77 to 12-31-77. (Girls' and boys' shirts.)

Bland Sportswear, Inc., Bland, VA; 3-8-77 to 3-7-78; 10 learners. (Men's and boys' shirts.)

Colshire Mfg. Co., Inc., Morgantown, WV; 3-1-77 to 2-28-78; 5 learners. (Men's pajamas.)

Corbin, Ltd., Huntington, WV; 1-22-77 to 1-21-78. (Men's pants.)

Crystal Springs Shirt Corp., Crystal Springs, MS; 1-1-77 to 12-31-77. (Boys' shirts.)

Donlin Sportswear, Inc., New Tazewell, TN; 2-21-77 to 2-20-78. (Men's shirts.)

Flushing Shirt Mfg. Co., Inc., Grantsville, MD; 1-18-77 to 1-17-78. (Men's shirts.)

Hamburg Shirt Corp., Hamburg, AR; 1-1-77 to 12-31-77. (Men's and boys' shirts.)

Shaw Industries, Shaw, MS; 1-1-77 to 12-31-77. (Boys' shirts.)

Steele Apparel Mfg. Co., Steele, MO; 12-23-76 to 12-22-77; 10 learners. (Ladies' dresses.)

Utica Industries, Utica, MS; 2-21-77 to 12-31-77. (Boys' shirts.)

Vernon Mfg. Co., Inc., Vernon, TX; 12-31-77 to 12-30-77. (Men's and boys' shorts and pants.)

The following learner certificate was issued in Puerto Rico to the company hereinafter named. The effective and expiration dates, learner rate, occupation, learning period, and number of learners authorized to be employed are indicated.

CTP Division, General Cigar Co., Inc., Caguas, PR; 1-15-77 to 1-14-78; 11 learners for normal labor turnover purposes in the occupation of machine stripping for a learning period of 160 hours at the rate of $1.92 an hour. (Tobacco.)

Each learner certificate has been issued upon the representations of the employer which, among other things were that employment of learners at special minimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificate may be annualed or withdrawn as indicated therein, in the manner provided in 29 CFR Part 528. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof on or before May 4, 1977.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of April 1977.

ARTHUR H. KORN,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-11338 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ADVISORY COUNCILS

Charter Renewals

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, the following Small Business Administration District Advisory Councils have been renewed to April 1, 1978.

Albuquerque, Anchorage, Atlanta, Augusta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boise, Boston, Casper, Charlotte, Chicago, Clarksburg, Cleveland, Columbia, Columbus, Concord, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Fargo, Hartford, Hato Rey, Helena, Honolulu, Houston, Indianapolis, Jackson, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lower Rio Grande Valley, Lubbock, Madison, Miami, Montpelier, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Richmond, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Sioux Falls, St. Louis, Syracuse, Washington, D.C., Wichita.

The charters for the Small Business Administration National Advisory Council and the Small Business Investment Company National Advisory Council have been renewed to April 1, 1978.

Dated: April 12, 1977.

ANTHONY S. STASIO,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Advocacy and Public Communications, Small Business Administration.

[FR Doc.77-11301 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency for International Development

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Amended Notice of Meeting

In 42 FR 18914, April 11, 1977, A.I.D. announced a meeting of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development to be held on May 7 and 8, 1977. The purpose of this notice is to indicate that the dates and time of the meeting have been changed to May 5, 1977, beginning at 2:00 p.m. and May 7, 1977, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Both sessions will be held in the Ballroom of the Registry Hotel, 7901 24th Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Mininesota 55420.

Dated: April 12, 1977.

ERVIN J. LONG,
Federal Officer, Board of International Food and Agricultural Development.

[FR Doc.77-11269 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to Executive Order 11769 and the provisions of section 10(a)(2), Pub. L. 92-463, Federal Advisory Committee Act, notice is hereby given of the A.I.D. Research Advisory Committee meeting on May 18 and 19, 1977, at the Pan American Health Organization Building, 23rd Street and Virginia Avenue, NW., Conference Room "C", to review, appraise and make recommendations to the Administrator, Agency for International Development, concerning projects proposed for A.I.D. central research funding in the fields of food and nutrition and health. In addition to the project reviews, the Agenda will include a discussion of A.I.D. agricultural sector strategy, and of the relationship of the Research Advisory Committee to A.I.D. programming processes. The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and adjourn at 5:30 p.m. each day. The meeting is open to the public. Dr. Erven J. Long, Associate Assistant Administrator, is designated as the A.I.D. representative at the meeting. It is suggested that those desiring more specific information contact Dr. Erven J. Long, 1601 N. Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia, 22209, or call, 703-235-8956.

Dated: April 7, 1977.

ERVEN J. LONG,
A.I.D. Representative,
Research Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc.77-11263 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Public Notice CM-7/58]

SHIPPING COORDINATING COMMITTEE; SUBCOMMITTEE ON SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

Meeting

The working group on ship design and equipment concerned with nuclear ships of the Subcommittee on Safety of Life at Sea, a subcommittee of the Shipping Coordinating Committee, will hold an open meeting at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 10, 1977, in Room 8236 of the Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this meeting will be to:

Further discuss and make recommendations for the development of an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Code for Nuclear Ships; and

Review and discuss comments received concerning this subject.

Requests for further information on the meeting should be directed to Mr. John Deck, III, United States Coast Guard. He may be reached by telephone on 202-426-2197.

The Chairman will entertain comments from the public as time permits.

CARL TAYLOR, Jr.,
Acting Director,
Office of Maritime Affairs.

APRIL 11, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11262 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

PHOTO ALBUMS FROM CANADA

Tentative Termination of Antidumping Investigation

AGENCY: United States Treasury Department.

ACTION: Tentative Termination of Antidumping Investigation.

SUMMARY: This notice is to advise the public that an antidumping investigation which was discontinued on June 14, 1974 with respect to photo albums from Canada is being tentatively terminated. The investigation, conducted under the Antidumping Act, was discontinued on the basis of minimal dumping margins in relation to total sales, combined with assurances by the sole Canadian manufacturer exporting these articles to the United States that it would not sell at less than fair value in the future. Sales at less than fair value generally occur when the prices of the merchandise sold for exportation to the United States are less than the prices in the home market.

Analysis made by the Customs Service subsequent to the discontinuance of this investigation has revealed that the price assurances have been honored. Interested persons are invited to request an opportunity to present oral views within 10 days, or to submit written comments on or before May 19, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Vince Kane, Duty Assessment Division, United States Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20229, 202-566-5492.

A "Notice of Discontinuance of Antidumping Investigation" with respect to photo albums from Canada was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 14, 1974 (39 FR 20815).

After due investigation, it has been determined, tentatively, that photo albums from Canada, have not been sold at less than fair value. This is in accordance with price assurances submitted prior to the discontinuance of the fair value investigation.

Statement of reasons on which this tentative termination is based. The investigation indicated that no sales at less than fair value of photo albums from Canada by the sole Canadian firm exporting to the United States, Desmarais and Frere, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, have been made for a period of more than 2 years from the discontinuance of the fair value investigation.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that the Department of the Treasury intends to terminate the antidumping investigation with respect to photo albums from Canada.

In accordance with § 153.40, Customs Regulations (19 CFR 153.40), interested persons may present written views or arguments, or request in writing that the Secretary of the Treasury afford an opportunity to present oral views.

Any requests that the Secretary of the Treasury afford an opportunity to present oral views should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20229, in time to be received by his office not later than April 29, 1977. Such requests must be accompanied by a statement outlining the issues wished to be discussed.

Any written views or arguments should likewise be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs in time to be received by his office not later than May 19, 1977.

This notice is published pursuant to § 153.33(h) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 153.33(h)).

JOHN H. HARPER,
Acting Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury.

APRIL 8, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-11264 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice No. 370]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

APRIL 14, 1977.

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 119428 (Sub-No. 2), Napoleon J. Eno and Paul Eno d.b.a. Nap and Paul's Marine, now assigned May 23, 1977, at New York, N.Y. is canceled and reassigned for hearing on May 23, 1977, (1 week), at Hartford, Conn., location of hearing room will be later designated.

MC 142662, Stewart & Stevenson Transportation, Inc. now assigned June 8, 1977 at Dallas, Texas is postponed indefinitely.

MC 142639, Kelly McKnight, dba Kelly McKnight Wrecker Service now being assigned June 8, 1977 (3 days) at Dallas, Texas in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 134113 (Sub-9), Hi-Ball Trucking, Inc., now being assigned June 8, 1977 (3 days) at Billings, Montana, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 123407 (Sub-346), Sawyer Transport, Inc., now being assigned June 13, 1977 (1 week) at Boise, Idaho, in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 29839 (Sub-Nos. 5 & 6), Evergreen Stage Lines, Inc., now being assigned June 20, 1977 (1 week) at Portland, Oregon, in a hearing room to be later designated.

No. 36530, Bituminous Coal, Cameo, Colo., to Cochise, Ariz., and No. 36515, *Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.*, v. *The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company*, et al., now assigned April 19, 1977, at Washington, D.C., is cancelled and reassigned for pre-hearing conference on April 19, 1977, at the Office of the Inter-

state Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11336 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Rule 19; Ex Parte No. 214; Exemption No. 136]

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Exemption Under Mandatory Car Service Rules

It appearing, That because of flood conditions the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company (N&W) between Norfolk, Virginia, and points west of Williamson, West Virginia, has been severed by high water and floods between Williamson and Bluefield, West Virginia, making it impossible for the N&W to move empty cars between the eastern and western portions of its system; that such disability prevents return of certain cars to owners in accordance with Car Service Rule 2 and prevents normal redistribution of cars to loading points on its line; that because of this disruption sufficient cars of suitable ownership are not available to shippers served by this line; that numerous other empty cars located on this line cannot be returned to owners until normal operations can be resumed; that compliance with Car Service Rule 2 would result in these cars standing idle and would prevent their use by shippers unable to receive other cars for loading.

It is ordered, That pursuant to the authority vested in me by Car Service Rule 19: (a) The N&W be, and it is hereby, authorized to accept from shippers general service cars owned by other railroads regardless of the provisions of Car Service Rule 2 at stations located in the States of:

Kentucky.
North Carolina.
West Virginia (Williamson and east thereof).
Maryland.
Virginia.

It is further ordered, That: (b) At stations located in areas other than those named in section (a) of this exemption the N&W is authorized to accept from shippers general service freight cars owned by the railroads named below regardless of the provisions of Car Service Rule 2.

Atlanta & Saint Andrews Bay Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: ASAB.
Atlanta and West Point Rail Road Company, Reporting Marks: AWP.
Atlantic and Western Railway Company, Reporting Marks: ATW.
Birmingham Southern Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: BS.
Chattahoochee Industrial Railroad, Reporting Marks: CIRR.
Clinchfield Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: CRR.
Columbus and Greenville Railway Company, Reporting Marks: CAGY.
Durham and Southern Railway Company, Reporting Marks: DS.
Florida East Coast Railway Company, Reporting Marks: FEC.
Georgia Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: GA.
Hartford and Slocomb Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: HS.
Lancaster and Chester Railway Company, Reporting Marks: LC.
Louisville and Wadley Railway Company, Reporting Marks: LW.
Meridian & Bigbee Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: MB.
Norfolk, Franklin and Danville Railway Company, Reporting Marks: NFD.
Pearl River Valley Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: PRV.
Pickens Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: PICK.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: RFP.
Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company, Reporting Marks: ACL-C&WC-SAL-SCL.
Western Railway of Alabama, Reporting Marks: WA.

It is further ordered, That: (c) This exemption shall not apply to cars subject to Interstate Commerce Commission or Association of American Railroads Orders requiring return of cars to owners.

Effective April 6, 1977.

Expires April 13, 1977.

Issued at Washington, D.C., April 6, 1977.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
JOEL E. BURNS,
Agent.

[FR Doc.77-11335 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

[Notice No. 49]

MOTOR CARRIER TEMPORARY AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS

APRIL 11, 1977.

The following are notices of filing of applications for temporary authority under section 210a(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act provided for under the provisions of 49 CFR 1131.3. These rules provide that an original and six (6) copies of protests to an application may be filed with the field official named in the Federal Register publication no later than the 15th calendar day after the date the notice of the filing of the application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. One copy of the protest must be served on the applicant, or its authorized representative, if any, and the protestant must certify that such service has been made. The protest must identify the operating authority upon which it is predicated, specifying the "MC" docket and "Sub" number and quoting the particular portion of authority upon which it relies. Also, the protestant shall specify the service it can and will provide and the amount and type of equipment it will make available for use in connection with the service contemplated by the TA application. The weight accorded a protest shall be governed by the completeness and pertinence of the protestant's information.

Except as otherwise spceifically noted, each applicant states that there will be no significant effect on the quality of the human environment resulting from approval of its application.

A copy of the application is on file, and can be examined at the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., and also in the ICC Field Office to which protests are to be transmitted.

MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

No. MC 30378 (Sub-No. 59TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: ASSOCIATED TRANSPORTS, INC., 9050 Pershall Road, P.O. Box 85, Hazelwood, Mo. 63042. Applicant's representative: Arnold L. Burke, 180 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *New automobiles, new trucks, and new chassis*, in initial and secondary movements, in truckaway and driveaway service, *and new automobile parts and accessories*, incidental to the vehicles transported when moving at the same time with the above-described vehicles, between Claycomo, Mo., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, restricted to traffic which originates at the plantsite and warehouse facilities utilized by Ford Motor Company, or has a prior movement by truck, rail or water, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Ford Motor Company, P.O. Box 1529-B, Dearborn, Mich. 48121. Send protests to: J. P. Werthmann, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 1465, 210 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101.

No. MC 51146 (Sub-No. 492TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: SCHNEIDER TRANSPORT, INC., 2661 S. Broadway, Green Bay, Wis. 54304. Applicant's representative: Neil A. DuJardin, P.O. Box 2298, Green Bay, Wis. 54306. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Foods and foodstuffs*, in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, (except commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles), from the plantsite and warehouse facilities of Kraft, Inc., at Champaign, Ill., to points in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and those points in Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania on and east of I-81, restricted to traffic originating at and destined to the above-named origins and destinations, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Kraft, Inc., 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago, Ill. 60690. Send protests to: John E. Ryden, District Supervisors, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, U.S. Federal Bldg., and Courthouse, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Room 619, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

No. MC 53965 (Sub-No. 131TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: GRAVES TRUCK LINE, INC., 2130 S. Ohio, P.O. Box 1387, Salina, Kans. 67401. 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: *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, from the plantsite and storage facilities of Monfort Packing Company, at Greeley, Colo., to points in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, restricted to traffic originating at named origin and destined to named states, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Monfort of Colorado, P.O. Box 5, Greeley, Colo. 80631. Send protests to: Thomas P. O'Hara, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 234 Federal Bldg., Topeka, Kans. 66603.

No. MC 107295 (Sub-No. 843TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: PRE-FAB TRANSIT CO., 100 S. Main St., Farmer City, Ill. 61842. Applicant's representative: Duane Zehr (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Plumbers' goods, bathroom or lavoratory fixtures and accessories thereto;* (1) from Abingdon, Ill., to points in Arizona, Arkansas (except Ft. Smith), California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; (2) from Robinson, Ill., to points in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming; and (3) from the plantsite of Briggs Manufacturing Co., at Knoxville, Tenn., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Gregory A. Koenig, Manager of Purchasing & Traffic, Briggs Manufacturing Co., 1500 N. Dale Mabry, Tampa, Fla. 33607. Send protests to: Harold C. Jolliff, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, P.O. Box 2418, Springfield, Ill. 62705.

No. MC 109533 (Sub.-No. 86TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: OVERNITE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 1000 Semmes Ave., Richmond, Va. 23224. Applicant's representative: C. H. Swanson (same address as applicant). 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), serving Alcoa and Maryville, Tenn., and their respective commercial zones as off-route points in connection with carrier's authorized regular-route operations. Applicant intends to tack with MC 109533 and subs 22 and 44. Applicant also intends to interline at Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Louisville, Ky.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Richmond, Va.; Birmingham, Ala., Charlotte, N.C., and Lexington, Ky., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shippers: There are approximately 17 statements of support attached to the application, which may be examined at the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C., or copies thereof which may be examined at the field office named below. Send protests to: Paul D. Collins, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 10-502, Federal Bldg., 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, Va. 23240.

No. MC 111812 (Sub-No. 530TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: MIDWEST COAST TRANSPORT, INC., 900 W. Delaware, P.O. Box 1233, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57104. Applicant's representative: David Peterson (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Foodstuffs*, in mixed shipments with meats (as previously authorized), in mechanically refrigerated vehicles (restricted against commodities in bulk), from the plantsites and warehouse facilities of Oscar Mayer, located at or near Madison, Wis., and Davenport, Iowa, to points in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., 910 Mayer Ave., Madison, Wis. 53704. Send protests to: J. L. Hammond, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 369, Federal Bldg., Pierre, S. Dak. 57501.

No. MC 113624 (Sub-No. 78TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: WARD TRANSPORT, INC., P.O. Box 735, Pueblo, Colo. 81001. Applicant's representative: David E. Driggers, Suite 1600 Lincoln Center, 1660 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo. 80264. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Toluol and xylol*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Pueblo, Colo., to Billings, Mont., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: CF & I Steel Corporation, P.O. Box 316, Pueblo, Colo. 81002. Send protests to: Herbert C. Ruoff, District Supervisor, 492 U.S. Customs House, 721 19th St., Denver, Col. 80202.

No. MC 113651 (Sub-No. 218TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: INDIANA REFRIGERATOR LINES, INC., 2404 N. Broadway, Muncie, Ind. 47303. Applicant's representative: Bernard J. Kompare, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Prepared dough and bakery goods* (except commodities in bulk), from New Albany, Ind., to points in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: The Pillsbury Company, 608 Second Ave., South MS-928, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402. Send protests to: J. H. Gray, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 343 W. Wayne St., Suite 113, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802.

No. MC 115331 (Sub-No. 421TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: TRUCK TRANSPORT, INCORPORATED, 29 Clayton Hills Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63131, Applicant's representative: J. R. Ferris, 230 St. Clair Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill. 62201. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cement*, in bulk, from the facilities of Alpha Portland Cement Company, at or near St. Louis, Mo., to points in Illinois, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Alpha Portland Cement Company, P.O. Box 20140, Affton Branch, St. Louis, Mo. 63123. Send protests to: J. P. Werthmann, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 1465, 210 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101.

No. MC 116077 (Sub-No. 379TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: ROBERTSON TANK LINES, INC., 2000 W. Loop South, Suite 1800, Houston, Tex. 77027. Applicant's representative: J. C. Browder (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Hydrofluoric acid*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from the plantsite of Stauffer Chemical, at Houston, Tex., to Laurel and Billings, Mont., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farm Road, Westport, Conn. 06880. Send protests to: John Mensing, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, 6810 Federal Bldg., 515 Rusk, Houston, Tex. 77002.

No. MC 116077 (Sub-No. 379TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: ROBERTSON TANK LINES, INC., 2000 W. Loop South, Suite 1800, Houston, Tex. 77027. Applicant's representative: J. C. Browder (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Hydrofluoric acid*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from the plantsite of Stauffer Chemical, at Houston, Tex., to Laurel and Billings, Mont., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Stauffer Chemical Company, Nyala Farm Road, Westport, Conn. 06880. Send protests to: John Mensing, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, 6810 Federal Bldg., 515 Rusk, Houston, Tex. 77002.

No. MC 117109 (Sub-No. 17TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: SYKES TRANSPORT COMPANY, P.O. Drawer

L, Madisonville, Ky. 42431. Applicant's representative: Carl U. Hurst (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber*, dry, dressed, green or rough; *Plywood; building, barn, and utility poles; piling or posts*, from the plantsite of International Paper Company, at or near Nacogdoches, Tex., to points in Arkansas and Oklahoma, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: R. W. Strong, Transportation Economics Specialist, International Paper Company, P.O. Box 16807, Mobile, Ala. 36616. Send protests to: Elbert Brown, Jr., District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, 426 Post Office Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 40202.

No. MC 117119 (Sub-No. 617TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, Ark. 72728. Applicant's representative: L. M. McLean (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Tetrachloro benzene* (except in bulk), in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from Delaware City, Del., and Kearny, N.J., to Jacksonville, Ark., restricted to traffic originating at named origins and destined to named point, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Standard Chlorine, Inc., 1035 Belleville Turnpike, Kearny, N.J. 07032. Send protests to: William H. Land, Jr., District Supervisor, 3108 Federal Office Bldg., 700 W. Capitol, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.

No. MC 117119 (Sub-No. 618TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: WILLIS SHAW FROZEN EXPRESS, INC., P.O. Box 188, Elm Springs, Ark. 72728. Applicant's representative: L. M. McLean (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meat, meat products, meat by-products and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as described in Section A and C of Appendix I to the report in Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from the plantsite of Columbia Foods, Inc. (a division of Iowa Beef Processors, Inc.), at or near Wallula, Wash., to points in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., Dakota City, Nebr. 68731. Send protests to: William H. Land, Jr., District Supervisor, 3108 Federal Office Bldg., 700 W. Capitol, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.

No. MC 117765 (Sub-No. 225TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: HAHN TRUCK LINE, INC., 5315 NW. 5th St., P.O. Box 75218, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107. Applicant's representative: R. E. Hagan (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Treated and untreated poles and posts, processed lumber*, from Buffalo, Dwyer, Elk Mountain, Tie Siding, Wyo.; Aspen and Ft. Collins, Colo., to points in Kansas and Oklahoma, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: John Davies, Patridge, Kans. 67566. Send protests to: Joe Green, District Supervisor, Room 240 Old Post Office Bldg., 215 NW. Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.

No. MC 117940 (Sub-No. 216TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: NATION-WIDE CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 104, Maple Plain, Minn. 55359. Applicant's representative: Allan L. Timmerman (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canned goods* (except frozen), from the plantsites and storage facilities of Joan of Arc Company, at or near Hoopeston and Princeville, Ill., to points in Arkansas, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Texas, restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at the above-named origin points and destined to points in the above-named destination territory, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Joan of Arc Company, 2231 W. Altorfer Drive, Peoria, Ill. 61614. Send protests to: Marion L. Cheney, Transportation Assistant, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 414 Federal Bldg., and U.S. Courthouse, 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

No. MC 118089 (Sub-No. 21TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: ROBERT HEALTH TRUCKING, INC., 2909 Avenue C, P.O. Box 2501, Lubbock, Tex. 79408. Applicant's representative: Charles M. Williams, 350 Capitol Life Center, 1600 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80203. 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 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from the plantsite and storage facilities of Glover Packing Co., at or near Amarillo, Tex., to points in Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Glover Packing Co., 100 Grand, Amarillo, Tex. 79105. Send protests to: Haskell E. Ballard, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Box H-4395, Herring Plaza, Amarillo, Tex. 79101.

No. MC 123389 (Sub-No. 36TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: CROUSE CARTAGE COMPANY, P.O. Box 586, Hwy. 30 West, Carroll, Iowa 51401. Applicant's representative: James E. Ballenthin, 630 Osborn Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. 55102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Brick*, from Kanopolis, Kans., and Fairbury, Nebr., to Chicago, Ill. ,and points in its Commercial Zone, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Best Brick, Inc., 1220 W. 171st St., Hazel Crest, Ill. 60429. Send protests to: Carroll Russell, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Suite 620, 110 N. 14th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

No. MC 123405 (Sub-No. 49TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: FOOD TRANSPORT, INC., R.D. No. 1 Thomasville, Pa. 17364. Applicants representative: Christian V. Graf, 407 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Foodstuffs* (except in bulk,) from the plantsite and storage facilities of American Home Foods, Division of American Home Products Corporation, Inc., at Milton, Pa., to points in Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, restricted to traffic originating at and destined to the above-named origins and destinations, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting Shipper: American Home Foods, Division of American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Send protests to: Robert P. Amerine, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 278 Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 869, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108.

No. MC 126276 (Sub-No. 173TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: FAST MOTOR SERVICE, INC., 9100 Plainfield Road, Brookfield, Ill. 60513. Applicant's representative: Albert A. Andrin, 180 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Containers*, from the plantsites of Crown Cork & Seal Company, at Ft. Worth, and Houston, Tex., to St. Louis, Mo., under a continuing contract with Crown Cork & Seal Company, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Crown Cork & Seal Company, Edward Fehskens, Director of Distribution, P.O. Box 6208, Philadelphia, Pa. 19136. Send protests to: Patricia A. Roscoe, Transportation Assistant, Interstate Commerce Commission, Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg., 219 S. Dearborn St., Room 1386, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

No. MC 128021 (Sub-No. 29TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: DIVERSIFIED TRUCKING CORP., 309 Williamson Ave., P.O. Box 100, Opelika, Ala. 36801. Applicant's representative: Robert E. Tate, P.O. Box 517, Evergreen, Ala. 36401. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Plastic bags, plastic can liners, plastic containers and plastic articles;* and (2) *Materials and supplies* used in the manufacture of plastic bags, plastic can liners, plastic containers and plastic articles (except commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles), (1) from the facilities utilized by Bes-Pak & Company, Inc., in Montgomery County, Ala., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii); and (2) from points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), to

the facilities utilized by Bes-Pak & Company, Inc., in Montgomery County, Ala., under a continuing contract with Bes-Pak & Company, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Bes-Pak & Company, P.O. Drawer 2190, Montgomery, Ala. 36103. Send protests to: Clifford W. White, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 1616, 2121 Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

No. MC 134477 (Sub-No. 156TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: SCHANNO TRANSPORTATION, INC., 5 West Mendota Road, W. St. Paul, Minn. 55118. Applicant's representative: Robert P. Sack, P.O. Box 6010, W. St. Paul Minn. 55118. 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 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from the plantsite and storage facilities of Monfort of Colorado, Inc., at or near Greeley, Colo., to points in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, restricted to the transportation of shipments originating at the above-described origin point and destined to the above-described destination points, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Monfort of Colorado, Inc., P.O. Box G, Greeley, Colo. 80631. Send protests to: Marion L. Cheney, Transportation Assistant, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 414 Federal Bldg., and U.S. Courthouse, 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

No. MC 135007 (Sub-No. 59TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: AMERICAN TRANSPORT, INC., 7850 "F" St., Omaha, Nebr. 68127. Applicant's representative: Charles M. Williams, 350 Capitol Life Center, 1600 Sherman, Denver, Colo. 80203. Authority sought to operate as a *contract 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 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from the facilities of Spencer Foods, Inc., at or near Spencer and Hartley, Iowa, to point in Florida, under a continuing contract with Spencer Foods, Inc., of Spencer, Iowa, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Kent Eggleston, Corporate Traffic Manager, Spencer Foods, Inc., P.O. Box 1228, Spencer, Iowa 51301. Send protests to: Carroll Russell, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Suite 620, 110 N. 14th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

No. MC 135152 (Sub-No. 19TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: CASKET DISTRIBUTORS, INC., R.R. No. 2, West Harrison, Ind. 45030. Applicant's representative: J. D. Campbell (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Uncrated caskets*, from Elgin, Ill., and Chicago, Ill., to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii), for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shippers: Elgin Metal Casket Co., 363 Bluff City Blvd., Elgin, Ill. 60120. Chicago Casket Co., W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Send protests to: William S. Ennis, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Bldg., and U.S. Courthouse, 46 E. Ohio St., Room 429, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

No. MC 135437 (Sub-No. 11TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: TRI-NORTHEASTERN TRANSPORT, INC., S. Main St., Lyndonville, N.Y. 14098. Applicant's representative: John M. Nader, Route 3, Box 4, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Tobacco products and related advertising materials*, from the plantsite of and storage facilities utilized by Pinkerton Tobacco Co., at or near Owensboro, Ky., to the storage facilities utilized by Pinkerton Tobacco Co., at or/near Birmingham, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Tulsa, Okla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and Shreveport, La. Restriction: Restricted to the transportation of traffic originating at and destined to the facilities of Pinkerton Tobacco Co., located at the points named above, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Liggett Group, Inc., 1121 Industrial Drive, Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Send protests to: George M. Parker, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 910 Federal Bldg., 111 W. Huron St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.

No. MC 136220 (Sub-No. 39TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: ROY SULLIVAN, doing business as SULLIVAN TRUCKING CO., P.O. Box 2164, Ponca City, Okla. 74601. Applicant's representative: G. Timothy Armstrong, 6161 N. May Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73112. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Flue dust* (in bulk, in dump vehicles), from the plantsite of Armco Steel, Co., at Sand Springs, Okla., to the facilities of Frit Industries, Inc., at Walnut Ridge, Ark., and Shreveport, La., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper Frit Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 850, Ozark, Ala. 36360. Send protests to: Joe Green, District Supervisor, Room 240 Old Post Office Bldg., 215 NW. Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.

No. MC 138432 (Sub-No. 8TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: GARLAND GEHRKE, R.F.D. No. 1, Lincoln, Ill. 62656. Applicant's representative: James R. Madler, Room 718, 120 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60602. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Feed*, from Lincoln, Ill., to points in Missouri and Kentucky, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Charles D. Rosas, Supervisor, Transp. Service, Farmland Industries, Inc., 3315 N. Oak Trafficway, Kansas City, Mo. 64116. Send protests to: Harold C. Jolliff, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, P.O. Box 2418, Springfield, Ill. 62705.

No. MC 138635 (Sub-No. 35TA) (Correction), filed March 21, 1977, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of April 6, 1977, and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: CAROLINA WESTERN EXPRESS, INC., Box 3961, Gastonia, N.C. 28052. Applicant's representative: Eric Meierhoefer, 1511 K St. NW., Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Uncrated wood slat products* (including but not limited to shades, draperies, dividers and doors), *and materials and supplies* used in the manufacture, marketing and sales thereof, from Westminster, Calif., to Athens, Ga., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Del Mar Loomcrafted Woven Wood, 7130 Fenwick Lane, Westminster, Calif. 92683. Send protests to: Terrell Price, District Supervisor, 800 Briar Creek Road, Room CC516, Mart Office Bldg., Charlotte, N.C. 28205.

The purpose of this republication is to change docket No. MC 138635 (Sub-No. 5TA), in lieu of MC 13863 (Sub-No. 5TA), and to correct applicant's address.

No. MC 139261 (Sub-No. 7TA), filed March 25, 1977. Applicant: BUCKEYE EXPRESS, INC., H & 1st Sts., Willis Day Industrial Park, P.O. Box 368, Perrysburg, Ohio 4351. Applicant's representative: Michael M. Briley, 300 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio 43603. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Such merchandise* as is dealt in by wholesale, retail, chain grocery and food business houses, institutions and home center stores; and in connection therewith, equipment, materials and supplies used in the manufacture, distribution and conduct of such business, from Baltimore, Md.; Hershey, North East, York and Denver, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Plymouth, Orlando and Leesburg, Fla.; Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.; Indianapolis and Hobbs, Ind.; Burnside, Ky.; Williamson and East Williamson, N.Y.; and Davenport, Iowa and points within their commercial zones as defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the plantsites and facilities of Seaway Food Town, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Balduf Bakeries, Valley Farm Distributors and Valley Farm Foods,

Inc., located at Toledo and Maumee, Ohio; and restricted to service to be performed under a continuing contract with Seaway Food Town, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Balduf Bakeries, Valley Farm Distributors and Valley Farm Foods, Inc., and restricted against transportation of commodities in bulk and against transportation of bananas, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Seaway Food Town, Inc. (and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Balduf Bakeries, Valley Farm Distributors and Valley Farm Foods, Inc.), 1020 Ford St., Maumee, Ohio 43537. Send protests to: Keith D. Warner, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 313 Federal Office Bldg., 234 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio 43604.

No. MC 139495 (Sub-No. 217TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: NATIONAL CARRIERS, INC., P.O. Box 1358, 1501 E. 8th St., Liberal, Kans. 67901. Applicant's representative: Herbert Alan Dubin, 1819 H St. N.W., Suite 1030, Washington, D.C. 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Toilet preparations*, in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration, from Elizabethton, Tenn., to points in Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Iodent Chemical Corporation, Iodent Industrial Way, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643. Send protests to: M. E. Taylor, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, 101 Litwin Bldg., 110 N. Market, Wichita, Kans. 67202.

No. MC 141012 (Sub-No. 2TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: BINGHAM TRANSPORTATION INC., 2005 East Ave., Baxter Springs, Kans. 66713. Applicant's representative: Clyde N. Christey, 514 Capitol Federal Bldg., 700 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans. 66603. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Lightweight aggregate*, from Franklin and McPherson Counties, Kans., to points in Missouri on and south of U.S. Highway 54, and on and west of U.S. Highway 5 and points in Oklahoma; (2) *Sand and gravel*, from Tulsa and Muskogee Counties, Okla., to points in Kansas on and south and east of U.S. Highway 35; (3) *Gravel*, from Tulsa and Muskogee Counties, Okla., to points in Missouri on and west of U.S. Highway 65; (4) *Limestone, sand and gravel*, from points in Missouri on and south of U.S. Interstate Highway 70, and on and west of U.S. Highway 65, to points in Kansas on and south and east of U.S. Interstate Highway 35; (5) *Sand and gravel*, from points in Kansas on and south of U.S. Interstate Highway 70, and on and east of U.S. Highway 183, to points in Missouri on and south of U.S. Highway 54, and on and west of Missouri Highway 5, and points in Oklahoma; and (6) *Sand*, from Cherokee County, Kans., to points in Oklahoma, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Bingham Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., 2005 East Ave., Baxter Springs, Kans. 66713. Send protests to: M. E. Taylor, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Suite 101 Litwin Bldg., 110 N. Market, Wichita, Kans. 67202.

No. MC 141570 (Sub-No. 4TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: ELECTRONICS TRANSPORT, INC., 3213 8th Ave., North, P.O. Box 31103, Birmingham, Ala. 35222. Applicant's representative: M. Craig Massey, 202 E. Walnut St., P.O. Drawer J. Lakeland, Fla. 33802. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Copying machines, and parts, materials and supplies* used in the manufacture, installation or sale of such commodities, between Atlanta, Ga., and its commercial zone, on the one hand, and points in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, on the other, under a continuing contract with Xerox Corporation, from 180 days. Supporting shipper: Xerox Corporation, 3000 Des Plaines Ave., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018. Send protests to: Clifford W. White, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 1616, 2121 Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. 35203.

No. MC 142239 (Sub-No. 7TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION CO., 1717 North 70th Ave., Omaha, Nebr. 68104. Applicant's representative: Edward A. O'Donnell, 1004 29th St., Sioux City, Iowa 51104. 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 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 (except hides and commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles), from the facilities of Great Plains Beef Packers, Council Bluffs, Iowa, to points in Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Maine, North Carolina and South Carolina, restricted to a transportation service performed under a continuing contract with Great Plains Beef Packers, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Larry Buckminster, Transportation Manager, Great Plains Beef Packers, 2700 23rd Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501. Send protests to: Carroll Russell, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Suite 620, 110 N. 14th St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

No. MC 142999 (Sub-No. 1TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT SERVICE CORPORATION, Route 332 and Terry Drive, Newtown, Pa. 18940. Applicant's representative: Ronald N. Cobert, 1730 M St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Starch and chemicals* (except in bulk), from the plantsites and warehouse facilities of National Starch and Chemical Corporation, located at Indianapolis, Ind.; Meredosia, Ill., and Bloomfield, Finderne and Plainfield, N.J., to points in Arizona, California, Oregon and Texas; *and materials, equipment and supplies* (except in bulk), used in the manufacture and distribution of starch and chemicals on return, under a continuing contract with National Starch and Chemical Corporation of Bridgewater, N.J., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: National Starch and Chemical Corporation, 10 Finderne Ave., Bridgewater, N.J. 08807. Send protests to: Monica A. Blodgett, Transportation Assistant, Interstate Commerce Commission, 600 Arch St., Room 3238, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

No. MC 143032 (Sub-No. 1TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: THOMAS J. WALCZYNSKI, doing business as WALCO TRANSPORT, 607 N. 27th Ave., West, Duluth, Minn. 55806. Applicant's representative: James B. Hovland, 414 Gate City Bldg., P.O. Box 1637, Fargo, N. Dak. 58102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Petroleum coke briquets*, from Superior, Wis., to points in North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; and (2) *Petroleum coke*, from Pine Bend, Minn., to Superior, Wis., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority Supporting shipper: Stott Briquet, 1820 N. 12th St., Superior, Wis. 54880. Send protests to: Marion L. Cheney, Transportation Assistant, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 414 Federal Bldg., and U.S. Courthouse, 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

No. MC 143047 (Sub-No. 2TA), filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: C. W. MITCHELL, INC., doing business as MITCHELL TRANSPORT, 4401 N. Westshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla. 33602. Applicant's representative: Rudy Yessin, 314 Wilkinson St., Frankfort, Ky. 40601. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats and meat products*, packaged, from points in Nebraska, Iowa, Tennessee, East St. Louis, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Missouri and Texas, to Tampa and Miami, Fla., under a continuing contract with Peninsular Meat Company, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Peninsular Meat Company, 4401 N. Westshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla. 33614. Send protests to: Joseph B. Teichert, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Monterey Bldg., Suite 101, 8410 NW. 53rd Terrace, Miami, Fla. 33166.

No. MC 143082TA, filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: TRI-CITY BUILDING CENTER, INC., 812 Molalla Ave., South, Oregon City, Oreg. 97045. Applicant's representative: Norman O. Stewart, 206 Harding Blvd., Oregon City, Oreg. 97045. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber*, from Clackamas, Douglas, Lane and Multnomah Counties, Oreg., to points in Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, and Stanislaus Counties, Calif., under a continuing contract with Oregon McKenzie, Inc., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Oregon McKenzie, Inc., P.O. Box 2743, Eugene, Oreg. 97402. Send protests to: A. E. Odoms, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 114 Pioneer Courthouse, 555 S.W. Yamhill St., Portland, Oreg. 97204.

No. MC 143083TA, filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: C.T.S. LINES, INC., 602 Airport Road, Greenville, S.C. 29615. Applicant's representative: George W. Clapp, P.O. Box 836, Taylors, S.C. 29687. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Carpets, carpeting, rugs and carpet samples*, from the plantsite of Dan River, Inc., Floorcovering Division, Greenville, S.C., to points in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia; Baltimore, Md.; Ridgefield Park, N.J.; Sparks, Nev.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dallas and Houston, Tex.; and (2) *Returned, rejected and damaged commodities* described in (1) above, from the destination points to the origin point as described in (1) above, under a continuing contract with Dan River, Inc., Floorcovering Division, for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Dan River, Inc., Floorcovering Division, P.O. Box 167, Greenville, S.C. 29602. Send protests to: E. E. Strotheid, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 302, 1400 Pickens St., Columbia, S.C. 29201.

No. MC 143084TA, filed March 28, 1977. Applicant: OKLAHOMA WESTERN LINES, INC., Route 2, Checotah, Okla. 74426. Applicant's representative: A. Doyle Cloud, Jr., 2008 Clark Tower, 5100 Poplar Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38137. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *New commercial and institutional fixtures and equipment*, from the plantsite of Durability Interiors, Inc., located at or near Tulsa, Okla., to points in the United States, under a continuing contract with Durability Interiors, Inc., for 180 days. Applicant has also filed an underlying ETA seeking up to 90 days of operating authority. Supporting shipper: Durability Interiors, Inc., 10538 E. Pine, Tulsa, Okla. 74116. Send protests to: Joe Green, District Supervisor, Room 240 Old Post Office Bldg., 215 N.W. Third St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.

PASSENGER APPLICATION

No. MC 29839 (Sub-No. 7TA), filed March 29, 1977. Applicant: EVERGREEN STAGE LINES, INC., 9038 N. Denver Ave., P.O. Box 17306, Portland, Oreg. 97217. 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: *Passengers and their baggage*, in one-way charter operations: (1) from points in Multnomah County, Oreg., to points in Alaska; and (2) from points in Alaska, to points in Multnomah County, Oreg., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Green Carpet Tours, Ltd., 345 N.E. 8th Ave., Portland, Oreg. 97232. Send protests to: R. V. Dubay, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 114 Pioneer Courthouse, Portland, Oreg. 97204.

By the Commission.

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-11337 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

sunshine act meetings

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409), 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

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1

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: Sent to FR on April 13, 1977.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: April 20, 1977, 2 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Upon the affirmative vote of Chairman Dunham, Commissioners Smith, Holloman, and Watt the following items have been added to the agenda:

G-20—Docket No. RP76-140, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America; Docket No. RP77-4, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, A Division of Tenneco Inc.

G-21—Docket No. RI77-47, Imperial Oil Company, Charter Oil Company Inc., Polumbus Company and Jack Rouse, Western Oil Producers, Inc., Clark Fuel Producing Company, Inc., and W. Earl Griffin.

G-22—FPC Gas Rate Schedule Nos. 554, 555, 556, 557, 559, and 560, Phillips Petroleum Company; FPC Gas Rate Schedule Nos. 537, 538, 539, 561, 562, 567, 569, 572, 576, and 577, Sun Oil Company.

G-23—Docket No. CI66-176, Skelly Oil Company.

G-24—Docket Nos. CP74-138, CP74-139, Trunkline LNG Company; Docket No. CP74-140, Trunkline Gas Company.

G-25—Docket Nos. G-17350, G-17351, CP69-346, and CP69-347, Pacific Gas Transmission Company; Docket No. CP75-340, Northwest Pipeline Corporation.

G-26—Docket Nos. CP65-393, Florida Gas Transmission Company; Docket Nos. CI65-584, CI77-70, and CI77-81, Amoco Production Company, A Subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Docket Nos. CI73-70 and CP77-31, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company; Docket No. CP73-157, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America; Docket No. CP77-31, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, A Division of Tenneco Inc.; Docket No. CP77-37, Sea Robin Pipeline Company.

G-27—Docket No. CP76-313, National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation; Docket No. CP76-381, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation; Docket No. CP76-536, Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation and National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation; Docket No. RP76- , National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation.

M-2—Emergency Supplies of Natural Gas to Pipelines and Distributors.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S-179-77-Filed 4-14-77;3:08 pm]

2

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Eléction Commission.

LOCATION: 1325 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20463.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, April 21, 1977, 10 a.m.

PORTION OF THE MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC:

I. Future meetings.
II. Correction and Approval of minutes—April 7, 1977.
III. Audit schedule.
IV. Invitation policy.
V. General Counsel's report on the schedule for the election of a new Commission Chairman.
VI. F.E.C. computer program.

PORTION OF MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC:

VII. Executive Session:
A. Compliance.
B. Personnel.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION: David Fiske, Press Officer, Telephone: 202-523-4065.

MARJORIE W. EMMONS,
Secretary to the Commission.

[S-178-77 Filed 4-12-77;2:45 pm]

3

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: Sent to FR on April 6, 1977.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: April 13, 1977, 2 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Addition of Item G-27, Docket No. CP75-182, Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company, Docket No. CP74-317, Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company; Docket No. CP75-200, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company; Docket No. CP75-327, Northern Natural Gas Company; Docket No. CP75-274, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America; Docket No. CP74-316, Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company, upon the affirmative vote of Chairman Dunham, Commissioners Smith, Holloman, and Watt.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S-117-77 Filed 4-14-77;12:50 pm]

4

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Home Bank Board.

TIME AND DATE: 9:30 a.m., April 21, 1977.

PLACE: 320 First Street NW., Room 630, Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Open Meeting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Mr. Robert Marshall (202-376-3012).

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Reconsideration of Limited Facility Application, First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Application for Permission to Organize a New Federal Association, Armando Ernesto Fernandez, et al., Miami, Dade County, Florida.

Consideration of Petition for Charter and Modification of Condition, Paul M. Cooke, et al., Shreveport, Louisiana.

Application for Permission to Organize a New Federal Association, Jaime Miguel Benavides, et al., Key West, Florida.

Branch Office Application, First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Berwyn, Berwyn, Illinois.

Consideration of Clarifying Amendment Relating to the Date of the Annual Closing of a Federal Association's Books (Section 545.20(a) of the Federal Regulations).

Consideration of Proposal Concerning Future of AMIRS Advisory Committee.

Applications for Bank Membership and Insurance of Accounts, Huguenot Savings and Loan Association, Powhatan County, Virginia.

No. 14, April 14, 1977.

RONALD A. SNIDER,
Assistant Secretary.

[S-176-77 Filed 4-14-77;12:22 pm]

5

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Communications Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 13, 1977.

PLACE: Room 856, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Emergency closed meeting.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

The Home Box Office (Case No. 75-1280) and Pacifica (Case No. 75-1391) Decisions.

The prompt and orderly conduct of Commission business did not permit announcement of this meeting prior to the meeting. The session concerning the Pacifica matter was continued until Thursday, April 14, 1977, at 9:30 a.m.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Samuel M. Sharkey, Jr., FCC Public Information Officer, telephone number (202) 632-7260.

Issued: April 14, 1977.

[S-180-77 Filed 4-14-77;4:02 pm]

6

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Reserve System.

On Friday, April 22, 1977, at 10 a.m. a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be held at the Board's offices at 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., to consider the following items of official Board business:

1. Request by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Board approval of plans to engage the services of an architectural/engineering firm to prepare final construction documents for a mechanical and electrical modifications program in the existing main bank building.

2. Any agenda items carried forward from a previously announced closed meeting.

This meeting will be closed to public observation because the items fall under exemptions contained in the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(c)). Information with regard to this meeting may be obtained from Mr. Joseph R. Coyne, Assistant to the Board, at (202) 452-3204.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, April 14, 1977.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD,
Deputy Secretary of the Board.

[S-182-77 Filed 4-15-77;8:45 am]

7

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Civil Aeronautics Board.

TIME AND DATE: 9:00 a.m.—April 14, 1977.

PLACE: Room 1011, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20428.

SUBJECT: (1) Briefing by Michael Styles, Department of State, on U.S.-Japan Talks held in Washington, April 4-8, 1977; (2) U.S.-U.K. Bilateral Negotiations—Rate Article.

STATUS: Item 1—Closed; Item 2—Closed.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Phyllis T. Kaylor, the Secretary, (202) 673-5068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Bilateral discussions with Japan adjourned April 8, and Japan has requested early resumption of talks. Additionally, negotiations with the U.K. on a revised air transport agreement are currently being held in Washington, D.C. Further progress on the rate article requires clearance with the Board of various proposed changes in the existing article. The following Members have voted that agency business requires that the Board meet on both items at the earliest possible time and that no earlier notice of the meeting was possible:

Chairman John E. Robson
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member G. Joseph Minetti
Member R. Tenney Johnson

Member Lee R. West did not participate.

The following Members have voted that the discussion of Item 1 will be closed to public observation:

Chairman John E. Robson
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member R. Tenney Johnson

Member G. Joseph Minetti abstained from voting.

Member Lee R. West did not participate.

The following Members have voted that the discussion of Item 2 will be closed to public observation:

Chairman John E. Robson
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member R. Tenney Johnson

Member G. Joseph Minetti abstained from voting.

Member Lee R. West did not participate.

EXPLANATION OF THE CLOSING OF ITEM 1: This meeting will concern the ongoing U.S.-Japan bilateral discussions and the position to be taken by the United States in these discussions. Public disclosure, particularly to foreign governments, of opinions, evaluations, and strategies in the negotiations, which concern, among other things, equitable access to Haneda Airport for U.S. carriers, Japanese route aspirations, and conflicting policies on capacity predetermination, could seriously compromise the ability of United States Delegations in these and other bilateral talks to achieve understandings or agreements which would be in the best interests of the United States. Accordingly, the Board finds that public observation of this meeting would involve matters the premature disclosure of which would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of proposed agency action within the meaning of the exemption provided under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) and 14 CFR 310b.5(9)(B) and that the meeting will be closed.

EXPLANATION OF THE CLOSING OF ITEM 2: This item will concern the ongoing U.S.-U.K. negotiations and the position to be taken by the United States in these discussions with regard to the rate article. Public disclosure, particularly to foreign governments, of opinions, evaluations, and strategies in the negotiations could seriously compromise the ability of United States Delegations in these and other bilateral talks to achieve understandings or agreements which would be in the best interests of the United States. Accordingly, the Board finds that public observation of this meeting would involve matters the premature disclosure of which would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of proposed agency action within the meaning of the exemption provided under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) and 14 CFR 310b.5(9)(B) and that the meeting will be closed.

PERSONS EXPECTED TO ATTEND—ITEM 1:

BOARD MEMBERS:
Chairman John E. Robson
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member G. Joseph Minetti
Member R. Tenney Johnson

ASSISTANTS TO BOARD MEMBERS:
Mr. Howard A. Cohen
Mr. Elias C. Rodriquez
Mr. Charles M. Palmer
Mr. Robert E. Cohn
Mr. John R. Hancock
Mr. Charles E. Rains

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR:
Dr. Norma Maine Loeser.

BUREAU OF OPERATING RIGHTS:
Mr. Bruce E. Cunningham
Mr. James A. Saltaman
Ms. Teresa A. Smith

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL:
Mr. Peter B. Schwarzkopf
Ms. Carol Light

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:
Mr. Constantine C. Menges
Mr. James S. Horneman
Mr. Lee Browne

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: Mrs. Deborah A Lee.

OTHER:
U.S. Department of State, Mr. Michael Styles
Alderson Reporting Company,[1] Ms Rose Basiliko

PERSONS EXPECTED TO ATTEND—ITEM 2:

BOARD MEMBERS:
Chairman John E. Robson
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member G. Joseph Minetti
Member R. Tenney Johnson

ASSISTANTS TO BOARD MEMBERS:
Mr. Howard A. Cohen
Mr. Elias C. Rodriquez
Mr. Charles M. Palmer
Mr. Robert E. Cohn
Mr. John R. Hancock
Mr. Charles E. Raines

OFFICE OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR:
Dr. Norma Maine Loeser

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS:
Mr. Arthur H. Simms
Mr. James L. Deegan
Ms. Joan Coward

[1] Alderson Reporting Company (Ms. Rose Basiliko) will also be attending Item 2.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:
Mr. Constantine C. Menges
Mr. Rosario J. Scibilia

BUREAU OF OPERATING RIGHTS:
Mr. Bruce B. Cunningham
Mr. Bruce C. Levine

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL:
Mr. James C. Schultz
Mr. Peter B. Schwarzkopf
Mr. Harold R. Juhnke
Ms. Carol Light

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: Mrs. Deborah A. Lee.

GENERAL COUNSEL CERTIFICATION: I certify that the discussion of Item 1 and Item 2 may be closed to the public under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) and 14 CFR 310b.5(9)(B).

JAMES C. SCHULTZ,
General Counsel.

APRIL 13, 1977.

[S-181-77 Filed 4-14-77;4:43 pm]

8

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: Sent to FR on April 12, 1977.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: April 19, 1977, 2 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Addition of Item P-8, Project No. 2114, Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington, upon the affirmative vote of Chairman Dunham, Commissioners Smith, Holloman, and Watt.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S-185-77 Filed 4-15-77;11:33 am]

9

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 42 FR 19951, April 15, 1977.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: April 19, 1977, 2 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Addition of Item P-9, Project No. 2338, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. upon the affirmative vote of Chairman Dunham, Commissioners Smith, Holloman and Watt.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S-187-77 Filed 4-15-77;3:59 pm]

10

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Federal Power Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: FR 42-20216, April 18, 1977.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: April 20, 1977, 2:00 p.m.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: The following items are added upon the affirmative vote of Chairman Dunham, Commissioners Smith, Holloman, and Watt:

Item G-25(B) Docket No. CP77-186, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Item G-28 Docket No. CP77-21, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company and Southern Natural Gas Company, Docket No. CI76-730, Mobil Oil Corporation, Docket No. CI76-120, Texaco Inc.

Item M-3 Memorandum relative to Curtailment Impact Next Winter.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S-188-77 Filed 4-15-77;3:59 pm]

federal register

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977

PART II



INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

■

EVALUATION OF EIGHT LIGHT-DENSITY RAIL LINES IN MARYLAND

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

EVALUATION OF EIGHT LIGHT-DENSITY RAIL LINES IN MARYLAND

The Rail Services Planning Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission is publishing herewith the results of evaluations of eight light-density rail lines in Maryland. These evaluations were performed at the request of the State of Maryland, which was made pursuant to section 205(e)(2) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended, 45 U.S.C. 701.

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

PREFACE

On April 15, 1976, the State of Maryland exercised its right under section 205(e)(2) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended, to request that the Rail Services Planning Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission evaluate the economic viability of eight light-density lines within the State of Maryland. These lines were excluded from the restructured rail system which resulted from the implementation of the Final System Plan of the United States Railway Association. Since the State of Maryland made its request, the Office has conducted a comprehensive study of each of the eight lines. The findings which have resulted from that study are contained in this report.

Many individuals and organizations went to considerable trouble to develop relevant facts and estimates necessary for the completion of this work. We are grateful to them all and wish that we could mention every one by name. We do want to express special appreciation to Charles H. Smith, David A. Wagner, and John R. Renfrow of the Maryland Department of Transportation. The various Federal agencies and departments involved in the restructuring process also supplied useful information and technical assistance to the study. Finally, a word of appreciation is in order to the hundreds of Maryland rail patrons and business leaders who gave generously of their time and whose patience and understanding during the field investigations by the RSPO Project Teams helped to make this report possible.

None of the individuals or organizations which assisted in the course of the study shares any of the responsibility for the findings here reported; however, it should be noted that a large amount of the material on which our findings are based was furnished to us by various individuals and organizations. We expect that there might be honest differences of opinion as to the correctness of our approach, our methodology, our data and our recommendations. In spite of these differences, we believe that our report will be useful to the State of Maryland and its rail patrons.

It should also be noted that this is a staff report of the Rail Services Planning Office. It has not been officially adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and does not necessarily represent the Commission's viewpoint.

ALAN M. FITZWATER,
Director,
Rail Services Planning Office.

INTRODUCTION

The issuance of the Final System Plan by the United States Railway Association in July, 1975, represented the final step in the planning process to restructure the bankrupt railroads of the Northeast-Midwest region into a profitable new system. Of all the issues raised during the restructuring process, none aroused more widespread public interest and debate than the issue of light-density lines. It is not surprising that this issue generated such controversy, since the economic future of many of the communities and businesses served by such lines was in jeopardy. Close to 500 light-density lines were classified in the Final System Plan as not recommended for inclusion in Conrail; [1] in other words, unless provision was made for the operation of these lines pursuant to a subsidy agreement, rail service over them was to cease April 1, 1976. Many of the excluded lines are presently being operated under subsidy; others are no longer in operation.

Throughout the planning period leading up to the adoption of the Final System Plan, there was consistent public opposition to the exclusion of light-density lines from the restructured system. The public response to both the Preliminary and Final System Plans was highly critical of the method by which USRA determined which light-density lines were to be included in the restructured system. The primary criticisms were: that the approach of USRA was too negative; that its methodology was too dependent upon hypothetical conditions and statistical application of incomplete data; [2] that it placed too much reliance on an inaccurate and/or inadequate data base; that it failed to conduct on-site examination of local rail service operations; and that it used profit as a measure of viability almost to the exclusion of other Congressional goals. [3]

In response to the widespread public criticism of USRA's methodology, Congress enacted a provision whereby any State in the Northeast-Midwest region could request the RSPO to evaluate the economic viability of any light-density line in that State excluded from the restructured system. That provision, section 205(e)(2) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended, gives RSPO the following duty:

> Upon the request of a State in the region, within 90 days after the date of enactment of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, the Office shall prepare and publish an evaluation of the economic viability of any or all light-density lines within such State which are not designated for inclusion in the final system plan. Such an evaluation shall include an analysis of the actions which may be necessary to make the operation of rail service over any such line economical. The results of each such evaluation shall be transmitted to the requesting State and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, not later than 1 year after the date such request is received by the Office. [4]

The States of Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania filed requests pursuant to this provision. This report summarizes the results of the evaluations which were performed on those lines included in the request of the State of Maryland (See Appendix A).

EXCLUDED LIGHT-DENSITY LINE STUDY PROCEDURE

Study Process and Data. After considering the various alternative approaches, the Office decided to conduct an analysis based on a survey of the excluded branch lines and affected communities. The case study approach, including extensive field research, was selected because the Office concluded that such a technique would provide a better understanding and appreciation of economic viability. [5] The approach also makes possible discovery of various available alternatives through

[1] The following abbreviations are used throughout this report: "Conrail" refers to the Consolidated Rail Corporation; "Final System Plan" or "FSP" refers to the Final System Plan of USRA; "ICC" or "the Commission" refers to the Interstate Commerce Commission; "Preliminary System Plan" or "PSP" refers to the Preliminary System Plan of USRA; "RRR Act" or "Act" refers to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended; "RRRR Act" or "4R Act" refers to the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976; "RSPO" or "the Office" refers to the Rail Services Planning Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission; "SMSA" refers to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; and "USRA" or "the Association" refers to the United States Railway Association.

[2] It should be noted that factual evidence to support the validity of claims about light-density lines is not readily available and is often fragmented, contradictory and unreliable, making it difficult to validate any model or statistic.

[3] Rail Services Planning Office, Evaluation of the U.S. Railway Association's Preliminary System Plan (Washington: Interstate Commerce Commission, April 28, 1975), pp. 14-16.

[4] 90 Stat. 57 (1976).

[5] The advantages of performing the analysis of light-density lines through extensive field research include: (1) the data are of a higher degree of accuracy; (2) the analyst has the opportunity to insure that information is in balance and internally consistent, i.e., he is able to avoid imputing magnitudes and forcing or stretching the data by a variety of techniques normally necessary when using a "selected" sample. The use of quantitative methods, far from being incompatible with the case-study method, is occasionally essential to it. Nevertheless, it is true that many fundamental phases of a case study are nonquantitative—phases such as the analyses of the rail infrastructure, for example. In these the data must be assembled and analyzed, the relationships discovered and described, and the conclusions presented, in non-statistical form. No attempt has been made to cloak this study in quantitative model mysticism. A straight forward analytical approach has been used, based on the best data made available to RSPO.

on-site inspection of railroad properties and operations. Extensive and in-depth personal interviews, with those parties most affected by the problems resulting from exclusion of branch lines, allow for thorough examination of the concerns and objections that have been voiced on the light-density line issue.

The study of the RSPO was divided into three phases: data collection and literature search; extensive field research and analysis of data; and drafting of the final report, including development of recommendations.

The research was divided into the following five categories:

(1) An extensive literature search was undertaken, including a review of the USRA's light-density line analysis approach; numerous interviews were conducted with civic associations and business and government officials to gather pertinent information.

(2) Business and Government entities were asked to offer their comments and views.

(3) Frequent staff meetings were held with State agencies and officials connected with the project.

(4) An excluded rail line questionnaire was developed and field tested for the collection of information concerning each line's characteristics: operational, physical, patron and traffic.

(5) On-site inspections and in-depth interviews were conducted by multi-discipline research teams; these teams consisted of a cost analyst, an economic/marketing analyst and a railroad operations analyst.

Limitations. Certain limitations must be recognized as inherent in the very nature of this type of an undertaking.[6] The scope of the project is defined by statute, and certain examinations by other governmental agencies have already preceded this study. Therefore, the purpose of the study is not to redefine problems or reestablish issues but to perform the mandatory evaluation and to produce recommendations as to what is necessary to make operation of rail services over the studied lines economical.

There are a number of reasons the development of information for the different lines was uneven, and, therefore, the individual studies of the lines themselves will vary considerably in depth and length. Moreover, it was not possible in generating line data to develop cause and effect relationships among such things as service declines, deferred maintenance, increased cost and rate levels, individual economic and distribution changes and traffic losses. In addition, it was extremely difficult to estimate future traffic levels because of prevailing conditions and the inability to conduct an individual industry analysis.[7] Consequently, estimates of both future traffic and cost levels for individual excluded lines were developed largely from both empirical evidence and extrapolations. Unfortunately, historical cost data on these particular lines are not an accurate measure of future avoidable costs.

An attempt to develop reasonably accurate estimates of the economic viability of immediate areas served by excluded lines was thwarted somewhat by the aggregation levels of statistical data. Thus, the bulk of the information dealing with the economic structure of the areas served by the individual lines is based upon county and regional data. While the data contains much that is relevant and useful, the reader is well advised to consider that the application of such macro-data to individual line segments could possibly produce inaccurate conclusions.

Even after the most comprehensive and exhaustive examination, some significant factors may still remain undiscovered. This means that somewhat less than absolute validity must be attached to the "facts" assembled in such a fluid atmosphere. The implication as to the need for caution in interpreting the assembled data is clear.

USRA Light-Density Line Analysis

Essential to a basic understanding of this report is a familiarity with the general approach adopted by the USRA in the selection of those light-density lines of the bankrupt railroads which were to be included restructured system. USRA stated in its approach to branch line viability in the following manner in its Final System Plan:

First, lines were isolated which, by the volume of traffic originated or terminated, appeared to be submarginal (see PSP, p. 336). The initial screening process, due to the magnitude of the analytical task, was relatively broad. The definition of what constituted a "line" for study was also imprecise, often following historical definitions which later proved related neither to present economic nor operational boundaries.

Second, the latest data were collected on traffic volumes and revenue levels, future traffic possibilities, current condition of the tracks and facilities, cost of rehabilitation, service characteristics and identification of shippers on each line. Data and information from the hearings conducted by RSPO were identified by line segment, as was information about specific operating problems and shipper concerns which was gained informally during the last one and one-half years (see PSP, p. 336). During the review process a number of lines were subsegmented. Each subsection was further analyzed to determine if the subsection might be self-sustaining even if it appeared that the entire line would not be or if a portion of the line was cross subsidizing the remainder.

Third, each line was analyzed to determine whether revenues generated in 1973 by traffic originating on or destined to the line were sufficient to cover the variable costs directly attributable to that traffic in that year.[8]

Fourth, if a line did cover its variable costs, including adequate maintenance and required upgrading for that year, it was included in the restructured system.

Fifth, if the branch line failed this test, an analysis was conducted to determine if [it could cover its variable costs] either by a modest rate increase (10 percent or less) or with an expected immediate traffic increase. If this was found to be the case, the line was included in the restructured system.

Sixth, if the line did not cover such costs, even with reasonable rate increases and expected traffic growth, a review was conducted to determine whether the line had connections to other carriers. Where such potential exist[ed], the connecting carrier was pro-

[6] It was not possible, within the scope of the present study, to make a complete analysis of the total environment in which the light-density lines operate because there was not enough time; some of the data needed is unavailable; the cost of data collection greatly exceeded the benefit; and there were certain legal restraints. It was necessary, therefore, to limit the scope of the study and to leave other issues for later study and appraisal by the individual States. For example, the RSPO did not attempt to make any assessment of adverse community impacts nor to undertake a detailed study of those individual industries which are located on the excluded light-density lines. Further study would be needed, at a much greater degree of specificity than was possible in the current study, to estimate service and price elasticities of demand for rail transportation by commodity class or by changes in intermodal competitive attitudes. The present study is designed to develop relevant facts and make recommendations that ultimately must be transformed into actions by those most vitally concerned with their execution. This Report does not make recommendations as to whether an individual light-density line should or should not be subsidized. It does make a series of recommendations which provide the information necessary to make operation of rail service over the studied lines economical.

[7] The RSPO Staff concluded that no single econometrics model could be utilized to accurately reproduce the unique conditions on the individual light-density lines requested for study. Not only would the development of such a model be extremely time consuming and expensive, even assuming the needed data were available, but many of the relationships would necessarily remain judgmental, impressionistic or arbitrary. Also, a series of "single" situations would not lend themselves to experimental procedures. Several approaches were examined, for example, establishment of control conditions which could be used to test the viability of one light-density line against another. Comparison of particular aspects of other light-density lines now in existence and profitable was examined, but because of the multiplicity of variant factors—size; geographic distribution; historical development; industry characteristics and mix; time variance; traffic and distribution flow patterns, etc.—this approach was found insufficient for use in this analysis. There appears to be no abstract standard of composition or structure of size or functional efficiency by which a light-density line's viability may be measured; moreover, comparative standards have not been developed with any degree of accuracy which would permit comparison to the unique situations presented by the studied lines.

[8] The USRA based its light-density line economic viability analysis on the carriers' 1973 traffic, revenue and unit costs and assumed efficient operations. The basic steps were as follows:

1. Establish total branch line-generated revenue.

2. Then subtract in the following order these cost items: (a) on-branch operating costs, (b) on-branch maintenance costs, (c) on-branch return on net salvage value, (d) on-branch overhead costs, (e) off-branch operating costs, and (f) up-grading costs.

See: United States Railway Association, Preliminary System Plan: Volume II (Washington: United States Railway Association, February 26, 1975), p. 337.

vided the data and information necessary to assess the line's potential viability.

Seventh, if a line met none of the first five criteria, it was recommended as a candidate either for abandonment or subsidy * * *.[9]

Accordingly, for a line to be included in the restructured system, it had to be one that:

(Was) capable of generating sufficient revenue to cover approximately 90 percent of the costs incurred on the light-density line itself as well as the variable costs of moving that branch-line-generated traffic over other lines to its destination and interchange with another rail carrier;

While not currently self-sustaining, (could) be made viable by reasonable rate adjustments (10 percent or less); or

While not currently self-sustaining, (would) be made so because of identifiable traffic growth in the near future.[10]

In making its individual determination of branch line self-sufficiency, the USRA stated that the key questions were:

What are the costs of continuing service? Will there be sufficient line-generated revenue to cover these costs? What is the near-term traffic growth potential of the lines? Are there recoverable fossil fuel deposits on the line?[11]

Of these key questions, the most important, from an economic viability viewpoint—future prospects for traffic growth—was by far the most difficult to ascertain. The 1973 traffic data used by the USRA in its light-density line analysis represented a single point in time under unique circumstances. Obviously, time changes the circumstances and hence the results. Future projections based upon past trends are only as accurate as the relationship of past trends are to the future circumstances. This relationship was almost impossible for the USRA to predict, especially in light of the structural changes expected to result from implementation of the FSP and the unpredictable reaction of industry and other modes of transportation to those changes. RSPO concluded that the only way to overcome this particular dilemma was to conduct on-site examinations and to consult with local rail patrons and other interested parties, including State agencies, officials, etc., and local governments and former rail patrons. We also concluded that our approach should emphasize local variations and individual situations. These conclusions formed the basis for the procedures adopted by RSPO in conduct of its investigation of excluded light-density rail lines.

Maryland's Approach to the Analysis of Light-Density Lines

On June 21, 1970, the Penn Central Transportation Company filed a petition under Section 77 with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, thereby becoming a debtor in reorganization. The bankruptcy of the Penn Central Transportation Company, along with that of other railroads in the Northeastern United States, was a major shock and became a topic of concern to the Administration, Congress, the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the States, local communities, and shippers served by those railroads. Proposed solutions to the problem very nearly match the number of parties involved. However, one of the common threads in the solutions, whether they were proposed by the railroads, Congress, the ICC or others, was that if an economically sound and efficient rail network was to emerge in the Northeast, considerable pruning of uneconomical lines was believed to be necessary.[12]

Realizing that the State of Maryland was faced with the threat of substantial rail line abandonments, Governor Marvin Mandel in 1972 appointed a Governor's Steering Committee on Railroad Abandonments. The Committee undertook to study the entire question and scope of possible abandonment plans, the effects any proposed abandonments would have on the people of the State of Maryland and its political subdivisions, and the actions might be taken by the State. In view of the fact that the State had had no experience in dealing with abandonments on such a scale, the Committee, through the Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development, entered into a contract on June 29, 1972, with the Public Interest Economics Center (PIE–C), located in Washington, D.C. PIE–C undertook to study the question of railroad abandonments and to advise the Committee on the issues, the available alternatives and a suitable strategy for the State. In addition, PIE–C agreed to explore the nature and magnitude of the problem of abandonments and to accumulate the basic data for dealing with them. Finally, PIE–C was to made recommendations for State action regarding alternative policies and actions available to the State for each line under study.

A far-sightedness of Governor Mandel and the swiftness of the Steering Committee and PIE–C resulted in the State's publication of a report, containing its analysis and recommendations on potentially excess Penn Central rail segments, approximately 21 months prior to the release of the USRA's Preliminary System Plan on February 26, 1975. The May 30, 1973, initial report, entitled Railroad Abandonments In Maryland: Final Report, was quickly followed by an extensive series of reports by the Maryland Department of Transportation relating to Maryland's State Rail Plan as listed below:

Source Book For Rail Service On The Maryland Eastern Shore, February 28, 1974.
Transportation Economics of Railroad Branch Lines, February 1, 1975.
Maryland State Rail Plan: Study Design, May 15, 1975.
Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, December, 1975.
Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment I, March, 1976.
Maryland State Rail Plan, August, 1976.

From the very first, a firm stand was taken with respect to the restructuring of the State's rail system. The tone is clearly evident in the initial PIE–C Report issues for the State of Maryland in 1973:

The State of Maryland's overall objective is the promotion of the continued well-being of its residents and the assurance that the distribution of that well-being and of its growth among areas of the State and segments of the populace conform to the wishes of the population. The proposed PCTC (Penn Central Transportation Co.) abandonments pose a twofold threat. First, they will impinge directly on the economic well-being of some individuals and some areas of the State. Second, they will tend to affect the State's overall potential for economic growth; and, third, they will influence the distribution of that growth potential among areas within the State. Put very simply, individual incomes and total wealth will be reduced in those areas of the State that lose rail service as a consequence of abandonment, and future economic growth in those areas will be retarded or economic decline will be accelerated, at least to some extent.

For these reasons, the State is, in general, opposed to the abandonment of rail service or facilities that are of present or potential value to Maryland residents. This does not mean that the State will automatically fight all abandonments. For many reasons, that would be both unrealistic and counterproductive, although there might be some political advantage in taking a posture of hostility to every abandonment regardless of its merits. The State's objective in facing the proposed PCTC abandonments is to seek to preserve many of the services or facilities that the PCTC proposes to abandon. In pursuit of this objective, the State will work with the local communities and railroad users.

The State will have occasion to oppose some abandonments through litigation, to find other means of preserving existing service or rights-of-way on other routes, and, in still other cases, to play no active role at all. The State's strategy for pursuing the objective of preserving service and facilities should encompass a variety of tactics. One of these, of course, will be to oppose abandonments in the conventional legal fora—the ICC and the Courts. Granting of subsidies or of tax relief by the State and local communities to the PCTC, and purchase and lease-back of rights-of-way by the State or local governments, or by shippers' associations, represent possible actions.[13]

[9] United States Railway Association, Final System Plan: Volume II (Washington: United States Railway Association, July 26, 1975), p. 5.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Preliminary System Plan: Volume I, op. cit., p. 103.

[12] By Memorandum and Order No. 1261, dated July 3, 1973, the Court directed the Trustees of the property of the debtor to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission their plan of reorganization for the debtor, and required the Commission to certify to the Court, on or before October 1, 1973, an approved plan of reorganization or a preliminary step thereof. The Trustees' plan, together with a verified statement as required under 49 CFR 1118, was duly filed with the Commission on July 5, 1973. One of the proposals under the Penn Central Trustee's plan was to reduce its physical plant to either a 15,000 or 11,000 mile "core freight system" (347 ICC 46).

[13] Railroad Abandonments In Maryland: Final Report, op. cit., pp. 15–16.

In forming a State strategy for responding to abandonment proposals, PIE–C stated that two different sets of criteria were to be considered for evaluating each proposition:

(1) The expected profitability of the line.
(2) The degree of the State's interest in the line.

Given the aforementioned State objectives, lines were intially categorized by the PIE–C in the following manner:

	State interest	
	High	Low
Profitable	Rail line category 1.	Rail line category 2.
Unprofitable	Rail line category 3.	Rail line category 4.

Category 1 represents a set of "promising" lines on which the State should oppose vigorously any PCTC abandonment proposals.

Category 2 represents a set of lines where the State's concern for an efficient and profitable rail system should guide its actions; it is probably an empty set.

Category 3 represents a "middle ground", and encompasses lines where the State may seek to preserve service, or seek to preserve the ability to have service in the future, in the pursuit of its objective.

Category 4 represents those "unpromising" lines whose abandonments are in the interests of both the railroad and the State.[34]

Of the eight excluded Maryland lines studied by the RSPO, five were analyzed by PIE–C and assigned to the following categories: [35]

CATEGORY 1—"PROMISING LINES"

(1) USRA Line No. 150: Queen Anne-Denton.
(2) USRA Line No. 169: Clayton-Easton.
(3) USRA Line No. 198: Frederick-Hanover.
(4) USRA Line No. 199: Frederick-Monocacy River.

CATEGORY 3—"MIDDLE GROUND LINES"

(5) USRA Line No. 163: Kings Creek-Crisfield.

USRA Line Nos. 142 (Colora to the Pennsylvania Border) and 145 (Cockeysville to the Pennsylvania Border) were analyzed by PIE–C but were not categorized. At the time of the PIE–C study, both lines were in the final stage of abandonment waiting for ICC approval or dismissal. However, it should be noted that Maryland, according to PIE–C, did not protest the Cockeysville-Hyde (USRA Line No. 145) abandonment, nor did it make an appearance at the Wawa-Colora (USRA Line No. 142) hearing.

The State's view of the subsidy program. In the State's February 1, 1975 report, the following statements were made with respect to providing rail service continuation subsidies for individual Maryland branch lines:

The State of Maryland now has no funds specifically allocated for the operating deficits, rehabilitation costs, or lease costs of a railroad branch line. However, the Consolidated Transportation Trust Fund under the Maryland Department of Transportation, which derives funds from user charges and from bond issues, could conceivably cover portions of these costs for certain branch lines. Other State agencies might be interested in committing general funds for the continuation of specific lines. In addition, a program of property tax forgiveness might be initiated among appropriate State departments, the counties and the localities. Such a tax forgiveness program is especially attractive because the branch line tax burden is only approximately one-tenth of one percent of the total property tax revenues in the jurisdictions involved, and since in any event not one of these branch lines has produced any tax revenues whatsoever since 1970. However, on many lines taxes are very small in proportion to other cost categories.

* * * * *

In addition to cooperating on a tax forgiveness program, local governments would have the option under the Act of providing funds toward any of the cost categories. At least one county (St. Mary's) has established a precedent by purchasing a long railroad right-of-way (although for nonrail purposes). Since adverse economic impacts resulting from abandonment, as well as benefits accruing from service improvement, will affect local communities intensely, officials in the jurisdictions may wish to reflect seriously on the possibilities of operating subsidies, upgrading assistance, and/or purchase.

* * * * *

Shippers deal with the railroad on a day-to-day basis; thus, they can initiate programs to cover operating deficits wtih a minimum of delay and without governmental intervention. In Centreville, the Centreville-Massey Associates (a shippers' group) have set a precedent by doing just that. In addition, they have completed certain repairs on the tracks. However, to pay for full rehabilitation, plus lease costs, could prove burdensome to shippers on many branch lines. In addition, the exemplary mutual cooperation of the Centreville businessmen might not be so easily achieved elsewhere. Thus shippers, who are the prime recipients of any benefits of rail service, might not be able to absorb the full costs of keeping it in operation.

Other Federal agencies could conceivably include, on Delmarva, the Department of Defense and the Department of Interior, among others. However, no such agencies have yet initiated programs to provide payment assistance for operating deficits or for other costs.

Other responsible parties could include, for some or all cost categories, bona fide private investors. The Vermont Railway, owned by the State of Vermont but operated and maintained by private entrepreneurs, is one example of such an arrangement. Any private parties are welcome to reach their conclusions with regard to the lines under study, on the basis of the estimates contained herein and and their own investigations.[36]

It is quite evident at this particular point in time, the State of Maryland was most willing to pursue all possible avenues in order to secure the necessary funding for the preservation of individual branch lines. However, in its May 15, 1975 report, the State said:

It is the policy of the Maryland Department of Transportation to promote, encourage, and support private enterprise in maintaining and strengthening the goods movement system in the State. The Department, therefore, *prefers a non-public solution to the endangered branch line problem* (emphasis added).[37]

In its December, 1975 report, the State made the following subsidy policy statement:

The estimated Federal share requested from the entitlement program is within Maryland's annual allocation of $1,350,000. As a matter of policy, the Department is requiring that these Federal funds be matched, in equal proportion, by the Department and by a local or county source. In other words, the Department is requiring that the 70 percent Federal funding be matched with 15 percent State funds and 15 percent local or county funds. Sources for the local share could include shippers, through the payment of a per carload surcharge, as in the case of the Centreville-Massey line or local government funds.

This policy is based on the premise that rail users and the surrounding communities are direct beneficiaries of continued rail service, and as such, should financially contribute to this investment in their future. In addition, a local financial commitment ensures that the line will have the best chance to become profitable, since Federal and State support alone would not provide incentives at the local level to maximize the use of rail services. In addition, State policy for other modes of transportation usually includes a local contribution or commitment.[38]

In its March, 1976 report, the State said:

The collapse of Southern Railway negotiations to takeover rail service on Delmarva has greatly expanded the projects needing financial assistance within the next five years.

It is possible to reasonably estimate the potential entitlement funds which Maryland will receive during the first two years of the subsidy program (April 1976–April 1978) under Section 402 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended. However after April 1978 when Maryland joins the national subsidy program under Section 803 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, it is impossible to estimate at this time what Maryland's entitlement may be.

Therefore the Department has concentrated on the first two years of the subsidy program where the dollars available to Maryland are more clearly defined. As a first general priority, entitlement funds during the first two years will be used to pay operating subsidies on all lines in the priority listing scheduled for continued service. As a second general priority, rehabilitation to appropriate operating standards will be accomplished on as many lines as funds will cover. Priority for rehabilitation will follow the priority ranking list[ed earlier].

At the end of two years of operation and rehabilitation, a reevaluation of all the projects will be made. This evaluation will consider performance over the two years, costs incurred, long term potential and, most importantly, available Federal funds for the last three years of the program. At this two year review stage, the overall number of projects and their priority will be adjusted to fit the fiscal realities of the program.

It is hoped that lines which have been rehabilitated during the first two years will be operating at a profitable level or such a low level of subsidy that large amounts of op-

[34] Railroad Abandonments In Maryland: Final Report, *op. cit.*, pp. 17–20.

[35] The Salisbury to Hebron line (USRA Line No. 676) was not under consideration by PIE–C at this time.

[36] Transportation Economics on Railroad Branch Lines, op. cit., pp. III–5/III–7.

[37] Maryland State Rail Plan: Study Design, op. cit., p. 14.

[38] Maryland State Rail Plan: Phase II, op. cit., p. 16.

erating subsidy funds will not be required during the third to fifth years for those lines.

The purchase of abandoned rights-of-way is the third general priority in the program.

The proposed first and second year programs outlined * * * are predicated on estimates of Maryland's Federal entitlements as well as estimates of costs for operation and rehabilitation. The actual money allocated to Maryland as well as the actual cost of operating and rehabilitating will ultimately determine how much of the rehabilitation can be accomplished within the first two years.

The first year program will include operation of the Seaford/Cambridge Line; Hurlock/Preston Line; Frederick/N. of Frederick line; Mainline South of Pocomoke/Townsend/Massey/Centreville/Chestertown Complex; Clayton/Easton Line; Salisbury/Hebron Line; Queen Anne/Denton Line; and Monocacy River/Penn Border Line. The first year program will also include purchase of the Colora Line in Cecil County. In addition rehabilitation of the entire Seaford/Cambridge Line both in Maryland and Delaware is proposed. Rehabilitation of the Delaware portions of the Townsend/Massey Line and Clayton/Easton Line are also proposed to begin in the first year. * * *

The second year program will include operation of the same lines as the first year program plus rehabilitation of the Hurlock/Preston Line; the Frederick/N. of Frederick Line; the Mainline South of Pocomoke; and a large portion of the Townsend/Massey/Centreville/Chestertown Complex. * * *

Under present estimates there would be no other major rehabilitation accomplished in the first two years nor would there be any acquisition of abandoned rights-of-way with Federal funds.[19]

In its August, 1976 report, the State made the following statement on its subsidy policy position:

The estimated Federal dollars needed from the entitlement program exceed Maryland's expected annual allocation, if vitally needed rehabilitation is undertaken. The Department has proposed to make up this shortfall if it can legally do so. If a proposed constitutional amendment to allow such action is passed in November, the Department will be responsible for all non-Federal rehabilitation funds. Local sources, in turn, will be responsible for all operating subsidies, including taxes and lease payments. Sources for the local share may include shippers or local government funds.

The policy of local financial participation is based on the premise that rail users and the surrounding communities are direct beneficiaries of continued rail service and, as such, should financially contribute to this investment in their future. In addition, a local financial commitment ensures that the line will have the best chance to become profitable. In addition, State policy for other transportation modes usually includes a local contribution or commitment.

* * * * *

The collapse of Southern Railway negotiations to take over rail service on Delmarva has greatly expanded the number of projects needing financial assistance within the next five years.

It is possible to estimate at this time the entitlement funds Maryland may receive during the first two years of the subsidy program (April 1976–April 1978) under Section 402 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended but not the funds Maryland will receive after April, 1978 under the national subsidy program, Section 803 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976.

Therefore, the Department has concentrated here on the first two years of the subsidy program. Entitlement funds during the first two years will be used first to pay operating subsidies on all lines in the priority listing scheduled for continued service * * * Rehabilitation of all Category A lines to appropriate operating standards will be accomplished as a second general priority, if State funds can legally be provided. * * * Next, Category B projects will be rehabilitated if warranted. * * *

The fourth general priority will be rehabilitation of category C projects and purchase of rail rights-of-way for future rail freight use. * * *

At the end of each year of operation and rehabilitation, all projects will be reevaluated. This evaluation will consider performance over the year, costs incurred, long term potential, and, most importantly, Federal funds available for the remainder of the program. At each review stage, the overall number of projects and their priority will be adjusted to fit fiscal realities.

It is hoped that lines which have been rehabilitated during the first two years will be operating at a profitable level or such a low level of subsidy that large amounts of operating subsidy funds will not be required during the third to fifth years.

The purchase of abandoned rights-of-way is the program's lowest priority.

The proposed first and second year programs outlined below are predicated on estimates of Maryland's Federal entitlements, estimates of costs for operation and rehabilitation, and passage of the proposed constitutional amendment that will allow the use of State funds for rehabilitation.

The first year program will include operation of the Seaford/Cambridge line; Hurlock/Preston line; Frederick/N. of Frederick line; Mainline South of Pocomoke; Townsend/Massey/Centreville/Chestertown Complex; Clayton/Easton line; Salisbury/Hebron line; Queen Anne/Denton line; and Monocacy River/Penn Border line. The first year program also will include purchase of the Colora line in Cecil County. In addition, partial rehabilitation is proposed for category A lines. * * *

The second year program will include continued operation of all subsidized lines, plus the balance of rehabilitation of Category A lines. It also includes the possible rehabilitation of the Easton-Denton Complex. * * *

Categories A, B, and C will be used for rehabilitation decisions only. All lines in a category are considered to be equally in need of rehabilitation.[21]

In its August, 1976 report, the State discussed in detail what it considered to be the role of the local government and local interests with respect to the Rail Subsidy Program:

Participation by the public at large, the rail users and local jurisdictions in all phases of the Department's activities is vital. Consistent with this policy, the planning and implementation of the rail subsidy program has involved continuing input by all interested parties. The Department's policy of requiring local financial participation in the non-Federal share of the subsidy for each line is an outgrowth of this general guideline, as well as the belief that the direct beneficiaries of State and Federal financial assistance should provide a portion of the subsidy.

The Department had originally contemplated each county being responsible for one-half of any non-Federal funds needed for the rail line serving that jurisdiction. This has been modified in light of the amount of non-Federal funds needed for rehabilitation and the change in Federal funding in the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976. However, the basic premise that State funds and Federal funds will be contingent upon local participation has not changed. While the Department will look to the counties for funding, there is no requirement that the counties use public funds for their share of the subsidy financing. This should be a local decision. The Department's staff has been available to provide technical assistance on a line-by-line basis to county governments and rail users. The Department will continue to fulfill this function at the request of the local jurisdictions.

If the voters approve, in November, 1976, the proposed Maryland Constitutional Amendment to allow the State to use state dollars for railroad rehabilitation, the Department will provide all non-Federal funds for that purpose, while all non-Federal shares of operating deficits including tax and lease payments, will be the responsibility of the counties. Continuation of service beyond March 31, 1977 is dependent on this assistance.

While it is assumed that all counties participating in the program will continue their support for the life of the program, the Department will request a financial commitment from the counties on an annual basis. This approach is acceptable because all operating contracts and leases will be on a year-to-year basis. In addition, a yearly contract

[19] Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment I, op. cit., pp. III–15/III–20.

[20] Rehabilitation categories, including the criteria for placing of lines within each category, are as follows:

Category A: Those rail lines which have demonstrated a stability of traffic over recent years and where rehabilitation would appear to be an impetus for placing the line in a profitable or near breakeven position considering all costs (i.e., on-branch, off-branch, maintenance, lease and tax). Category A lines are:

Line No. 199 Frederick to north of Frederick; Line No. 168/152 Seaford to Cambridge/Preston; Line No. 147/148/149 Townsend to Chestertown/Centreville; Line No. 676 Salisbury to Hebron; Lines No. 166 Mainline south of Pocamoke.

Category B: Those rail lines where rehabilitation would appear to have a significant impact on cost of service, but where profitability or near break-even position is not anticipated with present traffic levels. Also those rail lines where traffic has decreased in recent years. These lines would be monitored for cost versus revenue indicators, traffic levels, and long term commitment of shippers before rehabilitation would be decided upon. Category B lines are: Line No. 169/150 Clayton to Easton/Denton. *Category C:* Those rail lines where cost versus revenue ratios are significantly high and rehabilitation appears to have a questionable impact on overall cost effectiveness. Also, those lines where there is no service at present and those lines that may not remain in service after rehabilitation. These lines will be closely monitored for cost versus revenue indicators, traffic levels, and long term commitment of shippers. Rehabilitation will be dependent on Federal entitlement levels in FY 1979, 1980 and 1981. These rail lines are: Line No. 198 North of Monocacy to Pennsylvania Line; Line No. 142 Colora to Pennsylvania Line; Line No. 198 Monocacy River Bridge.

See: Maryland State Rail Plan, op. cit., pp. 56–57.

[21] Maryland State Rail Plan, op. cit., pp. 79–83.

allows the Department to evaluate annually the continuation of operation of each branch line. The annual contract cycle also means that if an operator is not performing in a satisfactory manner or if an alternative operator could provide equal service at less cost over the long haul, then the contract could be awarded to another carrier. The input of the rail users and involved county governments would aid in the Department's decision.

Individual county shares of the non-Federal portion of the operating subsidies will be based on level of use of a particular rail line by county shippers as determined by the carloadings from each station. The county share will be adjusted after each year of operation to reflect actual costs incurred and the previous year's usage.[32]

The State's view on alternatives to the continuation subsidies. In 1973, PIE–C advised the State that in seeking to protect threatened rail service it should seek to achieve either:

(1) Preservation of service on the branch.
(2) Preservation of the physical branch—facilities or especially the right-of-way.

In developing a strategy for preserving rail service on a branch line, PIE–C advised the State, to employ the following tactics either in combination or singularly:

(1) Continued Penn Central ownership and operation.[33]
(2) State ownership through purchase or lease.
(3) Third-party (or local) ownership with or without Penn Central participation.

The State's choice of tactics, as pointed out by PIE–C, would be determined primarily by political considerations and economics.

According to PIE–C there were seven options open to the State and the local communities, with respect to the preservation of rail facilities or of the right-of-way:

(1) The State, in litigation with respect to abandonment, could seek to persuade the ICC, or the Courts, to allow PCTC to abandon service, but to require the Railroad to hold the facilities for some period of time.
(2) The State and local communities [could] * * * negotiate with the Railroad with respect to their position on the abandonment proceedings and, in effect, not oppose the abandonment of service so long as the Railroad agrees (in contract and in the abandonment proceedings) to preserve the physical line or the right-of-way. If the period called for is sufficiently short, the State and/or the local governments [might] * * * make such an arrangement more attractive through tax forgiveness, especially forgiveness of taxes presently owed.
(3) The State could lease or rent the land. To be attractive to the Railroad, the lease terms would have to yield a rate of return in cash and/or tax forgiveness equivalent to the market return on an investment of an equivalent amount. As a rule of thumb, this would be a return of approximately 10 percent on the cash salvage value and the real estate value, both of which would have to be negotiated. The mix between cash payment and tax forgiveness could presumably be negotiated for each line.
(4) Maryland could purchase the branch line or land. In general, the purchase price would necessarily have to be the equivalent of the market price or salvage value of the line and its facilities, as negotiated. Payment, however, could again be in the form of a mix of cash and tax forgiveness.
(5) A fifth alternative would be purchase of the facilities or land by a third party, such as a local development organization or local business or real estate interests. State and/or county participation in such an arrangement could take several forms. For example, the State could provide the development organization with the same kinds of assistance identified above for helping local interests acquire and operate the branch. Similarly, a county could do many of the same things, although with less ease and perhaps more legal problems than the State. Further, the State and the county could provide the development organization with direct and indirect subsidies during the period it was holding the assets for future development. However, it would obviously be equitable to recover the subsidies eventually from those who benefit from the development.
(6) The local governments—counties and municipalities—could purchase the assets and hold them.
(7) Finally, the State has powers of condemnation. Once authority for abandonment has been granted, or at least once it has been accomplished, the State can exercise its right of eminent domain to acquire the right of way.
This could prove to be the least costly way of preserving the possibility of future development.[34]

The State itself, for the first time, in its February 1, 1975, report, listed a number of alternative approaches to the branch line problem. This document included the following range of options, which are not mutually exclusive:

(1) Maximum Shipper Involvement

Under this alternative, ownership of the lines would remain with PC; operation would be by ConRail or another solvent railroad company, which would also manage the rehabilitation program.

PC would receive a yearly lease based on 6.63 percent of the net salvage value (exclusively of land) of the properties. Federal funds at the 70 percent rate would be used to subsidize the least payment plus the operating deficit in the first two years; during that time the shippers would pay the remaining 30 percent. After two years, of course, shippers would be responsible for 100 percent of those costs.

The rehabilitation program would be performed during the first two years and would be financed 70 percent Federal, 30 percent shippers. How the shippers would choose to raise the money would naturally depend on their financial resources and local business conditions. Once the total Federal funds are used up on any adopted priority list, shippers would be responsible for 100 percent of all costs pertaining to their branch lines.

(2) Shipper/Local Partnership

Under this possible plan, local jurisdictions (counties or towns) would purchase the Maryland portions of the branch lines; Conrail or another solvent railroad company would operate them and perform the rehabilitation. Any operating deficit would be paid 100 percent by the shippers. Rehabilitation costs would be paid to the greatest possible extent by Federal funds, subject to the limitation that Federal funds for a given line over the first two years may not exceed 70 percent of: the total rehabilitation costs plus twice the annual operating deficit. Any rehabilitation costs in excess of the Federal contribution are covered on a 50/50 basis by shippers and by local jurisdictions.

(3) State Ownership and Rehabilitation

Under this possible scheme, the State would acquire and rehabilitate branch line rights-of-way in Maryland through the Consolidated Transportation Trust Fund or other means. Operations would be performed by Conrail or another solvent railway company. Rehabilitation expenses would be compensated to the maximum extent possible by Federal subsidy moneys (subject to the limitations described under Example [2]; the balance would be paid by the State. Operating deficits would be covered by shippers in full up to $40 per carload; any excess over that amount would be paid on a 50/50 basis by Federal funds if available; once the Federal funds were exhausted, shippers again would pay 100 percent of the operating deficit.

(4) Maximum State Involvement

In this example, the State government would not only provide the capital investment for purchase and rehabilitation of branch lines in Maryland, but would also contribute toward operating deficits. Federal funds would be used to the maximum for each line, starting at the top of the priority list; instead of being concentrated in one or the other cost category, they would be used to cover 70 percent of the total of rehabilitation costs and operating deficits. The State in all cases would pick up the balance.[35]

Lines To Be Subsidized. As a result of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, the State of Maryland had two major policy responsibilities with respect to continuing local rail service:

(1) It had to establish a priority list of rail lines to receive Federal contributions toward rail service continuation subsidies.
(2) It had to determine to what extent State funds would be available to match the Federal grants.

The Maryland Department of Transportation, the designated State agency for railroad planning, completed the first attempt to prepare a plan to assure the availability of Federal funds for the continuation of essential local rail service with the issuance on February 1, 1975, of its technical report, Transportation Economics of Railroad Branch Lines. The report, which was to serve as the basis for the subsequent analysis ad preparation of the State Rail Plan mandated by the RRR Act, examined in-depth the financial condition and prospects of all the endangered Maryland branch lines for which data was available. The analysis led to the establishment of a tentative priority list of lines to receive rail service continuation subsidies (see Table 1). The report also ex-

[32] Maryland State Rail Plan; op. cit., pp. 65–67.

[33] Four broad sets of State action were identified within this approach: State support of efforts by the railroad to adjust rates and to increase traffic; litigation; subsidization of operating costs; and capital subsidies. For a more detailed discussion see: Railroad Abandonment In Maryland: Final Report, op. cit., pp. 42–58.

[34] Railroad Abandonment In Maryland: Final Report, op. cit., pp. 53–54.

[35] Transportation Economics of Railroad Branch Lines, op. cit., pp. III–8/III–14.

amined a number of possible state policies toward the use of Federal and State funds. It should also be noted that prior to the release of the aforementioned report, the State on February 28, 1974, issued a report, Source Book For Rail Service On The Maryland Eastern Shore, in which it summarized all of the material currently available at that time on those individual rail lines located on the Eastern Shore, e.g., USRA Line Numbers 150–163–169–676.

TABLE 1.—*Measures of priority based on operating results per carload*

Line	1973 adjusted				1978 conservative				1978 optimistic			
	Operating results only		Less infrastructure costs		Operating results only		Less infrastructure costs		Operating results only		Less infrastructure costs	
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Delmarva Main Line	176	3	139	2	193	1	147	1	212	1	177	1
Delaware border–Snow Hill	201	2	138	1	181	2	118	2	196	3	142	2
Seaford–Cambridge	145	4	68	3	113	3	36	3	144	4	90	3
Hurlock–Preston	132	5	40	4	85	4	(7)	4	84	5	(7)	5
Townsend–Chestertown	227	1	23	5	84	5	(139)	6	207	2	76	4
Salisbury–Hebron	(3)	9	(33)	6	(2)	6	(32)	5	5	6	(22)	6
Clayton–Easton	57	7	(118)	7	(15)	7	(190)	7	(2)	7	(163)	7
Queen Anne–Denton [1]	90	8	(53)	8	42	8	(80)	8	64	8	39	8
Pennsylvania border–Monocacy River	104	6	(156)	9	(58)	9	(318)	9	(58)	9	(318)	9
Massey–Centreville	(153)	10	(450)	10	(238)	10	(535)	10	(92)	10	(254)	10
Queen Anne–Queenstown	(291)	11	(1,362)	11	(847)	12	(1,923)	12	(847)	12	(1,923)	12
Kings Creek–Crisfield	(635)	13	(1,400)	12	(892)	11	(1,656)	11	(802)	11	(1,490)	11
Salisbury–Parsonsburg	(616)	12	(2,337)	13	(1,760)	13	(3,481)	13	(1,760)	13	(3,481)	13
Hurlock–Vienna	(4,496)	14	(11,110)	14	(7,775)	14	(14,390)	14	(7,775)	14	(14,390)	14

[1] Continued operation of Queen Anne–Denton depends exclusively on rehabilitation of Clayton–Easton.

SOURCE: Transportation Economics of Railroad Branch Lines, op. cit., p. III-2.

With regard to the eight lines which are the subject of this report, the Maryland Department of Transportation in its February, 1975 report reached the following conclusions:

(1) USRA LINE NO. 142: COLORA TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

The line has been out of service since September 9, 1971 * * * since most of the line * * * lies in Pennsylvania, the future of service * * * would appear to depend primarily on activities north of the Mason and Dixon line.

(2) USRA LINE NO. 145: COCKEYSVILLE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

* * * This line has been out of service for almost three years [since June, 1972] * * * Prior to the washouts, the line generated only an estimated 80–100 cars per year * * * Repair and rehabilitation of the line solely for the purpose of resuming Maryland local freight service would thus not appear to be economically justifiable.

(3) USRA LINE NO. 150: QUEEN ANNE-DENTON

Although the present analysis discloses a relatively profitable service from Queen Anne to Denton, the continued operation of this line depends exclusively on the fate of the Clayton-Easton branch.

(4) USRA LINE NO. 163: KINGS CREEK-CRISFIELD

In view of the large operating deficits and sizable rehabilitation requirements, continued operation of this line does not appear to be economically justified under existing traffic conditions. Nevertheless, the line has a certain strategic significance in that it provides the only rail access to the proposed Annemesse Deepwater Industrial Complex * * * Thus, while rehabilitation and operation now would appear to be unfeasible, retention of the line intact would be a viable policy option for the State.

(5) USRA LINE NO. 169: CLAYTON-EASTON

Although producing a $57 per carload surplus in the 1973—Adjusted time frame, the Clayton-Easton line creates a marginal $15 operating deficit under 1978—Conservative conditions * * * to remain in operation this line would require a massive infusion of subsidy money to meet lease and rehabilitation expenses.

(6) USRA LINE NO. 198: FREDERICK-HANOVER (see USRA Line No. 199)

(7) USRA LINE NO. 199: FREDERICK-MONOCACY RIVER

Cost and revenue data were available only for the portion of the line between the Pennsylvania Border and the Monocacy River. (The bridge over the Monocacy was destroyed by Hurricane Agnes in June, 1972.) Service over PC lines in Frederick is now being provided by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under an Interstate Commerce Commission service order. While the operating deficits projected for 1978—Conservative may be within the range of shipper capabilities, the infrastructure costs will be very burdensome unless substantial subsidies are available. One possible way to cut infrastructure costs would be to abandon north of Taneytown and to arrange with the Western Maryland Railway for service through a connection at Keymar. The feasibility of such an arrangement would, of course, depend not only on the physical connection at Keymar but also on the operating patterns of the Western Maryland.

(8) USRA LINE NO. 676: SALISBURY-HEBRON

This line * * * produces a small operating deficit and requires very little capital in relation to the traffic handled. Thus, it would appear to be a likely candidate for non-subsidized operation under the Final System Plan. It should be noted that the bulk of traffic on this line comes from the South, so that acquisition by a southern carrier would dramatically improve its operating results.

It should be noted that both USRA Line Nos. 142 and 145 were not assigned a priority ranking (see Table 1).

Maryland, in its December, 1975 report, listed both the rail lines for which it wished to receive Federal assistance under the provisions of the RRR Act (see Table 2) and the rail lines for which a continuation subsidy was not offered (see Table 3). In contrast to its February 1, 1975 report, both USRA Line Nos. 169 and 676 were not assigned a priority ranking (see Tables 1 and 2). However, the State did say that if the Southern Railway declined to purchase the Delmarva rail network, these two lines would require a subsidy in order to continue their operation. Additionally, the State pointed out that:

If * * * for any reason, the Delmarva rail network is not purchased by Southern, changes to the State Rail Plan would be necessary to ensure adequate rail service on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. These changes would be most significant in the priority ranking of rail services to be subsidized.

* * * * *

An amended State Rail Plan would be filed and * * * [A] reassessment of the priority ranking of all subsidized lines in the State would result in a new priority listing * * *[2]

[2] Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, op. cit., p. 26.

TABLE 2.—*Priority listing for Federal assistance*

Line or service	Impacts of abandonment	Estimated annual subsidy required	Estimated Federal share (70 pct)	Estimated State share (15 pct)	Estimated local share (15 pct)
From entitlement funds:					
1. Centreville-Chestertown:					
a. Townsend-Massey (147) [1]	$2,166,160	$200,000	$140,000	$30,000	$30,000
b. Centreville-Massey (148)	1,799,051	540,000	357,000	76,500	76,500
c. Chestertown-Massey (149)	367,109	200,000	140,000	30,000	30,000
2. Queen Anne-Denton (150)	88,072	110,000	77,000	16,500	16,500
3. Frederick-Monocacy River (199) [2]	(3)	[4] 70,000	49,000	10,500	10,500
4. Monocacy River, MD/PA border (198)	61,110	520,000	364,000	78,000	78,000
5. Monocacy River Bridge	(3)	[4] 250,000	175,000	37,500	37,500
Total		1,860,000	1,302,000	279,000	279,000
From discretionary funds:					
1. Colora-MD/PA border (142)	N/A	130,000	91,000	19,500	19,500

[1] Represents on branch costs only. Since this line does not originate or terminate any car loads, this expense will be apportioned to connecting lines 148 and 149.
[2] This line is listed as out-of-service in the Final System Plan. Subsidy requirement shown only includes estimated rent, property tax and estimated rehabilitation cost. Other operating data is not available.
[3] N/A: Not available.
[4] Rehabilitation to Class I only.

Source: Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, op. cit., p. 17.

TABLE 3.—*Rail lines for which a continuation subsidy is not offered*

Line or service	Impacts of abandonment	Estimated annual subsidy required	Adjusted 1973 carloads	Disposition of property
Cockeysville, Maryland/Pennsylvania border (145).	(1)	(2)		State/Balto. Co.
Hurlock-Vienna (153)	[3] $(534)	$210,000	7	Southern.
Kings Creek-Crisfield (163)	$55,399	$340,000	100	Do.
Queenstown-Queen Anne (151)	$48,146	$240,000	55	Do.

[1] Out-of-Service.
[2] Denotes a positive impact of abandonment.

SOURCE: Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, op. cit., p. 27.

Again, the State made an individual line-by-line analysis of those eight lines studied by the RSPO. The conclusions are shown below:

(1) USRA LINE NO 142: COLORA TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

The only assistance requested under discretionary funding (Section 402 of the Act) is for the portion of the Penn Central Octoraro Secondary Track extending from the State border to Colora, Maryland. The Pennsylvania segment of this line has been designated for conveyance to Conrail and eventually will be acquired by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA). The Department has received indications that an errata to the Final System Plan will be issued to convey that portion of the Octoraro Secondary Track in Maryland to Conrail for acquisition by SEPTA, contingent upon purchase and modernization of the property by Cecil County, Maryland.

All of the Maryland industries located on this branch have either gone out of business or relocated since the September, 1971 washouts. However, potential shippers on the branch have expressed a strong desire to use rail service should it be restored. In addition, this branch provides the only rail access to the Bainbridge Naval Station. Although declared surplus by the Federal Government, this facility has future industrial development potential. Cecil County is actively working toward this development.

The portion of the line in Maryland is estimated by SEPTA to cost approximately $130,000 to purchase and rehabilitate. Cecil County has agreed to provide 15 percent of the cost of purchase and rehabilitation. The State will also provide 15 percent of the cost. Cecil County will hold title to the property.

Cecil County and SEPTA are negotiating with a carrier to rehabilitate the line with the aid of discretionary funds, and to operate it without a subsidy.

(2) USRA LINE NO 145: COCKEYSVILLE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

The Northern Central is out of service between Cockeysville, Maryland and the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border. Rehabilitation of the line is estimated at $572,000. There are no rail users on this line in Maryland. Past use of the line has been as a through freight and passenger route between Baltimore and Harrisburg. Present and proposed development plans for the northern portion of Baltimore County, adjacent to this line, recommend retention of the essentially agricultural character of the area. At present local rail freight or passenger service north of Cockeysville are not considered essential.

However, the State of Pennsylvania is very interested in preserving the right-of-way for possible restoration of rail service (both passenger and freight) between Baltimore and Harrisburg. The Department is concluding a preliminary engineering study on the segment of line between Cockeysville and Baltimore for use as a light rail transit line. Conrail will provide local freight service on this segment.

The State of Maryland holds the first mortgage (now in default) on the Northern Central. The State is presently investigating its right in acquiring this property through foreclosure. If this is not feasible, the Department will coordinate with other State and local agencies in determining a proper source of funding for purchase of part or all of the line.

(3) USRA LINE NO. 150: QUEEN ANNE-DENTON

The Queen Anne-Denton portion of the Denton Track of the Penn Central is ranked second in the priority list. Although the quantifiable impacts are slightly exceeded by the cost of subsidy, it should be noted that the impacts are greater than the cost of continued operation, without rehabilitation. In fact, analysis shows that the line may be profitable once it is rehabilitated to Class II standards. The rehabilitation expense for this line is estimated to be approximately $214,000 for 25 mph operation.

Southern has indicated it is not willing to purchase this property if it is required to continue operations. As a short-term solution, the Department will negotiate a lease with the Penn Central Estate and Southern will operate the service under subsidy. During the term of the lease, efforts will be continued to obtain local ownership of this line as a long-range solution. The local shippers have expressed a willingness to provide 15 percent of the required subsidy and the State will provide the remaining 15 percent.

(4) USRA LINE NO. 163: KINGS CREEK-CRISFIELD

A rail service continuation subsidy will not be offered for the Crisfield Secondary Track of the Penn Central, which extends from Kings Creek to Crisfield in Maryland. The portion of the line from milepost 0.0 to milepost 1.2 is to be conveyed to Southern. The estimated annual subsidy for the balance of the line is $340,000, more than six times the quantifiable impacts of abandoning service. Southern will acquire the right-of-way after abandonment of service. This right-of-way must be preserved since rail service to the proposed Somerset County Deep Water Port at Crisfield may be necessary. A combination of State and local sources will be investigated should Southern's negotiations fail.

(5) URSA LINE NO. 169: CLAYTON-EASTON

No specific conclusions regarding this line were included in the report.

(6) USRA LINE NO. 198: FREDERICK-HANOVER

The portion of the Frederick Secondary Track from the Monocacy River Bridge to the Maryland/Pennsylvania border is ranked fourth in the State Rail Plan priority listing. The quantifiable impacts of abandoning this section of track are outweighed by the costs of rehabilitation and operating subsidy. However, there is strong shipper and county government support for continued service. In addition, two potential short line operators are interested in providing this service as part of a through route. The immediate potential for industrial development in the corridor and other nonquantifiable benefits of retaining adequate service on this trackage indicate that a subsidy is desirable.

USRA has verbally confirmed that an errata to the Final System Plan will be issued soon, recommending that this property be acquired by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. However, an operator for this service has not been designated at this time. It is anticipated that a carrier will be designated for subsidy shortly after submission of this State Rail Plan.

While it is preferable to preserve this property as part of a through route from York, Pennsylvania to the B&O interchange in Frederick, there is a possibility that local interests in Carroll County will be unable or unwilling to make the required financial commitment of 15 percent of the subsidy, consistent with State policy. If the 15 percent local share in Carroll County is not quaranteed, a subsidy will only be offered for service on that portion of the track in Frederick County. Since this latter option would require the rebuilding of an abandoned interchange with the Western Maryland Railway at Keymar, Maryland or reconstruction

of the Monocacy River Bridge, through service via Carroll County would be provided only until this construction was completed. This line will be rehabilitated to Class II standards, allowing 25 mph operation.

The Monocacy River Bridge was washed out in June, 1972 by Hurricane Agnes. Since that time operations along the Frederick Secondary Track have been limited to service from Frederick northward to the Monocacy River by Chessie and service from Pennsylvania south to the Monocacy River by Penn Central. There has been no through service since 1972. This severance has caused limitations on local shippers desiring to ship goods northward from Frederick or southward from Woodsboro/Taneytown. Restoration of this bridge is the fifth priority in the State Rail Plan.

Rebuilding this structure would allow the Frederick Secondary Track to operate as a single unit from Frederick to York, Pennsylvania. This single entity concept appears to be the preferred solution, and would enhance the chances for long term viability. In addition, the restoration of this structure will allow the designated carrier on this line to gain access to two major railroads (Chessie and Conrail).

The estimated cost of reconstruction is $250,000. The non-Federal share will be provided by a negotiated combination of State and local funds. It is anticipated that the State will hold title to the structure and lease track rights to the carrier.

(7) USRA Line No. 199: Frederick-Monocacy River

The portion of the Penn Central Frederick Secondary Track from Frederick to the Monocacy River Bridge is ranked third in the State Rail Plan priority listing. The Final System Plan listed this track as out-of-service, since the bridge over the Monocacy River was damaged during Hurricane Agnes in 1972. However, this trackage has been operated from Frederick northward by the Chessie System since 1972, under an emergency service order. USRA did not analyze this line and listed it under the heading "Pending Section 304(f) Applications as of June 26, 1975". This classification led USRA to ignore an estimated 200 carloads per year generated by this 3.8 mile section of railroad. Because of this misclassification, no on- or off-branch operating or maintenance costs are available for this line. While the impact of abandoning this line has not been quantified, one major shipper has indicated that the abandonment of rail service would have a severe impact on its operation.

The Maryland Department of Transportation will negotiate with the Penn Central Estate to lease this trackage, and the Chessie System has agreed to operate it. When the Monocacy River Bridge is restored, this trackage will become part of a through service operating north of the bridge with the ultimate operator, or local interests, purchasing the property. In the event the line cannot be operated as a through route, Chessie has agreed to serve the shippers on this line on a more permanent basis as long as it is not required to purchase, rehabilitate or maintain the property.

(8) USRA Line No. 676: Salisbury-Hebron

No specific conclusions regarding this line were included in the report.

Maryland, in its December, 1975 report, also discussed its long-term strategy. Table 4 shows both the immediate and ultimate proposed disposition of those Maryland branch lines which the Final System Plan designated as available for subsidy or out of service. Essentially, "the State's long-term strategy [was] * * * to preserve all existing rail rights-of-way and to promote and improve the rail network to meet the transportation needs of Maryland's residents, industry and agriculture". The State went on to say that:

Present Federal assistance available under the Act will expire on July 1, 1977. The Department's strategy during this period is to maximize rehabilitation of those lines where a subsidy for rehabilitation should make the line profitable at current traffic levels, or where probable traffic growth will enhance a line's chances of becoming viable. A rail service continuation subsidy will not be offered unless the line is brought up to FRA Class I standards at a minimum. The Department's objective is to subsidize only those branches which will, at most, require a small local subsidy after Federal and State assistance ends on July 1, 1977.

Table 4.—*Maryland's long-term rail line disposition strategy, 1975*

Line	Immediate disposition	Ultimate disposition
Townsend-Massey	Purchase by Southern through conveyance. Operation by Southern with subsidy.	Purchase by Southern. Operation by Southern with subsidy.
Chestertown-Massey	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by Southern with subsidy.	Do.
Centreville-Massey	Purchase by Southern through conveyance. Operation by Southern with subsidy.	Do.
Queen Anne-Denton	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by Southern with subsidy.	Purchase by local interests. Operation by Southern with subsidy.
Frederick-Monocacy River.	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by Chessie with subsidy.	Purchase by operator or local interests. Operation by carrier to be named.
Monocacy River to Maryland/Pennsylvania border.	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by carrier to be named.	Purchase by operator of remainder of line in Pennsylvania. Operation by carrier to be named.
Monocacy River Bridge	Out-of-Service	Purchase by MDOT. Rehabilitation with Federal, State, and local funds. Lease to operator of entire line.
Maryland/Pennsylvania border-Colora.	do	Purchase and rehabilitation by Cecil County. Operation by contractor.
Cockeysville, Maryland/Pennsylvania border.	do	Right-of-way purchase by State or local interests.
Hurlock-Vienna	Termination of Service	Right-of-way purchase by Southern.
Kings Creek-Crisfield	do	Do.
Queen Anne-Queenstown	do	Do.
Hagerstown-Weverton	Abandonment applied for by Chessie	Potential subsidy.

Source: Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, op. cit., pp. 121-122.

The Southern Railway has made a commitment to acquire all Penn Central trackage on Delmarva. Those lines which are not included in the offer to Southern by the United States Railroad Association will be acquired directly from the estate of the Penn Central. The rights-of-way of these Delmarva lines which will not be offered a rail service continuation subsidy will therefore be acquired and held intact for the future by the Southern Railway. The State of Maryland supports this action as long as it is understood that the State is not waiving its right of first refusal to purchase the property under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act. In the event the Southern is unable to effect a purchase of these properties, the Department will financially assist in preserving them for transportation-related uses. However, if the primary reason for maintaining a right-of-way intact is directly related to the plans of other State, Federal or local agencies, or a private group, other sources of funding must be used.[37]

[37] Maryland State Rail Plan, Phase II, op. cit., pp. 122-123.

The failure of the Southern to purchase the various Delmarva lines necessitated an amendment to the original Maryland State Rail Plan; a new priority listing of rail lines was formulated (see Table 5) and a revised list of rail lines for which a continuation subsidy was not to be offered was incorporated (see Table 6). While the report essentially mirrored Maryland's December, 1975 report there were a number of changes. The conclusions reached by the Maryland Department of Transportation with respect to those eight lines studied by the RSPO were also restated, with some sentence changes and omissions but retaining their general meaning. The most significant changes are shown below:

(1) USRA Line No. 142: Colora to the Pennsylvania Border

The portion of the Penn Central Octoraro Secondary Track extending from the State border to Colora, Maryland is ranked seventh in the priority list. * * *

TABLE 5.—*Priority listing for Federal assistance*

Line	Annual impact of abandonment	Initial annual operating subsidy		Rehabilitation cost	
		Maryland	Other State	Maryland	Other State
Rank:					
1 Seaford-Cambridge	$7,500,841	$278,292	$ (D) 60,094	$896,718	$ (D) 185,171
2 Hurlock-Preston	1,054,822	43,841		190,098	
3 Frederick-Monocacy River	NA	0		105,258	
4 S. of Pocomoke-Va. line	3,141,238	163,280	(V) 191,751	138,224	(V) 605,171
5 Chestertown-Centerville	2,166,160	387,410	(V) 40,380	1,613,770	(D) 164,452
6 Clayton-Easton	2,846,399	220,335	(V) 140,649	1,010,994	(D) 438,324
7 Colora-MD/PA border	(1)	35,695		115,000	
8 Salisbury-Hebron	99,311	57,571		154,971	
9 Queen Anne-Denton	88,072	76,068		210,288	
10 Monocacy River-MD/PA border	61,110	175,052		783,415	
11 Monocacy River Bridge	0	0		287,500	
12 Acquisition of Rights-of-Way:					
A. Kings Creek-Crisfield	51,352				
B. Hurlock-Vienna	(334)				
C. Queenstown-Queen Anne	48,146				
D. Northern Central					
E. East of Salisbury-Parsonsburg					
Totals	17,057,17	1,537,544	432,874	5,507,086	1,393,118

( ) = Denotes positive impact.
(1) = No further impact from abandonment, as line has been out of service since 1971.
(D) = Delaware.
(V) = Virginia.

NOTE.—(1) Initial operating subsidy before rehabilitation. (2) Initial operating subsidy and rehabilitation estimates include 15 pct contingency. (3) Rehabilitation to Class II (25 mph) except for Hurlock-Preston, Frederick, North of Frederick, Salisbury-Hebron, and Queen Anne-Denton. (4) Colora is purchase of ROW only.

Source: Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment, op. cit., p. III-2.

TABLE 6.—*Rail lines for which a continuation subsidy is not offered*

Line or service	Impacts of abandonment	Estimated annual subsidy required	Adjusted 1973 carloads	Disposition of property
Cockeysville, MD/PA border (145)	(1)	(1)		State/local interests.
Hurlock-Vienna (153)	[2] $(334)	$210,000	7	Do.
Kings Creek-Crisfield (163)	$53,399	$340,000	100	Do.
Queenstown-Queen Anne (151)	$48,146	$240,000	55	Do.
E. Salisbury-Parsonsburgh (155)				Do.

[1] Out of service.
[2] Denotes a positive impact of abandonment.

SOURCE: Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment, op. cit., p. III-16.

* * * * *

The portion of the line in Maryland is estimated by SEPTA to cost approximately $31,000 to purchase and $100,000 to rehabilitate. Cecil County has agreed to provide one-half of any necessary matching funds for purchase and rehabilitation. The State will provide one-half of the non-Federal share of the cost. Cecil County will hold title to the property.

The purchase of the line will occur in the first year of the subsidy program so that the right-of-way can be protected. Rehabilitation will not occur within the first two years of the subsidy program because of the limited Federal entitlement funds.

It is anticipated the rehabilitation could occur between the third and fifth years of the subsidy program should Federal monies be available.

Cecil County and SEPTA are negotiating with a carrier to rehabilitate the line with the Federal aid and to operate it without a subsidy.

(2) USRA LINE NO. 145: COCKEYSVILLE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

* * * * *

The Department in conjunction with other State agencies or local governmental units will pursue the possible purchases of right-of-way between Cockeysville and the Pennsylvania Line. At the present time, the Department is not pursuing reinstitution of through freight or passenger service on this line.

(3) USRA LINE NO. 150: QUEEN ANNE-DENTON

The Queen Anne-Denton portion of the Denton Track of the Penn Central is ranked ninth in the priority list. * * *

The Department will negotiate a lease with the Penn Central Estate and Conrail will operate the service under subsidy. During the term of the lease, efforts will be continued to obtain local ownership of this line as a long-range solution. The local shippers have expressed a willingness to provide part of the required subsidy and the State will provide the remaining non-Federal portion.

Rehabilitation to Class I will not occur during the first two years of the program because of limited Federal entitlement funds. It is anticipated that rehabilitation would occur between the third and fifth years if Federal monies are available.

(4) USRA LINE NO. 163: KINGS CREEK-CRISFIELD

* * * The portion of the line from milepost 0.0 to milepost 1.2 is to be conveyed to Conrail. * * * The estimated annual subsidy for the balance of the line is $340,000, more than six times the quantifiable impacts of abandoning service. The Department will coordinate acquisition of the [remaining] right-of-way after abandonment of service. This right-of-way should be preserved since rail service to the proposed Somerset County Deep Water Port at Crisfield may be necessary. A combination of State and local sources will be investigated.

(5) USRA LINE NO. 169: CLAYTON-EASTON

The Clayton-Easton line is ranked sixth in the priority listing. Abandonment of this line would also mean the abandonment of its subsegment from Queen Anne to Denton. Estimated total impact of this action is nearly $2.9 million whereas the cost of continued operation is calculated to be less than $400,000 in the initial year, and rehabilitation of the line is estimated to cost less than $900,000. Traffic on this line is expected to grow to 1,267 carloads in 1978, making the line one of the more heavily used on the Eastern Shore. The governments of Caroline and Talbot Counties have tentatively agreed to fund one-half of the non-Federal share as required by State policy.

The State of Delaware will make a portion of their Federal entitlement funds available for the portion of this line located in Delaware. Any required matching funds will come from local sources.

The Department will negotiate to lease this line from the Penn Central Estate and Conrail will operate the line under subsidy agreement.

No rehabilitation on the Maryland portion of this line will occur during the first two years of the subsidy program because available Federal entitlement funds will have been exhausted on operating costs of all lines in the program plus rehabilitation of priority lines number one through number five. Rehabilitation to Class II operating standards will occur sometime during the third to fifth years of the program should Federal monies be available.

The rehabilitation of the Delaware portion of the line should occur during the first or second year of the program.

(6) USRA LINE NO. 198: FREDERICK-HANOVER

The portion of the Frederick Secondary Track from the Monocacy River Bridge to the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border is ranked tenth in the State Rail Plan priority listing. * * * In addition, the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad is interested in providing this service, ultimately as part of a through route. * * *

USRA has issued an errata to the Final System Plan recommending that this property be acquired by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad was conveyed a portion of this line within the State of Pennsylvania from York to Hanover by action of USRA. The State of Pennsylvania will subsidize operations from Hanover to south of Littlestown, Pennsylvania. Maryland will subsidize operations from south of Littlestown to the Monocacy River.

* * * * *

The Department will negotiate to lease the line from the Penn Central Estate and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad will operate it under a subsidy agreement. Rehabilitation will not occur during the first two years of the subsidy program because of limited Federal entitlement funds. It is anticipated that rehabilitation will take place between the third and fifth years of the program should Federal monies be available.

The Monocacy River Bridge was washed out in June, 1972 by Hurrican Agnes. * * * Restoration of this bridge is the eleventh priority in the State Rail Plan.

* * * * *

Due to limited Federal entitlement funds, it is not expected that this structure would be rehabilitated before the latter part of the five-year program.

(7) USRA LINE NO. 199: FREDERICK-MONOCACY RIVER

The Maryland Department of Transportation will negotiate with the Penn Central Estate to lease this trackage, and the Chessie System has agreed to continue operation on this line. * * * In the event the line cannot be operated as a through route, Chessie has agreed to serve the shippers on this line on a more permanent basis as long as it is not financially responsible for purchase, rehabilitation or maintenance of the property.

The rehabilitation of this line is proposed to occur during the second year of the subsidy program as the third priority in the overall program. Rehabilitation will be to Class I Standards.

(8) USRA LINE NO. 676: SALISBURY-HEBRON

The Salisbury-Hebron Line is ranked eighth in the priority list. This line had an average of 155 carloads per mile in 1973. Several large shippers at Hebron had shipped as many as 853 cars per year in 1974. In addition the impacts of abandoning this line could mean 20 to 25 jobs lost.

The Department will negotiate a lease for this line with the Penn Central Estate and Conrail will operate it under a subsidy contract. Rehabilitation is proposed to Class I Standards but will not occur in the first two years of the subsidy program because of the limited Federal entitlement funds. It is anticipated that rehabilitation would occur between the third and fifth years should Federal monies be available.

Maryland's long-term strategy, including the immediate and ultimate proposed disposition of branch lines (see Table 7), was also altered in the March, 1976 Report. The State recommended that:

Present Federal assistance available under the Act will expire on July 1, 1981. The Department's strategy during this period is to maximize rehabilitation of those lines where a subsidy for rehabilitation should make the line profitable at current traffic levels, or where probable traffic growth will enhance a line's chances of becoming viable. A rail service continuation subsidy will not be offered unless the line is brought up to FRA Class I standards at a minimum. The Department's objective is to subsidize only those branches which will, at most, require a small local subsidy after Federal and State assistance ends on July 1, 1981.

It is the long-term goal of the State Rail Plan to ultimately return rail properties to solvent carriers for operation as a part of their overall rail network. Several lines in the overall priority listing will be profitable following rehabilitation and annual maintenance. As a secondary objective it is anticipated that non-profitable lines in the plan will operate at such a small loss that the annual subsidy can be paid by shippers or local interests after July, 1981.

In all instances where purchase by a solvent carrier is not practical, the State will pursue the possibility of purchase by other entities (local government or shippers groups) that would ensure long term service on a particular line.

On those lines where service has already terminated or will terminate on April 1, 1976, the State will pursue the possibility of purchase of the right-of-way by State or local interests to protect the potential for ultimate reuse of the property. Given the anticipated level of entitlement funds available to Maryland, it is unlikely that Federal funds will be used for this purpose.

TABLE 7.—*Maryland's long-term rail line disposition strategy, 1976*

Line	Immediate disposition	Ultimate disposition
Seaford–Cambridge	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by ConRail with subsidy.	Purchase by Carrier (ConRail or other) after rehabilitation and profitable operation.
Hurlock-Preston	do	Do.
Frederick North of Frederick.	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by Chessie with subsidy.	Purchase by operator or local interests. Operation by single carrier from Frederick to York, Pennsylvania.
Mainline–Pocomoke to Virginia border.	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by ConRail with subsidy.	Purchase by Carrier (ConRail or other) after rehabilitation in conjunction with entire mainline to Cape Charles, Va.
Townsend-Massey	do	Purchase by Carrier (ConRail or other)
Chestertown-Massey†	do	Do.
Catreville-Massey	do	Do.
Clayton-Easton	do	Do.
Maryland/Pennsylvania border–Colora.	Out of service	Purchase by Cecil County. Rehabilitation by Cecil County. Operation by contractor.
Salisbury–Hebron	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by ConRail with subsidy.	Purchase by Carrier (ConRail or other) after rehabilitation and profitable operation.
Queene Anne-Denton	do	Do.
North of Frederick, Maryland/Pennsylvania border.	Lease by MDOT from Penn Central Estate. Operation by Maryland and Pennsylvania RR. with subsidy.	Purchase by Carrier (Md. & Pa. RR. or other) after rehabilitation and profitable operation.
Monocacy River Bridge	Out of service	Purchase by MDOT. Rehabilitation with Federal, State and local funds. Lease to operator of entire line.
Cockeysville, Maryland/Pennsylvania border.	do	Right-of-way purchase by State or local interests.
Hurlock–Vienna	Termination of service	Do.
Kings Creek–Crisfield	do	Do.
Queen Anne–Queenstown	do	Do.
Hagerstown–Weverton	Abandonment applied for by Chessie System.	Potential subsidy.
East of Salisbury–Parsonsburg.	Out of service	Right-of-way purchase by State or local interests.

SOURCE: Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment I, op. cit., pp. VIII-1/VIII-2.

After the initial operating year (April 1976–April 1977), the State Rail Plan may be amended to reflect continuation of rail services on branch lines by short line rail carriers instead of Conrail in some instances. During the initial subsidy period, short line carrier proposals will be evaluated by the State for operation after April 1977.[28]

The most current published priority listing of rail lines for which Maryland wishes to receive Federal assistance was included in the State's August, 1976 Report (see Table 8). The evolution of the State's priority listings from 1973–1976 can be analyzed by referring to Tables 1, 2, 5, and 8.

In its August, 1976 Report, the State again made an individual line-by-line analysis on those eight lines studied by the RSPO. The conclusions of the State were essentially a restatement with some sentence changes and omissions but retaining the general meaning. The most significant changes are shown below:

(1) USRA LINE NO. 142: COLORA TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

The portion of the Penn Central Octoraro Secondary Track extending from the state border to Colora, Maryland is included in Rehabilitation Category C. An errata to Final System Plan has been issued to convey that portion of the Octoraro Secondary Track in Maryland to Conrail for acquisition by Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), contingent upon purchase of the property by Cecil County, Maryland. An application for Federal funding of this acquisition has been filed. * * *

The portion of the line in Maryland is estimated by SEPTA to cost approximately $15,000. * * *

[28] Maryland State Rail Plan, Amendment I, op. cit., p. VIII-3.

(2) USRA LINE NO. 145: COCKEYSVILLE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

No changes were made in Maryland's conclusions.

(3) USRA LINE NO. 150: QUEEN ANNE-DENTON

This line was discussed under USRA Line No. 169.

(4) USRA LINE NO. 163: KINGS CREEK-CRISFIELD

No changes were made in Maryland's conclusions.

(5) USRA LINE NO. 169: EASTON-CLAYTON

The Clayton, Delaware-Easton, Maryland and Queen Anne, Maryland-Denton, Maryland lines are included in Rehabilitation Category B.

Estimated total impact of abandonment is nearly $2.8 million, whereas the cost of continued operation is calculated to be about $500,000 in the initial year. Rehabilitation of these lines is estimated to cost about $1.3 million. Traffic on these lines is expected to grow to 1,577 carloads in 1978, making the complex one of the more heavily used on the Eastern Shore.

* * * * *

The rehabilitation of the Delaware portion of the line with 100 percent Federal funds should occur during the first year of the program.

No rehabilitation on the Maryland portion of this line is proposed during the first two years of the subsidy program. Rehabilitation may occur during the third to fifth years of the program, should the cost-revenue relationships improve.

(6) USRA LINE NO. 198: FREDERICK-HANOVER

The portion of the Frederick Secondary Track from the Monocacy River Bridge to the Maryland/Pennsylvania border is included in Rehabilitation Category C. * * *

TABLE 8.—*Priority listing for continued service general priority number 1, operations*

Line	Annual impact of abandonment	Estimated subsidy	
		Maryland	Other State
Rank:			
1 Seaford–Cambridge–Preston	$8,555,665	$246,470	(D)$30,334
2 Frederick–Monocacy River	(1)	7,575	
3 South of Pocanoke–Virginia Line	3,141,238	57,195	(V)2,358,781
4 Chestertown–Centreville	2,166,160	427,393	(D)43,114
5 Salisbury–Hebron	99,311	57,571	
6 Clayton–Easton–Denton	2,934,471	433,599	(D)153,330
7 Monocacy River, Maryland/Pennsylvania border	61,110	294,803	
8 Colora Purchase	(1)	35,695	
Totals	16,957,953	1,560,301	2,574,559

[1] Not available.
NOTE.—Operating subsidy before rehabilitation, (D) = Delaware, (V) = Virginia.

Source: Maryland State Rail Plan, op. cit, p. 81.

The immediate potential for industrial development in the corridor and other nonquantifiable benefits of retaining adequate service on this trackage indicate that a subsidy may be desirable.

The Department is negotiating to lease the line from the Penn Central Estate, and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad presently is operating under a subsidy agreement. Rehabilitation will not occur during the foreseeable future until the cost-revenue picture improves.

Because of the extremely poor cost versus revenue situation on this line, the Department will closely monitor the first year of subsidy operation. Extensions of the subsidy contract beyond March 31, 1977 will be highly dependent on the cost of first year operations, local commitment and the potential for long term viability.

The Monocacy River Bridge was washed out in June, 1972 by Hurricane Agnes. Since that time operations along the Frederick Secondary Track have been limited to service from Frederick northward to the Monocacy River by Chessie and service from Pennsylvania south to the Monocacy River formerly by Penn Central and now the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad under subsidy * * *. Restoration of this bridge is included in Rehabilitation Category C.

Rebuilding this structure will allow the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad to gain access to two major railroads (Chessie and Conrail). Due to limited Federal entitlement funds and the poor cost-revenue relationship on the Monocacy River—Maryland/Pennsylvania Border line, this structure is not expected to be rehabilitated in the foreseeable future. The estimated cost of reconstruction is $250,000.

(7) USRA LINE NO. 199: FREDERICK-MONOCACY RIVER

The portion of the Penn Central Frederick Secondary Track from Frederick to the Monocacy River Bridge is included in Rehabilitation Category A * * *. USRA did not analyze this line and listed it under the heading "Pending Section 304(f) Applications as of June 26, 1975". This classification led USRA to ignore an estimated 173 carloads per year generated by this 3.8 mile section of railroad * * *.

The Maryland Department of Transportation is negotiating with the Penn Central Estate to lease this trackage. The Chessie System has agreed to continue operation on this line while a subsidy agreement is being negotiated. If the Monacacy River Bridge is restored, this trackage could become part of a through service operating north of the bridge with the ultimate operator, or local interests, purchasing the property. In the event the line cannot be operated as a through route, Chessie would serve the shippers on this line under a subsidy contract.

The rehabilitation of this line is proposed for the first year of the subsidy program * * *.

(8) USRA LINE NO. 676: SALISBURY-HEBRON

The Salisbury-Hebron line is included in Rehabilitation Category A * * *.

The Department is negotiating a lease for this line with the Penn Central Estate and Conrail presently is operating it under a subsidy contract. Rehabilitation to Class I standards is proposed during the second year of the subsidy program.

Of the eight lines Maryland requested the RSPO to evaluate, three are not presently active (USRA Lines Numbers 142, 145 and 163) and five are being operated under subsidy.[35] USRA Line Numbers 150, 164, and 676 are being operated by Conrail; USRA Line No. 148 is being operated by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and USRA Line No. 199 is being operated by the Chessie System.

While Maryland's long-term strategy was altered slightly in its August, 1976 Report, as shown below, its position on the immediate and ultimate proposed acquisition of branch lines was identical to that listed in its March 1976 Report (see Table 7):

Present Federal assistance available under the Act will expire on July 1, 1981. The Department's strategy during this period is to maximize rehabilitation of those lines where a rehabilitation subsidy should make the line profitable, at current traffic levels, or where probable traffic growth will enhance a line's chances of profitability. The Department's objective is to subsidize only those branches which, at most, will require a small local subsidy after Federal and State assistance ends on July 1, 1981.

It is the long term goal of the State Rail Plan ultimately to return rail properties to solvent carriers for operation as a part of their overall rail network. Several lines in the overall priority listing should be self-supporting following rehabilitation and annual maintenance. As a secondary objective, it is anticipated that non-profitable lines in the plan will operate at such a small loss that the annual subsidy can be paid by shippers or local interests after July, 1981.

[35] On April 1, 1976, service was officially abandoned on USRA Lines Numbers 142, 145, and 163. Abandonment of the properties remains uncertain, but the Maryland Department of Transportation has the first right to purchase any abandoned rail properties within the State. See: Maryland State Rail Plan, op. cit, p. 7.

In all instances where purchase by a solvent carrier is not practical, the State will pursue the possibility of purchase by other entities (local government or shippers groups) to ensure long term service.

On those lines, where service terminated effective April 1, 1976, the State will pursue the possibility of purchase of the right-of-way by State or local interests to protect the potential for ultimate reuse of the property. Given the anticipated level of entitlement funds available to Maryland, it is unlikely that Federal funds will be used for this purpose.

After the initial operating year (April 1976–April 1977), the State Rail Plan may be amended to reflect, in some instances, continuation of rail services on branch lines by short line rail carriers instead of Conrail. During the initial subsidy period, short line carrier proposals will be evaluated by the State for operation after April 1977.[36]

RESULTS OF THE RSPO EVALUATIONS

The remainder of this summary consists of a discussion of the results of RSPO's in-depth evaluations of the eight Maryland lines. Full evaluations of the individual lines will be published separately at a later date. Included in the present discussion are summaries of the evaluations of each of the lines and of the actions which may be necessary to make the lines economical. The Office has found that there are many actions which could be applied to all of the lines; therefore, this discussion will first analyze those actions capable of general application. It will then briefly discuss the lines on an individual basis, identifyng the lines, some of their specific problems, and the actions best-suited to dealing with those problems.

Actions which may be Necessary for all Lines Studied. For purposes of this report, the courses of action which may be pursued in attempting to make the operation of the eight lines economical have been divided into five categories: subsidization by the public sector; increased railroad revenue and/or traffic; decreased railroad costs; acquisition by other railroads and/or government entities; and economic development programs. Each of the alternatives has certain advantages and disadvantages, and it must be recognized that there is no single "magic" formula for success. Obviously, these strategies are not mutually exclusive, and the particular combination which will prove most successful can best be determined only after an extensive examination of the many factors affecting traffic and market potentials. The ultimate choice among strategies may vary with the line segment and may be determined by political imperatives as well as the demands of economic efficiency.

Subsidization by the public sector. Direct subsidization by the public sector is often advanced as the single best alternative to abandonment of light-density lines. Proponents of this viewpoint cite the provisions of the RRR Act which imply that, if it is in the public interest to continue rail services that are

[36] Maryland State Rail Plan, op cit., pp. 96–97.

not financially viable in the private sector, the public must be willing to assume at least partial financial responsibility for the losses incurred.

Section 402(a)(1) of the RRR Act provides financial assistance "* * * in the provision of rail service continuation payments, the acquisition or modernization of rail properties, including the preservation of rights-of-way for future rail service, the construction or improvement of facilities necessary to accommodate the transportation of freight previously moved by rail service, and the cost of operating and maintaining rail service facilities such as yards, shops, docks or other facilities useful in facilitating and maintaining main line or local rail service."[21] The RRR Act provides a detailed procedure for the determination of rail service continuation payments; however, from the language of section 402 and from the funding provisions of the RRR Act, as amended by the RRRR Act, it is clear that a service continuation subsidy is to be viewed as a short-term transitional measure and not as a permanent solution to the problem of a light-density line.

There are numerous alternatives to rail service continuation payments which could be employed by the State of Maryland. However, before examining these alternatives, it is necessary to discuss the question of rehabilitation of the lines. The Office has concluded from its study that, for almost all line segments examined, unless the individual lines are rehabilitated to at least FRA Class I standards, implementation of any other courses of action will not prove sufficient to make the lines economical. In some cases, lines which could ordinarily be served easily in one day require two days because the trains must literally creep across the tracks. It is doubtful that any combination of incentives will serve to increase traffic over such lines as long as their condition and, consequently, their service continues to deteriorate. Conversely, the rehabilitation of these lines will contribute to an immediate reduction in operating costs, and the improved service over the line should, hopefully, produce an increase in shipments. Furthermore, once a line is rehabilitated it will be more attractive to potential rail patrons and, in some instances, to railroads, which at present are not interested in either acquiring or operating it.

Among the alternatives to rail service continuation payments would be a direct payment of an operating subsidy to cover some specific portion of the branch line costs, e.g., maintenance or operating costs. Another form would be a general subsidy based on factors such as anticipated traffic volume. Such a subsidy could be variable, e.g., the amount of the subsidy could vary with the volume of traffic, or the profit, or any specified condition. One major problem is that with existing branch line data problems, it would be very difficult to determine the exact amount of subsidy needed. A reliable technique for estimating future demands for market conditions for each firm on the line is mandatory.

An indirect form of subsidy which could be employed is a user tax applied to other modes serving the area, with the resultant revenues either helping the branch line or being used for other economic stimulus in the area. The main problem with this form of subsidy is that the basic costs of transportation to area firms might effectively eliminate them from more distant markets and, in effect, cause a downturn in their overall business.

Another form of subsidy to be considered is a payment by the State or local authority to rail users for increased rail use, which would be the same as a rate reduction to shippers and consignees. The amount of the subsidy could be determined by how responsive the demand for rail services was to the reduction in rates. If the subsidy were paid for terminating as well as originating traffic, it would provide a direct incentive to induce consignees as well as shippers to use rail. A word of caution, however, is warranted. An incentive to compensate for any imbalances found between inbound and outbound traffic would have to be devised to insure the success of a subsidy program.

It should be stressed that a complete understanding of traffic flows, rates, and comparative system costs is necessary prior to the implementation of any of the subsidy alternatives discussed in this Report. Rail patron responses provide little basis for judging the likely success (or cost) of different subsidy alternatives. Information must be obtained through a detailed review of the transportation requirements and market potential for each of the firms on the line to be subsidized.

Many shippers or consignees will not use rail service unless the service is improved over its current levels of operation, which means an increase in costs, both in operations and maintenance. The State or local authority could grant a subsidy either to a carrier or to the firms using the rail service, with the necessary revenues provided by the users as a supplemental charge which would cover both operating and capital losses of the branch line. This form of exchange would avoid any subsidy and place the burden of maintaining the service on the beneficiaries. In effect, the objections of an indirect charge from other modes would be eliminated; however, the result might well be the same, an eventual loss of business and rail traffic to other modes because of the higher effective costs of using rail service.

Another alternative to direct payment of a specific subsidy would be some form of tax forgiveness by the State and/or local communities and counties; however, most branch line deficits appear to be substantially greater than the revenues derived from taxes generated on the branch lines under study. Tax forgiveness for rail patrons on the basis of rail usage is a possibility which also might be considered. Tax relief programs used in conjunction with other techniques would further reduce the apparent cost of supporting rail operations, e.g., tax relief could reduce the reported breakeven operating cost and thereby reduce any subsidy payments. A rate increase, in conjunction with tax relief could also be employed. Another combination would be to increase traffic volume in conjunction with tax relief so that the breakeven point could be reached. However, it must be pointed out that the difference between tax relief and explicit subsidy is more illusory than real. If county taxes are forgiven, either the burden must be borne by other businesses and residents in the county or county services will have to be reduced. Essentially, this is also true on the State level.

The local or State government could assist branch line operations with a variety of other capital subsidy programs used separately or together with operating subsidies or tax relief. Such programs could involve grants for line rehabilitation and repair; the purchase of equipment; interest rate subsidies; or loan guarantees. The latter two types of support are longer range in nature and might be expected to have little immediate effects on branch line continuance; however, if offered in cooperation with other types of State aid, they might prove attractive.

Increased railroad revenue and/or traffic. All possibilities which might result in increasing the revenues generated by the lines should be explored. The adoption of one or more of the following actions on each line could help to accomplish this objective:

(1) A restructuring of freight rates on traffic on the branches is necessary.[22] Based upon the ability of users and consumers to stand the burden, freight rates need to be increased. An examination of the users surveyed by the RSPO Project Teams found that on many of the lines the increased costs to the users which would result from a rate increase on most traffic was small, i.e., transportation costs do not comprise a large share of the total costs of products shipped.

(2) The effects of reducing rates should also be explored. In some instances, such a reduction might result in more revenues through increased traffic than would an increase in rates, which could have the effect of reducing traffic.

[21] 45 U.S.C. 762.

[22] Railroad rates are set in a complex way with many factors given consideration that frequently result in charges for particular shipments having little relationship to the cost of transporting the commodities moved. In addition, once negotiated, the rate levels, as well as the specific rate, are difficult to change. It is imperative that a systems approach be utilized in examination of the reasonableness of the level of rates for the specific branch lines. In many cases, the cross-subsidization of rates by previous rail carrier managements may have been utilized to accomplish a completely different set of goals, with a different operating configuration, than those of the present rail operations.

(3) A surcharge could be placed on all shipments, either on a per-unit basis or on the basis of an absolute charge per rail patron.

(4) Rail patrons and the railroad could engage in cooperative activities designed to increase business.

(5) Users of a line could agree to guarantee to generate a specific amount of tonnage per year. Agreements for such "loyalty" shipments should include a scale to adjust for future cost changes.

(6) The State should explore the possibility of taking an active role in rate negotiations, either through trying to help a branch line obtain a larger share of existing revenues or through encouraging shipper routings that would result in the operating carrier receiving a longer haul.

(7) Local industries should be encouraged to use the branch line, even if it means shifting tonnage from a preferred mode.

(8) An industrial development program designed to bring about a greater diversification of traffic on the lines should be pursued.

(9) The use of team tracks should also be encouraged.

Reductions in railroad costs. All possibilities for reducing costs of operations on the lines should be explored. The following actions should be considered:

(1) Meetings should be held with the operating railroads, organized labor, and other interested parties to examine whether special labor agreements may be negotiated which might result in lower operating costs and greater productivity in the service of the branch lines. Among the things to be considered would be: crew size reductions; local operating/work rule modifications; and crew assignments on main-line and yard terminal operations. The parties should also explore ways in which costs could be reduced by such actions as sharing clerical responsibilities.

(2) The State could assume responsibility for vegetation control programs near highway crossings; maintenance of highway grade crossings; installation of highway crossing protection; and other high maintenance cost items. Individual communities, with or without State assistance, could assume shared responsibility for such programs. The State could also arrange for a reduction of highway grade crossings.

(3) The State, the operating railroads and interested parties should also seek to arrange for those levels of service over a line which would encourage rail usage.

Acquisitions by other railroads and/or government entities. Besides subsidizing light-density lines directly or indirectly, the State should always consider purchasing some of the lines in order to continue needed rail service. The concept of State-owned railroads is neither a new nor novel approach. The States of Georgia, North Carolina and Vermont have owned and leased rail lines for many years.[23] Many individuals expect more States to adopt this course in the future; however, the long-term financial commitments involved in this approach may not be universally appealing.

In considering whether to purchase a line, the State must consider the purchase price and the rent to be paid to the State for use of the line. The salvage value of the line, assuming abandonment, should be the upper limit of its purchase price; rent should be based on the traffic volume generated. Any difference between the rental costs and the cost of maintaining the line and the return the State could have earned on the funds (through other projects), in effect would represent the subsidy for the operation of the branch line.

After purchasing a line, the State could lease the line to a rail carrier for a specified level of service. This procedure would assure service in instances where the railroad was uncertain about the duration of operating assstance from a State or had failed to adequately forecast future traffic levels. The State may wish to take an equity position in the case of several branch lines to improve its bargaining position in negotiations with rail carrier management with respect to service levels on other branch lines. It is important to recognize that unless a State purchase/lease-back or purchase/contract for services allows a savings on the maintenance or rehabilitation costs of a line, there is little to recommend it. In other words, a truly uneconomic line will not change its performance as a result of a change in ownership.

If a State purchased a line and contracted for services, it would be in the transportation business and have a direct role in the determination of freight rates over its portion of the lines. Such an arrangement could be handled in two ways: the State could contract with Conrail or another carrier for a specified level of service on the branch line and in turn, sell that service to users; or the State could publish a set of tariffs and negotiate the division of revenue as well as the price that Conrail or another carrier could charge for providing service over the branch line.

The acquisition of lines by local municipalities is also a possibility. There are at least three known municipally operated lines in the United States, e.g., the Belfast and Moose Head Lake (B&ML) in east central Maine, the City of Prineville Railway in central Oregon, and the railway of the municipality of east Troy.[24] There have been a few others in the past, but their experience is not of general significance. All three roads connect the owning municipality, which has no other railroad, with a main line. By far the oldest of the lines is the B&ML; it was incorporated in 1867 and completed in 1870. In his in-depth study of these three municipal railroads, John Due reached the following conclusions:

(1) A municipal government can without question operate a railroad effectively and efficiently.

(2) The operation of these lines has offered substantial benefits to the communities served by aiding economic development. This is particularly apparent with Prineville, which would likely have dwindled to a small town without the railroad.

(3) The Prineville experience shows clearly the possibility of keeping a line operating in severe depression when it might have been abandoned by a private company, to the long-range detriment of the community.

(4) The experience shows that competent management can be obtained with municipal operation, but at times with some problems of city council-management relationships.

(5) Municipal operation does not necessarily involve political interference with personnel selection and management.

(6) Municipal operation permits adjustment of railway policy in terms of the interests of overall community development.

(7) Operation of a railway as an integral part of a city government offers the great advantage to the community of freedom from Federal income taxes—and possibly some state taxes.

(8) Deficits of a municipal system can be met directly by the shippers and residents of the community, the external benefits from retention of service thus being internalized.

Another alternative to maintain rail service would be ownership by groups of local shippers, employees, or other rail carriers. Under such an arrangement, the owners might lease the line to Conrail or some other carrier and contract for desired service levels. The local group might also decide to operate the branch line as a shortline railroad; however, it must be recognized that the assumption behind all such proposals is that the new owners can operate the line at lower cost or generate more traffic revenues than the prior rail management. In these types of proposals, lower costs are expected to result from "improved" labor conditions and the use of different techniques for maintenance and operation. Some shortlines have operated with less restrictive labor rules, but unless better service levels result, it cannot be assumed that local businesses, even with a financial interest in the railroad, will assure greater freight revenues and profits. Short line revenues, to a large extent, depend upon the rate divisions or freight absorption worked out with the main line carriers, and the feasibility of such ownership proposals must be examined with care. There is an advantage in placing

[23] William R. Black and James P. Runke, The State and Rural Rail Preservation; Alternative Strategies, (Lexington: The Council of State Governments, October, 1975), pp. 61–62.

[24] John F. Due, "The Experience With Municipal Operation of Railway Lines," Transportation Journal, Summer, 1975, pp. 5–17.

the responsibility and control in the charge of those who benefit most directly from the preservation of the service. However, it must be realized that in many cases these are small businesses and their managements simply may not be capable of running their business and a railroad at the same time. It is suggested that the State might have to play a significant role in freight rate negotiations and be ready with subsidy if the operation failed. Such failure would obviously reflect on the financial viability of the owners of the branch line and could result in the failure of the firms involved and economic catastrophe for the entire region.

It should be noted that a State may use Federal funds under the RRR Act, as amended, to purchase the lines or to provide for their operation and rehabilitation to FRA Class I standards through accelerated maintenance. The State cannot do both. In other words, once a State uses the funds to purchase a line, it can no longer receive Federal funds for the operation or the rehabilitation of that line. Therefore, it would be to the State's advantage, whenever it decides that it wants to acquire a line, to postpone acquisition until the line has been rehabilitated.

It should also be noted that in some cases, it may prove cheaper in the long run for a State to rehabilitate the line and actually give that line to a profitable railroad, then for the State to continue to participate in paying for subsidized operations over that line.

One other alternative that should be considered by the State is the preservation of rights-of-way. If a decision is made with regard to a particular line that no combination of actions can reasonably be expected to make operation of the line economical, the State must consider whether the line should be preserved for the future. A State may have quite distinct interests in the preservation of a right-of-way and the preservation of operations over it. Even if a right-of-way has little present potential, its dismantling could have a serious future impact on the area in which it is located. Furthermore, as energy costs increase in the future, motor carriers may lose their competitive advantage in serving industries located on some of the light-density lines, and many of the costs and service disadvantages of these lines may decline.

Economic development programs to attract rail-dependent industries. Every possible effort should be expended to attract rail-dependent industries to light-density lines. Essential to the achievement of such a goal is the rehabilitation of the lines, since new industries will not even consider locating on a line which is not up to at least FRA Class I standards. Even when a line is in good condition, however, the competition to attract industries is extreme.[25] As David Richmond, the Economic Development Director of the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce (Indiana) pointed out, "While some 3,500 new industrial plants are built each year, 16,000 development groups are at work trying to lure them." [26] It should also be recognized that while available rail transportation is an important criterion in site selection, it is only one of many and in a number of cases is actually the least important. In discussing the U.S. Steel Corporation's decision to locate a major steel mill in Conneaut, Ohio, Eliot Janeway made the following observation:

* * * The consideration that stamps Conneaut, Ohio as a growth center of the future is neither accidental nor whimsical.

Conneaut will be a major steel mill center because it already is a minor water shipping point. The day has long since passed when cheap rail transportation costs invited major industrial facilities to locate inland.

Nowadays the pressure to cut the cost of handling basic bulk materials dictates the choice of coastal sites for major industrial facilities.[27]

It should be further noted that some of the methods listed earlier that could be employed to keep an excluded line in service, such as a rail patron surcharge, may discourage new industries from locating on that line. All other factors being equal, a decision by a prospective rail user to locate on a rail line excluded from Conrail generally involves a much higher risk than a similar decision to locate on a profitable railroad.

LINE-BY-LINE ANALYSIS

USRA Line No. 142: Octoraro Secondary Track. The Octoraro Secondary Track, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends northeast from Colora, Maryland (milepost 59.7) through Rising Sun (milepost 57.1), and Sylmar, Maryland (milepost 54.2) to Wawa, Pennsylvania. The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze only that portion of the Octoraro Secondary Track that extends from Colora to the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border, a distance of 5.5 miles. That portion of the line which is located in Maryland serves portions of Cecil County. At one time the line extended southwest from Colora to a connection with the Columbia and Port Deposit line of Conrail at Rocks Junction, Maryland; the line was also connected at one time to the Bainbridge Naval Station. Both of these portions of the line were abandoned several years ago. USRA Line No. 142 has not been in operation in Maryland since September 9, 1971, as a result of washouts on both the Pennsylvania and Maryland portions of the line. The line has been acquired by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), and the State of Maryland is presently seeking Federal funds so that Cecil County may acquire the Maryland portion of the line from SEPTA.

[25] The recent establishment of a Volkswagen "Rabbit" assembly plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania, is a classic example of the lengths to which development groups will go to secure industries. The reported initial package of incentives offered Volkswagen included the following:

The company would be exempted from franchise and realty transfer taxes.

The Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority would grant a $40 million loan to buy an unused Chrysler Corporation plant for the auto firm to lease.

The State would spend $30 million on highway and rail links to the plant.

The State would waive 95 percent of local taxes the first two years and 50 percent the following two years.

The State would arrange for employee training.

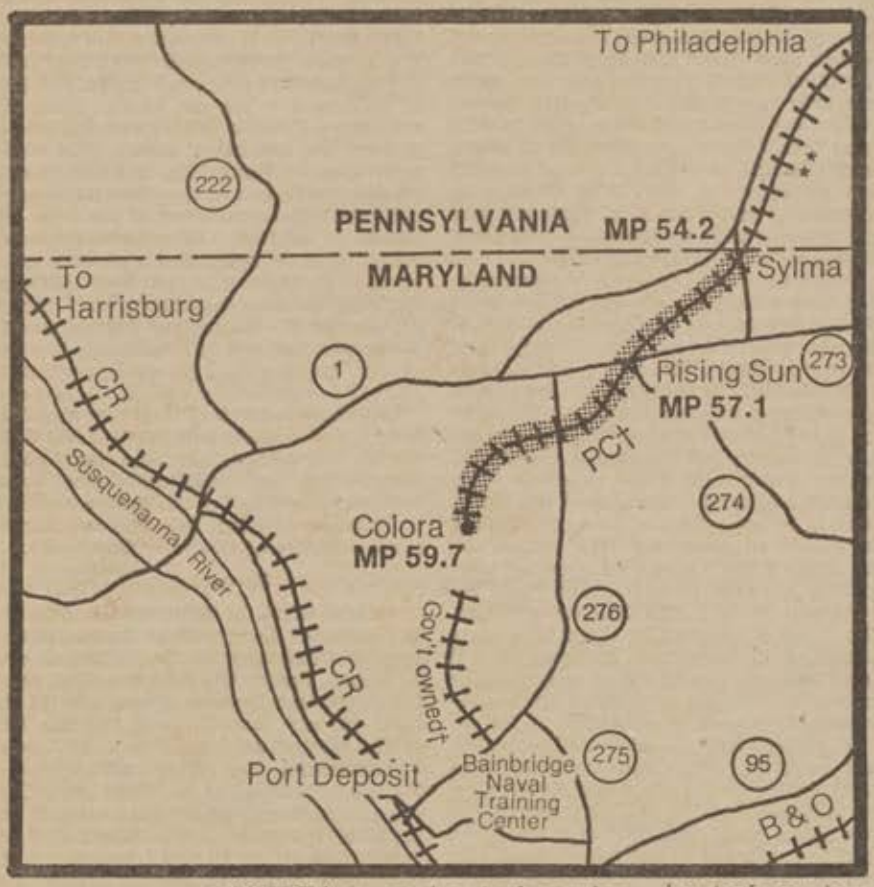
The State would provide a $135 million tooling loan (Volkswagen decided later to do its own financing on this proposal when negotiations with Pennsylvania became snagged).

Source: "Rabbits In The Cabbage Patch", The Wall Street Journal, Vol. CLXXXVIII, No. 6, August 17, 1976, p. 18; "GOP Study Queries VW Plant Figures", The Washington Star, No. 275, October 1, 1976, p. C-6; Terry P. Brown, "VW Delays Start-Up Date At Its Facility in New Stanton; Parts Problems Develop", The Wall Street Journal, Vol. CLXXXVIII, No. 68, October 6, 1976, p. 2.

[26] David Richmond "Americans Battle For Industry", The Republic, June 18, 1976, p. A-1.

[27] Eliot Janeway, "U.S. Steel Bets Against Inflation", The Washington Star, July 7, 1976, p. A-19.

Figure 1: USRA Line No. 142



**SEPTA owned-out of service †out of service

The Octoraro Secondary Track serves an area of northeastern Maryland which is primarily agricultural and rural in nature. It is characterized by a number of small towns which serve as trading centers for the surrounding area. None of the towns served by the Colora-Sylmar line were analyzed in the 1970 Census of Population, and none is of sufficient size and market area to support a relatively extensive non-agricultural sector. However, Cecil County constitutes the western-most portion of the Wilmington, Delaware SMSA and, therefore, benefits from some of the growth in and around Wilmington. Although the County does lie within the Wilmington SMSA, only 19.9 percent of its population was classified as urban in 1970. The 1970 non-agricultural labor force in Cecil County was 18,390 persons of which 32.1 percent were employed in manufacturing, 15.8 percent in wholesale and retail trade, 8.3 percent in the construction industry, and 5 percent in the service sector. Although no single manufacturing industry dominated employment, the following industries were all well represented: apparel and textile products, chemicals and all allied products, primary metals, fabricated metals, electric and electronic equipment.

Geographically, the County lies at the edge of the Piedmont Plateau, and has some rolling hills in its northwestern quadrant.

The State of Maryland, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 18 firms that were alleged to have used the Colora-Sylmar line. Of these 18 firms, two were no longer in existence at the time the RSPO Project Team was interviewing, and local officials and rail patrons had no knowledge of the existence of three other firms. An additional firm was not contacted since it was essentially a retail used car dealer. The remaining 12 firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were interviewed by the RSPO Project Team. The other businesses in these towns are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 12 firms interviewed, two firms stated that they had never used the railroad and have no intention of using it in the future. Two firms indicated that they last used the railroad in 1952 and 1961, respectively, and have no intention of using it in the future. Four firms claimed they were active users but do not expect to use the line in the future; one of these firms was trying to sell its business. One firm was an active rail user until 1971, but the future use of any rail service by the firm was undeterminable. Two firms are presently using Conrail's team track facilities at Perryville; one of these firms doubts that it would ever use a reactivated Colora-Sylmar line. One of the larger active users of the line in 1971 is now making extensive use of alternative transportation modes.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the area lacks any major rail-oriented industries; (2) a number of former users of this line have either gone out of business or relocated since the closure of the line in 1971; (3) appreciable business expansion plans for the 12 firms interviewed are essentially non-existent; (4) historical traffic patterns of the line reflect the area's basic agricultural/rural concentration; (5) future traffic projections by various individuals was neither realistic nor substantiated; (6) current potential rail users would simply be unable to support a viable railroad operation; (7) the railroad plant is badly deteriorated; (8) a number of firms have already successfully shifted traffic to other modes or railheads; and (9) the line "stub ends" into a non-viable area.

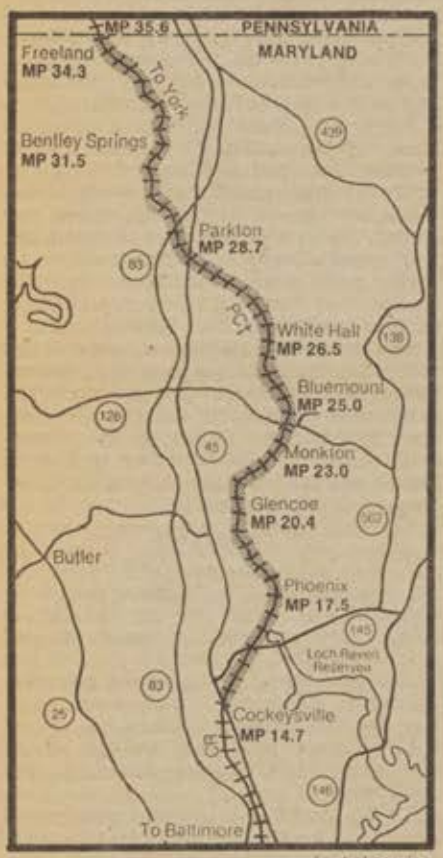
Conclusions

At this point in time, USRA Line No. 142 does not have sufficient available or potential rail users in the vicinity to economically justify the resumption of service on the line. However, the line has potential value either as a Pennsylvania-Maryland commuter line or as an access line to the defunct Bainbridge Naval Station property in Port Deposit, which has some potential for industrial development.

USRA Line No. 145: Northern Central Branch. The Northern Central Branch, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends directly north from Baltimore, Maryland (milepost 1.0) through Cockeysville (milepost 14.7), Phoenix (milepost 17.5), Sparks (milepost 19.5), Glencoe (milepost 20.4), Monkton (milepost 23.0), White Hall (milepost 26.5), Parkton (milepost 28.7), Bentley Springs (milepost 31.5), and Freeland, Maryland (milepost 34.3) to York, Pennsylvania. The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze only that portion of the Northern Central Branch that extends from Cockeysville (milepost 14.7) to the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border (milepost 35.6), a distance of 20.9 miles. Baltimore and Cockeysville traffic was not included in this line analysis since it is being served by Conrail. That portion of the line which is located in Maryland serves portions of Baltimore County. USRA Line No. 145 has not been operated

in Maryland since June, 1972, due to washouts occasioned by Hurrican Agnes; passenger service ceased on May 1, 1970. Prior to the flood damage, the Maryland portion of the line, according to the Maryland Department of Transportation, generated an estimated 80-100 cars per year. The State of Pennsylvania has expressed an interest in preserving the right-of-way for possible restoration of rail service between Baltimore and Harrisburg, as a "back-up route" for the freight and passenger service now being carried over the Northeast Corridor.

Figure 2: USRA Line No. 145



The Northern Central Branch serves an area of Maryland which is characterized by a mixed agricultural/rural and industrial economy. The line extends northward through Baltimore County, which lies in the heart of the Baltimore SMSA, and crosses the State line into Pennsylvania, to serve York County, which is the center of the York SMSA. While the termini, Baltimore and York, are substantial industrial and urbanized areas, the existing pattern of land use in between these two metropolitan areas is distinguished by moderate-density housing developments scattered throughout the sector, a sparsely developed region, and a "hunt country" atmosphere. Although there is some scattered light manufacturing, the small towns adjacent to the line from Cockeysville to the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border serve primarily as trading and distribution centers for the surrounding agricultural/rural areas. None of the Maryland towns served by the Northern Central Branch was analyzed in the 1970 Census of Population and none is of sufficient size and market area to support a relatively extensive nonagricultural sector.

USRA Line No. 145 serves a geographical area which lies on the eastern edge of the Piedmont Plateau and crosses terrain which varies from gently rolling to extremely hilly.

The State of Maryland, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of seven firms that were alleged to have used the North Central Branch. One of these firms, was no longer in existence. The remaining six firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were interviewed by the RSPO Project Team. The other businesses in these towns are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the six firms interviewed, one firm had recently been purchased by new owners who stated they had never used the railroad and did not expect to use it. Two firms indicated that they had last used the railroad in the early 1960's and had no intention of using it in the future. One firm claimed that it had not used the Northern Central Branch since 1967 but was currently using team track facilities at York, Pennsylvania. Two firms were active rail users of the line until 1972 and would use rail service again if the line were reactivated. The total future demand of the three firms that implied a preference for rail service would be approximately 29 carloads per year.

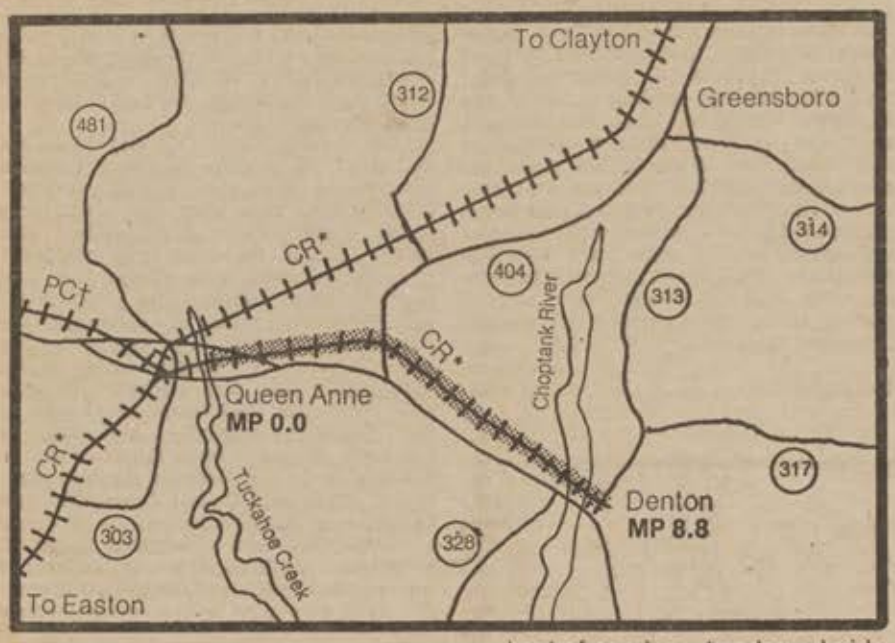
Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the area lacks any major rail oriented industries; (2) a number of former users of this line have either gone out of business or relocated since the line went out of service in 1972; (3) appreciable business expansion plans for the six firms interviewed are essentially non-existent; (4) future traffic projections by various individuals was neither realistic nor substantiated; (5) current potential rail users would simply be unable to support a viable railroad operation; (6) a number of firms have already successfully shifted traffic to other modes or railheads; (7) there is no evidence of any industrial planning or development along the entire line from Cockeysville to the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border; (8) currently, the line cannot become economically viable without the inclusion of overhead traffic which is, of course, non-captive to this line; (9) Baltimore County, because of a desire to protect the watershed area of the Baltimore metropolitan area, has indicated a preference to retain the essentially agricultural/rural character of the area adjacent to the line; (10) a light rail commuter transit operation has been proposed for that line segment between Cockeysville and Baltimore; (11) future rail-oriented industrial development along this line would be difficult because of the terrain and flooding problems; (12) the community desires to preserve the existing pattern of land use; and (13) because of certain rail operational difficulties (curvatures, grades, susceptibility to flooding and washouts, and track configurations in the Baltimore area), it is doubtful whether this line can handle large volumes of traffic economically.

Conclusions

At this point in time, USRA Line No. 145 does not have sufficient available or potential rail users in its vicinity to economically justify the resumption of service on the line. However, retention of the right-of-way may be desirable in view of the interest expressed by the State of Pennsylvania for its retention as a "back-up" route for the Northeast Corridor. Maryland should determine if the State of Pennsylvania is sufficiently interested to share in the funding for the purchase; complete rehabilitation and operation of the line.

USRA Line No. 150: Denton Track. The Denton Track, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends eastward from Queen Anne, Maryland (milepost 0.0), through Hillsboro (milepost 0.5) to Denton, Maryland (milepost 8.8) a distance of 8.8 miles. The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze the entire line; the Denton Track is being operated under subsidy by Conrail. Although the line is primarily located in Caroline County, short segments of the line are also located in Queen Anne and Talbot Counties. At Queen Anne the line connects with the former Penn Central line from Queen Anne to Queenstown (USRA Line No. 151), which is now out-of-service, and the former Penn Central line from Easton to Clifton, Delaware (USRA Line No. 169), which is being operated under subsidy.

Figure 3: USRA Line No. 150



†out of service *under subsidy

The Denton Track serves an area of central Delmarva which exhibits a mixed agricultural/rural and, to a limited extent, an industrial economy. While the majority of the towns in Caroline County are relatively small in size and serve primarily as regional trade and distribution centers for the surrounding agricultural/rural areas, Denton has developed manufacturing, service and trade sectors. None of the towns on or around the line was analyzed in the 1970 Census of Population. According to both the 1960 and 1970 Census, Caroline County experienced some population growth during the past two decades; it increased 6.7 percent from 1950–1960 (a figure held down by a 3.8 percent out-migration) and, during the succeeding decade, net county population growth was 1.6 percent (out-migration was 4 percent). However, by 1975, the County population had increased approximately 9.3 percent over the 1970 level, to an estimated 21,600.

Fourteen percent of the jobs in Caroline County are in agriculture and 21 percent are in manufacturing. A decline in total manufacturing employment of six percent between 1965 and 1975 was accompanied by a substantial decrease in the County's dependency on food processing, as this industry's share of total manufacturing jobs fell from 59 percent to 35 percent. A significant plastics industry has developed in the County since 1965, and this industry, by 1975, accounted for 35 percent of total manufacturing employment. A slight decline in manufacturing's share of total employment is projected to occur by 1990.

Census data indicate a County service area which is relatively weak in economic terms. Non-agricultural economic growth has been low over the past two decades, while the agricultural sector has not exhibited very strong growth. Prospects for this service area do not appear to be bright for the near future.

Geographicaly, USRA Line No. 150 is situated in the only Delmarva County without either Atlantic Ocean or Chesapeake Bay Coastline. The area served by the line lies entirely on the Coastal Plain; it is characterized by relatively flat or gently rolling topography; and it is drained by the Choptank River.

The State of Maryland, the Denton Chamber of Commerce, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 19 firms that were alleged to have used the Queen Anne-Denton line. Of those 19 firms, two were no longer in existence at the time the RSPO Project Team was interviewing; one was found to be located on another Penn Central line; and one firm was listed twice. The remaining 15 firms were judged capable of generating carload business. The other businesses in these towns are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 15 firms contacted, three firms stated that they had never used the railroad and have no intention of using it in the future. Two firms indicated that they last used the railroad, in 1961 and 1973 respectively, and have no intention of using it in the future. The remaining ten rail patrons are active users of the line; one of these firms also uses the team track facilities at Harrington.

Of the ten firms interviewed, two stated that they were not contemplating any future expansion, and two firms stated that their business was "stable" (one of the latter companies had been partly destroyed by fire). Two companies claimed that, while no future plant expansion was contemplated, sales were expected to rise. Three firms expected to increase their storage facilities one firm would make no future prognostication.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the line has a limited number of rail patrons and commodities; (2) traffic volume has declined to some extent; (3) the line generates primarily terminating traffic; (4) much of the traffic moved over the line is seasonal; (5) historically, a portion of the traffic moved over the line has been non-revenue freight, i.e., cross ties for the Penn Central; (6) the continued operation of the line also depends on the continued existence of the Clayton-Easton line (USRA Line No. 169); (7) a number of firms have shifted traffic to other modes or railheads, (8) certain unusual rail maintenance and operational costs are possible in the future as a result of the "moveable" railroad bridge over the Choptank River; (9) there was no evidence of any industrial planning or development along the line; and (10) incremental costing can be applied to this line.

Cost and revenue figures for the period May through October, 1976 on USRA Line No. 150 have been combined with those of the Clayton-Eastern Line (see the anlysis of USRA Line No. 169). However, for eleven months of operation (April-February), USRA Line No. 150 generated 163 carloads of freight; on an annualized basis this indicates that traffic levels have fallen to 98.3 percent of the 1973 levels.

Conclusions

The following courses of action should be considered:

(1) The option of operating this line as a short line railroad owned by an independent and/or rail patron operator should be considered. It should be determined whether it would be possible for such an operator to rencgotiate rates with Conrail, based on cars being terminated at Clayton, and to assess patrons on the line a flat charge for handling their traffic between Clayton and their siding or the nearest team track. Off-track mobile track equipment of the type employed by the Hillsdale County Railway Company, Inc. of Hillsdale, Michigan, to handle a limited number of cars, might be effectively employed on this excluded rail line. (The employment of this type of equipment to serve several Maryland light-density lines is a possibility.)

(2) Rehabilitation of this line could greatly reduce the time that it takes to service it and thus reduce the costs of its operation.

(3) The viability of the line could be improved by upgrading and promoting the use of team track facilities along the line.

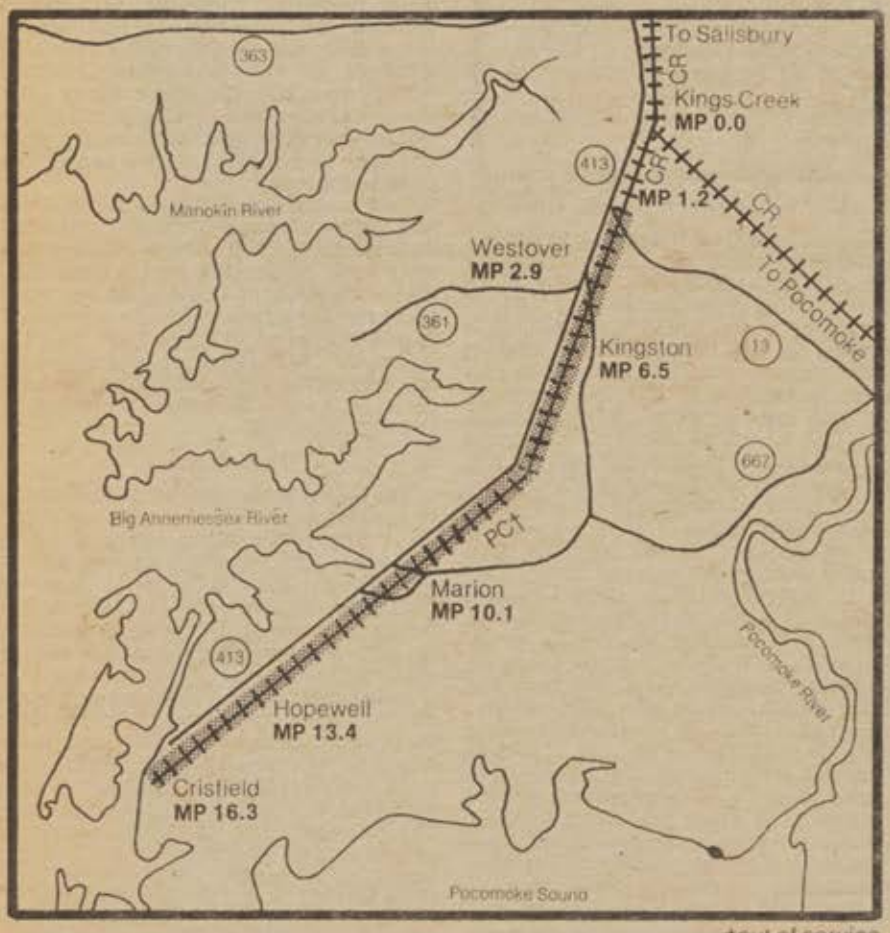
(4) The State should explore the possibility of taking an active role in rate

negotiations with the operating railroad with respect to the movement of non-revenue crossties over this line.

(5) The feasibility and practicality of constructing a connecting track between USRA Lines Nos. 151 (Queen Anne to Queenstown) and 148 (Massey to Centreville) should be determined. The objective of constructing such a connecting track would be to provide continued service to users of USRA Lines Nos. 150 and 169 while at the same time reducing the total mileage necessary to provide that service (rail service could be terminated on that portion of USRA Line No. 169 between milepost 0.0 and either milepost 28.3 or milepost 32.4), thus improving the viability of the remaining lines in Caroline, Queene Anne and Talbot Counties. A study should be conducted to determine the costs and benefits which would result from implementation of this proposal.

USRA Line No. 163: Crisfield Secondary Track. The Crisfield Secondary Track, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends southeast from Kings Creek, Maryland (milepost 0.0) through Westover (milepost 2.9), Kingston (milepost 6.5), Marion (milepost 10.1), and Hopewell (milepost 13.4) to Crisfield, Maryland (milepost 16.3), a distance of 16.3 miles. The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze that portion of the line from west of Kings Creek (milepost 1.2) to Crisfield (milepost 16.3) a distance of 15.1 miles; the Crisfield Secondary Track is not presently in service. The line is located in Somerset County, the southern-most of Maryland's Delmarva Counties.

Figure 4: USRA Line No. 163



†out of service

The Crisfield Secondary Track serves an area of southeastern Delmarva which is primarily agricultural and rural in nature. This portion of the State lies outside any of the developed SMSA areas. It is characterized by a number of small towns which serve as trading centers for the surrounding area. None of the towns served by the Kings Creek-Crisfield line is of sufficient size and market area to support a relatively extensive non-agricultural sector. Of the towns on and around the branch line, only Crisfield was of sufficient size in 1970 to merit an analysis in the Census of Population. According to the 1960 and 1970 Census, Somerset County showed significant declines in population over the past two decades. Between 1950 and 1960, County population dropped by 5.4 percent, aided measurably by out-migration of 13.1 percent. During the 1960–1970 decade, County population declined by 3.6 percent, again primarily because of significant out-migration. Total County population in 1970 was 18,924. However, by 1975, the County population had increased approximately 3.0 percent over the 1970 level, to an estimated 19,500. In 1970, 26 percent of Somerset's residents were employed in neighboring Counties.

Data presented in County Business Patterns: 1974 gives a more detailed analysis of Somerset County employment. At the time that report was prepared, 2,984 persons were holding jobs in the County. Of these, fully half were in manufacturing occupations; food and food products, lumber and wood products, fabricated metal products, and apparel and other textile products had the highest levels of employment. While agriculture and the seafood industry have been the traditional mainstays of the County's economy, activities in these sectors have been either static or actually declining. Broilers, canned vegetables, fresh and frozen fish, crabs and oysters are the most important products of Somerset's food processing industry. Retail and wholesale trade provided jobs for only 842 persons, while an additional 259 were employed in the service sector. The picture presented is clearly that of a county with a weak non-agricultural sector, with low levels of development in trade and services, and virtually no diversity in its economic base. Prospects for growth in this area are not promising in the near future.

Geographically, the topography can be characterized as being either flat or slightly undulating, with elevations above sea-level rarely exceeding 50 feet. Much of the area is marshland, and the County includes several large islands in the Chesapeake Bay.

The State of Maryland, the Chambers of Commerce of Crisfield and Salisbury, local rail patrons, and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 16 firms that were alleged to have used the Kings Creek-Crisfield line. Of these 16 firms, one was no longer in existence at the time the RSPO Project Team in the area, and local officials and rail patrons had no knowledge of the existence of another firm. The remaining 14 firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were interviewed. The other businesses in these towns are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 14 firms interviewed, three firms stated that they have never used the railroad and have no intention of using it in the future; three firms indicated that they have used the branch line in the past (between 1962 and 1968) but have no intention of using it in the future; two firms claimed that they last used the railroad, in 1960 and 1966, respectively, but could "possibly" use rail service in the future; one firm, which has not used the railroad in the past, stated

that it expects to use it in the future, if service was resumed; and five firms indicated that they were active users of the line (one of these firms was trying to sell its business). Builders Mart, Mrs. Paul's and Stewart Petroleum, all located in or near Crisfield, were the only companies projecting business expansion that could mean potential rail business.

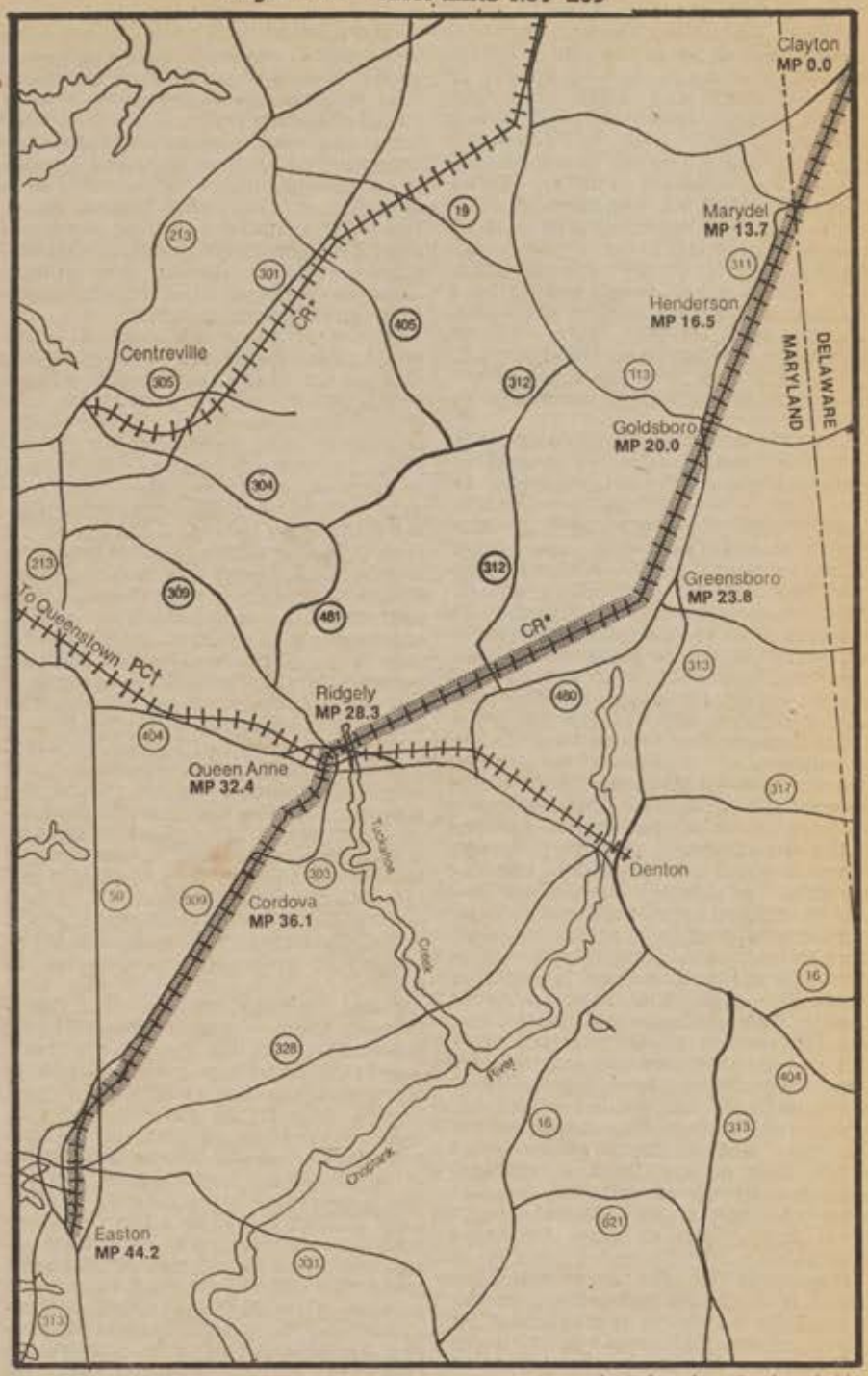
Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the area lacks any major rail-oriented industries; (2) a number of former users of this line have either gone out of business or relocated since 1973; (3) recent historical traffic patterns of the line reflect the area's basic agricultural/rural concentration; (4) there are not enough potential rail users at the present time to support a viable railroad operation; (5) a number of firms have already successfully shifted traffic to other modes of railheads; (6) the line has a limited number of rail patrons and commodities; (7) traffic volume was on the decline when service was terminated; (8) the line generated primarily terminating traffic; and (9) the railroad plant is deteriorated.

Conclusions

At this point in time, there are not enough available or potential rail users in the vicinity to economically justify the resumption of service on this line. However, preservation of the right-of-way may be desirable in view of the proposed Annemessex Maritime (deepwater port) and Industrial Complex. The parties involved need, and should be accorded, a reasonable amount of time to negotiate and execute this proposal.

USRA Line No. 169: Oxford Secondary Track. The Oxford Secondary Track, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends southwestward from Clayton, Delaware (milepost 0.0) through Kenton (milepost 4.5), Hartly (milepost 9.5), Marydel on the Delaware/Maryland Border (milepost 13.9), Henderson, Maryland (milepost 16.5), Goldsboro (milepost 19.6), Greensboro (milepost 23.7), Ridgely (milepost 28.3), Queen Anne (milepost 32.4), Cordova (milepost 36.1) and Chapel (milepost 39.0) to Easton, Maryland (milepost 45.3), a distance of 45.3 miles. The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze that portion of the line within the State of Maryland. The Oxford Secondary Track is being operated under subsidy by Conrail. There are no rail patrons on the line between Clayton, Delaware (milepost 0.0) and the Delaware-Maryland border (milepost 13.7). The line is located in Kent County, Delaware and Caroline and Talbot Counties in Maryland (a short segment of the line also extends into Queen Anne County in Maryland). The line connects at Queen Anne with the former Penn Central line from Queenstown to Denton (USRA Line Nos. 150 and 151).

Figure 5: USRA Line No. 169



†out of service *under subsidy

The Oxford Secondary Track serves an area of central Delmarva which is primarily agricultural and rural in nature; however, the area has a few governmental and industrial centers. While the majority of the towns in both Caroline and Talbot Counties are relatively small in size and serve primarily as regional trade and distribution centers for the surrounding areas, Denton (see USRA Line No. 150) and Easton have developed manufacturing, service and trade sectors. With the exception of Easton, none of the towns on or around the line was analyzed in the 1970 Census of Population. According to the 1960 Census, population in Talbot County increased by only 11.1 percent between

1950 and 1960, with virtually no in-migration. In the subsequent decade, however, population increase was 9.8 percent, aided by in-migration of 4.8 percent. For comparative purposes, it may be noted that State population growth between 1960 and 1970 was 26.5 percent. Talbot County population in 1970 was 23,682 persons, of whom 28.8 percent were classified as urban. Median age in the County was 35.2 years, indicating a relatively older population than average. Caroline County showed only slightly higher population growth (for a brief discussion of the economic base analysis of Caroline County see USRA Line No. 150). By 1975, Talbot County population had increased approximately 7.7 percent over 1970 levels, to an estimated 25,500; Easton's population in 1970 was 6,809.

The 1970 non-agricultural labor force in Talbot County was 10,197 persons, of whom 2.5 percent were unemployed at that time. The relatively low level of non-agricultural development in the County is indicated by the distribution of employment in 1970. At that time, only 16.7 percent of workers in the County had jobs in manufacturing. In contrast, 21.6 percent were employed in trade, 11.6 percent in services, 10.0 percent in construction, and 11.0 percent in government. Remaining workers were spread rather equally over other occupational categories. A more detailed view of employment is provided by data in County Business Patterns: 1974, which shows that the food and food processing industry was by far the largest employer in the manufacturing category, followed by printing and publishing. Other manufacturing categories represented included apparel and textile products, electric and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment. Relative employment in manufacturing is projected to decline slightly by 1990 in Talbot County. The wholesale and retail trade and the services sectors reported positive and growing levels of employment. Data thus depict the non-agricultural sector in Talbot County as not well developed, with a limited amount of manufacturing and a strong emphasis on small trade outlets. Even so, employment in agriculture is relatively less important to the economy of Talbot County than is typical of the Delmarva Peninsula.

Geographically, the area served by USRA Line No. 169 lies entirely on the Coastal Plain, and is characterized by relatively low, flat land with virtually no hills; the maximum elevation, near Easton, is 72 feet above sea level. The County, which is almost entirely surrounded by water, is bordered by the Tuckahoe Creek on the northeast, the Chesapeake Bay on the west, and the Choptank River on the south and southeast.

The State of Maryland, the Talbot County Chamber of Commerce, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 57 firms that were alleged to have used the Clayton-Easton line. Of these 57 firms, two were no longer in existence at the time the RSPO Project Team was in the area, local officials and rail patrons had no knowledge of the existence of three other firms, and one firm was listed twice. The remaining 51 firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were contacted by the PSRO Project Team. The other businesses in these towns are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 51 firms contacted, 17 firms stated that they have never used the railroad and have no intention of using it in the future; one company stated that it used the railroad once but has no intention of using it in the future; two firms, which have not used the railroad in the past, advised that they could possibly use it in the future; nine firms indicated that they have used the line in the past (between 1952 and 1976) but have no intention of using it in the future; one firm, which has not used the line since 1952, plans to use the line after a plant expansion; and one firm stated that it does not use this branch, but does use another Conrail line. The remaining 20 rail patrons are active users of the line and were interviewed.

Of the 20 active rail patrons, 11 stated that they were not contemplating any future expansion of their operations; five claimed that, although they did not contemplate any future plant expansion, sales were expected to rise; two expected to increase their storage facilities; and one was planning to build a new half million dollar facility in Easton by 1978. One of the largest rail patrons was in the process of reducing its operation in Easton.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the line is heavily dependent on a limited number of commodities and is dominated by a limited number of rail patrons; (2) traffic volume has declined; (3) the line generates primarily terminating traffic; (4) much of the traffic moved over the line is seasonal; (5) a number of firms have shifted traffic to other modes or railheads; (6) there was no evidence of any industrial planning or development along the entire line from Clayton to Easton; (7) with the exception of Bayshore Foods, Inc., in Easton and the Pre-Fab Building Company in Chapel; the area lacks any major rail-oriented industries; (8) a number of former users of this line have either gone out of business or relocated since 1973; (9) with but few exceptions, appreciable business expansion by current rail users is not projected for the intermediate period; (10) the railroad plan is badly deteriorated; (11) a certain amount of traffic generated by this line was "short-haul" business for the Penn Central, i.e., traffic using the Cape Charles car float; (12) of the total revenue generated by the line, 45.7 percent was Penn Central's share; (13) the vast majority of the freight originates or terminates at the lower end of the line; and (14) part of the line is located within a residential area of Easton.

For the period May through November, 1976, actual train operations over the combined USRA Line Numbers 150 and 169 resulted in an operating deficit of $43,518. For eleven months of operation (April–February) USRA Line No. 169 generated 707 carloads of freight; on an annualized basis this indicates that traffic levels has fallen to 61.0 percent of the 1973 levels.

Conclusions

At this point in time, and under the present conditions, USRA Line No. 169 does not appear to be a likely candidate for immediate non-subsidized operation. However, the line is not totally without economic viability, and a number of actions could be pursued to enhance the prospects for its continued operation and to improve its viability. The following possible courses of action are suggested:

(1) The option of operating the line as a short line railroad owned by an independent and/or rail patron operator should be explored. It should be determined whether it would be possible for such an operation to renegotiate rates with Conrail, based on the cars being terminated at Clayton, and to assess patrons on the line a flat charge for handling their traffic between Clayton and their siding or the nearest team track.

(2) Rehabilitation of this line could greatly reduce the time that it takes to service it and thus reduce the costs of its operation.

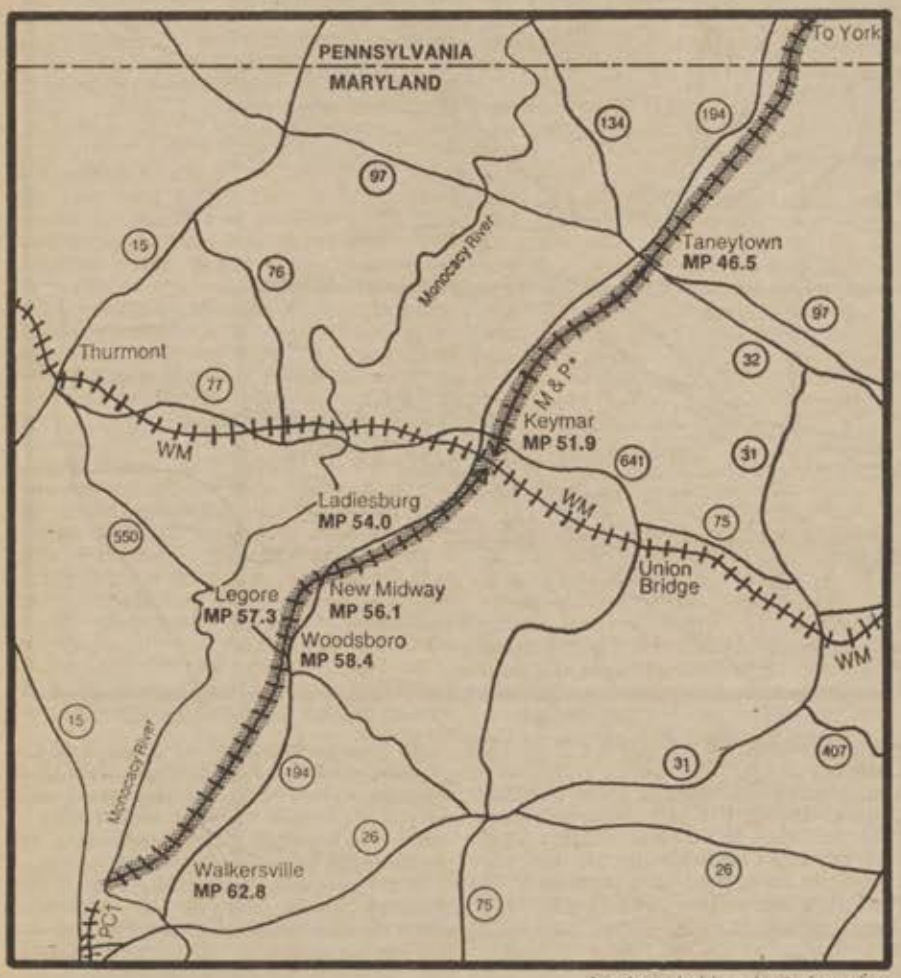
(3) The viability of the line could be improved by upgrading and promoting the use of team track facilities along the line.

(4) The feasibility and practicality of constructing a connecting track between USRA Lines Nos. 151 (Queen Anne to Queenstown) and 148 (Massey to Centreville) should be determined. The objective of constructing such a connecting track would be to provide continued service to users of USRA Lines Nos. 150 and 169 while at the same time reducing the total mileage necessary to provide that service (rail service could be terminated on that portion of USRA Line No. 169 between milepost 0.0 and either milepost 28.3 or milepost 32.4), thus improving the viability of the remaining lines in Caroline, Queen Anne and Talbot Counties. A study should be conducted to determine the costs and benefits which would result from implementation of this proposal.

USRA Line No. 198: Frederick Secondary Track. The Frederick Secondary Track, formerly part of the Penn Central, extends southwesterly from York, Pennsylvania (milepost 13.1) through Taneytown, Maryland (milepost 46.5), Keymar (milepost 51.9), Ladiesburg (milepost 54.4), New Midway (milepost

56.3), LeGore (milepost 57.3), Woodsboro (milepost 58.4), and Walkersville (milepost 62.8) to Frederick, Maryland (milepost 68.8). The State of Maryland requested the RSPO to analyze only that portion of the line that extends from the Maryland/Pennsylvania Border (milepost 41.1), to the Monocacy River bridge (milepost 65.2), which is slightly south of Walkersville, a distance of 24.1 miles. At the present time this portion of the line is being operated under subsidy by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This portion of the Frederick Secondary Track is located in both Frederick and Carroll Counties.

Figure 6: USRA Line No. 198



*under subsidy †out of service

The Frederick Secondary Track serves an area of the State which has a mixed agricultural and industrial economy. Frederick County is contiguous to both the Washington, D.C., and Baltimore SMSA's, while Carroll is in the westernmost section of the Baltimore SMSA. Both Frederick and Carroll Counties benefit from their location, and exhibit relatively well developed non-agricultural sectors. Census data indicates a strong, balanced and growing economy for the two Counties and although agriculture, primarily dairying, provides a large portion of the income for county residents, towns throughout both Counties have been enjoying significant increases in both manufacturing and service activity. The economy of the area presents a picture of basic strength and may be expected to continue in the same pattern over the near future.

The Census data for both Frederick and Carroll Counties indicate that sharp increases in population occurred in the period between 1960 and 1970. During this decade, Carroll County experienced an expansion in population of 30.7 percent, a figure that includes a net in-migration of some 19.9 percent. This indicates that there has been a strong inflow of residents from nearby urban areas into the County. Frederick County experienced a similar population growth pattern, with an 18.1 percent increase in the number of residents, including a seven percent in-migration from nearby urban centers. Interestingly, Frederick County is more urbanized; 32 percent of its population is classified as urban, compared to only 10.4 percent in Carroll County. Both Counties are located on the eastern edge of the Piedmont Plateau and are characterized by gently rolling to very hilly terrain.

Non-agricultural employment in Carroll County in 1970 was 27,994, of which 2.3 percent were unemployed. Of the remaining job holders, 30.2 percent were in manufacturing, 16 percent were in trades, 5.9 percent were in service, 10.6 percent were in construction and 16.5 percent were in government. In Frederick County, which had a 1970 non-agricultural work force of 34,763, of which 2.8 percent were unemployed, the labor force was divided as follows: 18.9 percent were in manufacturing, 17.8 percent were in trades, 5.6 percent were in services, and 21.2 percent were in government.

The farm population of Carrol County in 1970 was 5,965, a decline of 22.5 percent from the 1960 level. Some 1,398 farms, averaging 135 acres, were in operation. Farm income averaged $26,779 per year, a figure slightly below the State average. In Frederick County, the 1970 farm population was 5,153, a figure that reflected a 44.9 percent decline from the 1960 level. There were 1,486 farms, averaging 171 acres, in operation; farm income averaged $30,100, slightly higher than the State average.

The State of Maryland, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the rail restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 27 firms that were alleged to have used this portion of the Frederick Secondary Track. Of these 27 firms, one was no longer in business at the time of the RSPO Project Team interviews and one was unknown to local rail patrons. Six other firms were not interviewed because of their size, type of business or service rendered. The remaining 19 firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were interviewed by the RSPO Project Team. The other businesses in the service area are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 19 firms interviewed, one indicated that it had never used rail service and had no intention of using it in the future; five firms indicated that, although they had used rail service in the past, they had no intention of using it in the future; two firms indicated that, although they had never used rail service previously, they might utilize it at some future date; and two other firms indicated that they had used rail service previously and might use it in the future. The remaining nine firms were active rail users.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the line generates primarily terminating traffic; (2) 1973 traffic statistics indicate a heavy concentration of seasonal agricultural commodities; (3) the railroad plant is badly deteriorated; (4) there was no evi-

dence of any industrial planning or development along the entire line; (5) of the nine active rail users, only three were planning expansions in their facilities; (6) of the total revenue generated by the line in 1973, 64.3 percent was received by the Penn Central; (7) the majority of the traffic originates or terminates at the lower end of the line; (8) traffic volume has declined; (9) a number of firms have shifted traffic to other modes or railheads; and (10) the area lacks any major rail-oriented industries.

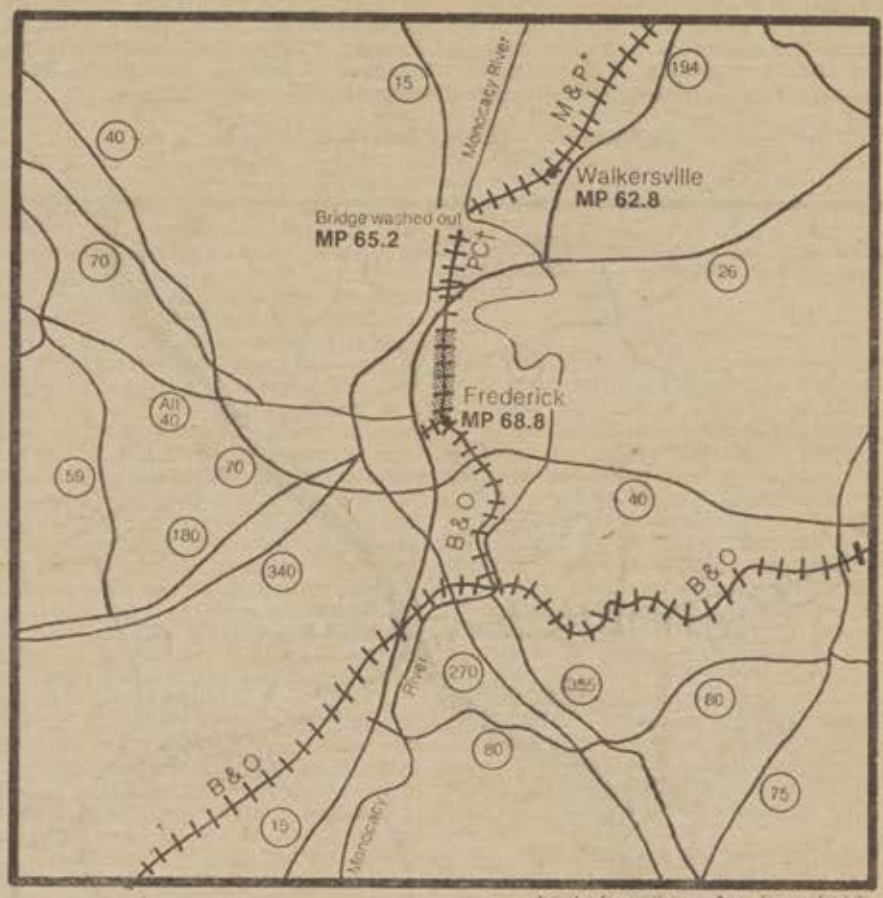
For the period July through September, 1976, actual train operation over both the Maryland and Pennsylvania portions of the line generated an operating deficit of $59,286. A breakdown of costs between the Maryland and Pennsylvania portions is currently not available; however, of the 32.2 miles of the line operated under subsidy, 24.1 miles lie within the State of Maryland. During the period from July to December, 1976, 71 carloads were originated or terminated on the Maryland portion of the line, generating a total of $4,740 in revenue. The carload data indicates that, on an annualized basis, traffic on the Maryland portion of the line dropped to 28.2 percent of the 1973 levels.

Conclusions

At this time, under present conditions, USRA Line No. 198 does not appear to be a likely candidate for non-subsidized operation. Continued service by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad appears to be the most cost-efficient method of operation presently available. However, rehabilitation of the line could reduce the time that it takes to service it and thus reduce the cost of its operation. In addition, the viability of the line could probably be improved by upgrading the team track facilities at Taneytown, Woodsboro and Walkersville and promoting their use.

USRA Line No. 199: Frederick Secondary Track. The State of Maryland requested that the RSPO analyze this extension of USRA Line No. 198 from milepost 65.2 (the Monocacy River bridge) to milepost 68.8 (Frederick). This segment of the line is presently out of service between milepost 65.2 (the Monocacy River bridge) and milepost 67.8 (Thomas Road, in the City of Frederick). The segment of the line between milepost 67.8 and 68.8 is being operated by the Chessie System. This portion of the line is located wholly within the City of Frederick. In 1970, the City of Frederick had a population of 23,607. Employment data indicated that 16.3 percent of the labor force was employed in manufacturing, 52.4 percent in various "white collar" occupations, and 25.2 percent in government jobs. (For a discussion of the economic base analysis of Frederick County, see USRA Line No. 198.)

Figure 7: USRA Line No. 199



†out of service *under subsidy

The State of Maryland, the Frederick Chamber of Commerce, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the rail restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of 17 establishments that were alleged to have used this portion of the Frederick Secondary Track. Three of these establishments were not interviewed because of the size and type of business or service rendered. One firm was no longer in business at the time of the interviews, and one firm was unknown to local rail patrons. The remaining 12 firms were judged capable of generating carload business and were interviewed by the RSPO Project Team. The other businesses in the service area are almost exclusively small commercial and retail establishments that rely entirely on motor carriers to handle their predominantly small shipments.

Of the 12 firms interviewed, two stated they had never used rail service and had no intention of using it in the future; three firms indicated that, although they had used rail service previously, they had no intention of using it in the future; and one firm indicated that, although it had used the line previously, it was currently utilizing rail service at another location. The remaining six firms were active rail patrons.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) the line generates primarily terminating traffic, (2) with but few exceptions, current rail users do not have any appreciable business expansion plans for the intermediate period, (3) there was no evidence of any industrial planning or development along this portion of the line, (4) the portion of the line that is in service is located in the middle of East Street, in a congested section of Frederick, and (5) the railroad plant needs rehabilitation.

For the period April through June 1976 actual train operations over this portion of the line generated a net positive contribution of $11,030. However, this amount does not reflect any payment to the bankrupt estate for the re-

turn on the valuation of the property. For nine months of operation (April through December) a total of 152 carloads originated or terminated on this line.

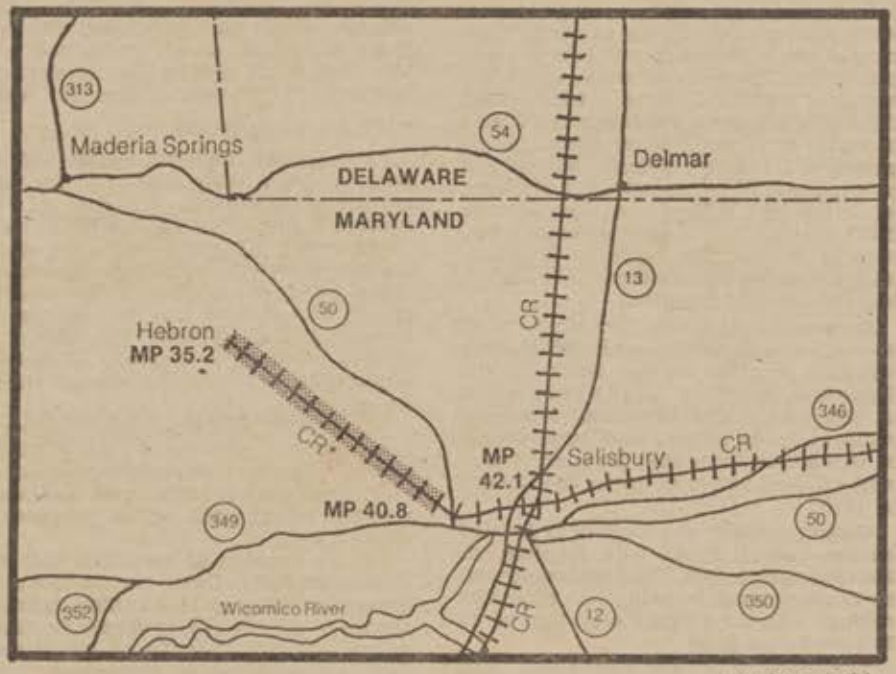
CONCLUSIONS

The line has been operated in the same manner since 1972. It should be determined whether, if the line were rehabilitated, purchased and transferred or made available to the Chessie System, Chessie would be willing to serve patrons on the line without the benefit of a subsidy payment. If service is to be continued on this line, this course of action might prove less costly in the long run than continued operation of the line under subsidy.

It should also be determined whether there is any need for the right-of-way between Thomas Road and the Monocacy River bridge to be preserved.

USRA Line No. 676: Mardela Track. The Mardela Track, formerly part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extends northwesterly from the Delmarva main line (milepost 42.1) in Salisbury, Maryland, to Hebron (milepost 35.2). The portion of this line from the Delmarva main line to milepost 40.8 is included in Conrail. The portion of the line from milepost 40.8 to 35.2, a distance of 5.6 miles, is being served by Conrail under the subsidy program; it is this portion of the line which is being analyzed at the request of the State of Maryland. The line is located in Wicomico County.

Figure 8: USRA Line No. 676



*under subsidy

The Mardela Track serves an area of south-central Delmarva which has a mixed agricultural/rural and industrial economy. While the majority of the townegional trade and distribution centers for the surrounding agricultural/rural areas, Salisbury has developed relatively significant manufacturing, service and trade sectors. None of the towns on or around the line was analyzed in the 1970 Census of Population. According to both the 1960 and 1970 Census, Wicomico County has experienced a significant increase in population since 1950. During the 1950–1960 decade, Wicomico population increased by 23.7 percent, helped by in-migration of 9.2 percent. Growth slowed during the 1960–1970 decade to 10.6 percent, with a 2.6 percent in-migration. The total County population in 1970 was 54,236. Wicomico is one of the fastest growing Counties on the Peninsula; it is estimated that its population exceeded 59,000 in 1975. A large proportion of the County's residents live in or near Salisbury, the County seat and largest city (the 1970 population was 15,236). The only other significant communities are Fruitland (the 1970 population was 2,315) and Delmar (the 1970 population was 1,191); both towns are situated on the north-south U.S. Route 13, within 10 miles of Salisbury. The predominantly agricultural nature of the County was indicated by the fact that, in 1970, only 28.1 percent of the population was classified as urban.

The 1970 non-agricultural labor force in Wicomico County amounted to 23,420 persons, of whom 3.3 percent were unemployed at that time. This figure is al-

most identical with the State unemployment average. Of those employed, equal percentages of 24.4 were in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade; 7.2 percent were in service industries, 7.2 percent in construction, and 14.5 percent in government activity. The remaining workers were spread rather equally over a wide variety of employment categories.

Data presented in County Business Patterns: 1974 present a more detailed analysis of employment in Wicomico County. At that time, 21,196 persons were reported as being employed, with 5,941 working in the manufacturing sector. Almost half of the manufacturing jobs were in the food and food products industry. This sector is dominated by food processing, which provided over half the jobs in 1975, a higher degree of concentration than existed in 1965. Of all Peninsula Counties, Wicomico was second only to Sussex County, Delaware, in broiler production in 1969. Other important manufacturing employment sources were apparel and textile products, fabricated metal products, and printing and publishing. Retail and wholesale trade together employed more workers than did manufacturing, indicating the strong importance of the smaller trade centers within the County. Transportation and public utilities employed 1,791 workers, while the service sector provided jobs for 3,482. Overall, the County presents a picture of a relatively balanced economy, with manufacturing holding a significant but not dominant position.

Economic activity in the County is, of course, strongly influenced by Wicomico's strategic location at the center of the Peninsula. Salisbury, at the intersection of two major highways, has become a regional trade center, and employment in this sector accounted for over 28 percent of total employment in the County in 1975.

Geographically, the County is located on the Coastal Plain, with frontage on the Chesapeake Bay. The topography can be characterized as being flat or gently rolling, with an average elevation of 40 feet above sea level.

The State of Maryland, the Salisbury Area Chamber of Commerce, local rail patrons and information received from the Penn Central during the railroad restructuring in 1974 provided the RSPO Project Team with a list of five firms that were alleged to have used the Salisbury-Hebron line. One of these five firms stated that it had been an active user of the line until 1973 but had no intention of using it in the future. The other four firms are active users of the line; there are no other companies on or around the branch.

Field investigations by the RSPO Project Team revealed the following basic facts about this line: (1) a number of firms have already successfully shifted traffic to other modes or railheads; (2) there was no evidence of any industrial development along the line; (3) the line has a limited number of rail patrons and commodities; (4) traffic volume has declined; (5) the line generates primarily terminating traffic; (6) incremental costing can be applied to this line; (7) traffic generated by the line was predominantly "short-haul" business for the Penn Central, i.e., the preponderance of the traffic moves over the Cape Charles car float; (8) of the total revenue generated by the line only 33.9 percent was Penn Central's share; (9) the costing methodology applied to this line may not be appropriate; and (10) although carloads have declined, this small line segment still generates a significant amount of freight.

For the period May through November, 1976, actual train operations over the Salisbury to Hebron line segment resulted in an operating surplus of $3,580. For eleven months of operation (April-February) the line generated 573 carloads of freight; on an annualized basis this indicated that traffic levels have fallen to 71.8 percent of the 1973 levels.

Conclusions

At this time, USRA Line No. 676 appears to be a likely candidate for nonsubsidized operation. In view of the present economic viability of the line and its potential, it is incumbent upon all the parties involved to re-convene, under State auspices, to discuss the possible future inclusion of this line within the Conrail System. Should the parties be unable to reach a mutually acceptable agreement, the following actions should be considered:

(1) In view of the projected economic and physical growth of the Salisbury metropolitan area, ownership of the property, by either the State or the local community, would seem to be a desirable alternative.

(2) The option of operating this line as a short line railroad owned by an independent and/or rail patron operator should be considered. It should be determined whether it would be possible for such an operator to renegotiate rates with Conrail, based on cars being terminated at milepost 40.8, and to assess patrons on the line a flat charge for handling their traffic between milepost 40.8 and their siding or the nearest team track. Off-track mobile track equipment of the type employed by the Hillsdale County Railway Company, Inc. of Hillsdale, Michigan to handle a limited number of cars might be effectively employed on this line.

(3) Rehabilitation of the line could reduce the cost of its operation.

(4) Team track facilities along the line offer potential revenues and consequently they should be upgraded and their use should be promoted.

Appendix A

Maryland Department of Transportation
Office of the Secretary

Marvin Mandel
Governor
Harry R. Hughes
Secretary

April 15, 1976

Mr. Allan Fitzwater, Director
Rail Services Planning Office
Interstate Commerce Commission
1900 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Fitzwater:

Under the provisions of Section 205(e) (2) of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, as amended, please prepare and publish an evaluation of the economic viability of the following light density rail lines in Maryland:

USRA line No. 198 - North of Frederick to the Pennsylvania Border
USRA line No. 199 - Frederick to the Monocacy River
USRA line No. 145 - Cockeysville to the Pennsylvania Border
USRA line No. 142 - Colora to the Pennsylvania Border
USRA line No. 169 - Easton to Clayton, Delaware
USRA line No. 150 - Queen Anne to Denton
USRA line No. 676 - Hebron to Salisbury
USRA line No. 163 - West of Kings Creek to Crisfield

Contact should be made with David Wagner, Manager of the Department's Rail Systems Group, who will provide assistance to the extent necessary.

Sincerely,

Harry R. Hughes
Secretary

HRH:jh

cc: Robert J. Taylor, Delaware Dept. of Highways and Transportation
E.L. Tennyson, Deputy Secretary
Local and Area Transportation
Pennsylvania Dept. of Transportation

RECEIVED
APR 19 1976
RAIL SERVICES PLANNING OFFICE

[FR Doc.77-11210 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977

PART III

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration

■

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Communities Subject to Section 202—Prohibition of Federal and Federally Related Assistance

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration

[Docket No. 2852]

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE

Communities With Flood-Prone Areas Subject to Section 202 Prohibition of Federal and Federally Related Assistance

AGENCY: Federal Insurance Administration.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to provide a list of communities that contain areas of special flood hazard potentially subject to the provisions of Section 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-234) on July 1, 1975, or an appropriate later date, and to provide a convenient reference for interested persons, communities, Federal agencies and instrumentalities, and others involved in assuring compliance with that section. This list supersedes and updates the list published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at 42 FR 3572-3624 and all prior lists.

DATES: Section 202 applies to the community as of one year after the initial date appearing in the last column on each page of this list.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Richard Krimm, Assistant Administrator, Office of Flood Insurance, (202) 755-5581 or Toll Free Line 800-424-8872, Room 5270, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 202 provides that effective July 1, 1975, Federal agencies and federally supervised, approved, insured, or regulated lending institutions are prohibited from providing financial assistance or making loans for acquisition or construction purposes in areas which (a) have been designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as Special Flood Hazard Areas for at least one year; and (b) are in communities which are not participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128). Special Flood Hazard Areas are designated as Zones A or V on Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM's) or Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's) and may have a numbered suffix indicating the flood hazard zones, for example A1-99 to V1-30.

Each of the communities listed below received notice of its designation as flood-prone prior to October 1, 1976, and legal notice was furnished of such designation by publication under Part 1915 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER. These communities have failed to provide the Federal Insurance Administrator with sufficient technical or scientific data to rebut their designation as flood prone nor have they as yet qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Thus, the sanctions of Section 202 apply as of July 1, 1975, or one year after a community's identification, whichever is later, until the community participates in the program.

The prohibition does not apply to loans by Federally regulated, insured, supervised or approved lending institutions (1) to finance the acquisition of a residential dwelling occupied as a residence prior to March 1, 1976, or one year following identification of the area within which such dwelling is located as an area containing special flood hazards, whichever is later, or made to extend, renew, or increase the financing or refinancing in connection with such a dwelling, (2) to finance the acquisition of a building or structure completed and occupied by a small business concern, as defined by the Secretary, prior to January 1, 1976, (3) any loan or loans, which in the aggregate do not exceed $5,000, to finance improvements to or rehabilitation of a building or structure occupied as a residence prior to January 1, 1976, or (4) any loan or loans, which in the aggregate do not exceed an amount prescribed by the Secretary, to finance nonresidential additions or improvements to be used solely for agricultural purposes on a farm.

In order to continue Federal or federally related assistance or lending in its Special Flood Hazard Area, a community must apply for and be made eligible for participation in the program in accordance with 24 CFR (Parts 1909 to 1925). Communities on this list may be made eligible to participate in the program after the date of publication of this list. Such eligibility will be published periodically in the FEDERAL REGISTER under 24 CFR 1914.6 List of eligible communities. At that time the sanctions of Section 202 will no longer apply to the communities listed below.

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ALABAMA	
[illegible]	[illegible] TOWN OF [illegible] CO)	[illegible] 18, 1978
[illegible]	BARRIE CREEK, TOWN (COVINGTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
	BEAR CREEK, TOWN OF (MARION CO.)	JUNE 18, 1975
0100034	BELK, TOWN OF (FAYETTE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
0102567	BLACK, TOWN OF (GENEVA COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
0100042	BOLIGEE, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
0100054	BRANTLEY, TOWN OF (CRENSHAW CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND
		JUNE 04, 1976
[illegible]	CARBON HILLS, TOWN (WALKER CO)	OCTOBER 31, 1975
[illegible]	CARDIFF, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 02, 1976
0100070	CAROLINA, TOWN (COVINGTON CO)	JANUARY 16, 1976
0100224	CLEVELAND, TOWN (BLOUNT CO)	MARCH 09, 1976
0100234	COFFEE COUNTY *	JANUARY 16, 1976
0100101	COLUMBIA, TOWN OF (HOUSTON CO)	FEBRUARY 20, 1976
0100244	COVINGTON COUNTY *	DECEMBER 13, 1974
0100254	DOZIER, TOWN OF (CRENSHAW CO)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974
0100259	FIVE POINTS, TOWN OF (CHAMBERS CO.)	NOVEMBER 18, 1974
0100264	FULTON, TOWN (CLARKE CO)	JULY 18, 1975
0100274	FYFFE, TOWN OF (DEKALB CO.)	JULY 02, 1976
0100063A	GANTT, TOWN OF (COVINGTON CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND
		JANUARY 02, 1976
0100284	GENEVA COUNTY	FEBRUARY 28, 1974
0100294	GLENCOE, TOWN OF (CRENSHAW CO.)	APRIL 11, 1978
0100304	GUNTERSVILLE, TOWN (MARSHALL CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND
0102944	HELENA, TOWN (SHELBY CO)	FEBRUARY 19, 1976
0100317	HENAGAR, TOWN OF (DEKALB CO.)	MARCH 12, 1976
0100324	KILLEN, TOWN (LAUDERDALE CO)	JUNE 18, 1976
0100329	LAFAYETTE, TOWN (CHILTON CO)	JUNE 18, 1976
0100332	LANETT, TOWN OF (CHAMBERS CO.)	JULY 02, 1976
0100344	OHATCHEE, TOWN OF (CALHOUN CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
0100364	PIKE COUNTY	JUNE 18, 1976
0100374	PLEASANT, TOWN OF (JACKSON CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976
0100384	PRATTVILLE, TOWN OF (AUTAUGA CO)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974
0100394	PROVIDENCE, TOWN OF (MACON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
0100404	RANDOLPH COUNTY *	JANUARY 10, 1975
0100414	RED LEVEL, TOWN (COVINGTON CO)	FEBRUARY 17, 1976
0100424	REECE CITY, CITY OF (ETOWAH CO)	APRIL 03, 1975
0100434	RIVERSIDE, TOWN (ST. CLAIR CO)	SEPTEMBER 17, 1976
0101614	SARDIS, CITY OF (ETOWAH CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976
0100444	SECTION, TOWN OF (JACKSON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
0100454	SILAS, TOWN (CHOCTAW CO)	JUNE 04, 1976
0100474	SOMERVILLE, TOWN OF (MORGAN CO.)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
0102914	STEELE, TOWN OF (ST. CLAIR COU)	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ALABAMA	
0101404	SWEETWATER, TOWN (MARENGO CO)	DECEMBER 18, 1975 AND
0100484	TRIANA, TOWN (MADISON CO)	JUNE 18, 1976
0100504	TRINITY, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
0102924	VINCENT, TOWN (SHELBY CO)	JUNE 25, 1976
0101144	WOODVILLE, TOWN (JACKSON CO)	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 49

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ALASKA	
[illegible]	[illegible] CITY OF [illegible] BOROUGH	JUNE 18, 1976 AND
0200045	WALES, CITY OF (UNORGANIZED BOROUGH)	MARCH 11, 1977
		JULY 16, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 3

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ARIZONA	
0[illegible]	[illegible] COUNTY, TOWN (SANTA CRUZ CO)	NOVEMBER 04, 1976
0[illegible]	[illegible], CITY OF (COCHISE CO.)	MAY 17, 1976
		AUGUST 12, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 4

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	ARKANSAS	
0500377	ALEXANDER, TOWN OF (PULASKI & SALINE)	APRIL 18, 1978
0500378	ALICIA, TOWN (LAWRENCE CO.)	JULY 11, 1978
0500380	ALMYRA, TOWN (ARKANSAS CO.E)	AUGUST 15, 1975
0500173	ALPENA, TOWN OF (BOONE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND
		OCTOBER 03, 1975
0500381	ALTUS, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	JULY 25, 1975
0500383	AMITY, CITY OF (CLARK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
0500382	ASH FLAT, TOWN (SHARP CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
0500123	AUBREY, TOWN OF (LEE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
0500385	BARLING, CITY OF (SEBASTIAN)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
0500386	BETHEL HEIGHTS, TOWN (BENTON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
0500392	BONANZA, TOWN (SEBASTIAN CO.)	AUGUST 15, 1975
0500131	BRADFORD, CITY OF (WHITE CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
0500393	BRANCH, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	MAY 02, 1975
0500394	BULL SHOALS, CITY (MARION CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
0500397	CAULKSVILLE, TOWN (LOGAN CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975
0500313	CAVE CITY, CITY (INDEP.-SHARP COS)	JULY 18, 1975
0500400	CHIDESTER, CITY (OUACHITA CO)	JULY 25, 1975
0500402	COT, TOWN (LONOKE CO)	JUNE 25, 1976
0500404	DAMASCUS, TOWN (FAULKNER & VAN BUREN COS.)	APRIL 18, 1975
0500420	DIERKS, CITY OF (HOWARD)	FEBRUARY 17, 1978
0500408	DYER, TOWN (CRAWFORD CO.)	JULY 11, 1978
0500417	EGYPT, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 30, 1974 AND
0500419A	EGYPT, TOWN OF (BOONE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
0500229A	GARNER, TOWN OF (WHITE CO.)	APRIL 02, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 30, 1974
0500246	GREERS FERRY, TOWN (CLEBURNE CO)	NOVEMBER 07, 1975
0500247	GRIFFITHVILLE, TOWN (WHITE CO)	APRIL 23, 1976
0500248A	GUION, TOWN (IZARD CO)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1976
0500249	GUM SPRINGS, TOWN (CLARK CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
0500220	HARDY, TOWN (SHARP CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
0500254A	HIGGINSON, TOWN OF (WHITE CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
		AUGUST 15, 1974 AND
0500120A	IMBODEN, TOWN (LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY 09, 1976
		MAY 03, 1974 AND
0500337	KIBLER, TOWN (CRAWFORD CO)	OCTOBER 10, 1975
0500260	KNOXVILLE, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO)	JUNE 25, 1976
0500339	LOCKESBURG, TOWN (SEVIER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
0500341	LONOKE, CITY (LONOKE CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
0500347	MARSHALL, CITY (SEARCY CO)	MARCH 26, 1976
0500170	MARVELL, CITY (PHILLIPS CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
0500343	MCNEIL, CITY (COLUMBIA CO)	MARCH 12, 1976
0500274	MELBOURNE, CITY (IZARD CO)	MAY 02, 1975
0500266	MENIFEE, TOWN (CONWAY CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
		APRIL 25, 1975
0500047	MITCHELLVILLE, TOWN OF (DESHA CO.)	NOVEMBER 06, 1974
0500096	MOUNT PLEASANT, TOWN OF (IZARD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
0500352	MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY (STONE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	AREA(S)	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
080061A	MOUNTAINBURG, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)		MAY NOVEMBER	02, 1973 22, 1974	AND
080288 080217C	NORVELL, TOWN (WASHTENAW CO) OSCEOLA, TOWN (LITTLE RIVER CO)		AUGUST SEPTEMBER	16, 1974 16, 1975	
080271 080007A	OSCEOLA, TOWN (RANDOLPH CO) PARAGOULD, CITY OF (ASHLEY CO.)		APRIL MARCH OCTOBER	16, 1975 29, 1974 31, 1975	AND
080275 080343 080344 080279 080280 080281 080470 080040A	PERLA, TOWN (HOT SPRINGS CO) PLAINVIEW, CITY (YELL CO) PLUMERVILLE, CITY (CONWAY CO) PRATTSVILLE, TOWN (GRANT CO) QUITMAN, TOWN (CLEBURNE CO) RAVENDEN SPGS, TOWN (RANDOLPH CO) RAVENDEN, TOWN OF (LAWRENCE CO.) RISON, CITY OF (CLEVELAND CO.)		JUNE APRIL JUNE APRIL APRIL JULY APRIL MARCH OCTOBER	25, 1976 18, 1975 27, 1975 25, 1975 09, 1976 23, 1976 02, 1976 08, 1974 30, 1975	AND
080286 080287 080290 080292 080296 080374 080298 080299 080077A	SCRANTON, TOWN (LOGAN CO) SHIRLEY, TOWN (VAN BUREN CO) SULPHUR ROCK, TOWN (INDEPENDENCE CO) THORNTON, TOWN (CALHOUN CO) VIOLA, TOWN (FULTON CO) WHEATLEY, TOWN (ST. FRANCIS CO) WICKES, TOWN (POLK CO) WILTON, TOWN (LITTLE RIVER CO) WINCHESTER, TOWN OF (ORER CO.)		APRIL AUGUST APRIL JULY APRIL SEPTEMBER JUNE APRIL AUGUST OCTOBER	18, 1975 13, 1976 25, 1975 25, 1975 09, 1976 19, 1975 27, 1975 11, 1975 30, 1974 10, 1975	AND
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	65			

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	AREA(S)	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
060271 060048	BARSTOW, CITY (SAN BERNARDINO CO) BARSTOW, CITY (SAN BERNARDINO CO)		JANUARY JUNE	17, 1975 18, 1976	
060017 060249	BUTTE COUNTY * COACHELLA, CITY OF (RIVERSIDE CO.)		SEPTEMBER MAY	06, 1974 17, 1974	
060110A 060149	COMMERCE, CITY OF (LOS ANGELES CO.) DEL REY OAKS, CITY (MONTEREY CO)		JUNE MAY	28, 1974 14, 1976	
060040 060445A	EL DORADO COUNTY * FERNDALE, CITY (HUMBOLDT CO.)		AUGUST DECEMBER	02, 1974 20, 1974	AND
060258A	INDIO, CITY OF (RIVERSIDE CO.)		MARCH MAY	26, 1976 31, 1974	AND
060498 060361 060481 060558A 060430	JACKSON, CITY (AMADOR CO) LOYALTON, CITY (SIERRA CO) MONTAGUE, TOWN (SISKIYOU CO) SELMA, CITY OF (FRESNO CO.) TRINIDAD, TOWN (HUMBOLDT CO)		AUGUST JUNE JUNE MARCH MAY MAY	08, 1975 25, 1976 04, 1976 26, 1976 24, 1974 14, 1974	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	19			

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	COLORADO	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
080227 080053	ARVADA, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.) ARVADA, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)		MAY NOVEMBER	11, 1973 22, 1974	
080198A	BOONE, TOWN OF (PUEBLO CO.)		SEPTEMBER JANUARY APRIL AUGUST NOVEMBER AUGUST	06, 1974 09, 1976 23, 1976 18, 1975 06, 1974 30, 1974	AND
080232 080210 080111 080111A 080047A	BOW MAR TOWN (ARAPAHOE + JEFFERS) COAL CREEK TOWN (FREMONT CO) CROOK, TOWN OF (LOGAN CO) DINOSAUR, TOWN OF (MOFFAT CO.) DOVE CREEK, TOWN OF (DOLORES CO.)		MAY NOVEMBER	24, 1976 28, 1975	AND
080056A	ELIZABETH, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.)		SEPTEMBER FEBRUARY MAY SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER	06, 1974 06, 1976 02, 1976 19, 1975 06, 1974	AND
080212 080242 080073A 080117A	EMPIRE, TOWN OF (CLEAR CREEK CO.) FLAGER TOWN (KIT CARSON CO) FRASER, TOWN OF (GRAND CO.) GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF (MESA CO.)		FEBRUARY JUNE	01, 1974 28, 1974	AND
080214A	GRAND LAKE TOWN (GRAND CO)		AUGUST SEPTEMBER	15, 1975 17, 1976	AND
080215 080074A 080044A	GRAND VALLEY TOWN (GARFIELD CO) HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, TOWN OF (GRAND CO.) HOTCHKISS, TOWN OF (DELTA CO.)		AUGUST NOVEMBER JUNE SEPTEMBER MARCH DECEMBER SEPTEMBER FEBRUARY DECEMBER MAY AUGUST JULY AUGUST	13, 1976 22, 1974 21, 1974 17, 1976 22, 1974 27, 1974 06, 1974 27, 1976 13, 1974 17, 1974 08, 1975 16, 1976 22, 1975	AND AND
080240A 080207 080067A	IGNACIO, TOWN (LA PLATA CO) ILIFF, TOWN OF (LOGAN CO) KIOWA, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.)		JULY MAY	28, 1975 30, 1974	AND
080033 080094A 080253A	KIT CARSON, TOWN OF (CHEYENNE CO.) LEADVILLE, CITY OF (LAKE CO.) MANASSA, TOWN (CONEJOS CO)		MARCH MAY	26, 1976 24, 1974	AND
080295	NEDERLAND TOWN (BOULDER CO)		OCTOBER NOVEMBER	21, 1975 28, 1974	
080259 080139A	NEW CASTLE TOWN (GARFIELD CO) NUCLA, TOWN OF (MONTROSE CO.)		AUGUST MAY	13, 1976 24, 1973	
080178A	OTIS, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)		SEPTEMBER JUNE	19, 1975 18, 1973	
080170 080196 080077A	OVID, TOWN OF (SEDGWICK CO.) PALISADE, TOWN (MESA CO) PUEBLO, CITY OF (PUEBLO CO.)		JUNE JULY MAY JULY DECEMBER SEPTEMBER JANUARY MARCH AUGUST MAY AUGUST MARCH	27, 1975 18, 1975 28, 1975 25, 1975 13, 1974 13, 1974 23, 1976 26, 1976 15, 1975 02, 1976 13, 1976 26, 1976	
080260 080078A	REDCLIFF TOWN (EAGLE CO) RIFLE, CITY OF (GARFIELD CO.)				
080222 080150 080184 080223 080200 080058 080108A	ROCKVALE TOWN (FREMONT CO) RYE, TOWN (PUEBLO CO) SAGAUCHE, TOWN (SAGAUCHE CO) SILT TOWN (GARFIELD CO) SILVER PLUME, TOWN OF (CLEAR CREEK CO.) SIMLA, TOWN OF (ELBERT CO.) STARKVILLE, TOWN OF (LAS ANIMAS CO.)				
080243 080244 080226 080227 080244	STRATTON TOWN (KIT CARSON CO) SUGAR CITY TOWN (CROWLEY CO) VICTOR CITY (TELLER CO) WESTCLIFFE TOWN (CUSTER CO) WINDSOR TOWN (WELD CO)				
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	99			

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	CONNECTICUT	
090156	SALEM, TOWN OF (NEW LONDON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	1

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	DELAWARE	
100019A	LEIPSIC, TOWN OF (KENT CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
100099A	MILLVILLE, TOWN OF (SUSSEX CO.)	OCTOBER 16, 1975 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	2

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	FLORIDA	
120383	BITHLO, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
120324	BAYSTOL, TOWN OF (LIBERTY CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
120016A	BROOKER, TOWN OF (BRADFORD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
120086	BUNNELL, TOWN (FLAGLER CO)	JULY 11, 1975
120126A	CAMPBELLTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
120411	HAVANA, TOWN OF (GADSDEN CO.)	JULY 23, 1976
120390	LAKE WALES, CITY OF (POLK CO.)	OCTOBER 17, 1975
120044	MICANOPY, TOWN OF (ALACHUA CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976
120385	MONTICELLO, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	JULY 23, 1976
120130A	SNEADS, TOWN OF (JACKSON CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND MAY 31, 1976
120413	WEEKIWACHEE, CITY OF (HERNANDO CO.)	JULY 23, 1976
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	11

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	GEORGIA	
130235A	ADAIRSVILLE, TOWN OF (BARTOW CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130340	AILEY, TOWN (MONTGOMERY CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130350	ALVATON, TOWN (MERIWEATHER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130001	APPLING COUNTY	MARCH 12, 1976
130390	AVALON, TOWN (STEPHENS CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976 AND
130270A	BAKER COUNTY *	APRIL 16, 1976
		MARCH 28, 1975 AND DECEMBER 26, 1975
130115	BARTOW, CITY (JEFFERSON CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975
130309A	BELLVILLE, CITY (EVANS CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130179	BLAIRSVILLE, TOWN (UNION CO)	JUNE 11, 1976
130362	BOSTWICK, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130343	BRASELTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	APRIL 16, 1975
130246	BRINSON, TOWN (COLQUITT CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130364	BUCKHEAD, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130323	BUFORD, CITY (GWINNETT + HALL COS.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130435	CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, TOWN (MERIWEATHER CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130492	CHARLTON COUNTY	MAY 14, 1976
130036	CHATTOOGA COUNTY	MARCH 26, 1976
130416	CLEVELAND, CITY (WHITE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130396	COBBTOWN, CITY (TATTNALL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130136A	COLQUITT, CITY (MILLER CO)	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
	GEORGIA	
130164	COOLIDGE, CITY (THOMAS CO.)	JULY 23, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 24, 1976
130304	DARIEN, CITY OF (MCINTOSH CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976 JUNE 18, 1976
130356	DEARING, TOWN (MCDUFFIE CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130330	DEMOREST, TOWN (HABERSHAM CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130215	DENTON, CITY OF (JEFF DAVIS CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974
130144A	DILLARD, TOWN OF (RABUN CO.)	JUNE 04, 1976
130305	DOUGLASVILLE, CITY (DOUGLAS CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130312	FORSYTH COUNTY	APRIL 23, 1976
130359	FORT OGLETHORPE, CITY OF (MACON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975 APRIL 04, 1975
130313	FRANKLIN SPRINGS, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130023A	GIRARD, TOWN OF (BURKE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 04, 1974 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130419	GLENWOOD, CITY (WHEELER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130325	GRAYSON, TOWN (GWINNETT CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130220	GREENSBORO, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
130311A	HAGAN, CITY (EVANS CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975 AND JANUARY 23, 1976
130277	HARALSON, TOWN (COBBETA + MERRIWEATHER COS.)	APRIL 18, 1975
130338	HARRIS COUNTY	APRIL 18, 1975 AND
130105	HEARD COUNTY	APRIL 04, 1976
130192A	HELEN, CITY OF (WHITE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975
130285	HILLTON, TOWN (SCREVEN CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130221A	HIRAM, CITY OF (PAULDING CO.)	OCTOBER 11, 1974 AND
130447A	HIRASSEE, TOWN OF (TOWNS CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1976 JUNE 11, 1976
130291	HOMELAND, TOWN (CHARLTON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130271	HOMER, TOWN (BANKS COUNTY)	APRIL 18, 1975
130335	JACKSON COUNTY	APRIL 23, 1976
130375	JASPER, CITY (PICKENS CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130412	JERSEY, TOWN (WALTON CO.)	JULY 23, 1976
130277	KINGSTON, CITY (BARTOW CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
130409	LINWOOD, TOWN (WALKER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130326	LOGANVILLE, CITY (GWINNETT + WALTON COS.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130441	LOUISVILLE, CITY (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST 15, 1975
130354	LUMPKIN COUNTY	APRIL 02, 1976
130224	MADISON, CITY OF (MORGAN CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
130392B	MARTIN, TOWN (STEPHENS CO)	APRIL 04, 1975 AND MAY 28, 1976
130342	MCDONOUGH, CITY (HENRY CO.)	MARCH 11, 1977
130367	MCDUFFIE COUNTY *	APRIL 11, 1975 MARCH 26, 1976
130421	MCINTYRE, TOWN (WILKINSON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130024	MIDVILLE, CITY (BURKE CO)	JULY 11, 1975
130338	MITCHELL COUNTY *	JULY 11, 1975
130394	MOLENA, CITY (PIKE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130139	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	MARCH 19, 1976
130752A	MOUNTAIN CITY, TOWN (RABUN CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975 AND OCTOBER 22, 1976
130346	MURRAY COUNTY	MAY 14, 1976
130353	NAYLOR, TOWN (LOWNDES CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130191A	NEWINGTON, TOWN OF (SCREVEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
130193	NEWTON COUNTY	APRIL 23, 1976
130269	OAK PARK, TOWN (EMANUEL CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130189A	ODUM, CITY (WAYNE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975
130270	OGLETHORPE COUNTY	MAY 28, 1976
130367	OXFORD, TOWN (NEWTON CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130151	PIERCE COUNTY *	AUGUST 13, 1976
130284	PULASKI, TOWN (CANDLER, CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130267	RIVERSIDE, TOWN (COLQUITT CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
130162A	ROCKY FORD, TOWN OF (SCREVEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974
130363	RUTLEDGE, TOWN (MORGAN CO.)	AUGUST 08, 1975
130439	SALE CITY, TOWN (MITCHELL CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130146A	SCOTLAND, CITY OF (TELFAIR + WHEELER COS.)	AUGUST 30, 1974
130301	SENOIA, CITY (COWETA CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130382	SHELLMAN, CITY (RANDOLPH CO.)	JUNE 11, 1976
130339	SHILOH, CITY (HARRIS CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130293	STEWART COUNTY	MAY 14, 1976
130308	STILLMORE, TOWN (EMANUEL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130260A	STONE MOUNTAIN, CITY OF (DEKALB CO.)	MAY 12, 1977

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

GEORGIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
130289	SUNNY SIDE, VILLAGE (SPALDING COUNTY)	APRIL 11, 1975
130003	SURRENCY, TOWN (APPLING CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
130328	SUWANEE, CITY (GWINNETT CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
130396	TALBOT COUNTY	MARCH 24, 1976
130380	TALLULAH FALLS, CITY OF (HABERSHAM & RABUN COS.)	APRIL 25, 1975
130288	TEMPLE, TOWN (CARROLL CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
	TERRELL COUNTY *	JULY 16, 1976
130381	TIGER, TOWN (RABUN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975
130175	TOOMBS COUNTY	MARCH 14, 1974
130382	TOOMSBORO, TOWN (WILKINSON CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976
130367	UVALDA, TOWN (MONTGOMERY CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976
130742	WALNUT GROVE, TOWN (WALTON CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976
	WHEELER COUNTY *	APRIL 30, 1976
130383	WHITEHALL, CITY (CLARKE CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975
130434	WOODBURY, TOWN (MERIWETHER CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 100

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

IDAHO

NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
160092	ALBION, TOWN (CASSIA CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
160140	BURL, CITY (TWIN FALLS CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
160015A	CHATCOLET, CITY OF (BENEWAH CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 27, 1976
160005A	COUNCIL, CITY OF (ADAMS CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975
160163	CRAIGMONT, CITY (LEWIS CO)	JUNE 25, 1976
160136	FIRTH, CITY (BINGHAM CO)	APRIL 23, 1976
160137	FRANKLIN, CITY (FRANKLIN CO)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1975
160044A	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF (ADA CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973
160127	MACKAY CITY (CUSTER CO)	MAY 03, 1976
160197	MALTA, TOWN OF (CASSIA CO.)	DECEMBER 15, 1976
160124	MCCAMMON CITY (BANNOCK CO)	APRIL 23, 1976
160174	MENAN CITY (JEFFERSON CO)	APRIL 30, 1976
160180	MERIDIAN CITY (ADA CO)	MAY 28, 1976
160045A	OAKLEY, TOWN OF (CASSIA CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 19, 1976
160150	PONDERAY, CITY (BONNER CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976
160146	PRESTON CITY (FRANKLIN CO)	AUGUST 29, 1975
160153	ST. CHARLES, CITY (BEAR LAKE CO)	MARCH 19, 1976
160154	SWAN VALLEY CITY (BONNEVILLE CO)	AUGUST 29, 1975
160119A	VICTOR, CITY OF (TETON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND DECEMBER 05, 1975
160195	WENDELL CITY (GOODING CO)	JULY 11, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 20

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
170835	ADELINE, VILLAGE (OGLE CO.)	JULY 16, 1976
170406	ALSEY, VILLAGE (EDGAR CO)	AUGUST 16, 1976
170844	ALVIN, VILLAGE OF (VERMILION CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
170469	ANCHOR, VILLAGE OF (MCLEAN CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
170457A	ANNA, CITY OF (UNION CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
170741	ASTORIA, TOWN OF (FULTON CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975
170742A	AVON, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
170470A	BARDOLPH, VILLAGE OF (MCDONOUGH CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974
170859	BARTELSO, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170321A	BATAVIA, CITY OF (KANE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 10, 1976
170449A	BATH, VILLAGE OF (MASON CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973
170845	BELGIUM, VILLAGE OF (VERMILION CO)	MARCH 28, 1975

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
170404A	BLUFFS, VILLAGE OF (SCOTT CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
170848	BRAIDWOOD, CITY (WILL CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
170768A	BROOKPORT, CITY OF (MASSAC CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974
170224	BROWNS, VILLAGE OF (EDWARDS CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
170747	BRYANT, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974
170491A	BUREAU JUNCTION, VILLAGE OF (BUREAU CO)	MARCH 28, 1975 AND JUNE 27, 1975 AND AUGUST 06, 1976
170788A	CAMARGO, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
170350A	CARROLLTON, CITY OF (GREEN CO.)	JUNE 27, 1975 AND
170039A	CASEY, CITY OF (CLARK CO.)	MARCH 05, 1976 JUNE 18, 1976
170842	CEDARVILLE, VILLAGE (STEPHENSON CO)	APRIL 11, 1975
170839	CLEAR LAKE, VILLAGE OF (SANGAMON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
170044	CLINTON COUNTY *	DECEMBER 20, 1974
170823	CORNELL, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170496B	CREVE COEUR, VILLAGE OF (TAZEWELL CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
170722A	CULLOM, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 22, 1974
170292A	DANFORTH, VILLAGE OF (IROQUOIS CO.) (IROQUOIS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 06, 1976
170751A	DE SOTO, VILLAGE OF (JACKSON CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND APRIL 02, 1976
170837	DEER CREEK, VILLAGE OF (TAZEWELL CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974
170656A	DONGOLA, VILLAGE OF (UNION CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND
170475	DONELL, VILLAGE (JACKSON CO)	JULY 02, 1976 APRIL 16, 1976
170696	DUQUIN, VILLAGE OF (WASHINGTON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170673	EAST BROOKLYN, VILLAGE OF (GRUNDY CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170432A	EAST GILLESPIE, VILLAGE (MACOUPIN CO)	JULY 19, 1974
170441A	EDWARDSVILLE, CITY OF (MADISON CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND JULY 02, 1976
170251A	ELDRED, VILLAGE OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973 AND JANUARY 16, 1976
170881A	ELLISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	MARCH 27, 1975
170449	ELWOOD, VILLAGE OF (WILL CO)	FEBRUARY 27, 1976
170816	FARMER CITY, CITY OF (DE WITT CO)	MARCH 21, 1975
170464	FITHIAN, VILLAGE OF (VERMILION CO.)	AUGUST 01, 1975
170227	FOREST CITY, VILLAGE OF (MASON CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170183A	GALVA, CITY OF (HENRY CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
170499A	GERMANTOWN, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974 AND JULY 30, 1976
170234A	GIBSON CITY, CITY OF (FORD CO.)	MARCH 29, 1974 AND JANUARY 30, 1976
170322A	GILBERTS, VILLAGE OF (KANE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AND MAY 07, 1976
170883	GOLDEN GATE, VILLAGE (HENRY CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
170503A	GOLDEN, VILLAGE OF (ADAMS CO.)	
170352A	GREENFIELD, CITY OF (GREEN CO.)	FEBRUARY 22, 1974 AND JULY 16, 1976
170561	HARLETSBURG, VILLAGE OF (POPE CO.)	JULY 30, 1976
170644A	HAMMOND, VILLAGE OF (PIATT CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND APRIL 04, 1975
170297A	HANCOCK COUNTY	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND
170445A	HAVANA, CITY OF (MASON CO.)	FEBRUARY 22, 1974 AND APRIL 05, 1974 AND
170344A	HAWTHORN WOODS, VILL (LAKE CO)	JANUARY 30, 1976 AND JULY 30, 1976 AND
170466	HENNING, VILLAGE (VERMILION CO)	DECEMBER 03, 1976 AUGUST 20, 1976
170756	HENRY, CITY (MARSHALL CO)	JULY 30, 1976
170497A	HEYWORTH, VILLAGE OF (MCLEAN CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974
170253A	HILLVIEW, VILLAGE OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND JULY 30, 1976
170184A	HINCKLEY, VILLAGE OF (DEKALB CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974 AND JUNE 04, 1976
170852	HOLLOWAYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BUREAU CO)	MARCH 28, 1975
170349	INDIAN CREEK, VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
170315B	JERSEYVILLE, CITY OF (JERSEY CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND JUNE 04, 1976

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
170757A	JOPPA, VILLAGE OF (MASSAC CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		APRIL	23, 1976	
170826	JUNCTION CITY, VILLAGE OF (MARION CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170406A	KETESPORT, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	AND
170837	KINDERHOOK, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO)	JANUARY	07, 1977	
		MARCH	21, 1975	
170760	LA PRAIRIE, TOWN OF (ADAMS CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
170457A	LACON, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	NOVEMBER	30, 1973	AND
		FEBRUARY	20, 1976	
170373A	LAKE BLUFF (VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	FEBRUARY	01, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
170388	LAROSE, VILLAGE OF (MARSHALL CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	
170500A	LEXINGTON, CITY OF (MCLEAN CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	
170116A	LINCOLNWOOD, VILLAGE OF (COOK CO.)	JUNE	21, 1974	
170342	LISBON, VILLAGE OF (KENDALL CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
170864	LITTLE YORK, VILLAGE OF (WARREN CO)	APRIL	11, 1975	
170794A	LIVINGSTON, VILLAGE OF (MADISON CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	AND
		JUNE	11, 1974	
170765	MAETSTOWN, VILLAGE (MONROE CO.)	APRIL	02, 1976	
170301A	MAKANDA, VILLAGE OF (JACKSON CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
170187A	MALTA, VILLAGE OF (DEKALB CO.)	DECEMBER	24, 1975	
		JUNE	07, 1974	
170559	MANSFIELD, VILLAGE (PIATT CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
170830	MAPLETON, VILLAGE OF (PEORIA CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170351	MASON, VILLAGE OF (KNOX CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
170724	MARIETTA, VILLAGE OF (FAYETTE CO)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
170650A	MARQUETTE HEIGHTS, CITY OF (TAZEWELL CO.)	MARCH	08, 1974	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170041A	MARTINSVILLE, CITY OF (CLARK CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		MARCH	26, 1976	
170822	MATHERSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (MERCER CO)	MARCH	26, 1975	
170644	MAUNIE, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	JANUARY	09, 1974	
170361A	METTAWA, VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		JULY	23, 1976	
170680	MIDDLETOWN, VILLAGE OF (LOGAN CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
170486A	MILL SHOALS, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	JULY	19, 1974	AND
170230A	MONTROSE, VILLAGE OF (EFFINGHAM CO.)	JULY	02, 1976	
		AUGUST	23, 1974	
170309A	NASON, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
170767	NAUVOO, CITY (HANCOCK CO)	OCTOBER	10, 1975	
170851	NEW BEDFORD, VILLAGE (BUREAU CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
170956A	NEW CANTON, TOWN OF (PIKE CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
170847	NEW MINDEN, VILLAGE (WASHINGTON CO)	JUNE	27, 1975	
170769	NEWMAN, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
170303A	NEWTON, CITY OF (JASPER CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
170530A	NIANTIC, VILLAGE OF (MACON CO.)	MARCH	01, 1974	
170770A	NORRIS, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170832	OAKFORD, VILLAGE OF (MENARD CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170831	OAKWOOD HILLS, VILLAGE (MCHENRY CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170352A	ONEIDA, CITY OF (KNOX CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	
170491A	ORANGEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (STEPHENSON CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
170871	ORIENT, VILLAGE (FRANKLIN CO)	MARCH	26, 1976	
170787A	PECATONICA, VILLAGE OF (WINNEBAGO CO.)	APRIL	04, 1975	
		APRIL	05, 1974	AND
170538	PERRY COUNTY *	APRIL	02, 1976	
170542	PIATT COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
170272A	PONTOOSUC, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
		JANUARY	16, 1974	AND
170624	REDDICK, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO.)	MAY	28, 1976	
170463	REYNOLDS, VILLAGE (ROCK ISLAND CO)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170493A	RIDOTT, VILLAGE OF (STEPHENSON CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
170603A	RIVERTON, VILLAGE OF (SANGAMON CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	
		NOVEMBER	16, 1973	AND
170847	ROYALTON, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO)	MARCH	05, 1976	
170655	SADORUS, VILLAGE OF (CHAMPAIGN CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170405A	SCHUYLER COUNTY	MARCH	21, 1975	
		JANUARY	03, 1975	AND
170598A	SILVIS, CITY OF (ROCK ISLAND CO.)	JULY	02, 1976	
		MAY	31, 1974	AND
170190	SOMONAUK, VILLAGE (DEKALB CO)	MAY	21, 1976	
170919A	SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF (MORGAN CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
		MARCH	29, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
170674	SOUTH WILMINGTON, VILLAGE OF (GRUNDY CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170469A	SPARLAND, VILLAGE OF (MARSHALL CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		MARCH	05, 1976	
170697	SPRING BAY, VILLAGE OF (WOODFORD CO)	MARCH	26, 1975	
170466	SPRINGERTON, VILLAGE OF (WHITE CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170413	STARK COUNTY	APRIL	02, 1976	
170560	STEELEVILLE, VILLAGE (RANDOLPH CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
170400A	STONEFORT, VILLAGE OF (SALINE CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
170775	ST. DAVID, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
170801A	ST. FRANCISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	MARCH	29, 1974	
170820	ST. MARIE, VILLAGE OF (JASPER CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170005A	TAMMS, VILLAGE OF (ALEXANDER CO.)	MAY	10, 1974	AND
		JUNE	11, 1976	
170778	THOMSON, VIL (CARROLL CO)	OCTOBER	17, 1975	
170828	TOPEKA, TOWN OF (MASON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170469	URBAIN, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170569A	VALLEY CITY, VILLAGE OF (PIKE CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	AND
		MARCH	19, 1976	
170781A	VERMONT, VILLAGE OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
170310A	WALTONVILLE, VILLAGE OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
170455A	WANAC, CITY OF (WASHINGTON, MARION & CLINTON COS.)	MARCH	26, 1976	
		JUNE	24, 1974	
170845	WATERMAN, VILLAGE OF (DEKALB CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170855	WAYNE, VILLAGE (DUPAGE CO)	AUGUST	22, 1975	
170254A	WHITE HALL, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	APRIL	06, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
170821	TALEX, VILLAGE OF (JASPER CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
170366A	YATES CITY, VILLAGE OF (KNOX CO.)	JUNE	14, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	30, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 143

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

INDIANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
180031A	ALTON, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1974	AND
		JULY	02, 1976	
180013	AMBOY, TOWN OF (MIAMI CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
180097B	ANDREWS, TOWN OF (HUNTINGTON CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	
180156	BEECH GROVE, CITY (MARION CO)	MAY	14, 1976	
180273A	BOONVILLE, CITY OF (WARRICK CO.)	DECEMBER	28, 1973	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
180067B	BROWNSBURG, TOWN OF (HENDRICKS CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
180256A	CAYUGA, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		MAY	21, 1976	
180054	DUBOIS COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
180114	DUPONT, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
180279	FARMLAND, TOWN OF	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
180243A	FOUNTAIN CITY, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO)	MAY	10, 1974	AND
		APRIL	16, 1976	
180344	FRANCISO, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
180048	HAMILTON COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
180327A	HAZLETON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	23, 1973	AND
		SEPTEMBER	24, 1976	
180225A	INDIAN VILLAGE, TOWN OF (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	
180108	JENNINGS COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
180193A	JUDSON, TOWN OF (PARKE CO.)	DECEMBER	17, 1973	AND
		JUNE	11, 1976	
180090B	KNIGHTSTOWN, TOWN OF (HENRY CO.)	NOVEMBER	30, 1973	AND
		DECEMBER	26, 1975	
180172A	LADOGA, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	NOVEMBER	19, 1976	
		MAY	24, 1974	AND
180035A	LEAVENWORTH, TOWN OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	DECEMBER	26, 1975	
		NOVEMBER	30, 1973	
180310	LITTLE YORK, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO)	MARCH	21, 1975	
180330A	MECCA, TOWN OF (PARKE CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1974	AND
180382	MILFORD, TOWN OF (KOSCIUSKO CO)	JUNE	10, 1976	
		MARCH	31, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

Indiana

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
180174	MORGAN COUNTY *	DECEMBER 20, 1974		
180337A	NEWBERRY, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974		
180282A	NEWPORT, TOWN OF (VERMILLION CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	AND	
		MAY 31, 1976		
180280A	ORLAND, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	AND	
		APRIL 09, 1976		
180149A	PAOLI, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973	AND	
		OCTOBER 31, 1975		
180172	PARKE COUNTY *	DECEMBER 20, 1974		
180340A	PATOKA, TOWN (GIBSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 23, 1973	AND	
		JULY 09, 1976		
180288	PINES, TOWN OF (PORTER CO)	MARCH 01, 1976		
180213	PUTNAM COUNTY	JANUARY 03, 1975		
180094A	ROANOKE, TOWN OF (HUNTINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1973	AND	
		JULY 23, 1976		
180181	SOUTHPORT, CITY (MARION CO)	MAY 17, 1976		
180346A	SPRING LAKE PARK, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974		
180349A	SULPHUR SPRINGS, TOWN OF (HENRY CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974	AND	
		APRIL 09, 1976		
180360A	TENNYSON, TOWN OF (WARRICK CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974	AND	
		JUNE 18, 1976		
180179A	WATERTOWN, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	AND	
		APRIL 09, 1976		
180265	WEST TERRE HAUTE, TOWN (VIGO CO)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974		
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	39		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

Iowa

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
190284	ACKLEY, CITY OF (HARDIN CO.)	JULY 16, 1976		
190534	AFTON, CITY OF (UNION CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190525	AINSWORTH, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190512	ALBION, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976		
190138A	ALDEN, CITY OF (HARDIN CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974	AND	
190387	ALEXANDER, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1975		
		MARCH 26, 1976		
190543	ALLERTON, CITY OF (WAYNE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190544	ALLISON, CITY (BUTLER CO)	JULY 16, 1976		
190546	ALTOONA, CITY (POLK CO)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190335	APLINGTON, CITY OF (BUTLER CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190092A	ARION, CITY OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND	
		MAY 16, 1976		
190217	ASHTON, CITY OF (OSCEOLA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975		
190548	ATKINS, CITY (BENTON CO)	AUGUST 11, 1975		
190057	AUBURN, CITY OF (SAC)	JULY 30, 1976		
190549	AURELIA, CITY OF (CHEROKEE CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976	AND	
190498	AURORA, CITY OF (BUCHANAN)	APRIL 16, 1976		
		AUGUST 11, 1975		
190019	AYRSHIRE, CITY OF (PALO ALTO)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190540	BAGLEY, CITY OF (GUTHRIE CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190226	BALDWIN, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190561	BATAVIA, CITY (JEFFERSON CO)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190423	BATTLE CREEK, CITY OF (IDA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190562	BAXTER, CITY (JASPER CO)	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975		
190452	BEACON, CITY OF (MAHASKA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190400	BEAMAN, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975		
190301A	BELMOND, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)	MAY 03, 1974	AND	
		AUGUST 22, 1975		
190438	BERTRAM, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
190703	BLAIRSBURG, CITY OF (HAMILTON CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
190320	BLAIRSTOWN, CITY OF (BENTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190517	BLOCKTON, CITY OF (TAYLOR CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190554	BLUE GRASS, CITY OF (SCOTT CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190707	BONDURANT, CITY (POLK)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975		
190555	BOONE, CITY (BOONE CO)	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975		
190706	BOXHOLM, CITY OF (BOONE)	MARCH 26, 1976		
190556	BOYDEN, CITY OF (SIOUX CO.)	AUGUST 20, 1975		
190420	BRADGATE, CITY OF (HUMBOLDT CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190314	BRIDGEWATER, CITY OF (ADAIR CO.)	JUNE 18, 1976		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

Iowa

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
190704	BRISTOW, CITY OF (BUTLER)	JULY 02, 1976		
190558	BRITT, CITY (HANCOCK CO)	AUGUST 06, 1975		
190476	BRUNSVILLE, CITY OF (PLYMOUTH CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
190093	BUCK GROVE, CITY OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974		
190277	CALLENDER, CITY OF (WEBSTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 06, 1974		
190001	CARBON, CITY OF (ADAMS CO.)	JUNE 28, 1976		
190492	CARTER LAKE, CITY (POTTAWATTAMIE CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190462	CASTANA, CITY OF (MONONA CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975		
190433	CENTER JUNCTION, CITY OF (JONES CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190267	CHARITON, CITY OF (LUCAS CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
190274	CHARTER OAK, CITY OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	JUNE 04, 1976		
190504	CHATSWORTH, CITY OF (SIOUX CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190269	CHILLICOTHE, CITY OF (WAPELLO CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974		
190395	CHURDAN, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	AUGUST 20, 1975		
190336	CLARKSVILLE, CITY OF (BUTLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190839	COLO, CITY OF (STORY CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976		
190401	CONRAD, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976	AND	
		APRIL 16, 1976		
190818	CONRAY, CITY OF (TAYLOR CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
190368	COULTER, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190722	CRAWFORDSVILLE, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	MAY 28, 1976		
190519	CROMWELL, CITY OF (UNION CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190421	DAKOTA CITY, CITY OF (HUMBOLDT CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974		
190109	DAVIS CITY, CITY OF (DECATUR CO.)	JULY 16, 1976		
190366	DAWSON, CITY OF (DALLAS CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
190496	DEEP RIVER, CITY OF (POWESHIEK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190544	DELMAR, CITY (DELAWARE CO)	MARCH 19, 1976		
190095A	DELOIT, CITY OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974	AND	
		DECEMBER 26, 1975		
190369	DESOTO, CITY OF (DALLAS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190501	DIAGONAL, CITY OF (RINGGOLD CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975		
190365	DICKENS, CITY OF (CLAY CO)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975		
190726	DIXON, CITY (SCOTT)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190505	DONAHUE, CITY OF (SCOTT CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976		
190496	DOON, CITY OF (LYON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190305A	DOWS, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974	AND	
		DECEMBER 26, 1975		
190343	DUNDEE, CITY OF (DELAWARE CO.)	JULY 30, 1976		
190570	EARLHAM, CITY (MADISON CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
190571	EARLVILLE, CITY (DELAWARE CO)	MARCH 19, 1976		
190450	EAST PENN, CITY OF (MADISON CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
190573	EDGEWOOD, CITY OF (CLAYTON AND DELAWARE COS.)	AUGUST 29, 1975		
190574	ELDRIDGE, CITY (SCOTT CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
190416	ELMA, CITY OF (HOWARD CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190490	ELY, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	JULY 30, 1976		
190730	FARNHAMVILLE, CITY OF (CALHOUN CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976		
190390	FARRAGUT, CITY OF (FREMONT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190334	FAYETTE, CITY OF (FAYETTE CO.)	MAY 28, 1976		
190427	FERSON, CITY OF (KOSSUTH CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190497	FERSON, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
190285	FLOYD, CITY OF (FLOYD CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976		
		JULY 30, 1976		
190329	FONTANELLE, CITY (ADAIR CO)	JULY 16, 1975		
190334	FRASER, CITY OF (BOONE CO.)	JULY 30, 1976		
190027	FREDERIKA, CITY OF (BREMER CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974		
190306	FREDONIA, CITY OF (LOUISA CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975		
190580	GARNAVILLO, CITY (CLAYTON CO)	AUGUST 06, 1975		
190321	GARRISON, CITY OF (BENTON CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1975		
190504	GOLDFIELD, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976		
190274A	GOWRIE, CITY OF (WEBSTER CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974	AND	
190365	GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	FEBRUARY 28, 1974		
		JULY 30, 1976		
190727	GRANVILLE, CITY OF (LYON)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
190728	GRAVITY, CITY OF (TAYLOR CO.)			
190159A	GREEN ISLAND, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	OCTOBER 15, 1974		
190446	GRIMES, CITY OF (POLK CO)	MARCH 05, 1976		
190463	GRUNDY CENTER, CITY (GRUNDY CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
190497	GUERNSEY, CITY OF (POWESHIEK CO.)	APRIL 30, 1976		
190434A	HANCOCK, CITY OF (POTTAWATTAMIE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974	AND	
190412	HANLONTOWN, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1975		
		JUNE 18, 1976		
190585	HARTFORD, CITY (MADISON CO)	MARCH 19, 1976		
190455	HARVEY, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976		
190402	HAVELOCK, CITY OF (PALO ALTO CO.)	DECEMBER 19, 1975		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	IOWA	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERTON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 10, 1974	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERVILLE, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JANUARY 24, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		DECEMBER 20, 1974	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JANUARY 21, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 31, 1974	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 27, 1974	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 16, 1974	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 25, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		FEBRUARY 06, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 14, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 09, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JANUARY 03, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 09, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 30, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 16, 1976	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 16, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 02, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 21, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 02, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 16, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		OCTOBER 10, 1974	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JANUARY 17, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 30, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 30, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 22, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		OCTOBER 10, 1974	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 09, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	COMMUNITY NAME	IOWA	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 06, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 29, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 02, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 06, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	AND
			JANUARY 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 10, 1974	AND
			FEBRUARY 06, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 16, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 06, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 02, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 24, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 24, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 09, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 23, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 24, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JUNE 25, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 09, 1974	AND
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MAY 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JANUARY 03, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		APRIL 16, 1976	AND
			APRIL 16, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		AUGUST 13, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		JULY 02, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		NOVEMBER 12, 1974	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 12, 1975	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 26, 1976	
190[illegible]	[illegible]ERSON, CITY OF ([illegible]ERSON CO.)		MARCH 19, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

IOWA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
190744	UTE, CITY OF (MONONA CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976	
190873	VAN HORNE, CITY (BENTON CO)	MARCH 26, 1976	
190282	VAN METER, CITY OF (DALLAS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
190744	VILLISCA, CITY OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
190340	WADENA, CITY OF (FAYETTE CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
190873	WALCOTT, CITY (SCOTT CO)	JULY 09, 1976	
190421	WALFORD, CITY OF (BENTON CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
190873	WALNUT, CITY OF (POTTAWATTAMIE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
190317	WATERVILLE, CITY OF (ALLAMAKEE CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976	AND
190340	WAUCOMA, CITY OF (FAYETTE CO.)	APRIL 16, 1976	
190873	WAUKEE, CITY (DALLAS CO)	JULY 30, 1976	
190274	WELLMAN, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
190491	WEBB, CITY OF (KOSSUTH CO.)	APRIL 30, 1976	
190495	WEST BEND, CITY OF (PALO ALTO CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1976	
190483	WEST POINT, CITY (LEE CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
190483	WESTFIELD, CITY OF (PLYMOUTH CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
190479	WHEATLAND, CITY OF (CLINTON CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
190483	WHITING, CITY (MONONA CO)	JUNE 28, 1976	AND
190497	WINTHROP, CITY (BUCHANAN CO)	APRIL 02, 1976	
190354	WIOTA, CITY OF (CASS CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
190744	WODEN, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)	JULY 16, 1976	
190274	WOODBURN, CITY OF (CLARKE CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976	
190497	WORTHINGTON, CITY OF (DUBUQUE CO.)	APRIL 30, 1976	
		DECEMBER 20, 1977	
		JUNE 25, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 266

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
200370	ALTA VISTA, CITY (WABAUNSEE CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976	
200361	ALTON, CITY (OSBORNE CO.)	MARCH 19, 1976	
200362	ALTOONA, CITY (WILSON CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200364	ARCADIA, CITY (CRAWFORD CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1976	
200484	ARLINGTON, CITY (RENO CO.)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1975	
200485	ARMA, CITY (CRAWFORD CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200370	ATTOL, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 12, 1975	
200367A	AXTELL, CITY (MARSHALL CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1976	AND
200368	BARNES, CITY (WASHINGTON CO.)	AUGUST 20, 1976	
200369	BEATTIE, CITY (MARSHALL CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
200367	BENNINGTON, CITY (OTTAWA CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975	
200469	BIRD CITY, CITY (CHEYENNE CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200371	BISON, CITY OF (RUSH CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200476	BLUE RAPIDS, CITY (MARSHALL CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975	
200125	BLUFF CITY, CITY OF (HARPER CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200342A	BREWSTER, CITY OF (THOMAS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1977	
200393	BRONSON, CITY OF (BOURBON CO.)	JULY 16, 1976	AND
200376	BURDETT, CITY (PAWNEE CO)	DECEMBER 29, 1976	
200397	BURNS, CITY (MARION CO)	JULY 16, 1976	
200474	CALDWELL, CITY (SUMNER CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200475	CANTON, CITY (MCPHERSON CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200478	CHENEY, CITY (SEDGWICK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200498	CHEROKEE, CITY (CRAWFORD CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200380	CHETOPA, CITY (LABETTE CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200504	COLONY, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200388	COTTONWOOD FALLS, CITY OF (CHASE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200389	COURTLAND, CITY OF (REPUBLIC CO.)	DECEMBER 30, 1976	
200405	CUNNINGHAM, CITY (KINGMAN CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200405	DEARING, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO.)	MAY 21, 1976	
200404	DENISON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200406	DERBY, CITY OF (SEDGWICK CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200407	DOUGLASS, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
200235	DUNLAP, CITY (MORRIS CO)	JULY 16, 1976	
200408	DWIGHT, CITY (MORRIS CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
200371	EASTBOROUGH, CITY (SEDGWICK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200236A	ELKHART, CITY OF (MORTON CO.)	MAY 24, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER 05, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

KANSAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
200271	EMMETT, CITY OF (MIAMI CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
200050	ENGLEWOOD, CITY (CLARK CO)	JULY 16, 1976	
200406	ENSIGN, CITY (GRAY CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200372	ENTERPRISE, CITY (DICKINSON CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200410	ESBON, CITY (JEWELL CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975	
200373	ESKRIDGE, CITY (WABAUNSEE CO.)	AUGUST 27, 1975	
200028	FAIRVIEW, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	NOVEMBER 03, 1976	
200479	FLORENCE, CITY (MARION CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
200411	FORD, CITY (FORD CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200395	FORMOSO, CITY (JEWELL CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200480	FORT RILEY, CITY (RILEY CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200424	FULTON, CITY (BOURBON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975	
200412	GARFIELD, CITY (PAWNEE CO.)	JUNE 04, 1976	
200342	GATEWOOD, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1976	
200413	GENESEO, CITY (RICE CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200319	GEUDA SPRINGS, CITY (COWLEY-SUMNER COS)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200227	GLEN ELDER, CITY OF (MITCHELL CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
200500	GODDARD, CITY (SEDGWICK CO.)	JULY 16, 1976	
200206	GOESSEL, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200239A	GOFF, CITY OF (NEMAHA CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER 26, 1975	
200004	GREELEY, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200501	GREENBURG, CITY OF (KIOWA CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200418	GRENOLA, CITY (ELK CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
200084	GRIDLEY, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200365	HADDAM, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
200481	HAMILTON, CITY (GREEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200482	HARDTNER, CITY (BARBER CO.)	AUGUST 15, 1975	
200373	HARTFORD, CITY (LYON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
200362	HARVEYVILLE, CITY OF (WABAUNSEE CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
200504	HAVILAND, CITY (KIOWA CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
200081	HIGHLAND, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200506	HOLTWOOD, CITY (ELLSWORTH CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1975	
200424	HOPE, CITY (DICKINSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
200508	HOXIE, CITY (SHERMAN CO.)	JUNE 18, 1976	
200012	HURON, CITY OF (ATCHISON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974	
200116	INGALLS, CITY OF (GRAY CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
200425	IUKA, CITY (PRATT CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
200428	JAMESTOWN, CITY (CLOUD CO.)	APRIL 30, 1976	
200428	KECHI, CITY (SEDGWICK CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200512	KENSINGTON, CITY (SMITH CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
200007	KINCAID, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200382	KISMET, CITY OF (SEWARD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200194A	LA CYGNE, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974	AND
200103	LANE, CITY OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1975	
200343	LEBANON, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
200045	LEBO, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
200516	LEON, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976	
200084A	LEROY, CITY OF (COFFEY CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200518	LEWIS, CITY (EDWARDS CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973	AND
200519	LIEBENTHAL, CITY (ROOKS CO)	OCTOBER 24, 1975	
200431	LINN, CITY (WASHINGTON CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200272	LOUISVILLE, CITY OF (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
200519	LUCAS, CITY (RUSSELL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
200433	LURAY, CITY (RUSSELL CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
200436	MACKSVILLE, CITY (STAFFORD CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
200521	MADISON, CITY OF (GREENWOOD CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
200522	MEDICINE LODGE, CITY OF (BARBER CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
200523	MILTONVALE, CITY (CLOUD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
200524	MINNEAPOLIS, CITY (OTTAWA CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
200344	MORAN, CITY (ALLEN CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
200525	MOUNDVILLE, CITY OF (CASS CO.)	MARCH 26, 1976	
200526	MURDOCK, CITY OF (SUMNER CO.)	DECEMBER 12, 1975	
200199A	MOUND CITY, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
		DECEMBER 08, 1977	AND
		MARCH 01, 1974	
		LEAVENWORTH 01, 1975	
		APRIL 15, 1976	
200527	NORTON, CITY OF (NORTON CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
200527A	NORTONVILLE, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	AND
200346	OLSBURG FALLS, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO)	JANUARY 07, 1976	
200454	OSBORNE, CITY (OSBORNE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
[illegible]	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MARCH	01, 1974 AND
[illegible]	OAKLEY, CITY (LOGAN CO.)	JUNE JULY	14, 1974 02, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	OLPE, CITY (LYON CO.) OSAGE, CITY (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	SEPTEMBER AUGUST	26, 1975 13, 1976
[illegible]	OSAGE CITY, CITY OF (OSAGE CO.)	MARCH FEBRUARY	01, 1974 AND 28, 1975
[illegible]	OSWEGO, CITY (LABETTE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975
[illegible]	OXFORD, CITY (SUMNER CO.)	AUGUST	08, 1975
[illegible]	PALMER, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974
[illegible]	PARKER, CITY OF (LINN CO.)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975
[illegible]	PERU, CITY (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	PLEASANTON, CITY (LINN CO.) PORTER, CITY OF (PRAIRIE CO.)	JULY FEBRUARY	02, 1976 05, 1974 AND
[illegible]	POTWIN, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	DECEMBER SEPTEMBER	26, 1975 26, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	PRESCOTT, CITY (LINN CO.) PRETTY PRAIRIE, CITY (RENO CO.)	APRIL AUGUST	23, 1976 13, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	PRINCETON, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.) PROTECTION, CITY OF (COMANCHE CO.)	MAY JULY	28, 1976 02, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	REPUBLIC, CITY OF (REPUBLIC CO.) ROLLA, CITY (MORTON CO.)	DECEMBER MARCH	06, 1974 26, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	RUSH CENTER, CITY OF (RUSH CO.) RUSSELL, CITY OF (RUSSELL CO.)	NOVEMBER FEBRUARY	22, 1974 08, 1974 AND
[illegible]	SCAMMON, CITY (CHEROKEE CO.)	NOVEMBER SEPTEMBER	08, 1974 19, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	SCHOENCHEN, CITY (ELLIS CO.) SEDAN, CITY (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	JANUARY AUGUST	17, 1975 22, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	SEVERANCE, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.) SEVERY, CITY (GREENWOOD CO.)	DECEMBER SEPTEMBER	20, 1974 26, 1975 AND
[illegible]	SHARON, CITY (BARBER CO.)	JUNE AUGUST	11, 1976 12, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	SOLDIER, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.) SOUTH HAVEN, CITY (SUMNER CO.)	NOVEMBER SEPTEMBER	22, 1974 19, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	SPEARVILLE, CITY (FORD CO.) SPRING HILL, CITY OF (JOHNSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER FEBRUARY	19, 1975 06, 1976
[illegible]	STAFFORD, CITY (STAFFORD CO.)	MARCH	24, 1976
[illegible]	ST. FRANCIS, CITY (CHEYENNE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975
[illegible]	ST. GEORGE, CITY (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975
[illegible]	ST. JOHN, CITY (STAFFORD CO.)	JULY	16, 1976
[illegible]	ST. PAUL, CITY (NEOSHO CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975
[illegible]	SUMMERFIELD, CITY (MARSHALL CO.)	JULY	02, 1976
[illegible]	THAYER, CITY (NEOSHO CO.)	JULY	02, 1976
[illegible]	TORONTO, CITY (WOODSON CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975
[illegible]	TORONTO, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	AUGUST	08, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	TREECE, CITY (CHEROKEE CO.) TRIBUNE, CITY (GREELEY CO.)	MARCH SEPTEMBER	24, 1976 19, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	TYRO, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO.) VALLEY FALLS, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	JULY OCTOBER	25, 1976 10, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	VICTORIA, CITY (ELLIS CO.) WATERVILLE, CITY (MARSHALL CO.)	JULY AUGUST	16, 1976 20, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	WEIR, CITY (CHEROKEE CO.) WEST PLAINS, CITY (MEADE CO.)	SEPTEMBER JUNE	19, 1975 18, 1976
[illegible]	WESTMORELAND, CITY OF (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	MARCH DECEMBER	08, 1974 AND 24, 1975
[illegible]	WESTPHALIA, CITY (ANDERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974
[illegible]	WETMORE, CITY OF (NEMAHA)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975
[illegible]	WHITE CLOUD, CITY OF (DONIPHAN CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974
[illegible]	WHITEWATER, CITY (BUTLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975
[illegible]	WHITING, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974
[illegible]	WOODSTON, CITY (ROOKS CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975

TOTAL IN THE STATE 161

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
[illegible]	ALLEN, TOWN OF (FLOYD CO.)	JANUARY FEBRUARY	23, 1979 AND 27, 1976
[illegible]	BURNS, TOWN OF (HARRISON CO.)	AUGUST FEBRUARY	16, 1974 AND 20, 1976
[illegible]	BUSHVILLE, CITY OF (HOBART CO.)	FEBRUARY FEBRUARY	01, 1974 AND 20, 1976
[illegible]	BRADFORDSVILLE, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	MAY	10, 1974 AND
[illegible]	BREATHITT COUNTY	FEBRUARY	20, 1976
[illegible]	BROOKHEAD, CITY OF (ROCK CASTLE CO.)	JANUARY MAY	03, 1975 17, 1974 AND
[illegible]	CALHOUN, TOWN OF (MCLEAN CO.)	FEBRUARY	27, 1976
[illegible]	CARLISLE COUNTY *	FEBRUARY	01, 1974
[illegible]	CASEY COUNTY *	OCTOBER	18, 1974
[illegible]	CLAY COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974
[illegible]	CLINTON, TOWN OF (HICKMAN CO.)	DECEMBER MAY	27, 1974 17, 1974 AND
[illegible]	COAL RUN, CITY (PIKE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1976
[illegible]	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	JANUARY JANUARY	10, 1975 03, 1975
[illegible]	FORT THOMAS, CITY OF (CAMPBELL CO.)	JANUARY JUNE	25, 1974 AND 25, 1974
[illegible] [illegible]	FOSTER, CITY (BRACKEN CO.) GALLATIN CO.	AUGUST SEPTEMBER	01, 1975 05, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	GARRARD COUNTY * GRAHAM, TOWN OF (MUHLENBERG CO.)	OCTOBER JANUARY	18, 1974 16, 1974
[illegible] [illegible]	HILLSBOROUGH, CITY OF (HARRISON CO.) HILLSVILLE, CITY OF (ALLEN CO.)	JULY FEBRUARY	25, 1975 07, 1974 AND
[illegible]	HARDIN COUNTY *	JUNE OCTOBER	09, 1976 18, 1974
[illegible]	HARDIN, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	JUNE AUGUST	15, 1976 13, 1976 AND
[illegible] [illegible]	HARDIN, TOWN OF (MARSHALL CO.) HENRY COUNTY *	MAY OCTOBER	10, 1974 18, 1974
[illegible]	HICKMAN, CITY OF (FULTON CO.)	JUNE JUNE	20, 1974 AND 04, 1976
[illegible]	HOPKINS COUNTY *	OCTOBER APRIL	18, 1974 23, 1976 AND
[illegible] [illegible]	LAUREL COUNTY * LONDON, CITY OF (BULLITT CO.)	DECEMBER MARCH	27, 1974 26, 1976
[illegible]	LEITCHFIELD, TOWN OF (GRAYSON CO.)	MAY SEPTEMBER	10, 1974 AND 05, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	MARTIN COUNTY * MARTIN, TOWN OF (FLOYD CO.)	DECEMBER MAY	13, 1974 24, 1974 AND
[illegible]	MCHENRY, TOWN OF (OHIO CO.)	FEBRUARY OCTOBER	27, 1976 28, 1974
[illegible]	MCLEAN COUNTY *	DECEMBER	06, 1974
[illegible]	MILLERSBURG, CITY OF (BOURBON CO.)	MAY FEBRUARY	10, 1974 AND 20, 1976
[illegible] [illegible]	OHIO COUNTY * PENDLETON COUNTY *	OCTOBER JULY	18, 1974 30, 1974
[illegible]	PETERSBURG, TOWN OF (BOONE CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1974
[illegible]	PHELPS, CITY (PIKE CO.)	AUGUST	01, 1975
[illegible] [illegible]	ROCKPORT, TOWN OF (OHIO CO.) SADIEVILLE, CITY (SCOTT CO.)	FEBRUARY JANUARY	01, 1974 03, 1975
[illegible]	SHELBY COUNTY *	OCTOBER	18, 1974
[illegible]	SOUTH CARROLLTON, CITY (MUHLENBERG CO.)	JULY	25, 1975
[illegible]	SOUTHGATE, CITY (CAMPBELL CO.)	AUGUST	01, 1975
[illegible]	ST. CHARLES, TOWN OF (HOPKINS CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976
[illegible]	ST. MATTHEWS, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974
[illegible]	TAYLOR COUNTY *	OCTOBER	18, 1974
[illegible]	WHITLEY, TOWN OF (KNOX CO.)	MAY	17, 1974
[illegible]	WILSON, TOWN (DODGE CO.)	AUGUST	01, 1975
[illegible]	WICCO, CITY OF (PERRY CO.)	MAY	10, 1974 AND
[illegible]	WINE GROVE, CITY OF (HARDIN CO.)	MARCH MAY	05, 1974 17, 1974 AND
[illegible]	WHEAT CROFT, TOWN OF (WEBSTER CO.)	MARCH FEBRUARY	05, 1976 18, 1974 AND
[illegible]	WINSTON PARK, TOWN OF (BARLTON CO.)	MARCH JANUARY	05, 1976 23, 1974

TOTAL IN THE STATE 52

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

LOUISIANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
220114A	ALBANY, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON PARISH)	APRIL 12, 1977 AND OCTOBER 15, 1976
220231	ANGIE, VILLAGE (WASHINGTON PARISH)	JANUARY 03, 1975
220263	ASHLAND, TOWN (NATCHITOCHES PARISH)	AUGUST 13, 1974
220364	ATHENS, VILLAGE OF (CLAIBORNE PARISH)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
220026	BEAUREGARD PARISH	JANUARY 17, 1975
220314	BONITA VIL (MOREHOUSE CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975
220147A	BOYCE, TOWN OF (RAPIDES PARISH)	APRIL 05, 1977
220105	CANKTON, TOWN (LAFAYETTE PARISH)	MARCH 24, 1976
220318	CHATHAM, TOWN (JACKSON CO)	SEPTEMBER 15, 1976
220320	CLARKS VIL (CALDWELL CO)	AUGUST 15, 1975
220338A	CONVERSE VIL (SABINE PARISH)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND APRIL 02, 1976
220324	CROWLEY, CITY OF (ACADIA PARISH)	OCTOBER 15, 1976
220324	ELIZABETH TOWN (ALLEN CO)	SEPTEMBER 22, 1976
220322	EVERGREEN, VILLAGE OF (AVOYELLES PARISH)	JULY 22, 1975
220325	FARMERVILLE TOWN (UNION CO)	OCTOBER 15, 1976 AND
220326	FLORIEN VIL (SABINE PARISH)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1976
220289	FRENCH SETTLEMENT, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON PAR.)	MAY 07, 1976
220119A		AUGUST 15, 1975
220290	GOLDONNA VIL (NATCHITOCHES CO)	APRIL 23, 1976
220321	GRAND CANE VIL (DE SOTO CO)	MARCH 26, 1976
220329	GRAYSON VIL (CALDWELL CO)	JULY 12, 1976
220273	GREENWOOD, TOWN (CADDO CO)	AUGUST 16, 1976
220293	HEFLIN VIL (WEBSTER CO)	JULY 18, 1975
220331	HODGE VIL (JACKSON CO)	JUNE 11, 1976
220327	HORNBECK VIL (VERNON CO)	JUNE 18, 1976
220335	JUNCTION CITY, CITY (CLAIBORNE-UNION CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975
220298	KILBOURNE VIL (WEST CARROLL CO)	AUGUST 15, 1975
220333	LIVINGSTON, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	APRIL 25, 1975 AND
220328	LIVINGSTON, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON PARISH)	DECEMBER 17, 1976
220298A	LOGANSPORT, TOWN (DE SOTO CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975
220256	MONTGOMERY, TOWN (GRANT PARISH)	JUNE 28, 1976
220339	MOORINGSPORT, TOWN (CADDO CO)	APRIL 09, 1976
220343	NEWELLTON, VILLAGE (VERNON PARISH)	AUGUST 13, 1976
220301	NOBLE VIL (SABINE PARISH)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
220012A	OBERLIN, CITY OF (ALLEN PARISH)	NOVEMBER 19, 1975
220299	PIONEER, VILLAGE (N. CARROLL PARISH)	JUNE 04, 1976
220309	PLEASANT HILLS, VILLAGE OF (SABINE PARISH)	MAY 06, 1976
220305	POLLOCK, VILLAGE OF (GRANT PARISH)	AUGUST 16, 1976
220116	PORT VINCENT, VILL (LIVINGSTON PARISH)	AUGUST 13, 1976
220307	REEVES VIL (ALLEN CO)	AUGUST 16, 1976
220309	SALINE VIL (GRENVILLE CO)	JUNE 25, 1976
220258	SIBLEY, VILLAGE OF (WEBSTER PARISH)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
220311	SIKES, VILLAGE OF (LA. PARISH)	APRIL 25, 1975
220311	SIMPSON VIL (VERNON CO)	AUGUST 08, 1975
220439	SLAUGHTER, TOWN (E. FELICIANA PAR)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975
220439A	SUN, VILLAGE OF (ST. TAMMANY PARISH)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND APRIL 16, 1976
220356	TULLOS TOWN (LA SALLE CO)	JUNE 11, 1976
220044A	TURKEY CREEK, VILLAGE OF (EVANGELINE PARISH)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975
220439A	VARNADO, VILLAGE OF (WASHINGTON PARISH)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND APRIL 30, 1976
220451	VIVIAN TOWN (CADDO CO)	MARCH 26, 1976
220220A	WASHINGTON PARISH	JANUARY 10, 1975 AND MARCH 04, 1977
220440	WOODWORTH, VIL (RAPIDES PARISH)	MARCH 26, 1976

TOTAL IN THE STATE 54

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MAINE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
230063A	ALEXANDER, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO*)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 12, 1976
230083	ALNA, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230172	AMHERST, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230206	ARROWSIC, TOWN (SAGADAHOC CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230260	BALDWIN, TOWN OF (CUMBERLAND)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230262	BELMONT, TOWN (WALDO CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230144A	BERWICK, TOWN OF (YORK CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND JULY 30, 1976
230374	BURLINGTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230130A	BURNHAM, TOWN OF (WALDO CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 24, 1976
230375	CARMEL, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
230376	CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230378	CLIFTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230307	COLUMBIA, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230380	CORINTH, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230309	CRAWFORD, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230148A	DAYTON, TOWN OF (YORK CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND JULY 30, 1976
230279	DEDHAM, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230084A	DRESDEN, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 AND DECEMBER 03, 1974
230217A	EDGECOMB, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND APRIL 23, 1976
230237	FAYETTE, TOWN OF (KENNEBEC CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
230225	FRIENDSHIP, TOWN (KNOX CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975
230146	GILEAD, TOWN OF (OXFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230388	GREENFIELD, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230425	HERSEY, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
230362A	JACKMAN, TOWN (SOMERSET CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND JANUARY 14, 1977
230315	JONESBORO, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230393	LAGRANGE, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO.)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975
230193	LEBANON, TOWN OF (YORK COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230427	LINNEUS, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230426	LITTLETON, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	MARCH 21, 1975
230395	LOWELL, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230429	LUDLOW, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230284	MARIAVILLE, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230410	MEDFORD, TOWN OF (PISCATAQUIS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230176A	MERCER, TOWN OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND SEPTEMBER 24, 1976
230261A	MONTVILLE, TOWN OF (WALDO CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 18, 1977
230363	MOOSE RIVER, TOWN (SOMERSET CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230218	NEWCASTLE, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230238	NORTHFIELD, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230240	ORRINGTON, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230411	OTIS, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230412	PARKMAN, TOWN OF (PISCATAQUIS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230413A	PERRY, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND OCTOBER 29, 1976
230034	PERHAM, TOWN (AROOSTOOK CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
230414	PROSPECT, TOWN OF (WALDO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
230414A	READFIELD, TOWN (CUMBERLAND CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975 AND MARCH 11, 1977
230415	SHERMAN, TOWN (AROOSTOOK CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
230416	SHIRLEY, TOWN (PISCATAQUIS CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975
230417	SPRINGFIELD, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
230243	STOCKHOLM, TOWN (AROOSTOOK CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
230143	ST. FRANCIS, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
230349	TOPSFIELD, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	MARCH 14, 1975
230421	VASSALBORO, TOWN OF (KENNEBEC COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
230422	VEAZIE, TOWN (PENOBSCOT CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND
230424	WALES, TOWN OF (ANDROSCOGGIN CO)	JULY 27, 1976 FEBRUARY 27, 1976
230261	WALTHAM, TOWN (HANCOCK CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MAINE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
230[illegible]A	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (KNOX CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
230[illegible]A	WESTON, TOWN OF (AROOSTOOK CO.)	OCTOBER 22, 1976	
230[illegible]A	WESTPORT, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
230[illegible]A	WHITEFIELD, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
230[illegible]A	WINN, TOWN OF (PENOBSCOT CO.)	JULY 24, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY 18, 1977	
		JANUARY 24, 1975	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	62	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MARYLAND

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
240102A	DEER PARK, TOWN OF (GARRETT CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1973	
240106A	GALESTOWN, TOWN OF (DORCHESTER CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
240069A	QUEEN ANNE, TOWN OF (QUEEN ANNE)	AUGUST 09, 1974	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	3	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MASSACHUSETTS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
250[illegible]A	ACUSHNET, TOWN OF (BRISTOL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	BLANDFORD, TOWN OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	OCTOBER 15, 1976	
250[illegible]A	BRIMFIELD, TOWN OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	JULY 26, 1974	
		JULY 19, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	CHESTER, TOWN OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	JANUARY 21, 1977	
		JULY 19, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	CLINTON, TOWN OF (WORCESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976	
		AUGUST 09, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	DUNSTABLE, TOWN OF (MIDDLESEX CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
		NOVEMBER 29, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	EAST HAMPTON, TOWN OF (HAMPSHIRE CO.)	JULY 16, 1976	
		JUNE 21, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	FALMOUTH, TOWN OF (BARNSTABLE CO.)	JANUARY 19, 1977	
250[illegible]A	HAMDEN, CITY OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	MAY 16, 1975	
250[illegible]A	HARVARD, TOWN OF (WORCESTER CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	HOLYOKE, TOWN OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	MARCH 12, 1976	
250[illegible]A	HUBBARDSTON, TOWN OF (WORCESTER CO.)	DECEMBER 10, 1976	
		AUGUST 30, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER 22, 1976	
250[illegible]A	IPSWICH, TOWN OF	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	LEYDEN, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN COU)	DECEMBER 24, 1976	
250[illegible]A	MONTGOMERY, TOWN OF (HAMPDEN CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
250[illegible]A	NEW ASHFORD, TOWN OF (BERKSHIRE CO.)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975	
250[illegible]A	OAKHAM, TOWN OF (WORCESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER 12, 1974	
		NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
250[illegible]A	PAXTON, TOWN OF (WORCESTER CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974	AND
		AUGUST 20, 1976	
250[illegible]A	PELHAM, TOWN OF (HAMPSHIRE CO.)	JULY 26, 1974	AND
		JULY 30, 1976	
250[illegible]A	PERU, TOWN OF (BERKSHIRE CO.)	JUNE 26, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER 10, 1976	
250[illegible]A	PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF (HAMPSHIRE CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY 28, 1977	
250[illegible]A	ROWE, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	ROWLEY, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 05, 1976	
		AUGUST 20, 1976	
		JULY 26, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	SHUTESBURY, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO)	NOVEMBER 12, 1976	
		FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
250[illegible]A	TOLLAND, TOWN (HAMPDEN CO)	APRIL 04, 1975	
255222A	TRURO, TOWN OF (BARNSTABLE CO.)	APRIL 20, 1973	
250[illegible]A	TYRINGHAM, TOWN OF (BERKSHIRE CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
250[illegible]A	WARWICK, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MASSACHUSETTS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
250[illegible]A	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (BERKSHIRE CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AND
250[illegible]A	WENDELL, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	OCTOBER 08, 1976	
250[illegible]A	WEST STOCKBRIDGE, TOWN OF (BERKS)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
250[illegible]A	WINDSOR, TOWN OF (BERKSHIRE CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
		NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	32	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
260[illegible]A	ANN ARBOR, TOWNSHIP (WASHTENAW CO.)	AUGUST 15, 1975	
260216A	BANGOR, TOWNSHIP (VAN BUREN CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975	AND
260[illegible]A	BARAGA, VILLAGE (BARAGA CO)	JANUARY 07, 1976	
260192A	BERLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	OCTOBER 07, 1976	
		AUGUST 23, 1974	AND
260[illegible]A	BLAINE, TOWNSHIP OF (BENZIE CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1974	
		SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	AND
260[illegible]A	BRAMPTON, TOWNSHIP (DELTA CO.)	JULY 09, 1976	
260[illegible]A	BREEDSVILLE, VILLAGE (VAN BUREN CO.)	OCTOBER 10, 1975	
260[illegible]A	BROCKWAY, TOWNSHIP (ST. CLAIR CO.)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	BYRON, VILLAGE OF (SHIAWASSEE CO.)	OCTOBER 29, 1976	
260[illegible]A	CARO, VILLAGE (TUSCOLA CO)	SEPTEMBER 10, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CENTREVILLE, VILLAGE (ST. JOSEPH CO.)	OCTOBER 27, 1976	
260[illegible]A	CHELSEA, VILLAGE (WASHTENAW CO)	JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CLARENCE, TOWNSHIP (CALHOUN CO)	OCTOBER 03, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CLIFFORD, VILLAGE (LAPEER CO)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CLINTON, VILLAGE (LENAWEE CO.)	OCTOBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CLYDE, TOWNSHIP OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975	AND
		OCTOBER 01, 1976	
		JULY 24, 1974	AND
		JUNE 04, 1976	
260[illegible]A	COLUMBIAVILLE, VILLAGE (LAPEER CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	COLUMBIA, TOWNSHIP (VAN BUREN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
260[illegible]A	COOPERSVILLE, VILLAGE OF	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
260[illegible]A	CUSTER, VILLAGE (MASON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
260[illegible]A	DEXTER, VILLAGE OF (WASHTENAW CO.)	OCTOBER 17, 1975	
260[illegible]A	EATON RAPIDS, TOWNSHIP (EATON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975	
260[illegible]A	ELBERTA, VILLAGE (BENZIE CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
260[illegible]A	ELKTON, VILLAGE OF (HURON COUNTY)	OCTOBER 03, 1975	
260[illegible]A	ELLSWORTH, VILLAGE (ANTRIM CO.)	APRIL 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	EVART, CITY (OSCEOLA CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975	AND
260[illegible]A	EXETER, TOWNSHIP (MONROE CO)	FEBRUARY 25, 1976	
		OCTOBER 03, 1975	AND
260[illegible]A	FIFE LAKE, VILLAGE (GRAND TRAVERSE CO.)	JULY 30, 1976	
		JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	GALESBURG, CITY (KALAMAZOO CO)	OCTOBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	GILFORD, TOWNSHIP (TUSCOLA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
260[illegible]A	GRANT, TOWNSHIP OF (NEWAYGO CO.)	OCTOBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HARBOR BEACH, CITY OF (HURON COUNTY)	JANUARY 30, 1976	
260[illegible]A	HARTFORD, CITY (VAN BUREN CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HEATH, TOWNSHIP (ALLEGAN CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HERSEY, VILLAGE (OSCEOLA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HESPERIA, VILLAGE (OCEANA CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HINTON, TOWNSHIP OF (NEWAYGO CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
		JULY 23, 1976	
260[illegible]A	HOLLAND, TOWNSHIP (MISSAUKEE CO.)	AUGUST 01, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HUBBARDSTON, VILLAGE (IONIA & CLINTON COS.)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	HUDSONVILLE, CITY (OTTAWA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
260[illegible]A	JONESVILLE, VILLAGE (HILLSDALE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
260[illegible]A	KIMBALL, TOWNSHIP (ST. CLAIR CO)	SEPTEMBER 17, 1975	
260[illegible]A	KINDERHOOK, TOWNSHIP (BRANCH CO.)	AUGUST 08, 1975	
260[illegible]A	KOCHVILLE, TOWNSHIP (SAGINAW CO.)	JULY 25, 1975	
260[illegible]A	LAGRANGE, TOWNSHIP (CASS CO.)	OCTOBER 17, 1975	
260[illegible]A	LAKEVIEW, VILLAGE (MONTCALM CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	AND
		OCTOBER 01, 1976	
260[illegible]A	LAWTON, VILLAGE (VAN BUREN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1975	
260[illegible]A	LINCOLN, TOWNSHIP OF (ARENAC CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974	
260[illegible]A	LINDEN, VILLAGE (GENESEE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
260149	LONDON, TOWNSHIP OF (MONROE CO.)	AUGUST	20, 1976	
260561	LUDINGTON, CITY OF (MASON CO.)	OCTOBER	03, 1975	
260609	MARATHON, TOWNSHIP OF (LAPEER CO.)	OCTOBER	24, 1975	
260593	MARENGO, TOWNSHIP OF (CALHOUN COUNTY)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975	
260328	MARION, VILLAGE OF (OSCEOLA CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
260467	MCMILLAN, TOWNSHIP OF (ONTONAGON CO.)	OCTOBER	03, 1975	
260584	MECOSTA, VILLAGE	OCTOBER	10, 1975	
260396	MIDDLEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BARRY CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	
260486	MILLS, TOWNSHIP OF (OGEMAW CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
260298	MONITOR, TOWNSHIP OF (BAY CO.)	JULY	30, 1976	
260521	NEW HAVEN, TOWNSHIP OF (SHIAWASSEE CO.)	JULY	30, 1976	
260340	NEWAYGO, CITY OF (NEWAYGO CO.)	SEPTEMBER	12, 1975	
260326	NORTH BRANCH, VILLAGE OF (LAPEER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	12, 1975	
260669A	NORTHVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF (WAYNE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1976	
260332	NORWAY, CITY OF (DICKINSON CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
260502	OAKLEY, VILLAGE OF (SAGINAW CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
260413	OSCEOLA, TOWNSHIP OF (HOUGHTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
260594	PAW PAW, VILLAGE OF (VAN BUREN CO.)	OCTOBER	10, 1975	
260524	PINE GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF (VAN BUREN CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
260418	PORT AUSTIN, VILLAGE OF (HURON CO.)	JANUARY	30, 1976	
260440	POWERS, VILLAGE OF (MENOMINEE CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
260444	RAVENNA, VILLAGE OF (MUSKEGON CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
260553	RICHFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (GENESEE CO.)	JULY	16, 1976	
260633	ROSH, TOWNSHIP OF (SHIAWASSEE CO.)	AUGUST	06, 1976	
260629	SHIAWASSEE, TOWNSHIP OF (SHIAWASSEE CO.)	OCTOBER	10, 1976	
260567	STEVENSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BERRIEN CO.)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1976	
260503	TITTABAWASSEE, TOWNSHIP OF (SAGINAW CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
260504	TITTABAWASSEE, TOWNSHIP OF (SAGINAW CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
260354	TURNER, VILLAGE OF (HURON CO.)	APRIL	11, 1975	
260589	VERNON, VILLAGE OF (GENESEE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	16, 1976	
260588	WAKEFIELD, CITY OF (GOGEBIC CO.)	AUGUST	08, 1975	
260498A	WALES, TOWNSHIP OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	JUNE	26, 1974	AND
260470	WHITE CLOUD, CITY OF (NEWAYGO CO.)	SEPTEMBER	27, 1976	
260417	WHITE OAK, TOWNSHIP OF (INGHAM CO.)	OCTOBER	10, 1975	
260329	YALE, CITY OF (ST. CLAIR CO.)	APRIL	11, 1975	
260532	YATES, TOWNSHIP OF (LAKE CO.)	AUGUST	15, 1975	
260641	YORK, TOWNSHIP OF (WASHTENAW CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 88

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
270492	ALDRICH, CITY OF (WADENA CO.)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
270348A	ASCOT, CITY OF (PINE CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
270917A	AURORA, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	AUGUST	22, 1975	
		APRIL	08, 1976	AND
270492	AVOCA, CITY (MURRAY CO.)	JUNE	25, 1976	
270558A	BEJOU, CITY OF (MAHNOMEN CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1976	
		DECEMBER	03, 1976	AND
270241	BISCAY, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)	NOVEMBER	18, 1976	
270283	BLACKDUCK, CITY OF (BELTRAMI CO.)	AUGUST	26, 1976	
270070A	BRANCH, CITY OF (CHISAGO CO.)	AUGUST	20, 1976	
		OCTOBER	01, 1976	AND
270319	BREWSTER, CITY (NOBLES CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
270557	BROOK PARK, CITY OF (PINE CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	
270398A	BROOKS, CITY OF (RED LAKE CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
270262A	BROWNTON, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	
270294A	BUCKMAN, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
270261	CEDAR MILLS, CITY OF (MEEKER)	FEBRUARY	20, 1975	
270512A	CHANDLER, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)	AUGUST	01, 1975	AND
270125	CHATFIELD, CITY (FILLMORE CO.)	NOVEMBER	21, 1975	
270494A	CHOKIO, CITY OF (STEVENS CO.)	AUGUST	15, 1976	
270469A	CLEAR LAKE, CITY (SHERBURNE CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	
		JANUARY	03, 1975	AND
		SEPTEMBER	12, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MINNESOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
270559	CLEARBROOK, CITY OF (CLEARWATER CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
270540	CLEVELAND, CITY OF (LESUEUR CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
270343A	CLIMAX, CITY OF (POLK CO.)	JUNE	14, 1976	
270468A	CLONTARF, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
270561	CORDEN, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
270562	COLOGNE, CITY OF (CARVER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
270035A	CONFREY, CITY OF (BROWN CO.)	DECEMBER	26, 1975	
270025	CORRELL, CITY (BIG STONE CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
270262A	COSMOS, CITY OF (MEEKER CO.)	MAY	17, 1974	
270314A	COURTLAND, CITY OF (NICOLLET CO.)	JULY	18, 1974	
270313A	CURRIE, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)	AUGUST	02, 1974	AND
270469A	DANVERS, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	JULY	29, 1974	
		AUGUST	09, 1974	
270334A	DEER CREEK, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
270470A	DEGRAFF, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	10, 1976	
270117A	DELAVAN, CITY OF (FAIRBAULT CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
270563	DELHI, CITY OF (REDWOOD CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	
270346	DENHAM, CITY (PINE CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
270225	DONALDSON, CITY (KITTSON CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
270564A	DOVER, CITY OF (OLMSTEAD CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
270069A	EAST GULL LAKE, CITY OF (CASS CO.)	OCTOBER	17, 1975	
		DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
270118	EASTON, CITY (FARIBAULT CO.)	OCTOBER	10, 1975	
270263A	EDEN VALLEY, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	JULY	30, 1976	
		MAY	03, 1974	AND
270320A	ELLSWORTH, CITY OF (NOBLES CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
270295A	ELMDALE, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	
270324A	ERHARD, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
270422A	EVELETH, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
		JUNE	07, 1974	AND
270329A	EYOTA, CITY OF (OLMSTEAD CO.)	JULY	18, 1974	
270274A	FAIRMONT, CITY OF (MARTIN CO.)	APRIL	11, 1974	
		JUNE	07, 1974	AND
270344A	FISHER, CITY OF (POLK CO.)	DECEMBER	12, 1975	
270570	FRAZEE, CITY OF (BECKER CO.)	AUGUST	02, 1974	
270496A	FREEPORT, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
		MAY	03, 1974	AND
270571	FOSKLEY, CITY (BELTRAMI CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1976	
		JULY	11, 1975	
270274	GENOLA, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
270434A	GLENCOE, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)	JUNE	21, 1974	
270498A	GONVICK, CITY OF (CLEARWATER CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
270192B	GOODHUE, CITY OF (GOODHUE CO.)	MAY	24, 1974	AND
		APRIL	23, 1976	
270277A	GRANADA, CITY OF (MARTIN CO.)	AUGUST	02, 1974	
270447A	GREENWALD, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
270061A	HACKENSACK, CITY OF (CASS CO.)	SEPTEMBER	16, 1976	
270572	HARDWICK, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)	APRIL	11, 1975	
270571A	HARRIS, CITY OF (CHISAGO CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER	24, 1975	
270395	HATFIELD, CITY OF (PIPESTONE CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
270396	HECTOR, CITY OF (RENVILLE CO.)	AUGUST	29, 1974	
270338A	HENNING, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	AND
270402A	HILLS, CITY OF (ROCK CO.)	OCTOBER	31, 1975	
270402A	HILLS, CITY OF (ROCK CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
270567A	HOFFMAN, CITY OF (GRANT CO.)	APRIL	11, 1975	
270496A	HOLDINGFORD, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
270356A	HOLLAND, CITY OF (PIPESTONE CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	
270471A	HOLLORAY, CITY OF (SWIFT CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
270357A	IHLEN, CITY OF (PIPESTONE CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
		SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	
		AUGUST	02, 1974	AND
		JULY	02, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	MINNESOTA	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
270235A	INTERNATIONAL FALLS, CITY OF (KOOCHICHING CO.)		JUNE 07, 1974	MARCH 26, 1976	AND
270579	IONA, CITY OF (MURRAY CO.)		DECEMBER 20, 1974		
270580	IRON JUNCTION, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)		OCTOBER 25, 1974		
270096A	JENKINS, CITY OF (CROW WING CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974	JULY 09, 1976	AND
270455	KELLOGG, CITY OF (WABASHA CO)		JANUARY 31, 1975		
270523	KENT, CITY (WILKIN CO)		AUGUST 01, 1975		
270143A	KENYON, CITY OF (GOODHUE CO.)		MAY 24, 1974	JULY 16, 1976	AND
270206A	LA PRAIRIE, CITY OF (ITASCA CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974	OCTOBER 17, 1975	AND
270377	LITTLE CANADA, CITY (RAMSEY CO)		JULY 15, 1974		
270617A	MADELIA, CITY OF (WATONWAN CO.)		APRIL 12, 1974	MAY 28, 1976	AND
270043A	MAPLE LAKE, CITY OF (WRIGHT CO.)		SEPTEMBER 02, 1975		AND
270053A	MAYER, CITY OF (CARVER CO.)		JULY 09, 1974	NOVEMBER 03, 1975	
270087A	MAZEPPA, CITY OF (WABASHA CO.)		NOVEMBER 18, 1974	JULY 18, 1975	
270088	MCINTOSH, CITY OF (POLK CO.)		NOVEMBER 29, 1974	APRIL 02, 1976	AND
270110A	MENDOTA HEIGHTS, CITY OF (DAKOTA CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974	JANUARY 30, 1976	
270109A	MENDOTA, CITY OF (DAKOTA CO.)		NOVEMBER 23, 1973	APRIL 16, 1976	AND
270270A	MIDDLE RIVER, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)		FEBRUARY 28, 1974	DECEMBER 08, 1976	AND
270111A	MIESVILLE, CITY OF (DAKOTA CO.)		JULY 09, 1974	JULY 19, 1974	AND
270488A	MILLVILLE, CITY OF (WABASHA CO.)		JULY 19, 1974	JANUARY 23, 1976	
270088A	MINNESOTA LAKE, CITY OF (FARIBAULT CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	MARCH 26, 1976	AND
270405A	MORRISTOWN, CITY OF (RICE CO.)		JULY 11, 1974	MAY 12, 1976	
270300A	MOTLEY, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)		MARCH 29, 1974	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975	AND
270429A	MOUNTAIN IRON, VILLAGE OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	DECEMBER 19, 1975	AND
270451	NEW MUNICH, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)		MAY 24, 1974	NOVEMBER 07, 1975	AND
270497A	NEW RICHLAND, CITY OF (WASECA CO.)		OCTOBER 25, 1974	APRIL 12, 1974	
270248A	NICOLLET, CITY OF (NICOLLET CO.)		APRIL 09, 1974	NOVEMBER 07, 1975	
270249	NICOLLET, CITY OF (POLK CO.)		APRIL 09, 1974	NOVEMBER 07, 1975	
270091	NIMROD, CITY (WADENA CO)		APRIL 15, 1974	DECEMBER 15, 1976	
270642	NORCROSS, CITY OF (GRANT CO.)		MAY 10, 1974	APRIL 09, 1976	AND
270072A	NORTH BRANCH, CITY OF (CHISAGO CO.)		MARCH 22, 1974	APRIL 16, 1976	AND
270512A	OAK PARK HEIGHTS, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)		DECEMBER 13, 1974	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
270594	ODIN, CITY OF (WATONWAN CO.)		JULY 11, 1975		
270595	ORABENA, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)		DECEMBER 13, 1974		
270369	OKLEE, CITY (RED LAKE CO)		JANUARY 10, 1975		
270648	ORR, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	JUNE 11, 1976	AND
270456	OSSEO, CITY (HENNEPIN CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	FEBRUARY 13, 1976	AND
270004A	PALISADE, CITY OF (AITKIN CO.)		AUGUST 30, 1974	JULY 19, 1974	
270291A	PEASE, CITY OF (MILLE LACS CO.)		NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AUGUST 04, 1976	
270126A	PETERSON, CITY OF (FILLMORE CO.)		JANUARY 31, 1975	FEBRUARY 13, 1976	AND
270643	PILLAGER, CITY OF (CASS CO.)		JULY 11, 1975		
270578	PLATO, CITY OF (MCLEOD CO.)		APRIL 11, 1975		
270218A	QUAMBA, CITY OF (WASHABEC CO.)		JANUARY 17, 1975		
270223A	REGAL, CITY OF (RANDITOH CO)		JANUARY 29, 1974	MARCH 29, 1974	
270045	REMER, CITY (CASS CO)		OCTOBER 25, 1974	JULY 11, 1975	
270565	REVERE, CITY (REDWOOD CO.)		JULY 11, 1975		
270597	RICE, CITY (BENTON CO)		APRIL 11, 1975		
270453A	RICHMOND, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)		JANUARY 17, 1975	MARCH 29, 1974	
270341	RICHVILLE, CITY OF (OTTER TAIL CO.)		OCTOBER 25, 1974	JULY 11, 1975	
270421	ROBBINSDALE, CITY (HENNEPIN CO)				

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	MINNESOTA	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
270455A	ROSCOE, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	JUNE 04, 1976	AND
270073A	RUSH CITY, CITY OF (CHISAGO CO.)		MAY 10, 1974	MARCH 19, 1976	AND
270487A	RUSHFORD VILLAGE, CITY OF (FILLMORE CO.)		AUGUST 20, 1974		
270360A	RUTHTON, CITY OF (PIPESTONE CO.)		AUGUST 09, 1974		
270350A	RUTLEDGE, CITY OF (PINE CO.)		AUGUST 09, 1974	AUGUST 20, 1976	AND
270402A	SACRED HEART, CITY OF (RENVILLE CO.)		MAY 03, 1974	NOVEMBER 02, 1973	AND
270044A	SCANLON, CITY OF (CARLTON CO.)		JULY 05, 1974	DECEMBER 13, 1974	
270402	SEAFORTH, CITY OF (REDWOOD CO.)		APRIL 12, 1974	JULY 11, 1975	AND
270494B	SEBEKA, CITY OF (WADENA CO.)		MAY 24, 1974	JANUARY 24, 1975	
270642	SILVER LAKE, CITY (MCLEOD CO.)		JUNE 07, 1974	AUGUST 01, 1975	
270472	SKYLINE, CITY (BLUE EARTH CO)		OCTOBER 25, 1974	JULY 11, 1975	
270208	SUGAR LAKE, CITY (ITASCA CO.)				
270352	STURGEON LAKE, CITY OF (PINE CO.)				
270401	ST. ANTHONY, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)				
270033A	ST. CLAIR, CITY OF (BLUE EARTH CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974		
270467	ST. JOSEPH, CITY (STEARNS CO)		AUGUST 27, 1974		
270456A	ST. STEPHEN, CITY OF (STEARNS CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974		
270040B	S. INTERNATIONAL FALLS, CITY (KOOCHICHING CO.)		JANUARY 17, 1975	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975	AND
270209	JACONITE, CITY (ITASCA CO.)		JULY 25, 1974		
270040A	TACONITE, CITY (AMOER CO)		JANUARY 24, 1975		
270042A	TAMARACK, CITY OF (LYON CO.)		JULY 19, 1974		AND
270047A	THOMSON, CITY OF (CARLTON CO.)		NOVEMBER 12, 1975	AUGUST 02, 1974	AND
270405	TOWER, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)		JUNE 04, 1976		
270301A	TROSKY, CITY OF (PIPESTONE CO.)		DECEMBER 13, 1974		
270460	TURTLE RIVER, CITY (BELTRAMI CO)		AUGUST 09, 1974	JULY 16, 1976	AND
270139A	TWIN LAKES, CITY OF (FREEBORN CO.)		AUGUST 01, 1975		
270306	UPSALA, CITY OF (MORRISON CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	JUNE 04, 1976	AND
270407	VERNDALE, CITY OF (WADENA CO.)		OCTOBER 25, 1974		
270406	VERNON CENTER, CITY (BLUE EARTH CO)		OCTOBER 25, 1974		
270409	VESTA, CITY (REDWOOD CO)		JANUARY 03, 1975		
270498	WALDORF, CITY OF (WASECA CO.)		JANUARY 10, 1975		
270147A	WANAMINGO, CITY OF (GOODHUE CO.)		AUGUST 09, 1974		
270218A	WARBA, CITY OF (ITASCA CO.)		MAY 10, 1974		AND
270286A	WATKINS, CITY OF (MEEKER CO.)		AUGUST 23, 1974	SEPTEMBER 15, 1976	AND
270446	WAVERLY, CITY (WRIGHT CO.)		DECEMBER 27, 1974	APRIL 16, 1976	AND
270279A	WELCOME, CITY OF (MARTIN CO.)		JULY 02, 1974	JANUARY 17, 1975	
270412	WILLIAMS, CITY OF (LAKE OF THE WOODS CO.)		MAY 10, 1974	JULY 16, 1976	AND
270413	WINDER, CITY OF (POLK CO)		NOVEMBER 29, 1974	JANUARY 31, 1975	
270427A	WINTON, CITY OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)		AUGUST 02, 1974	JULY 02, 1976	AND
270529A	WOLVERTON, CITY OF (WILKIN CO.)		AUGUST 09, 1974	DECEMBER 19, 1975	AND
270615	WOOD LAKE, CITY (YELLOW MEDICINE CO)		JANUARY 17, 1975		
270048A	WRIGHT, CITY OF (CARLTON CO.)		SEPTEMBER 13, 1974		
270211	ZEMPLE, CITY (ITASCA CO.)		JUNE 27, 1975		

TOTAL IN THE STATE 149

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	MISSISSIPPI			
280089	BASSFIELD, TOWN (JEFFERSON DAVIS CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
280047	BAY SPRINGS, TOWN (JASPER CO)	AUGUST	01, 1975	
280182	BELMONT, TOWN OF (TISHOMINGO CO)	JULY	09, 1974	AND
280240A	BELMONT, VILLAGE OF (TISHOMINGO CO)			
280240	CHUNKY, TOWN OF (NEWTON CO.)	DECEMBER	18, 1974	
280039	CLARKE COUNTY *	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
280039A	DENNIS, TOWN (CALHOUN CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
280178	EDEN, VILLAGE OF (YAZOO CO)	JULY	19, 1974	AND
280178A	EATMAN, VILLAGE OF (MONROE CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
280249A	GEORGETOWN, TOWN OF (COPIAH CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
280249	COPIAH COUNTY *	DECEMBER	09, 1974	
280149A	LAKE, TOWN OF (SCOTT CO.)	JULY	16, 1976	AND
		JUNE	17, 1977	
280227	LEE COUNTY *	SEPTEMBER	03, 1976	
280204	LEMA, TOWN (LEAKE CO)	OCTOBER	28, 1974	
280208	MOORHEAD, VILLAGE OF (ATTALA CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
280335	MT. OLIVE, TOWN OF (COVINGTON CO)	DECEMBER	31, 1974	
280218	PACHUTA, TOWN OF (CLARKE CO)	AUGUST	01, 1975	
280219	PEARL, CITY OF (RANKIN CO.)	NOVEMBER	04, 1976	
280219A	PEARLINGTON, TOWN OF (HANCOCK CO)	NOVEMBER	05, 1974	AND
280151	SEBASTOPOL, VILLAGE OF (SCOTT COU)	JULY	09, 1976	
280049	SEMINARY, VILLAGE OF (COVINGTON CO.)	FEBRUARY	09, 1976	
280034A	SHUBUTA, TOWN OF (CLARKE CO.)	AUGUST	01, 1975	
280226	SILVER CREEK, TOWN OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	AND
280353	TOCCOPOLA, TOWN OF (POTOTOC CO.)	JULY	19, 1976	
280353	UNION COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
280242A	UNION, TOWN OF (NESHOBA COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
	WAYNE COUNTY *	JULY	09, 1974	AND
280238		DECEMBER	18, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 29

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	MISSOURI			
290781	AIRPORT DRIVE, VILLAGE OF (JASPER)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
290005A	AMAZONIA, TOWN OF (ANDREW CO.)	AUGUST	14, 1974	AND
290217A	ANDERSON, CITY OF (MCDONALD CO.)	FEBRUARY	19, 1974	AND
290287	ANNADA, VILLAGE OF (PIKE COU)	DECEMBER	09, 1975	
290224A	ANNISTON, TOWN OF (MISSISSIPPI CO.)	MAY	09, 1975	
290241	APPLETON, CITY OF (ST. CLAIR COU	FEBRUARY	09, 1976	
290461	AUGUSTA, VILLAGE OF (ST. CHARLES CO.)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	
290187	BAKERSFIELD, VILLAGE (OZARK CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
290331	BELLFLOWER, TOWN (ST. LOUIS COU	SEPTEMBER	25, 1974	
290369	BEVIER, CITY OF (MACON CO.)	FEBRUARY	19, 1975	
290080	BLACKBURN, TOWN (SALINE CO)	APRIL	22, 1974	
290393	BOSWORTH, CITY (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
290274	BRAGG CITY, CITY OF (PEMISCOT COU	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
290818	BRASHEAR, CITY OF (ADAIR)	FEBRUARY	12, 1975	
290768	BRAYMER, CITY (CALDWELL CO.)	APRIL	22, 1975	
290618	BRONAUGH, CITY (VERNON CO.)	JUNE	25, 1976	
290739	BUFFALO, CITY (DALLA CO.)	MAY	03, 1976	
290111	BUNCETON, CITY OF (COOPER CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
290620	CAINSVILLE, CITY (HARRISON CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
290624	CAMDEN, CITY (RAY CO.)	MAY	28, 1976	
290129A	CAMPBELL, CITY OF (DUNKLIN CO.)	MARCH	29, 1974	AND
290296	CANALOU, TOWN (NEW MADRID CO)	JUNE	11, 1976	
290435A	CARROLLTON, CITY OF (CARROLL CO)	MAY	31, 1974	
	CLARKSDALE, CITY OF (DE KALB CO)	FEBRUARY	27, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	MISSOURI			
290537	CLEARMONT, CITY (ANDRAIN CO)	JULY	18, 1975	
290401	COBALT CITY, VILLAGE (MADISON CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	
290402	CONCEPTION, TOWN OF (NODAWAY CO.)	APRIL	28, 1976	AND
290192A	CONCEPTION JUNCTION, CITY (NODAWAY CO.)	MAY	10, 1974	
290159	CORNING, TOWN OF (HOLT CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1975	
290405	CORNELL, TOWN (CALDWELL CO.)	FEBRUARY	06, 1974	
290410	CROSS TIMBERS, VILLAGE OF (HICKORY CO)	APRIL	18, 1975	
290444	DALTON, VILLAGE OF (CHARITON CO.)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290412	DE KALB, VILLAGE (BUCHANAN CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
290227	DEEPWATER, CITY (HENRY CO.)	MARCH	14, 1974	
290065	DELTA, CITY OF (CAPE GIRARDEAU CO.)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1974	
290413	DES ARC, CITY OF (IRON CO.)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	
290445A	DEXTER, CITY OF (STODDARD CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
290726	DIXON, CITY (PULASKI CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1974	AND
290414	DOWNING, CITY (SCHUYLER CO.)	APRIL	02, 1976	
290182A	DUENWEG, CITY OF (JASPER CO.)	JUNE	04, 1976	
290728	DUQUESNE, VILLAGE (JASPER CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	AND
290421A	EDGERTON, CITY OF (CLINTON CO.)	OCTOBER	29, 1975	
		JULY	19, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	15, 1975	
290417	ELMER, CITY OF (MACON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
290648	ELSBERRY, VILLAGE (PIKE CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	
290730	ESTHER, CITY OF (ST. FRANCOIS CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290691	FAIR GROVE, CITY (GREENE CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
290853	FARLEY, TOWN (PLATTE CO)	JANUARY	07, 1975	
290731	FORSYTH, CITY OF (TANEY COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
290477	FREMONT, VILLAGE OF (CARTER CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290431A	GALENA, CITY OF (STONE CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
290733	GALLATIN, CITY OF (DAVIESS)	OCTOBER	31, 1975	
290151A	GALT, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
290734	GERALD, CITY (FRANKLIN CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
290736	GOLDEN CITY, CITY OF (BARTON CO)	APRIL	03, 1974	
290737	GRAIN VALLEY, CITY (JACKSON CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	
290740	GRANDIN, CITY OF (CARTER CO.)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290594	GREENTOP, CITY OF (SCHUYLER CO)	JUNE	04, 1974	
290711	GREENWOOD, CITY (JACKSON CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
290672	HERMITAGE, CITY (HICKORY CO)	APRIL	04, 1974	
290714	HOLDEN, CITY (JOHNSON CO.)	JULY	02, 1974	
290093	HOLT, TOWN (CLAY CO)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975	
290575	HOUSTONIA, CITY (PETTIS CO)	JULY	11, 1975	AND
290715A	HUMANSVILLE, CITY (POLK CO.)	FEBRUARY	18, 1977	
290577	HUME, CITY OF (BATES CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290578	HUNNEWELL, CITY OF (SHELBY CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290364	IRON GATE, CITY OF (DENT CO)	JUNE	14, 1974	
290727	JAMESPORT, CITY OF (DAVIESS CO.)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
290733	JASPER, CITY OF (JASPER CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
290734	KEYTESVILLE, CITY (CHARITON CO.)	JULY	14, 1975	
290563	KINGSTON, CITY (CALDWELL CO)	JUNE	04, 1974	
290564	KINGSVILLE, CITY (JOHNSON CO)	JUNE	25, 1974	
290724	KNOB NOSTER, CITY (JOHNSON CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
290496	LA BELLE, CITY OF (LEWIS)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
290703	LA PALTA, CITY OF (MACON)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
290557	LACLEDE, CITY (LINN CO)	JUNE	25, 1974	
290700	LAKE WAUKOMIS, CITY (PLATTE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	10, 1974	
290559	LANAGAN, CITY (MCDONALD CO)	JUNE	04, 1974	
290702	LANCASTER, CITY OF (SCHUYLER CO.)	JUNE	25, 1974	
290182A	LANDSDOWNE, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	
290708	LARSON, CITY (CLAY CO)	APRIL	02, 1976	
290560	LEASBURG, VILLAGE (ST. FRANCOIS CO)	JULY	25, 1975	
290707	LEXINGTON, CITY (LAFAYETTE CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
290053A	LINN CREEK, CITY OF (CAMDEN CO.)	NOVEMBER	28, 1975	
290708	LINN, CITY (OSAGE CO.)	JULY	30, 1974	
290715	LOCK SPRINGS, TOWN (DAVIESS CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
290682	LOWRY CITY, CITY (DADE CO.)	JUNE	11, 1974	
		JULY	04, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
290062A	LURAY, VILLAGE OF (CLARK CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND OCTOBER 31, 1975		
290031A	LUTESVILLE, CITY OF (BOLLINGER CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND DECEMBER 19, 1975		
290564	MAITLAND, CITY (HOLT CO)	APRIL 23, 1976		
290565	MARQUAND, CITY (MADISON CO)	APRIL 18, 1975		
290199A	MARTHASVILLE, VILLAGE OF (WARREN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974		
290466	MATSVILLE, CITY (DE KALB CO.)	JULY 25, 1975		
290566	MEADVILLE, CITY (LINN CO)	APRIL 25, 1975		
290271A	METZ, TOWN OF (OSAGE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 28, 1975		
290568	MIDDLETOWN, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
290499	MILL SPRING, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974		
290570	MINDENMINES, CITY (BARTON CO)	APRIL 16, 1975		
290571	MINERAL POINT, VILLAGE (WASHINGTON CO)	AUGUST 08, 1975		
290469	MONTGOMERY CITY, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JULY 05, 1974		
290207	MONTICELLO, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
290572	MONTROSE, CITY (HENRY CO)	APRIL 18, 1975		
290846	MOSCOW MILLS, CITY (LINCOLN CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
290547	NAPOLEAN, CITY (LAFAYETTE CO)	JUNE 11, 1974		
290405A	NELSON, CITY OF (SALINE CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND		
290549	NEW CAMBRIA, CITY (MACON CO)	DECEMBER 26, 1975		
290550	NEW HAMPTON, CITY (HARRISON CO)	JULY 28, 1975		
290493	NEW LONDON, CITY (PALLS CO)	AUGUST 08, 1975		
290078A	NIXA, CITY OF (CHRISTIAN CO)	JUNE 11, 1974		
290059A	NORBORNE, CITY OF (CARROLL CO.)	JULY 30, 1974 AND JUNE 20, 1975		
290293A	NORTHWOOD, TOWN OF (PLATTE CO.)	JANUARY 14, 1976		
290671	OSAGE BEACH, CITY (MILLER AND CAMDEN)	JULY 19, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 14, 1975		
290565	OSBORN, CITY (CLINTON CO)	JULY 30, 1976		
290672	OSCEOLA, CITY (ST. CLAIR CO.)	JULY 18, 1975		
290566	OTTERVILLE, CITY (COOPER CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
290224A	PALMYRA, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975		
290532	PARKWAY, VILLAGE (FRANKLIN CO)	MARCH 29, 1974 AND JULY 18, 1975		
290533	PARNELL, CITY (NODAWAY CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
290078	PERRY, CITY OF (PALLS CO)	MAY 02, 1975		
290536	PINEVILLE, CITY (MCDONALD CO)	FEBRUARY 19, 1976		
290541	RAVENWOOD, CITY (NODAWAY CO)	APRIL 18, 1975		
290542	RAYMONDVILLE, VILLAGE OF (TEXAS)	JUNE 27, 1975		
290695	RICH HILL, CITY OF (BATES)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975		
290545	RICHMOND, CITY OF (RAY)	FEBRUARY 19, 1975		
290577	RIVERMINES, VILLAGE (ST. FRANCOIS CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
290736	ROCKPORT BEACH, TOWN (PARCE CO)	JANUARY 18, 1974		
290518	ROCKVILLE, CITY OF (BATES CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975		
290066	ROSENDALE, CITY OF (ANDREW)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975		
290519	SCHELL CITY, CITY (VERNON CO)	APRIL 18, 1975		
290521	SELIGMAN, CITY (BARRY CO)	APRIL 25, 1975		
290065	SHELBINA, CITY (SHELBY CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975		
290466	SHELBYVILLE, CITY (SHELBY CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975		
290522	SHELDON, CITY OF (VERNON CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975		
290523	SHERIDAN, CITY (HORT CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
290787A	SHOAL CREEK DRIVE, TOWN OF (NEWTON CO.)	AUGUST 14, 1974		
290177A	SIBLEY, VILLAGE OF (JACKSON CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976		
290525	SPARTA, CITY (CHRISTIAN CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
290530	SPICKARD, CITY OF (GRUNDY COU)	FEBRUARY 19, 1976		
290466	STELLA, CITY OF (NEWTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975		
290467	STOCKTON, CITY (CEDAR CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
290506	STRAFFORD, CITY (GREENE CO)	APRIL 30, 1976		
290039	STURGEON, TOWN OF (BOONE CO.)	APRIL 23, 1976		
290507	SUMMERSVILLE, CITY OF (SHANNON & TEXAS CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975		
290076	SUMNER, TOWN (CHARITON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975		
290490	TIPTON, CITY (MONITEAU CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975		
290228A	TUSCUMBIA, VILLAGE OF (MILLER CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 21, 1975		
290514	URBANA, VILLAGE (DALLAS CO)	JUNE 27, 1975		
290857	VELDA VILLAGE HILLS, VILLAGE OF (ST. LOUIS CO.)	JULY 02, 1976		
290496	VIBURNUM, CITY OF (IRON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975		
290433	WAYNESVILLE, CITY (PULASKI CO.)	JULY 11, 1975		
290448	WARRENTON, CITY OF (WARREN COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MISSOURI

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
290029	WASHBURN, TOWN (BARRY CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975		
290444	WAVERLY, CITY OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975		
290650	WEATHERBY LAKE, CITY (PLATTE CO.)	AUGUST 06, 1976		
290651	WELLINGTON, CITY (LAFAYETTE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
290652	WELLSVILLE, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JULY 30, 1976		
290405	WENTWORTH, TOWN (NEWTON CO)	JANUARY 16, 1976		
290035	WESTBORO, VILLAGE (ATCHISON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975		
290394	WESTWOOD, TOWN (ST. LOUIS CO)	MAY 28, 1976		
290428	WHEATONA, CITY (BARRY CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
290483A	WILLIAMSVILLE, CITY OF (WAYNE CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND		
290654A	WRIGHT CITY, CITY OF (WARREN COU)	MARCH 05, 1976		
		FEBRUARY 07, 1975 AND NOVEMBER 14, 1975		
290085A	WYACONDA, CITY OF (CLARK CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 14, 1975		
290033A	ZALMA, VILLAGE OF (BOLLINGER CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 07, 1975		
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	170		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

MONTANA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
300046	BAINVILLE, TOWN (ROOSEVELT CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975		
300090	BROCKTON, TOWN (ROOSEVELT CO)	JUNE 27, 1975		
300084	CLYDE PARK, TOWN OF (PARK CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975		
300034	COLUMBUS, TOWN OF (STILLWATER CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
300020	DENTON, TOWN OF (FERGUS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
300053	DODSON, TOWN OF (PHILLIPS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
300092	DUTTON, TOWN (TETON CO)	APRIL 25, 1975		
300111	EKALAKA, TOWN OF (CARTER CO.)	JULY 16, 1976		
300070A	FORSYTH, CITY OF (ROSEBUD CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976		
300013A	FORT BENTON, CITY OF (CHOUTEAU CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 28, 1975		
300093	FROID, TOWN (ROOSEVELT CO)	APRIL 18, 1975		
300021	GRASS RANGE, TOWN OF (FERGUS CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
300115	HARDIN, CITY (BIG HORN CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
300095	HINGHAM, TOWN (HILL CO)	JULY 11, 1975		
300008	JOLIET, TOWN OF (CARBON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
300118A	JORDAN, TOWN (GARFIELD CO)	JUNE 27, 1975 AND		
300094	KEVIN, TOWN (TOOLE CO)	JANUARY 14, 1977		
300031	LAVINA, TOWN (GOLDEN VALLEY CO)	JUNE 27, 1975		
300098	MEDICINE LAKE, TOWN (SHERIDAN CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975		
300100	MOORE, TOWN (FERGUS CO)	JULY 09, 1976		
300074A	PLAINS, TOWN OF (SANDERS CO.)	AUGUST 08, 1975		
300119	POLSON, CITY (LAKE CO)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND DECEMBER 17, 1976		
300122	RONAN, CITY (LAKE CO)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1976		
300049	ROSEBUD COUNTY *	APRIL 25, 1975		
300125	SHELBY, CITY (TOOLE CO)	AUGUST 02, 1974		
300126	SHERIDAN, TOWN (MADISON CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
300037A	STANFORD, TOWN OF (JUDITH BASIN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
300123	ST. IGNATIUS, TOWN OF (LAKE)	JUNE 28, 1974		
300127	SUNBURST, TOWN (TOOLE CO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975		
300130	THOMPSON FALLS, TOWN OF (SANDERS COU)	JANUARY 10, 1975		
300047A	WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF (MEAGER CO.)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		
		MAY 24, 1974 AND JANUARY 16, 1976		
300052	WINNETT, TOWN OF (PETROLEUM CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	32		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	NEBRASKA			
310273	ALDA, VILLAGE (HALL CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	
310243	ALEXANDRIA, VILLAGE (THAYER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	
310011	ALLIANCE, CITY (BOX BUTTE CO)	MARCH	12, 1974	
310391	ARAPAHOE, CITY (FURNAS CO.)	JULY	26, 1974	
310252	ARNOLD, VILLAGE (CUSTER CO.)	AUGUST	15, 1975	
310002	ARTHUR, VILLAGE (ARTHUR CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
310378	ASHTON, VILLAGE (SHERMAN CO.)	JULY	11, 1974	
310349	AUBURN, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	JULY	11, 1974	
310394A	AXTELL, VILLAGE (KEARNEY CO.)	APRIL	23, 1976	
310298	BARTLEY, VILLAGE (RED WILLOW CO.)	JULY	25, 1975	
310398	BEAVER CITY, CITY (FURNAS CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310299	BELGRADE, VILLAGE (NANCE CO.)	MAY	02, 1975	
310026	BELLWOOD, VILLAGE OF (BUTLER CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
310290	BENEDICT, VILLAGE (YORK CO.)	APRIL	18, 1975	
310249	BENKELMAN, CITY (DUNDY CO.)	AUGUST	08, 1975	
310048	BIG SPRINGS, VILLAGE OF (DEUEL CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310262	BLADEN, VILLAGE (WEBSTER CO.)	DECEMBER	11, 1974	
310351	BLOOMFIELD, CITY (KNOX CO.)	JULY	08, 1974	
310353	BOYS TOWN, VILLAGE (DOUGLAS CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
310253	BRUNING, VILLAGE OF (THAYER CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
310354	BRUNSWICK, VILLAGE (ANTELOPE CO.)	APRIL	02, 1974	
310161	BURCHARD, VILLAGE OF (PAWNEE CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
310161	BURR, VILLAGE OF (OTOE CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
310355	BURWELL, CITY (GARFIELD CO.)	APRIL	23, 1974	
310255	BUSHNELL, VILLAGE (KIMBALL CO.)	MARCH	24, 1976	
310325	CALLAWAY, VILLAGE (CUSTER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	17, 1976	
310356	CAMPBELL, VILLAGE (FRANKLIN CO.)	AUGUST	12, 1975	
310257	CARROLL, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
310258	CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE (BOONE CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
310367	CHADRON, CITY (DAWES CO.)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1974	
310240	CHAPMAN, VILLAGE (MERRICK CO.)	MARCH	28, 1974	
310261	CHESTER, VILLAGE (THAYER CO.)	AUGUST	06, 1974	
310364	CLARKSON, CITY (COLFAX CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
310262	CLEARWATER, VILLAGE (ANTELOPE CO.)	APRIL	02, 1974	
310263	COLON, VILLAGE (SEWARD CO.)	MARCH	26, 1974	
310123A	COOK, VILLAGE OF (JOHNSON CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
310066	CURTIS, CITY (FRONTIER CO)	APRIL	02, 1974	
310267	DAVENPORT, VILLAGE (THAYER CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310268	DAWSON, VILLAGE (RICHARDSON CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310041	DENEESE, VILLAGE OF (CLAY CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
310269	DILLER, VILLAGE (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST	27, 1975	
310270	DIX, VILLAGE (KIMBALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER	22, 1975	
310363	DODGE, VILLAGE (DODGE CO.)	AUGUST	15, 1975	
310271	DORCHESTER, VILLAGE (SALINE CO.)	MARCH	24, 1976	
310007	DUNNING, VILLAGE OF (BLAINE CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310126A	ELK CREEK, VILLAGE OF (JOHNSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
310369	ELMWOOD, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	NOVEMBER	21, 1975	
310295	ELSMERE, VILLAGE OF (BOOSER CO.)	AUGUST	29, 1975	
310294	EUSTIS, VILLAGE OF (FRONTIER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	05, 1975	
310114A	EWING, VILLAGE OF (HOLT CO.)	SEPTEMBER	19, 1975	
310041A	FARNAM, VILLAGE OF (DAWSON CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	AND
		MAY	14, 1974	
310278	GILTNER, VILLAGE (HAMILTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
310373	GREELEY, VILLAGE (GREELEY CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
310374	GREENWOOD, VILLAGE (CASS CO.)	APRIL	25, 1975	
310375	GRETNA, CITY OF (SARPY CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310234	GUIDE ROCK, VILLAGE (WEBSTER CO)	SEPTEMBER	24, 1975	
310281	HAIGLER, VILLAGE (DUNDY CO.)	AUGUST	06, 1974	
310378	HARTINGTON, CITY (CEDAR CO.)	JULY	09, 1974	
310213A	HAT SPRINGS, CITY OF (SHERIDAN CO.)	AUGUST	15, 1975	
		SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
310246	HILDRETH, VILLAGE (FRANKLIN CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	AND
310249	HOLDREGE, VILLAGE (PHELPS CO.)	NOVEMBER	07, 1975	
310388	HOLSTEIN, VILLAGE (ADAMS CO.)	JULY	30, 1974	
310388	HOWELLS, VILLAGE (COLFAX CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310381A	HUMPHREY, VILLAGE (PLATTE CO.)	JULY	18, 1975	
		JANUARY	17, 1975	
310273	JACKSON, VILLAGE OF (DAKOTA CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	AND
310393	JORDAN, VILLAGE (DIXON CO.)	OCTOBER	03, 1975	
310277	KENESAW, VILLAGE (GARDEN CO)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310300	KENNELL, VILLAGE (LINCOLN CO.)	JANUARY	19, 1975	
		JANUARY	10, 1975	
		AUGUST	15, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	NEBRASKA			
310065	MAYWOOD, VILLAGE OF (FRONTIER CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
310303	MERNA, VILLAGE (CUSTER CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310203	MILLIGAN, VILLAGE (FILLMORE CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	
310170A	MINDEN, VILLAGE OF (KEARNEY CO.)	JANUARY	23, 1976	
310154	MILLER, VILLAGE OF (BUFFALO CO.)	NOVEMBER	16, 1974	
310244	MINATARE, VILLAGE OF (SCOTTSBLUFF CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
310389	MITCHELL, CITY (SCOTTSBLUFF CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	
310312	MORRILL, VILLAGE OF (GARDEN CO.)	DECEMBER	03, 1976	
310219A	MURDOCK, VILLAGE OF (CASS CO.)	APRIL	23, 1976	
310219	MURRAY, VILLAGE OF (CASS CO.)	MAY	07, 1976	
310313	NAPONEE, VILLAGE OF (FRONTIER CO.)	JANUARY	30, 1976	
310314	NEHAWKA, VILLAGE OF (CASS CO.)	FEBRUARY	13, 1976	
310171	NEHAWKA, VILLAGE OF (PAWNEE CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
310324	NELIGH, VILLAGE OF (ANTELOPE CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310170	NELSON, VILLAGE OF (NUCKOLLS CO.)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	
310326	NEMAHA, VILLAGE OF (NEMAHA CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
310330	NEWPORT, VILLAGE (RICHARDSON CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
310401	NICKERSON, CITY (DODGE CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
310405	NIOBRARA, VILLAGE OF (KNOX CO.)	AUGUST	27, 1975	
310205A	NORTH BEND, CITY OF (DODGE CO.)	AUGUST	04, 1975	
310205A	NORTH LOUP, VILLAGE OF (VALLEY CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
310334	NORTH PLATTE, CITY OF (LINCOLN CO.)	FEBRUARY	20, 1976	
310049A	NORTH PLATTE, VILLAGE OF (LINCOLN CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	AND
310337	NYSTROM, VILLAGE OF (CLAY CO.)	DECEMBER	19, 1975	AND
		SEPTEMBER	22, 1976	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	101		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	NEVADA			
320012	WINNEMUCCA, CITY OF (HUMBOLDT CO)	APRIL	23, 1976	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	1		

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
330152A	ACWORTH, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	18, 1977	
330174	ALBANY, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
330031	ALEXANDRIA, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
330175	ATKINSON, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
330139	AUBURN, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY	28, 1975	
330180	BARNSTEAD, TOWN (BELKNAP CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
330120A	BROOKLINE, TOWN (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	APRIL	01, 1975	
	CANDIA, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	AND
330030A	CARROLL, TOWN (COOS CO)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	AND
330181A	CHATHAM, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	DECEMBER	03, 1976	AND
330182	CHESTER, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	DECEMBER	17, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
330109A	CHICHESTER, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974 AND DECEMBER 24, 1976	
330144	CLARKSVILLE, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
330145	COLUMBIA, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
330156	CROYDON, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
330157	DANVILLE, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330160	DORCHESTER, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	MARCH 14, 1975	
330161	DUMMER, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 15, 1975	
330201	GUNBARTON, TOWN (MERRIMACK CO)	JANUARY 15, 1975	
330204A	EATON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975 AND OCTOBER 01, 1976	
330522	EFFINGHAM, TOWN (CARROL CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330206	ERROL, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330213A	FREEDOM, TOWN OF (CARROLL CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 AND AUGUST 15, 1974	
330131A	FREMONT, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND OCTOBER 29, 1976	
330208	GILMANTON, TOWN (BELKNAP CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330054	GRAFTON, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	JANUARY 15, 1975	
330209	GREENFIELD, TOWN (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	APRIL 04, 1975	
330212	HARRISVILLE, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975	
330119A	HENNIKER, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974 AND	
330092A	HUDSON, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO.)	FEBRUARY 11, 1977 MARCH 08, 1974 AND OCTOBER 01, 1976	
330215	JAFFREY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975	
330033A	JEFFERSON, TOWN OF (COOS CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND	
330217	KINGSTON, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	SEPTEMBER 10, 1976 JANUARY 17, 1975	
330040A	LANDAFF, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND	
330159	LANGDON, TOWN (SULLIVAN CO)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976 JANUARY 03, 1975	
330160	LEMPSTER, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
330042A	LINCOLN, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND MARCH 11, 1977	
330117	LOUDON, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974	
330218	LYNDEBOROUGH, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
330219	MADBURY, TOWN (STRAFFORD CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330220	MADISON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330221	MASON, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975	
330222	MIDDLETON, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
330035	MILAN, TOWN OF (COOS CO)	JUNE 24, 1974	
330149A	MILTON, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975 AND FEBRUARY 18, 1977	
330223	MONROE, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.) MOUNT KEARSON, TOWN (HILLSBOROUGH CO)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 JANUARY 17, 1975	
330227A	NEW DURHAM, TOWN OF (STRAFFORD COU)	JANUARY 07, 1975 AND DECEMBER 10, 1976	
330228A	NEWFIELDS, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	MARCH 12, 1976	
330229	NEWINGTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 27, 1975	
330137A	NOTTINGHAM, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 19, 1976	
330047	ORANGE, TOWN (GRAFTON CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975	
330144A	PITTSBURG, TOWN OF (COOS CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND	
330187	RANDOLPH, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 07, 1977 JANUARY 03, 1975	
330166	RICHMOND, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
330189	RINDGE, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	APRIL 04, 1975	
330190	ROLLINSFORD, TOWN (STRAFFORD CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
330172	ROXBURY, TOWN OF (CHESHIRE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
330073A	RUMNEY, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	MARCH 15, 1974 AND MARCH 11, 1977	
330191	SANDOWN, TOWN (ROCKINGHAM CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
330143A	SEABROOK, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND	
330193	SOUTH HAMPTON, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	NOVEMBER 28, 1974 FEBRUARY 18, 1977	
330194	STERLING, TOWN (COOS CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975	
330195	STODDARD, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
330197	STRATHAM, TOWN OF (ROCKINGHAM CO)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975	
330170A	SURRY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 AND	
330173A	TROY, TOWN (CHESHIRE CO)	SEPTEMBER 03, 1976 JANUARY 03, 1975 AND	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
330165A	UNITY, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	JULY 27, 1976 MAY 27, 1974 AND	
330168A	WARREN, TOWN OF (GRAFTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 26, 1976 SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND	
330166A	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	MARCH 11, 1977 DECEMBER 13, 1974 AND	
330235A	WEARE, TOWN OF (HILLSBOROUGH)	AUGUST 27, 1976 FEBRUARY 14, 1975 AND	
330040A	WHITEFIELD, TOWN OF (COOS CO.)	FEBRUARY 11, 1977	
330124A	WILMOT, TOWN OF (MERRIMACK CO.)	JULY 26, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 26, 1974	
		AUGUST 16, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 1974	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	73	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW JERSEY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
340122	AUDUBON PARK, BOROUGH OF (CAMDEN CO.)	JUNE 01, 1974 AND	
340624	GREEN, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 AND	
340540	MENDHAM, BOROUGH OF (MORRIS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 JANUARY 31, 1975	
340131A	PEMBERTON, BORO (BURLINGTON CO)	AUGUST 20, 1974 AND DECEMBER 10, 1974	
340212A	SOUTH HARRISON, TOWNSHIP OF (GLOUCESTER CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND JULY 02, 1976	
340533	TABERNACLE, TOWNSHIP OF (BURLINGTON COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975	
340697A	TAVISTOCK, BOROUGH OF (CAMDEN CO.) WINFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (UNION CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 MARCH 08, 1974 AND OCTOBER 17, 1975	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	8	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW MEXICO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
350098	CAPITAN, VILLAGE (LINCOLN CO)	JUNE 25, 1976	
350110	CARRIZOZO, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975	
350050A	CHAMA, VILLAGE OF (RIO ARRIBA CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974 AND DECEMBER 12, 1975	
350111	CLOUDCROFT, VILLAGE (OTERO CO)	JUNE 27, 1975	
350037	COLUMBUS, VILLAGE OF (LUNA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974	
350099	CORONA, VILLAGE (LINCOLN CO)	JUNE 04, 1976	
350100	DES MOINES, VILLAGE (UNION CO)	JULY 11, 1975	
350112A	DEXTER, TOWN (CHAVES CO)	MAY 02, 1975 AND	
350102	ENCINO, VILLAGE (TORRANCE CO)	SEPTEMBER 17, 1976	
350103	FLOYD, VILLAGE (ROOSEVELT CO)	JULY 02, 1976	
350030	JAL, CITY (LEA CO)	APRIL 30, 1976	
350113 350103A	LOVING, VILLAGE (EDDY CO) MAGDALENA, VILLAGE OF (SOCORRO CO.)	JULY 09, 1976	
350104	MAXWELL, VILLAGE (COLFAX CO)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND AUGUST 02, 1974	
350107	MOSQUERO, VILLAGE OF (HARDING CO.)	FEBRUARY 20, 1976	
350114	QUESTA, VILLAGE (TAOS CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
350108 350138	ROY, VILLAGE (HARDING CO) SAN ISIDRO, CITY OF (SANDOVAL CO.)	JULY 09, 1976 JANUARY 17, 1975	
350032A	TATUM, TOWN OF (LEA CO.)	JULY 16, 1976 JULY 02, 1976	
350118	VAUGHN, TOWN (GUADALUPE CO)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND	
350119	WAGON MOUND, VILLAGE (MORA CO)	JANUARY 16, 1976	
350109	WILLARD, VILLAGE (TORRANCE CO)	APRIL 09, 1976 APRIL 04, 1976	
		SEPTEMBER 06, 1975	
	TOTAL IN THE STATE	22	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
360324B	ADAMS, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		MAY	07, 1976	
361361	ALLEN, TOWN OF (ALLEGHANY CO.)	OCTOBER	15, 1976	
		JANUARY	31, 1975	
361280	ANBOY, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
361095	ANGELICA, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	SEPTEMBER	10, 1976	
361117	ATHENS, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
360518A	AVA, TOWN OF (ONEIDA CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	10, 1976	
361054A	BALDWIN, TOWN OF (CHEMUNG CO.)	MAY	31, 1974	
361392	BELLMONT, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO)	JANUARY	15, 1975	
361362	BIRDSALL, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
361416	BOYLSTON, TOWN (OSWEGO CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
361207A	BRADFORD, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	28, 1975	
360521A	BRIDGEWATER, TOWN OF (ONEIDA CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		JULY	16, 1976	
361128A	BROADALBIN, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		AUGUST	06, 1976	
360135	BROCTON, VILLAGE OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	AUGUST	27, 1976	
361460	BROWNTON, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
361416	BURLINGTON, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
361098	BURNS, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
361395	BUTLER, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
361247A	BUTTERNUTS, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	AND
361208	CAMERON, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JUNE	28, 1974	
		JANUARY	10, 1975	
360764	CANISTEO, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	AUGUST	20, 1976	
361129A	CAROGA, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
361563	CASTILE, VILLAGE OF (WYOMING CO)	JUNE	28, 1974	
		FEBRUARY	28, 1975	
360329C	CHAMPION, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON COU)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
360999A	CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	JULY	26, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
360136A	CHERRY CREEK, VILLAGE OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	MAY	10, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	10, 1976	
360244B	CHESTERFIELD, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		AUGUST	13, 1976	
360524A	CLAYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	MAY	24, 1974	AND
		JULY	30, 1976	
361380	CLINTON, TOWN (CLINTON CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
360793A	COBLESKILL, VILLAGE OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	JUNE	07, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	12, 1975	
360644B	COLD SPRING, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE	21, 1974	AND
		JUNE	25, 1976	
360106A	CONQUEST, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	12, 1975	
360340A	CONSTABLEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
361771	COURTLAND, CITY OF (CORTLAND CO)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
361386	COYLER, TOWN OF (CHENANGO CO)	FEBRUARY	28, 1975	
361381	DANNEMORA, TOWN OF (CLINTON COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
361209	DANSVILLE, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
360350A	DANUBE, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	APRIL	05, 1974	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
361308	DELEVAN, VILLAGE (CATTARAUGUS CO)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
360344A	DERBY, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)			
361122A	DICKINSON, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	JUNE	21, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	01, 1974	
360774	DIX, TOWN OF (SCHUYLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	03, 1976	
361176A	EDWARDS, TOWN (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	AND
		FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
361963A	EDWARDS, VILLAGE OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
361491	ELIZABETHTOWN, VILLAGE (ESSEX CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
361362	ELLENBURG, TOWN (CLINTON CO)	MARCH	14, 1975	
361074A	ELLINGTON, TOWN OF (CHAUTAUQUA CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
		JULY	09, 1976	
361374	ERIN, TOWN (CHEMUNG CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
361418	EXETER, TOWN (OTSEGO CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
361397	FRANKLIN, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	JULY	19, 1973	
361325	FREETOWN, TOWN (CORTLAND CO)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
361195A	FULTON, TOWN OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	30, 1976	
361581	GALWAY, VILLAGE OF (SARATOGA CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
361101	GENESEE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
361452A	GENESEO, VILLAGE OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	14, 1975	
361795	GILBERTSVILLE, VILLAGE (OTSEGO CO)	JULY	16, 1976	
361176	GOUVERNEUR, TOWN (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY	14, 1975	
361210	GREENWOOD, TOWN (STEUBEN CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
361461B	HARRISVILLE, VILLAGE OF (LEWIS CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
361224	HARTFORD, TOWN OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	MAY	28, 1976	
361271A	HARTWICK, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	DECEMBER	29, 1974	
361513A	HEAD OF THE HARBOR, VILLAGE OF (SUFFOLK CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
		JULY	09, 1976	
361179	HOPKINTON, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
361434	HOWARD, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	JULY	02, 1976	
360078A	HUMPHREY, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
		DECEMBER	27, 1974	
361008A	INDEPENDENCE, TOWN OF (ALLEGANY CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		JULY	16, 1976	
360956A	ITALY, TOWN OF (YATES CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		JUNE	11, 1976	
361212A	JASPER, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		AUGUST	20, 1976	
360875	JOHNSBURG, TOWN OF (WARREN CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
361131A	JOHNSTOWN, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	JULY	02, 1976	
		AUGUST	27, 1976	
360266A	KEESEVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ESSEX CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
		MARCH	18, 1977	
361350A	LACONA, VILLAGE OF (OSWEGO CO.)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		MAY	31, 1976	
360078	LAKE GEORGE, TOWN OF (WARREN CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	AND
361419	LAURENS, TOWN (OTSEGO CO)	JUNE	18, 1976	
361246A	LEICESTER, TOWN OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	AUGUST	27, 1976	
		JANUARY	03, 1975	
361456	LEICESTER, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	OCTOBER	15, 1974	AND
360CH1A	LEON, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	
360340A	LEWIS, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
		MAY	31, 1974	AND
361152	LEWIS, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		JULY	09, 1976	
361387A	LIMA, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
360CV1A	LITCHFIELD, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	JANUARY	15, 1976	
		MARCH	14, 1974	AND
361456	LIVONIA, VILLAGE (LIVINGSTON CO)	APRIL	09, 1976	
361530B	LODI, VILLAGE OF (SENECA CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
		FEBRUARY	28, 1975	AND
361400	LONG LAKE, TOWN (HAMILTON CO)	JANUARY	14, 1976	
360C63A	LYNDON, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JULY	14, 1977	
360371A	LYONSDALE, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	AUGUST	35, 1975	
360C44A	MACHIAS, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
		AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
361132A	MAYFIELD, TOWN (FULTON CO)	JULY	18, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER	18, 1974	
361352	MILFORD, VILLAGE (OTSEGO CO)	AUGUST	27, 1976	
361153A	MINERVA, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	AND
		JANUARY	12, 1977	
361126	MOIRA, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1977	
361466	MOORES, VILLAGE (CLINTON CO)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
360117A	MORAVIA, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	JULY	09, 1976	
		NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
361389	MORIAH, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
360704A	MORRISTOWN, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE	14, 1974	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
361353A	MORRIS, VILLAGE OF (OTSEGO CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
		SEPTEMBER	04, 1974	AND
360CH4B	NAPOLI, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JULY	16, 1974	
		NOVEMBER	15, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
361155	NASSAU, TOWN OF (RENSSELAER CO.)	JUNE	17, 1975	AND
		JANUARY	02, 1976	
		FEBRUARY	25, 1977	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
360675B	NASSAU, VILLAGE OF (RENSSELAER CO.)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND MARCH 05, 1976		
361420	NEW LISBON, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	AUGUST 27, 1976		
361900A	NORTHAMPTON, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 AND AUGUST 06, 1976		
361908	OHIO, TOWN (HERKIMER CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975		
361134A	OPPENHEIM, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 AND JUNE 18, 1976		
361354A	ORISKANY FALLS, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 AND JUNE 18, 1976		
361243	PALERMO, TOWN OF (OSWEGO COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		
361425	PARISHVILLE, TOWN (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975		
361376 360375A	PIERCEFIELD, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.) PIERCEFIELD, TOWN OF (LEWIS CO.)	JANUARY SEPTEMBER	31, 1975 01, 1976	
361372 361378	PITTSFIELD, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.) PLAINFIELD, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.)	OCTOBER NOVEMBER	08, 1976 08, 1976	
361384 361140A	PROSPECT, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.) PROVIDENCE, TOWN OF (SARATOGA CO.)	NOVEMBER NOVEMBER	18, 1974 18, 1974	AND
360781A	RAYMONDE, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	AUGUST AUGUST	04, 1976 04, 1976	AND
361548	RED CREEK, VILLAGE (WAYNE CO)	SEPTEMBER	16, 1976	
361344 361345	RED HOUSE, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO) REDFIELD, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	FEBRUARY NOVEMBER	28, 1975 22, 1974	
360019A	RENSSELAERVILLE, TOWN OF (ALBANY CO.)	DECEMBER SEPTEMBER	06, 1974 03, 1976	AND
361279 361147	RICHFIELD, TOWN OF (OTSEGO CO.) RICHVILLE, VILLAGE (ST. LAWRENCE CO)	OCTOBER JANUARY	18, 1974 10, 1975	
361186A	ROSSIE, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE CO.)	NOVEMBER MARCH	01, 1974 26, 1976	AND
361428	RUSSEL, TOWN OF (ST. LAWRENCE)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
361121A	RUSSIA, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	NOVEMBER JUNE	01, 1974 18, 1976	AND
360317A	SALISBURY, TOWN OF (HERKIMER CO.)	JUNE JULY	07, 1974 16, 1976	AND
361358A 360171	SANDY CREEK, VILLAGE OF (OSWEGO CO.) SARANAC, TOWN (CLINTON CO)	NOVEMBER APRIL	15, 1974 18, 1975	
361229A	SAVANNAH, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
361506	SAVANNAH, VILLAGE (WAYNE CO)	JUNE AUGUST	28, 1974 27, 1976	
361058 360122A	SCHAGHTICOKE, VILLAGE OF (RENSSELAER CO.) SCIPIO, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	JANUARY MAY	23, 1974 31, 1974	AND
360124A	SENNETT, TOWN OF (CAYUGA CO.)	MAY JUNE MAY	28, 1976 14, 1974 14, 1976	AND
361299A 360499A	SHARON SPRINGS, VILLAGE (SCHOHARIE CO) SOUTH DAYTON, VILLAGE OF	JANUARY MAY	10, 1975 31, 1974	AND
360100A	SOUTH VALLEY, TOWN OF (CATTARAUGUS CO.)	JUNE SEPTEMBER	18, 1974 06, 1974	AND
361288A	SPARTA, TOWN OF (LIVINGSTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER NOVEMBER	27, 1974 06, 1974	AND
361170	STEPHENTOWN, TOWN OF (RENSSELAER CO.)	JUNE DECEMBER	14, 1974 30, 1974	
360565A	STEUBEN, TOWN OF (ONEIDA CO.)	JUNE JULY	28, 1975 09, 1976	AND
361129 361129A	STRATFORD, TOWN OF (FULTON CO.) ST. ARMAND, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	NOVEMBER OCTOBER	18, 1974 28, 1974	AND
361330	TAYLOR, TOWN (CORTLAND CO)	JULY JULY	02, 1976 11, 1975	
360681 361213A	THURMAN, TOWN OF (WARREN CO.) THURSTON, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO.)	AUGUST OCTOBER	20, 1974 28, 1974	AND
360557A	TRENTON, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	AUGUST AUGUST	12, 1974 30, 1974	AND
361434	TROUPSBURG, TOWN OF (STEUBEN CO)	JUNE FEBRUARY	11, 1976 11, 1976	
361697A	VETERAN, TOWN OF (CHEMUNG CO.)	OCTOBER JUNE	25, 1974 18, 1976	AND
360733A 361226B	VICTORY, VILLAGE OF (SARATOGA CO.) WALWORTH, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	APRIL DECEMBER	05, 1974 13, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER MAY	18, 1974 18, 1976	

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NEW YORK

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
361985A	WAMPSVILLE, VILLAGE (MADISON CO)	JANUARY MARCH	17, 1975 11, 1977	AND
361364 360563A	WARD, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO) WATERVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ONEIDA CO.)	JANUARY JUNE	17, 1975 14, 1974	AND
361112	WELLS, TOWN OF (HAMILTON CO.)	JUNE NOVEMBER	18, 1974 29, 1974	
361274 361247A	WETTERSFIELD, TOWN OF (ONONDAGA CO.) WILLIAMSTOWN, TOWN OF (OSWEGO CO.)	DECEMBER NOVEMBER	13, 1974 07, 1974	AND
361161	WILMINGTON, TOWN (ESSEX CO)	JULY JANUARY	09, 1974 19, 1976	
361103 361202	WIRT, TOWN (ALLEGANY CO) WRIGHT, TOWN OF (SCHOHARIE CO.)	APRIL NOVEMBER	11, 1975 08, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 158

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
370356 370066	AUTRYVILLE, TOWN (SAMPSON CO) BATTLEBORO, TOWN (EDGECOMBE CO)	JULY AUGUST	25, 1975 15, 1975	
370193	BATBORO, TOWN (PAMLICO CO)	JULY	30, 1974	
370274 370210	BOLTON, TOWN OF (COLUMBUS CO.) CHINA GROVE, TOWN OF (ROWAN CO.)	AUGUST JANUARY	27, 1976 04, 1974	
370351 370352	CHARTERTON, TOWN (GASTON CO) DALLAS, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JULY JUNE	11, 1975 11, 1975	
370354 370362	EAST LAURINBURG, TOWN (SCOTLAND CO) ELK PARK, TOWN OF (AVERY CO.)	JULY JULY	11, 1975 11, 1975	
370352 370330	FAITH, TOWN (ROWAN CO) HOUGHTON, TOWN (GREENE CO)	SEPTEMBER	17, 1975	
370152 370138	HOT SPRINGS, TOWN (MADISON CO) JOHNSTON COUNTY *	SEPTEMBER JANUARY	03, 1975	
370364 370303	LAUREL PARK, TOWN OF (HENDERSON CO.) LAWNDALE, TOWN (CLEVELAND CO)	JUNE JULY	11, 1975 11, 1975	
370155 370323	LENOIR COUNTY * LOWELL, TOWN (GASTON CO)	DECEMBER AUGUST	12, 1975 15, 1975	
370079A	MACCLESFIELD, TOWN OF (EDGECOMBE CO.)	JANUARY JUNE	09, 1974 11, 1974	AND
370288 370101A	MARS HILL, TOWN OF (MADISON CO.) MEADOWVILLE, CITY OF (COLUMBUS CO.)	JULY JUNE	02, 1974 02, 1974	AND
370309	MOCKSVILLE, TOWN (DAVIE CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
370149 370349	OLD FORT, TOWN OF (MCDOWELL CO) ORRUM, TOWN (ROBESON CO)	JULY APRIL	18, 1975 28, 1975	
370337 370334	PINE BLUFF, TOWN (MOORE CO) RANLO, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JULY JUNE	11, 1975 11, 1975	
370321 370104A	RICHLANDS, TOWN (DUPLIN CO) ROBBINSVILLE, TOWN OF (GRAHAM CO.)	JULY JUNE	11, 1975 14, 1974	AND
370256A	RONDA, TOWN OF (WILKES CO.)	AUGUST SEPTEMBER	27, 1974 04, 1974	AND
370220	SAMPSON COUNTY *	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
370005A	SPARTA, CITY (ALLEGANY CO.)	FEBRUARY JULY	15, 1974 02, 1974	AND
370093A	SPEED, TOWN OF (EDGECOMBE CO.)	JANUARY APRIL	09, 1974 02, 1974	AND
370331 370371	SPINDALE, TOWN OF (RUTHERFORD CO.) STANLEY, TOWN (GASTON CO)	JUNE OCTOBER	03, 1975 03, 1975	
370075A	VANCEBORO, TOWN OF (CRAVEN CO.)	MARCH JULY	01, 1974 03, 1974	AND
370300 370254	WAGRAM, TOWN (SCOTLAND CO) WAYNE COUNTY *	AUGUST DECEMBER	29, 1975 17, 1974	
370345 370345	WINFALL, TOWN (PERQUIMANS CO) WINGATE, TOWN (UNION CO)	JULY OCTOBER	25, 1975 03, 1975	

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NORTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
380182	ADAMS, CITY (WALSH CO)	JULY 29, 1975
380184	ARNEGARD, CITY (MCKENZIE CO)	JANUARY 29, 1976
380128	ARTHUR, CITY OF (CASS)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974
380148	BALFOUR, CITY (NCHENRY CO)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975
380060	BATHGATE, CITY OF (PEMBINA CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380215	BEACH, CITY (GOLDEN VALLEY CO)	JULY 11, 1975
380157	BERTHOLD, CITY (WARD CO)	JULY 11, 1975
380158	BINFORD, CITY OF (GRIGGS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380128	BISBEE, CITY OF (TOWNER CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380216	BOB BELLS, CITY OF (BURKE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
380169	BOWDON, CITY (WELLS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
380218	CARRINGTON, CITY (FOSTER CO.)	MAY 28, 1976
380121	COURTENAY, CITY OF (STUTSMAN CO.)	DECEMBER 29, 1974
380139	DAWSON, CITY OF (KIDDER CO.)	DECEMBER 04, 1974
380127	DODGE, CITY (DUNN CO)	APRIL 25, 1975
380222	DRAKE, CITY OF (MCHENRY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975
380226A	ELLENDALE, CITY OF (DICKEY CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 AND
380134	EMERADO, CITY (GRAND FORKS CO)	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975 SEPTEMBER 10, 1976
380227	FINLEY, CITY OF (STEELE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380149	FLAXTON, CITY OF (BURKE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
380170	FORDVILLE, CITY (WALSH CO)	JUNE 06, 1974
380171	FORTUNA, CITY (DIVIDE CO)	JULY 26, 1976
380172	GACKLE, CITY (LOGAN CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975
380038	GILBY, CITY OF (GRAND FORKS CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380173	GLADSTONE, CITY (STARK CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976
380174	GLENBURN, CITY OF (RENVILLE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380175	GOLDEN VALLEY, CITY (MERCER CO)	JUNE 27, 1975
380176	GRANVILLE, CITY (MCHENRY CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
380044	GREAT BEND, CITY OF (RICHLAND CO.)	JULY 30, 1976
380177	GRENORA, CITY (WILLIAMS CO)	MAY 03, 1976
380229	GRINNER, CITY (BARGENT CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
380044	HAAPDEN, CITY OF (RANSEY CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380178	HANNAFORD, CITY (GRIGGS CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
380233	HETTINGER, CITY (ADAMS CO)	JULY 11, 1975
380179	HOOPLE, CITY (WALSH CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976
380046	KARLSRUHE, CITY (MCHENRY CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975
380235	KENSAL, CITY (BARD CO)	MAY 02, 1975
380075A	LAKOTA, CITY OF (NELSON CO.)	MAY 03, 1974 AND
380183	LANKIN, CITY (WALSH CO)	DECEMBER 28, 1975 APRIL 02, 1976
380185	LANGDON, CITY OF (CAVALIER)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380076	LANTON, CITY OF (HARNEY CO.)	DECEMBER 04, 1974
380003A	LEEDS, CITY OF (BENSON CO.)	APRIL 09, 1975 AND JANUARY 09, 1976
380239	LENA, CITY OF (LOGAN + MCINTOSH COS.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380187	LITCHVILLE, CITY (BARNES CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
380004A	MADDOCK, CITY OF (BENSON CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1974
380037	MANVEL, CITY (GRAND FORKS CO)	JANUARY 15, 1975
380115	MARMARTH, CITY OF (SLOPE CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380058	MARSHALL, CITY OF (MOTTINEAU CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380240	MAX, CITY OF (MCLEAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380236	MCVILLE, CITY OF (NELSON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380124	MEDINA, CITY OF (STUTSMAN CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
380126	MONTPELIER, CITY OF (STUTSMAN CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974
380189	MUNICH, CITY (CAVALIER CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975
380237	NEW ENGLAND, CITY (HETTINGER CO)	JULY 25, 1974 AND
380231A	NEW ROCKFORD, CITY OF (EDDY CO.)	NOVEMBER 25, 1975
380192	OSNABROCK, CITY OF (CAVALIER CO.)	APRIL 04, 1975
380193	PARK, CITY OF (CASS)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380193	PARSHALL, CITY OF (MOUNTRAIL CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380195	RAZAREFORD, CITY (MOUNTRAIL CO)	AUGUST 22, 1974
380240	RICHARDTON, CITY (GOLDEN VALLEY CO)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380128	ROCK LAKE, CITY OF (TOWNER CO.)	FEBRUARY 27, 1975
380128	SARGORA, CITY OF (WARD) CO	JANUARY 31, 1975
380195	SAWYER, CITY OF (WARD CO)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380200	SHARON, CITY OF (STEELE)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975
380204	SHERWOOD, CITY OF (RENVILLE)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974
380240	SOURISFORD, CITY OF (MOTTINEAU CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976
380240	STANLEY, CITY (MERCER CO)	

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NORTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
380237	STARKWEATHER, CITY OF (CITY, BENSON CO.)	DECEMBER 01, 1975
380147	STREETER, CITY OF (STUTSMAN CO)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974
380240	SURREY, CITY OF (WARD CO.)	FEBRUARY 27, 1975
380208	THOMPSON, CITY OF (GRAND FORKS)	DECEMBER 01, 1975
380210	TOWER CITY, CITY OF (BARNES CO.)	FEBRUARY 13, 1976
380050	UPHAM, CITY OF (MCHENRY CO.)	JANUARY 15, 1976
380053A	WASHBURN, CITY OF (MCLEAN CO.)	DECEMBER 04, 1974
380074	WHITE EARTH, CITY OF (MOUNTRAIL CO.)	MARCH 22, 1974 AND
380211	WILDROSE, CITY (WILLIAMS CO)	JANUARY 16, 1976
380065A	WILTON, CITY OF (MCLEAN AND BURLEIGH CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
380213	WING, CITY (BURLEIGH CO)	AUGUST 15, 1975
380214	ZEELAND, CITY (MCINTOSH CO)	MAY 24, 1974
		JUNE 27, 1975
		JUNE 25, 1976

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* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED
390227	ARCADIA, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO)	FEBRUARY 19, 1975
390241		JULY 11, 1975
390067A	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974
		DECEMBER 06, 1974 AND
390169A	BALTIMORE, VILLAGE OF (FAIRFIELD CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 AND
		APRIL 16, 1976
390090A	BERLIN HEIGHTS, VILLAGE OF (ERIE CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976
390079A	BETHESDA, VILLAGE OF (BELMONT COUT	FEBRUARY 13, 1976
390090A	BLANCHESTER, VILLAGE OF (CLINTON CO.)	APRIL 02, 1974
390079A		APRIL 16, 1974
390728	BUCHTEL, VILLAGE OF (ATHENS COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390763	BURBANK, VILLAGE (WAYNE CO)	APRIL 18, 1975
390788A	BURGOON, VILLAGE OF (SANDUSKY CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 AND
		JULY 16, 1976
390481A	CAMDEN, VILLAGE OF (PREBLE CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND
		AUGUST 02, 1974
390467	CEDARVILLE, VIL (GREENE CO)	JANUARY 16, 1975
390478	CLIFTON, VILLAGE OF	AUGUST 08, 1975
390291A	COALTON, VILLAGE OF (JACKSON CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
390711	COMMERCIAL POINT, VILLAGE OF (PICKAWAY COU)	MAY 31, 1974
390565	CORRIN, VILLAGE OF (WARREN CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975
390575A	CRESTON, VILLAGE OF (WAYNE CO.)	JULY 16, 1976
		FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
390147	CROWN CITY, VILLAGE (GALLIA CO)	MAY 28, 1976
390717	DARBYVILLE, VILLAGE OF (PICKAWAY COU)	JANUARY 15, 1975
390563	DESHLER, VILLAGE (HENRY CO)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975
390574A	ELIDA, VILLAGE OF (ALLEN CO.)	JULY 25, 1974
390214A	EVENDALE, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	MARCH 01, 1974
		MARCH 01, 1974 AND
390319	FAIRPORT HARBOR, VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
390496A	FORT JENNINGS, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	JULY 23, 1976
		MAY 01, 1974 AND
390728	FRAZEYSBURG, VIL OF (MUSKINGUM CO.)	SEPTEMBER 01, 1974
390412	GENOA, VIL (OTTAWA CO)	AUGUST 30, 1974
390496A	GILBOA, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	JULY 18, 1975
390412A	GLENFORD, VILLAGE OF (PERRY CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974
390735	GLENMILLER, VILLAGE (MONTGOMERY CO)	AUGUST 23, 1974
390417	GRAFTON, VILLAGE OF (LORAIN CO.)	AUGUST 08, 1975
390556	HAMDEN, VILLAGE OF (VINTON CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974
390287	HAMLER, VILLAGE OF (HENRY CO.)	FEBRUARY 01, 1974 AND
390506A	HARDIN COUNTY	MAY 07, 1976
		APRIL 25, 1975
390505A	JACKSON CENTER, VILLAGE OF (SHELBY CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1976 AND
		NOVEMBER 26, 1974
390296A	JENERA, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AND
390710	KALIDA, VILLAGE OF (PUTNAM CO.)	JULY 26, 1974
390201A	KINGSTON, VILLAGE OF (GUERNSEY CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974
		MARCH 01, 1974
		DECEMBER 04, 1974

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OHIO

COMMUNITY	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
390256	KNOX COUNTY *	JANUARY 31, 1975	
390270A	LEESBURG, VILLAGE OF (HIGHLAND CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974	
390090A	LEESVILLE, VILLAGE OF (CARROLL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	
390417	LEWISBURG, VIL (PREBLE CO)	AUGUST 09, 1974	
390491	LOCKBOURNE, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN COU)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
390223	LOCKLAND, CITY OF (HAMILTON CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974	
390461A	LUCAS, VILLAGE OF (RICHLAND CO.)	APRIL 05, 1974	AND
390748	MARBLEHEAD, VILLAGE OF (OTTAWA CO)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
390226A	MARIEMONT, VILLAGE OF (HAMILTON CO.)	APRIL 18, 1975	
390370	MARION, CITY OF (MARION CO)	FEBRUARY 13, 1975	AND
390596	MARSEILLES, VILLAGE OF (WYANDOT CO)	SEPTEMBER 05, 1975	
390393A	MCGUFFEY, VILLAGE OF (HARDIN CO.)	MAY 16, 1975	
390282	MEDINA COUNTY *	JANUARY 31, 1975	
390484	MILLERSPORT, VILLAGE OF (FAIRFIELD COU)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
390041A	MILLVILLE, VILLAGE OF (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
390396A	MONTEZUMA, VILLAGE OF (MERCER CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974	AND
390661A	MONTPELIER, VILLAGE OF (WILLIAMS CO.)	MAY 07, 1974	
390794A	MORRAL, VILLAGE (MARION CO)	AUGUST 09, 1974	AND
390299A	MOUNT CORY, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	MAY 28, 1974	
390421A	MOUNT ORAB, VIL (BROWN CO)	MAY 31, 1974	
390722A	NEVADA, VILLAGE OF (WYANDOT)	AUGUST 30, 1974	AND
390285A	NORTH FAIRFIELD, VILLAGE OF (HURON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 30, 1974	
390479	NORTH HAMPTON, VILLAGE OF (CLARK COU)	JULY 25, 1975	AND
390433A	OAK HARBOR, VILLAGE OF (OTTAWA CO.)	MAY 07, 1974	
390178A	OBETZ, VILLAGE OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	AND
390141A	OSGOOD, VILLAGE OF (DARKE CO.)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976	
390439A	PAYNE, VILLAGE OF (PAULDING CO.)	MARCH 19, 1975	AND
390287A	PLYMOUTH, VILLAGE OF (HURON CO.)	APRIL 09, 1974	
390724	RICHMOND, VILLAGE (JEFFERSON CO.)	FEBRUARY 27, 1975	AND
390492	RIPLEY, VILLAGE OF (BROWN CO)	MAY 31, 1974	
390794	ROCHESTER, VILLAGE (LORAIN CO)	AUGUST 30, 1974	
390448A	ROGERS, VILLAGE OF (COLUMBIANA CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
390627	SABINA, VIL (CLINTON CO)	AUGUST 06, 1975	
390704	SARAHSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (NOBLE CO)	MARCH 28, 1975	
390503	SHELBY COUNTY *	DECEMBER 30, 1974	
390046	SOMERVILLE, VILLAGE (BUTLER CO)	JULY 28, 1975	
390313	SOUTH MOUNT VERNON, VILLAGE OF (KNOX CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974	
390466A	SOUTH SALEM, VILLAGE OF (ROSS CO.)	AUGUST 21, 1974	
390594A	SUGAR CREEK, VILLAGE OF (TUSCARAWAS CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	AND
390922	SYCAMORE, VIL (PULTON CO)	JUNE 11, 1974	
390766	TONTOGANY, VILLAGE (WOOD CO)	APRIL 26, 1974	
390709	UNION, VILLAGE (MONTGOMERY)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
390494A	VAN BUREN, VILLAGE OF (HANCOCK CO.)	MARCH 12, 1974	
390479A	VAUGHNSVILLE, TOWN OF (PUTNAM CO.)	NOVEMBER 18, 1974	AND
390479A	VERNONA, VILLAGE OF (PREBLE CO.)	MAY 28, 1974	
390189	VINTON, VILLAGE OF (GALLIA CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
390449A	WAITE HILL, VILLAGE OF (LAKE CO.)	DECEMBER 17, 1973	AND
390733	WARSAW, VILLAGE (COSHOCTON CO)	JUNE 25, 1976	
390687A	WASHINGTONVILLE, VILLAGE OF (COLUMBIANA & MAHONING)	APRIL 18, 1975	
390293A	WELLSTON, CITY OF (JACKSON CO.)	NOVEMBER 09, 1973	AND
390438	WEST JEFFERSON, VIL (MADISON CO)	JUNE 02, 1976	
390572A	WILLIAMSBURG, VILLAGE OF (CLERMONT CO.)	FEBRUARY 15, 1974	AND
390536A	WINCHESTER, VILLAGE OF (ADAMS CO.)	JUNE 11, 1976	
		MARCH 31, 1975	
		OCTOBER 18, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 92

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OKLAHOMA

COMMUNITY	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
400255	ACHILLE, TOWN (BRYAN CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976	
400256	ADAIR, TOWN (MAYES CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976	
400074A	ADDINGTON, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	OCTOBER 18, 1974	AND
400257	ALDERSON, TOWN (PITTSBURG CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976	
400259	ASHER, TOWN (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	JUNE 04, 1976	
400260	BENNINGTON, TOWN OF (BRYAN CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400261	BESSIE, TOWN (WASHITA CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400347	BILLINGS, TOWN (NOBLE CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400263A	BROKEN BOW, CITY OF (MCCURTAIN CO.)	JUNE 18, 1976	AND
400149	BURBANK, TOWN (OSAGE CO)	DECEMBER 28, 1973	
400267	BYARS, TOWN (MCCLAIN CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400176A	BYAR, TOWN OF (PONTOTOC CO.)	JUNE 30, 1976	AND
400354	CALERA, TOWN (BRYAN CO.)	DECEMBER 05, 1975	
400270	CAMARGO, TOWN (DEWEY CO.)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975	
400272	CANEY, TOWN (ATOKA CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
400273	CASTER, TOWN (BEAVER CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976	
400129A	CHEESEMAN, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1975	AND
400359	COLBERT, TOWN (BRYAN CO.)	DECEMBER 09, 1975	
400732	CORNISH, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON COUNTY)	JUNE 02, 1976	
400733	COWDEN, TOWN (HASKELL CO) (MUSKOGEE CO.)	JANUARY 15, 1975	
400649	COYLE, TOWN (LOGAN CO.)	DECEMBER 15, 1975	
400362	CYRIL, TOWN (CADDO CO.)	AUGUST 03, 1976	
400228A	DACOMA, TOWN OF (WOODS CO.)	APRIL 02, 1976	
400329	DAVIS, TOWN (MURRAY CO.)	NOVEMBER 05, 1975	AND
400393	DEWAR, TOWN (OKMULGEE CO.)	DECEMBER 12, 1975	
400377	FOREST PARK, TOWN (OTTAWA CO.)	APRIL 28, 1976	
400433	GENE AUTRY, TOWN OF (MURRAY CO.)	JULY 28, 1976	
400382A	GREENE, TOWN (BADGER MILLS) (CADDO CO.)	JUNE 22, 1976	
400140A	HARRAH, TOWN OF (OKLAHOMA CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
400388	HELENA, TOWN (ALFALFA CO.)	AUGUST 19, 1974	
400224A	HYDRO, TOWN OF (CADDO CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974	AND
400246	INDIANOLA, TOWN (PITTSBURG CO.)	JULY 22, 1974	AND
400567	JET, TOWN OF (ALFALFA CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976	
400276	KINGFISHER, TOWN (KINGFISHER CO.)	DECEMBER 04, 1975	
400333	KINGSTON, TOWN (MARSHALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
400168	KIOWA, TOWN OF (PITTSBURG CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400168A	KREBS, CITY OF (PITTSBURG CO.)	APRIL 02, 1974	
400295	LAMONT, TOWN (GRANT CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974	AND
400574	LOGAN COUNTY *	DECEMBER 26, 1973	
400303	LOYAL, TOWN (KINGFISHER CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
400305	MANNSVILLE, TOWN (JOHNSTON CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976	
400306	MARLAND, TOWN (NOBLE CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
400307	MARSHALL, TOWN (LOGAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	
400308	MAUD, CITY (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400309	MCLOUD, TOWN (POTTAWATOMIE CO.)	APRIL 09, 1976	
400310	MILBURN, TOWN (JOHNSTON CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400311	MILL CREEK, TOWN (JOHNSTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 30, 1976	
400312	MOUNDS, TOWN (CREEK CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
400313	MULHALL, TOWN (LOGAN CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976	
400314	NASH, TOWN (GRANT CO.)	MAY 28, 1976	
400315	NEW PRUE, TOWN (OSAGE CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
		MAY 31, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OKLAHOMA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*400727	NICOMA PARK, TOWN (OKLAHOMA CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400424	NORTH MIAMI, TOWN (OTTAWA CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400315	OAKS, TOWN (DELAWARE CO.)	AUGUST	23, 1974	
*400316	OCHELATA, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400217A	OKAY, TOWN OF (WAGONER CO.)	AUGUST	16, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	04, 1976	
*400342	OKEMAH, CITY (OKFUSKEE CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400314	OLUSTEE, TOWN (COTTON CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400458	PERKINS, TOWN OF (PAYNE CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*400434	PORTER, TOWN (WAGONER CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400435	PRAGUE, CITY (LINCOLN CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400183A	RALSTON, TOWN (PAWNEE CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400183A	RAMAH, TOWN (JOHNSTON CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400178	RUSH SPRINGS, CITY OF (GRADY CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	
*400178	RUSH SPRINGS, CITY OF (MAYES CO.)	JULY	05, 1974	
*400331	SHARON, TOWN (WOODWARD CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400041A	SHATTUCK, TOWN OF (ELLIS CO.)	MAY	24, 1974	AND
*400410	SHIDLER, TOWN (OSAGE CO.)	APRIL	30, 1974	
*400411	SOUTH COFFEYVILLE, TOWN (NOWATA CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400416	STRATFORD, TOWN (GARVIN CO.)	JUNE	25, 1974	
*400418	TEMPLE, TOWN (COTTON CO.)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*400219	TULLAHASSEE, TOWN (WAGONER CO)	JULY	16, 1974	
*400333	TUPELO, CITY (COAL CO.)	JULY	16, 1974	
*400333	TUTTLE, TOWN (GRADY CO.)	SEPTEMBER	17, 1974	
*400336	VERA, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO.)	JUNE	25, 1974	
*400337	WAPANUCKA, TOWN (JOHNSTON CO.)	JULY	16, 1974	
*400105	WASHINGTON, TOWN (MCCLAIN CO)	MAY	24, 1974	
*400451	WELCH, TOWN (CRAIG CO.)	JULY	05, 1974	
*400452	WELLSTON, TOWN (LINCOLN CO.)	APRIL	16, 1974	
*400339	WEST SILOAM SPRINGS, TOWN (DELAWARE CO.)	APRIL	04, 1974	
*400495	YALE, CITY (PAYNE CO.)	AUGUST	22, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 99

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

OREGON

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*410154	GATES, CITY (MARION CO)	JULY	02, 1974	
*410004	HALFWAY, TOWN (BAKER CO)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
*410237	JOHNSON CITY (CLACKAMAS CO)	AUGUST	09, 1974	
*410237A	PRESCOTT, CITY (COLUMBIA CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*410273	SHERWOOD, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
*410146	ST. PAUL, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 6

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*422508	ADDISON, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421447	ALEPPO, TOWNSHIP OF (ALLEGHENY CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*422241	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
*422629	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*422509	ALLEGHENY, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*422341	ASHLAND, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422436	ATKINSON, BOROUGH OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422436	BANKS, TOWNSHIP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*422490	BARNETT, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421483	BARREE, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	
*422472	BASTRESS, TOWNSHIP OF (LYCOMING COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
*421738	BEALE, TOWNSHIP (JUNIATA CO)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*422129A	BEALLSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		JULY	16, 1976	
*422544	BEAR LAKE, BOROUGH OF (WARREN CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*422032A	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (SNYDER CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
*422441	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP (JEFFERSON CO.)	JULY	29, 1976	
*422362	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*421547A	BEAVER, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
*421659	BELFAST, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*422165A	BELL, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	26, 1974	
*422612	BENEZETTE, TOWNSHIP OF (ELK COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
*421749	BENTON, TWP (LACKAWANNA CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421062A	BETHEL, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		MAY	28, 1976	
*421604	BETHEL, TWP (DELAWARE CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*421973	BINGHAM, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*420782	BIRMINGHAM, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
*421494A	BLAINE, TOWNSHIP OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
*421332	BLOOMFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	AUGUST	31, 1976	
*421515	BOGGS, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER	05, 1974	
*421514	BRADFORD, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER	05, 1974	
*422491A	BRADY, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	AND
		SEPTEMBER	05, 1974	
*422511	BROTHERSVALLEY, TWP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421440	BRUSH CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO)	MARCH	18, 1975	
*421654A	BURLINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF (BRADFORD CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		MAY	07, 1976	
*421303A	BURRELL, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JUNE	11, 1976	
*422364	CALLENSBURG, BOROUGH OF (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422108	CANAL, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
*421485	CANOE, TWP (HUNTINGDON CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*420129	CENTERPORT, BOROUGH OF (BERKS CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*421054A	CENTRE, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	NOVEMBER	01, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	07, 1975	
*422251	CHAPMAN, BOROUGH OF (NORTHAMPTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*422545	CHERRY GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF (WARREN CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421865	CHESTNUT HILL, TOWNSHIP OF (MONROE CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*422404	CHEST, TOWNSHIP (CAMBRIA CO)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421917	CHEST, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*421917A	CHINA, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
*422343	CLAY, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	MAY	17, 1976	
*421687	CLEARFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421344	CLEARFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421343	CLEARFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	JULY	19, 1974	
*421379	CLEARFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	DECEMBER	18, 1974	
*421751	CLIFTON, TWP (LACKAWANNA CO)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422197	CLINTON, TOWNSHIP OF (LYCOMING CO)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*420744	COALMONT, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGDON CO)	MARCH	28, 1975	
*421432	COGAN HOUSE, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO)	APRIL	04, 1975	
*422472	COLD SPRING, TOWNSHIP (LEBANON CO.)	APRIL	04, 1975	
*421334	COLEBAIN, TWP (BEDFORD CO)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421334	CONCORD, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421715	CONEMAUGH, TOWNSHIP OF (INDIANA CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
*421446	CONEMAUGH, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421381	CONNEAUT, TOWNSHIP OF (ERIE CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421381	CONNEAUT, TOWNSHIP OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421344A	COOK, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
		SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
*422455	COVINGTON, TOWNSHIP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*421230A	CORANSHANNOCK, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
		SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
*421319	DARLINGTON, BOROUGH (BEAVER CO)	DECEMBER	31, 1974	
*421440	DEAN, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422476A	DEER CREEK, TWP (MERCER CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
		JANUARY	10, 1975	AND
*422118	DEERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (WARREN CO.)	JULY	16, 1974	
*421176A	DEERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (TIOGA CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
		AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		MAY	21, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*200908	DELAWARE [illegible], BOROUGH OF (MONROE CO.)	JUNE	01, 1979	AND
		MAY	31, 1977	
		FEBRUARY	11, 1977	
*211744	DINGMAN, TOWNSHIP OF (PIKE)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
*421987A	DONEGAL, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JUNE	21, 1974	AND
*211689	DUBLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	JULY	03, 1974	
*211681A	DUDLEY, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
		NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
		NOVEMBER	14, 1975	
*422921	DUNKARD, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422527	EAGLES MERE, BOROUGH (SULLIVAN CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422246	EAST CARROLL, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
*422389	EAST FALLOWFIELD, TOWNSHIP (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422218	EAST ROCHESTER, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*420168A		FEBRUARY	07, 1975	AND
*422340	EAST SIDE, BOROUGH OF (CARBON CO.)	APRIL	30, 1976	
*422319	EASTVALE, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421772A	EDEN, TOWNSHIP OF (LANCASTER CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		MAY	07, 1976	
*422546	ELDRED, TOWNSHIP (WARREN CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*422743	ELDRED, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421665		DECEMBER	06, 1974	
*421782A	ELMHURST, TOWN OF (LACKAWANNA CO.)	OCTOBER	18, 1974	AND
		APRIL	30, 1976	
*422669A	FAIRFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		MAY	21, 1976	
*422C49	FAIRHOPE, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*421865	FAIRVIEW, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422245	FALLSBURG SCHOOL, BORO (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*422543	FRANKLIN, BOROUGH OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422208	FRANKLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (CHESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422121	FREEHOLD, TWP (WARREN CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422402	GREENPORT, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421527	GALLAGHER, TOWNSHIP OF (CLINTON CO.)	FEBRUARY	21, 1975	
*422433A	GILMORE, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	AND
		SEPTEMBER	03, 1976	
*422537	GLEN CAMPBELL, BORO (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*421717	GRANT, TOWNSHIP OF (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421C7A	GREENE, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	AND
		MAY	14, 1976	
*422956	GREENFIELD, TOWNSHIP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421365	GREENFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (ERIE CO.)	DECEMBER	06, 1974	
*422512	GREENVILLE, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	APRIL	04, 1975	
*422230	GREENWOOD, TOWNSHIP (CRAWFORD CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*421835	GREENWOOD, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*421839	GREEN, TWP (FOREST CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*421888	HAMILTON, TOWNSHIP OF (MONROE CO.)	NOVEMBER	421, 1974	
*421223A	HANOVER, TOWNSHIP OF (BEAVER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER	01, 1976	
*422528	HARTLETON, BOROUGH OF (UNION CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421388	HERRICK, TWP (BRADFORD CO.)	APRIL	04, 1975	
*422249	HIGHLAND, TOWNSHIP OF (CHESTER CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422319	HOOKSTOWN, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421841	HOPEWELL, TOWNSHIP OF (CUMBERLAND CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421810A	HORTON, TOWNSHIP OF (ELK CO.)	SEPTEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		AUGUST	06, 1976	
*421825	HUSTON, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*422534	IRWIN, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*420C72A	JACKSONVILLE, BOROUGH OF (INDIANA CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	AND
		MAY	04, 1976	
*422401	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (LYCOMING CO.)	MARCH	04, 1976	
*421471A	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
*421562	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421491	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421573	JACKSON, TOWNSHIP OF (DAUPHIN CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421889	JACKSON, TWP (MONROE CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*422457	JEFFERSON, TOWNSHIP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*422363	JORDON, TOWNSHIP (CLEARFIELD CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*421981	KEATING, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

PENNSYLVANIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
*421342	KING, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421730	KNOX, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*422483	LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*422C67	LAPORTE, BOROUGH OF (SULLIVAN CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*422515	LARIMER, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422C66	LATHROP, TOWNSHIP OF (SUSQUEHANNA CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*421964	LAUSANNE, TWP (CARBON CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*422334	LE RAYSVILLE, BORO (BRADFORD CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422547	LEBANON, TWP (WAYNE CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*422200	LEWIS, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422525	LETTERKENNY, TOWNSHIP OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	
*422368	LICKING, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422586	LIMESTONE, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*421693	LINCOLN, TWP (HUNTINGDON CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421533	LOGANTON, BOROUGH OF (CLINTON CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
*421494	LOGAN, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	DECEMBER	04, 1974	
*421562	LOWER MIFFLIN, TOWNSHIP OF (CUMBERLAND CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*422517	LOWER TURKEYFOOT, TWP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*420304	LUMBER CITY, BOROUGH (CLEARFIELD CO.)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	
*421766	MADISON, TWP (LACKAWANNA CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421554	MAIN, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	FEBRUARY	28, 1975	
*420219A	MARION TWP (BUTLER CO.)	JUNE	02, 1976	AND
*421935	MCCRERSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (NORTHUMBERLAND CO.)	JULY	03, 1974	
*421881	MENNO, TOWNSHIP OF (MIFFLIN CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*422362	MERCER, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*421993	MIDDLE TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*421916	MIDDLECREEK, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*422847	MILFORD, TOWNSHIP (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421871B	MILLCREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
		OCTOBER	01, 1976	
*422534	MINERAL, TOWNSHIP OF (VENANGO CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*421473	MONONGAHELA, TWP (GREENE CO.)	JULY	11, 1975	
*421724	MONROE, TOWNSHIP (JUNIATA CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422422	MONTGOMERY, TOWNSHIP OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421719	MORRISDALE, TWP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY	03, 1975	
*421694	MORRIS, TOWNSHIP OF (HUNTINGDON CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*421847A	MUNCY, TOWNSHIP (LYCOMING CO.)	DECEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JULY	30, 1976	
*422203	MUNSTER, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	NOVEMBER	22, 1974	
*421340	NAPIER, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*420849A	NEW ALEXANDRIA, BOROUGH OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		OCTOBER	17, 1975	
*420275	NEW BALTIMORE, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	
*422C13	NEW CASTLE, TOWNSHIP OF (SCHUYLKILL CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*422464	NEW LEBANON, BORO (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422465	NEW VERNON, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY	31, 1975	
*420311	NEWBURG, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422102	NORTH BELLE VERNON, BOROUGH OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*422C3	NORTH BRANCH, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER	29, 1974	
*421C65A	NORTH FAYETTE, TWP (ALLEGHENY CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JUNE	18, 1976	
*422538	NORTH MANCHINO, TWP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY	10, 1975	
*422C4	NORTH MORELAND, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	NOVEMBER	15, 1974	
*421615A	ONEIDA, BOROUGH OF (FAYETTE CO.)	FEBRUARY	14, 1975	AND
		FEBRUARY	13, 1976	
*421722	OLIVER, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421401	ORWELL, TWP (BRADFORD CO.)	JANUARY	24, 1975	
*422548	OVERFIELD, TOWNSHIP OF (WYOMING CO.)	DECEMBER	27, 1974	
*421402A	OVERTON, TOWNSHIP OF (BRADFORD CO.)	AUGUST	30, 1974	AND
		AUGUST	06, 1976	
*421C81	PALMYRA, TOWNSHIP OF (PIKE CO.)	DECEMBER	13, 1974	
*421881	PARADISE, TWP (MONROE CO.)	APRIL	15, 1975	
*421219A	PARKER, TOWNSHIP OF (BUTLER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	AND
		JULY	16, 1976	
*422225	PATTERSON HEIGHTS, BORO (BEAVER CO.)	JANUARY	17, 1975	
*422C52	PENN, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	NOVEMBER	14, 1974	
*422548A	PERRY, TOWNSHIP OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	FEBRUARY	02, 1976	AND
		SEPTEMBER	10, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	PENNSYLVANIA		
421403A	PIKE, TOWNSHIP OF (BRADFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AND
422495	PINECREEK, TOWNSHIP (JEFFERSON CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 JANUARY 24, 1975	
422538 421720	PINEGROVE, TOWNSHIP (VENANGO CO.) PINE, TWP (INDIANA CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 JANUARY 03, 1975	
421784 421313A	PLEASANT VALLEY, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.) PLUM CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
421733	POLK, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	JUNE 18, 1974 DECEMBER 06, 1974	
421765 422366	PONTAGE, TOWNSHIP OF (POTTER CO.) PORTERSVILLE, BORO (BUTLER CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 JANUARY 10, 1975	
422446	PORTER, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975	
421655	QUINCY, TOWNSHIP OF (FRANKLIN CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
421495	READE, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
422375 421967A	RICHLAND, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.) ROARING CREEK, TOWNSHIP OF (COLUMBIA CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975 DECEMBER 13, 1974	AND
422255	ROSETO, BOROUGH OF (NORTHAMPTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 03, 1974 NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
420824 421734A	ROSEVILLE, BOROUGH OF (TIOGA CO.) ROSE, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	AND
		JUNE -- 18, 1974	
422192A	SALEM, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974 JUNE 25, 1974	AND
420793 421874	SALTLICK, BOROUGH OF (HUNTINGTON CO.) SANDY LAKE, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 DECEMBER 13, 1974	
422257 421752	SAXONBURG, BOROUGH OF (BUTLER CO.) SCOTT, TOWNSHIP OF (LACKAWANNA CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
420C71B	SEWICKLEY HTS, BORO (ALLEGHENY CO)	MARCH 22, 1974 MAY 17, 1974	AND
421565A	SHIPPENSBURG, TWP (CUMBERLAND CO)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
421619	SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (FAYETTE CO.)	JUNE 25, 1974 NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
422330 422439	SOUTH HEIGHTS, BOROUGH OF (BEAVER CO.) SOUTH MAHONING, TWP (INDIANA CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 JANUARY 24, 1975	
421586 421386	SOUTH NEWTON, TOWNSHIP OF (CUMBERLAND CO.) SOUTH WOODBURY, TWP (BEDFORD CO)	DECEMBER 27, 1974 MARCH 05, 1974	
421351 [illegible]	SOUTHAMPTON, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD COU) SOUTHMONT, BORO (CAMBRIA CO)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975 MARCH 19, 1974	
421477	SPRINGHILL, TWP (GREENE CO)	APRIL 11, 1975	
421743 421407A	SPRUCE HILL, TOWNSHIP OF (JUNIATA CO.) STEVENS, TOWNSHIP OF (BRADFORD CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 NOVEMBER 01, 1974	AND
420152	STRAUSSTOWN, BORO (BERKS CO)	JUNE 25, 1974 JANUARY 24, 1975	
420494B	STROUDSBURG, BOROUGH OF (MONROE CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974 JUNE 11, 1974	AND
421326 422191A	ST. CLAIRSVILLE, BOROUGH OF (BEDFORD CO.) ST. CLAIR, TOWNSHIP OF (WESTMORELAND CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	AND
422549	SUGAR GROVE, TOWNSHIP (WARREN CO.)	JUNE 18, 1974 JANUARY 24, 1975	
422789 421564	SUGAR GROVE, TOWNSHIP OF (MERCER CO.) SUGARLOAF, TWP (COLUMBIA CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975 APRIL 04, 1975	
422349 422054	SUMMERHILL, TOWNSHIP OF (CRAWFORD CO.) SUMMIT, TWP (SOMERSET CO)	JANUARY 31, 1975 JANUARY 03, 1975	
421969A	TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF (CENTRE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 MAY 28, 1974	AND
422339 421444	TELFORD, BOROUGH OF (MONTGOMERY CO.) THOMPSON, TOWNSHIP (FULTON CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975 DECEMBER 13, 1974	
422946	TIMBLIN, BORO (JEFFERSON CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975	
422550 420315	TRIUMPH, TWP (WARREN CO.) TROUTVILLE, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975 DECEMBER 06, 1974	
421445 421446	TULPEHOCKEN, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.) TURKEYFOOT, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 JANUARY 31, 1975	
422584 422450	UNIONDALE, BORO (SUSQUEHANNA CO.) UNION, TOWNSHIP OF (FULTON CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
422549 421704	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF (JEFFERSON CO.) UNION, TOWNSHIP (HUNTINGDON CO)	DECEMBER 27, 1974 DECEMBER 06, 1974	
421352 421631A	UNION, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.) UNION, TWP (CLEARFIELD CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 JANUARY 17, 1975	AND
		OCTOBER 22, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	PENNSYLVANIA		
421118A	UPPER BERN, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	AND
421934	UPPER NAZARETH, TOWNSHIP OF (NORTHAMPTON CO.)	OCTOBER 01, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
422525	UPPER TURKEYFOOT, TOWNSHIP OF (SOMERSET CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
421748 422369	VANDLING, BOROUGH OF (LACKAWANNA) VENANGO, TOWNSHIP (BUTLER CO.)	FEBRUARY 14, 1975 JANUARY 24, 1975	
421527	W FALLOWFIELD, TWP (CRAWFORD CO)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
420316 422252	WALLACETON, BOROUGH OF (CLEARFIELD CO.) WARRINGTON, TOWNSHIP (YORK CO)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
421705 422078	WARRIORS MARK, TWP (HUNTINGDON CO) WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP (CLARION CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975 JANUARY 17, 1975	
422267	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF (ARMSTRONG CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
422498	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF (LAWRENCE COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975	
421383 421722	WASHINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF (BERKS CO.) WASHINGTON, TWP (INDIANA CO)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
421823 421824	WAYNE, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.) WAYNE, TOWNSHIP OF (SCHUYLKILL CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974 NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
421821 421822	WELLERSBURG, (CAMBRIA CO) WELLERSBURG, BOROUGH OF (SOMERSET CO.)	JANUARY 17, 1975 JANUARY 17, 1975	
421740A	WEST ABINGTON, TOWNSHIP OF (LACKAWANNA CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 JUNE 18, 1974	AND
422507 422038	WEST BEAVER, TWP (SNYDER CO.) WEST BROOKVILLE, TWP (SCHUYLKILL CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 JANUARY 10, 1975	
422106 422645	WEST BUFFALO, TOWNSHIP OF (UNION CO.) WEST FINLEY, TOWNSHIP OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
421542 421723	WEST KEATING, TOWNSHIP OF (CLINTON CO.) WEST MAHONING, TWP (INDIANA CO)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 JANUARY 24, 1975	
422049 421123A	WEST PENN, TOWNSHIP OF (SCHUYLKILL CO.) WEST ROCKHILL, TOWNSHIP OF (BUCKS CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974 SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	
422482 421480	WEST SHENANGO, TOWNSHIP (CRAWFORD CO.) WEST TAYLOR, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
421861 421480A	WETMORE, TWP (ARCHBALD CO) WHITELEY, TOWNSHIP OF (GREENE CO.)	JULY 25, 1975 DECEMBER 27, 1974	AND
422258	WHITE, TOWNSHIP OF (CAMBRIA CO.)	APRIL 30, 1974 NOVEMBER 22, 1974	
421356	WOODBURY, TOWNSHIP OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975	
422403	WOODCOCK, BOROUGH OF (CRAWFORD CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	
422492	WORTH, TWP (MERCER CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975	
420796A	YORK HAVEN, BOROUGH OF (YORK CO.)	JANUARY 23, 1974 MARCH 19, 1974	AND

TOTAL IN THE STATE 282

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	SOUTH CAROLINA		
450201 450203	ALLENDALE COUNTY * BAMBERG COUNTY *	NOVEMBER 29, 1974 NOVEMBER 29, 1974	
450204 450116	BARNWELL COUNTY * BETHUNE, TOWN (KERSHAW CO)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 JULY 18, 1975	
450032 450124A	CAMERON, TOWN (CALHOUN CO) CROSS HILL, TOWN OF (LAURENS CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975 SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND
450040	DARLINGTON COUNTY *	JUNE 18, 1974 DECEMBER 27, 1974	
450045A	DILLON, TOWN OF (DILLON CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 JUNE 18, 1974	AND
450074A	EDGEFIELD, TOWN OF (EDGEFIELD CO.)	MAY 24, 1974 MARCH 05, 1974	AND
450022A	EHRHARDT, TOWN OF (BAMBERG CO.)	JULY 18, 1975 JUNE 18, 1975	AND
450104	FAIRFAX, TOWN OF (ALLENDALE CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 APRIL 23, 1974	AND
450209 450132	FOUNTAIN INN, TOWN (GREENVILLE & LAURENS COS.) GILBERT, TOWN OF (LEXINGTON CO.)	JULY 23, 1974 OCTOBER 25, 1974	
450210 450037A	GRAY COURT, TOWN OF (LAURENS CO.) HOLLYWOOD, TOWN OF (CHARLESTON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 APRIL 23, 1974	AND

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

SOUTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
450220	JAMESTOWN, TOWN OF (BERKELEY COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
450043	LANEAU, TOWN (DARLINGTON CO)	JULY	18, 1975	
450124	LYNCHBURG, TOWN (LEE CO)	JULY	18, 1975	
450048A	MARION, TOWN OF (MARION CO)*	MARCH	14, 1974	
450061A	PAMPLICO, TOWN OF (FLORENCE CO.)	MAY	10, 1974	
450135A	PELION, TOWN OF (LEXINGTON CO.)	AUGUST JUNE	09, 1974 04, 1974	AND
450218	PELZER, TOWN (ANDERSON CO) RIDGEVILLE, TOWN OF (DORCHESTER CO.)	JUNE DECEMBER	28, 1974 27, 1974	
450219A	SUMMERVILLE, TOWN OF (DORCHESTER CO.)	SEPTEMBER	20, 1974	
450195A	SELLERS, TOWN OF (MARION CO.)	JULY	07, 1975 25, 1974	AND
450135 450067A	SALLEYSTREET, TOWN (NEWBERRY CO) SALEARS, TOWN OF (COLLETON CO.)	JANUARY SEPTEMBER	24, 1975 06, 1974	AND
450072	ST. GEORGE, TOWN OF (DORCHESTER CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	
450011	SYCAMORE, TOWN OF (ALLENDALE CO.)	OCTOBER	25, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 31

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

SOUTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
460153 460154	ALCESTER, CITY (UNION CO) ALEXANDRIA, CITY (HANSON CO)	JULY JUNE	11, 1975 27, 1975	
460071 460233	ALPENA, TOWN OF (JERAULD CO.) ARLINGTON, CITY (KINGSBURY CO.)	SEPTEMBER AUGUST	26, 1975 13, 1976	
460234 460042	ARMOUR, CITY (DOUGLAS CO) AURORA, TOWN (BROOKINGS CO)	AUGUST JUNE	06, 1976 27, 1975	
460056 460156	BALTIC, TOWN OF (MINNEHAHA CO.) BERESFORD, CITY (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER JULY	06, 1974 18, 1975	
460160 460162	BRYANT, CITY (HAMLIN CO) CANISTOTA, CITY (MCCOOK CO)	JULY AUGUST	09, 1976 13, 1976	
460163 460164A	CENTERVILLE, CITY (TURNER CO) CHAMBERLAIN, CITY (BRULE CO)	AUGUST JUNE	13, 1976 25, 1974	AND
460165	CLAREMONT, TOWN (BROWN CO)	MARCH APRIL	04, 1977 25, 1975	
460012 460166	CLARA, TOWN (CLARK CO) CLEAR LAKE, CITY OF	MARCH AUGUST	12, 1976 06, 1975	
460168 460068	COLTON, CITY (MINNEHAHA CO) COLUMBIA, TOWN OF (BROWN CO.)	AUGUST DECEMBER	13, 1976 04, 1974	
460167	CHESBARD, TOWN (FAULK CO)	JULY	18, 1975	
460169	DE SMET, CITY (KINGSBURY CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
460079	DOLAND, TOWN OF (SPINK CO)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
460069A	DUPREE, CITY OF (ZIEBACH CO) EDGEMONT, CITY OF (FALL RIVER CO.)	APRIL AUGUST	25, 1975 02, 1974	AND
460173	EUREKA, CITY (MCPHERSON CO)	JANUARY JULY	16, 1976 16, 1976	
460112 460140	GARY, CITY OF, CITY (DEUEL CO) HARTFORD, CITY (MINNEHAHA CO)	JUNE JULY	27, 1975 11, 1975	
460139 460183	HAYTI, TOWN (HAMLIN CO) HERREID, CITY (CAMPBELL CO)	JUNE JULY	27, 1975 11, 1975	
460118 460049	HUMBOLDT, TOWN (MINNEHAHA CO) HURLEY, CITY (TURNER CO)	SEPTEMBER JULY	06, 1975 18, 1974	
460120 460121	[illegible], TOWN (TRIPP CO) IROQUOIS, CITY (BEADLE CO.)	JULY JULY	11, 1975 11, 1975	
460185 460186	KADOKA, CITY (JACKSON CO) KIMBALL, CITY (BRULE CO)	JULY AUGUST	11, 1975 08, 1975	
460124 460190	LAKE NORDEN, CITY (HAMLIN CO) LEAD, CITY OF (LAWRENCE COU)	SEPTEMBER FEBRUARY	19, 1975 07, 1975	
460174 460174A	LENNOX, CITY (TURNER CO) LENNOX, CITY (TURNER CO)	JULY SEPTEMBER	02, 1976 26, 1975	
460193 460194	LEOLA, CITY (MCPHERSON CO) MARION, CITY (TURNER CO)	JUNE JULY	27, 1975 02, 1976	
460195 460200	MCINTOSH, CITY (CORSON CO) MILBANK, CITY (GRANT CO)	SEPTEMBER AUGUST	19, 1975 13, 1976	
460199	MURDO, CITY (JONES CO) NEW EFFINGTON, TOWN (ROBERTS CO)	JULY	25, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

SOUTH DAKOTA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
460202	NORTHVILLE, CITY (SPINK CO.) TOWN OF (SPINK CO.)	JULY DECEMBER	18, 1975 19, 1974	
460134 460136	PARKER, CITY (TURNER CO) PLANKINTON, CITY (AURORA CO)	JUNE AUGUST	27, 1975 11, 1975	
460132 460134	RUTLAND, TOWN (BRULE CO) RAMONA, TOWN (LAKE CO)	SEPTEMBER JULY	17, 1975 18, 1975	
460137 460063	ROSLYN, TOWN (DAY CO) SALEM, CITY (MCCOOK CO)	APRIL AUGUST	15, 1975 11, 1975	
460214 460215	SELBY, CITY (WALWORTH CO) SPRINGFIELD, CITY (BON HOMME CO)	JULY AUGUST	25, 1975 08, 1976	
460138 460139	ST. FRANCIS, TOWN (TODD CO) ST. LAWRENCE, TOWN (HAND CO)	SEPTEMBER JULY	17, 1975 18, 1975	
460141 460142	SUMMIT, TOWN (ROBERTS CO) TABOR, TOWN (BON HOMME CO)	JULY JUNE	18, 1975 18, 1976	
460143 460146	TEA, TOWN (LINCOLN CO) TOLARE, TOWN (SPINK CO)	SEPTEMBER JULY	19, 1975 18, 1975	
460062 460220	TURTON, TOWN OF (SPINK CO.) TYNDALL, CITY (BON HOMME CO)	DECEMBER DECEMBER	20, 1974 06, 1974	
460221 460147A	VALLEY SPRINGS, TOWN (MINNEHAHA CO) VERDEN, TOWN OF (MARSHALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER APRIL	24, 1975 26, 1976	
460224 460226	WAGNER, CITY (CHARLES MIX CO.) WAUBAY, CITY (DAY CO)	AUGUST JULY	13, 1976 15, 1976	
460147 460148	WESSINGTON, CITY (BEADLE CO.) WHITE, CITY (BROOKINGS CO)	AUGUST APRIL	22, 1975 28, 1976	
460150 460151	WOLSEY, TOWN (BEADLE CO) WORTHING, TOWN (LINCOLN CO)	AUGUST AUGUST	13, 1976 22, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 49

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TENNESSEE

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
470231 470232	ADAIR, TOWN OF (MADISON COU) ADAMSVILLE, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	FEBRUARY FEBRUARY	07, 1975 28, 1975	
470183 470242	ADAMS, TOWN OF (ROBERTSON CO.) ARLINGTON, TOWN (SHELBY CO)	NOVEMBER JULY	15, 1974 18, 1975	
470229 470007A	BAILEYTOWN, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.) BELL BUCKLE, TOWN OF (BEDFORD CO.)	SEPTEMBER JUNE	03, 1976 14, 1974	
470220 470216	BELLS, TOWN OF (CROCKETT CO) BENTON COUNTY	JANUARY JANUARY	10, 1975 10, 1975	
470128A	BETHEL SPRINGS, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
470295	BIG SANDY, TOWN OF (BENTON CO.)	APRIL SEPTEMBER	02, 1976 02, 1976	
470029 470059A	BLUFF CITY, TOWN OF (SULLIVAN CO.) BRADFORD, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JULY JUNE	07, 1976 07, 1976	AND
470244	BRUCETON, TOWN (CARROLL CO)	APRIL JULY	23, 1976 02, 1976	
470247 470248	BULLS GAP, TOWN OF (HAWKINS CO.) CARTVILLE, TOWN OF (CAMPBELL CO.)	MAY SEPTEMBER	28, 1976 03, 1976	
470126A 470300	CHAPEL HILL, TOWN OF (MARSHALL CO.) CLIFTON, CITY (WAYNE CO)	JUNE SEPTEMBER	11, 1975 19, 1975	
470225 470324	COALMONT, TOWN (GRUNDY CO.) COLLINWOOD, CITY OF (WAYNE CO.)	SEPTEMBER JUNE	24, 1976 04, 1976	
470325	CORNERSVILLE, TOWN OF (MARSHALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER	17, 1976	
470326 470249	CUMBERLAND GAP, TOWN OF (CLAIBORNE CO.) DANDRIDGE, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	MAY JUNE	28, 1976 11, 1976	
470300 470044	DECATURVILLE, TOWN OF (DECATUR CO.) DICKSON COUNTY *	SEPTEMBER DECEMBER	24, 1976 04, 1976	
470235 470126A	DICKSON, CITY OF (CROCKETT CO.) DICKSONVILLE, TOWN OF (CROCKETT CO.)	JULY AUGUST	23, 1976 23, 1976	AND
470044	ELKTON, CITY (GILES CO)	JULY JUNE	02, 1976 04, 1976	
470271A	ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF (MCMINN CO.)	JULY JULY	12, 1976 12, 1976	AND
470301 470242	ETHRIDGE, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.) FAIRVIEW, CITY (WILLIAMSON CO)	JULY APRIL	02, 1976 11, 1976	
470128A 470362	FINGER, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.) FRIENDSVILLE, CITY OF (BLOUNT CO.)	SEPTEMBER JUNE	09, 1976 11, 1976	
470221 470266	GADSDEN, TOWN OF (CROCKETT CO.) GIBSON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JANUARY JULY	23, 1976 18, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	TENNESSEE		
470190A	GILT EDGE, CITY OF (TIPTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974 AND JULY 02, 1976	
470303	GREENBACK, CITY OF (LOUDON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 24, 1976	
470226	HANCOCK COUNTY *	JANUARY 24, 1975	
470066	HENDERSON COUNTY *	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
470259A	HENNING, TOWN (LAUDERDALE CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
470307	HOHENWALD, CITY OF (LEWIS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	
470305	HOHENWALD, CITY OF (LEWIS CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976	
470268	HOWARDY, TOWN OF (HARDEMAN CO.)	MARCH 05, 1976	
470101A	IRON CITY, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE 11, 1976 AND JUNE 25, 1976	
470052	JAMESTOWN, CITY OF (FENTRESS CO)	MARCH 26, 1975	
470224	KENTON, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
470287	KINGSTON SPRINGS, CITY OF (CHEATHAM CO.)	JULY 01, 1975 AND	
470121A	LEWISBURG, CITY OF (MARSHALL CO.)	MARCH 01, 1976	
470075	LOOKOUT MTN, TOWN (HAMILTON CO)	AUGUST 04, 1976	
470204	LORETTO, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 03, 1976	
470205A	LYNNVILLE, CITY OF (GILES CO.)	JUNE 15, 1976	
470302	MCEWEN, TOWN OF (HUMPHREYS CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
470130	MILLEDGEVILLE, TOWN (MCNAIRY CO)	JULY 02, 1976	
470066	MINOR HILL, CITY (GILES CO)	JULY 02, 1976	
470309	MONTEAGLE, TOWN OF (GRUNDY & MARION COS.)	JANUARY 17, 1975	
470139	MORGAN COUNTY	SEPTEMBER 03, 1976	
470310	MOSHEIM, TOWN OF (GREENE CO.)	JULY 09, 1976	
470311	MOUNT CARMEL, TOWN OF (HAWKINS CO.)	MAY 28, 1976	
470312	NIOTA, CITY OF (MCMINN CO.)	JUNE 11, 1976	
470313	NORMANDY, TOWN OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
470314	ORME, TOWN OF (MARION CO.)	JULY 09, 1976	
470315	PARROTTSVILLE, TOWN OF (JEFFERSON CO.)	JUNE 11, 1976	
470316	PARSONS, TOWN OF (DECATUR CO.)	AUGUST 31, 1976	
470247	PEGRAM, TOWN OF (CHEATHAM CO.)	SEPTEMBER 30, 1976	
470274A	PIGEON FORGE, CITY OF (SEVIER CO.)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975 AND OCTOBER 16, 1976	
470331A	RACCOON MTN, TOWN OF (MARION CO.)	JANUARY 03, 1975	
470235	RIVES, CITY OF (OBION CO.) (OBION CO.)	SEPTEMBER 29, 1976	
470320	ROCKFORD, TOWN OF (BLOUNT CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND	
470041A	RUTHERFORD, TOWN OF (GIBSON CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976	
470083A	SALTILLO, TOWN OF (HARDIN CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1976	
470321	SARDIS, TOWN OF (HENDERSON CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND	
470223	SCOTTS HOLLOW, TOWN OF (COFFEE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 27, 1974	
470278A	SCOTTS HOLLOW, TOWN OF (COFFEE CO.)	JUNE 07, 1974 AND	
470328	STANTONVILLE, TOWN OF (MCNAIRY CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	
470256	STANTON, TOWN (HAYWOOD CO)	SEPTEMBER 03, 1976	
470140	STEWART COUNTY *	JUNE 29, 1976	
470327	ST. JOSEPH, CITY OF (LAWRENCE CO.)	JUNE 18, 1976	
470280A	TELLICO PLAINS, CITY OF (MONROE CO.)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND AUGUST 13, 1974	
470337	TENNESSEE RIDGE, CITY OF (HOUSTON CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974	
470281	TOWNSEND, CITY OF (BLOUNT CO.)	JUNE 18, 1976	
470282A	TRACY CITY, CITY OF (GRUNDY CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND JULY 02, 1976	
470329	TUSCULUM, CITY OF (GREENE CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
470009B	WARTRACE, TOWN OF (BEDFORD CO.)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND APRIL 23, 1976	
470331A	WATAUGA, CITY OF (MARION CO.)	FEBRUARY 28, 1975 AND AUGUST 13, 1976	
470254	YORKVILLE, CITY (GIBSON CO)		

TOTAL IN THE STATE 290

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	TEXAS		
480785	ADRIAN, CITY (OLDHAM CO)	JULY 25, 1975	
480349A	ALVARADO, CITY OF (JOHNSON CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AND	
480494	AMHERST, CITY (LAMB CO)	JANUARY 23, 1976	
480066	ANDREWS, CITY (ANDREWS CO)	JULY 11, 1975	
480067	ANGELINA COUNTY *	AUGUST 27, 1976	
480592	ANNONA, TOWN (RED RIVER CO)	DECEMBER 27, 1974	
481045	APPLEBY, CITY (NACOGDOCHES CO)	JUNE 11, 1976	
480775	ARGYLE, CITY (DENTON CO)	AUGUST 04, 1974	
480790	ASHERTON, CITY (DIMMIT CO)	AUGUST 29, 1975	
481093	ASPERMONT, TOWN (STONEWALL CO)	JULY 02, 1976	
480776	AUBREY, TOWN (DENTON CO)	AUGUST 13, 1974	
481046	AUSTWELL, CITY (REFUGIO CO)	JUNE 04, 1976	
480783	AVERY, CITY OF (RED RIVER)	MAY 28, 1976	
480731	AVINGER, TOWN (CASS CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
480685A	BAILEYS PRAIRIE, TOWN OF (BRAZORIA CO.)	AUGUST 04, 1976	
480722	BAIRD, TOWN (CALLAHAN CO)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
480719	BANGS, TOWN (BROWN CO)	JUNE 11, 1976	
481047	BARDWELL, CITY (ELLIS CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
480751	BARRY, CITY (NAVARRO CO)	JULY 30, 1976	
480442	BARSTOW, TOWN (WARD CO.)	JUNE 28, 1976	
480787	BECKVILLE, TOWN OF (PANOLA CO.)	AUGUST 29, 1975	
480866	BENJAMIN, CITY (KNOX CO)	JUNE 27, 1975	
481037	BIG SANDY, TOWN OF (UPSHUR CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
481044	BLACKWELL, TOWN (SCURRY AND NOLAN COS)	AUGUST 15, 1975	
480892	BLOSSOM, TOWN (LAMAR CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
480360	BLUM, CITY OF (HILL CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974	
480784	BOGATA, TOWN (RED RIVER CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
480470A	BOGATA, CITY OF (RED RIVER CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 AND	
480394A	BRIAR OAKS, CITY OF (JOHNSON CO.)	MARCH 05, 1976	
480586	BRIAR, CITY OF (PARKER, TARRANT & WISE COS.)	MARCH 29, 1974 AND	
481097	BROOKSHIRE, TOWN (WALLER CO)	JUNE 18, 1976	
480877	BATSON, CITY (JACK CO)	JULY 23, 1976	
480704	BUFFALO, CITY (LEON CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
480449	BURTON, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
480490A	CACTUS, CITY OF (MOORE CO.)	AUGUST 20, 1976	
480364A	CADDO HILLS, CITY OF (HUNT CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974	
480789	CALVERT, CITY (ROBERTSON CO)	JUNE 14, 1974 AND MARCH 24, 1976	
481048	CARBELLTON, TOWN (ATASCOSA CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 AND MARCH 12, 1976	
480779	CARL-ROOD, CITY OF (VAL VERDE CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
480365A	CELESTE, CITY OF (HUNT CO.)	JUNE 25, 1976	
480905	CENTERVILLE, CITY (LEON CO)	JULY 07, 1976 AND JUNE 27, 1974	
480701	CHARLOTTE, CITY (ATASCOSA CO)	MAY 28, 1976 AUGUST 13, 1976	
481142	CHESTER, TOWN (TYLER CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976 AUGUST 13, 1976	
481052	CHILDRESS, CITY (CITY OF) (HARDEMAN CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976 JULY 18, 1975	
481141	CHILTA GROVE, CITY (BEXAR CO)	APRIL 25, 1975	
480702	CHRISTINE, CITY (ATASCOSA CO)	JULY 11, 1975	
480200	CLARENDON, CITY (DONLEY CO)	JUNE 11, 1976	
480636	CLEARSVILLE, CITY OF (GREGG CO.)	JULY 11, 1975	
481049	CLYDE, CITY (ARMSTRONG CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976	
481044	COAHOMA, TOWN OF (HOWARD CO.)	JUNE 04, 1976	
480149A	COCKRELL HILL, CITY OF (DALLAS CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973 AND JUNE 11, 1976	
480144	COLORADO COUNTY *	OCTOBER 25, 1974	
480104A	COMBES, TOWN OF (CAMERON CO.)	MAY 10, 1974 AND MAY 31, 1974	
480708	COMBINE, CITY OF (DALLAS CO.)	JULY 02, 1976	
480471	COMO, TOWN (HOPKINS CO)	AUGUST 02, 1974	
480743A	COOPERAGE, CITY OF (JEFFERSON CO)	JUNE 14, 1974	
480527A	CORRIGAN, CITY OF (POLK CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975 AND	
480409A	CRANDALL, CITY OF (KAUFMAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 03, 1976	
480723	CROSS PLAINS, TOWN (CALLAHAN CO)	APRIL 27, 1976	
480821	CUMBY, CITY (HOPKINS CO)	MARCH 08, 1974 AND	
481101	DAISETTA, TOWN (LIBERTY CO)	MAY 31, 1974	
481013	DALWORTH, GRDNS TWN (TARRANT CO)	AUGUST 06, 1976	
		JULY 02, 1974	
		AUGUST 06, 1974	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
480767	DICKENS, CITY (DICKENS CO)	AUGUST	06, 1974	
480733	DOUGLASSVILLE, TOWN (CASS CO)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
480496A	EARLY, CITY OF (BROWN CO*)	MAY	17, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	30, 1976	
480895	EARTH, CITY (LAMB CO)	MAY	02, 1975	
481145	EASTON, VILLAGE (GREGG AND RUSK COS)	JULY	18, 1975	
480669	ECTOR, TOWN (FANNIN CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
480783	EDEN, VILLAGE (CONCHO CO)	MAY	02, 1975	
480435A	EDGEWOOD, CITY OF (VAN ZANDT CO*)	JUNE	14, 1974	AND
		APRIL	02, 1976	
481146	EDOM, CITY (VAN ZANDT CO)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
481500	ELDORADO, TOWN (SCHLEICHER CO)	AUGUST	13, 1974	
480710	ELMENDORF, CITY (BEXAR CO.)	JUNE	11, 1976	
480727	EMORY, TOWN (RAINS CO)	AUGUST	06, 1975	
480207A	ENNIS, CITY OF (ELLIS CO*)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		DECEMBER	10, 1976	
480277	ESTELLINE, CITY OF (HALL CO*)	NOVEMBER	05, 1976	
480327	EUSTACE, CITY (HENDERSON CO)	JUNE	11, 1976	
480645	FAIRFIELD, TOWN (FREESTONE CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
481127	FAYETTEVILLE, TOWN (FAYETTE CO)	AUGUST	06, 1976	
481102	FLATONIA, TOWN (FAYETTE CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
480226A	FLOYDADA, CITY OF (FLOYD CO*)	MAY	31, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	09, 1976	
480228	FORT BEND COUNTY *	JULY	09, 1976	
480440	FRANKLIN, TOWN (ROBERTSON CO)	JULY	16, 1976	
480633A	FRIONA, CITY OF (CARSON CO*) & MOORE COS.)	APRIL	12, 1976	
480675		JULY	16, 1976	
481141	FRUITVALE, CITY (VAN ZANDT CO)	JULY	16, 1976	
480424	GARRISON, TOWN (NACOGDOCHES CO)			
480435A	GIDDINGS, CITY (LEE CO.)	JUNE	28, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	16, 1976	
480674A	GLEN ROSE, CITY (SOMERVELL CO)	AUGUST	23, 1974	AND
		FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
480660	GODLEY, TOWN (JOHNSON CO)	AUGUST	22, 1975	
480426	GOLIAD, CITY (GOLIAD CO)	JULY	16, 1976	
480367	GRAFORD, TOWN (PALO PINTO CO.)	JULY	16, 1976	
480367	GRANBURY, CITY (HOOD CO)	JULY	16, 1976	
481046	GRANGER, CITY OF (WILLIAMSON COU)	FEBRUARY	07, 1975	
480328	GUN BARREL CITY, CITY OF (HENDERSON CO.)	NOVEMBER	05, 1976	
480432	GUNTER, TOWN (GRAYSON CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
480193A	GUSTINE, TOWN OF (COMANCHE CO.)	AUGUST	02, 1974	AND
		MARCH	19, 1976	
480878	HALLSVILLE, CITY (HARRISON CO)	APRIL	30, 1976	
481111	HAPPY, CITY OF (HALL & SWISHER)	FEBRUARY	19, 1976	
480228	HARLEY, CITY OF (ARMSTRONG CO*)	JUNE	07, 1974	
481528	REFUGIO (REFUGIO CO)	NOVEMBER	30, 1976	
481522	RICHARDSON, CITY OF (DENTON CO.)	JULY	30, 1976	
480938	ROBERT LEE, CITY OF (COKE CO)	SEPTEMBER	09, 1976	
480533	ROCKWALL, CITY OF (ROCKWALL CO)	AUGUST	09, 1976	
480533	ROCKWALL COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	FEBRUARY	20, 1976	
480671	ROMA, CITY OF (STARR CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
480722	ROSEBUD, TOWN OF (FALLS CO*)	NOVEMBER	04, 1976	
480765	ROSEBUD, CITY OF (FORT BEND CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
481107	ROSSER, CITY OF (KAUFMAN CO)	JUNE	25, 1976	
480413	ROTAN, CITY OF (FISHER CO)	APRIL	05, 1976	
480474A	KERMIT, CITY OF (WINKLER CO*)	JULY	30, 1976	AND
		JULY	23, 1976	
480490A	KNOX CITY, CITY (KNOX CO*)	AUGUST	16, 1976	AND
		JULY	23, 1976	
481042	KOSSE, TOWN (LIMESTONE CO)	JUNE	16, 1976	
481048	KOUNTZE, CITY (HARDIN CO*)	FEBRUARY	04, 1976	
481048A	KREBS, CITY OF (SWISHER CO)	JANUARY	16, 1976	AND
480811	LADONIA, TOWN (FANNIN CO)	FEBRUARY	27, 1976	
480678	LAKEVIEW, TOWN OF (HALL CO*)	DECEMBER	28, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
480549	LINDALE, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	MARCH	22, 1974	AND
		JANUARY	23, 1976	
480735	LINDEN, TOWN (CASS CO)	JULY	30, 1976	
481152	LITTLE ELM, TOWN (DENTON CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480616	LOCKNEY, TOWN (FLOYD CO)	JULY	02, 1976	
480744	LONE STAR, TOWN (MORRIS CO)	AUGUST	06, 1976	
481109	LORAINE, TOWN OF (MITCHELL CO.)	JUNE	27, 1975	
480606	LOTT, CITY (FALLS CO)	JULY	04, 1976	
480846	LUEDERS, CITY (JONES CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480661	MALONE, TOWN (HILL CO)	JULY	09, 1976	
480726	MARIETTA, TOWN (CASS CO)	JUNE	25, 1976	
480268	MARION, CITY OF (GUADALUPE CO.)	JANUARY	09, 1976	
480792	MART, CITY (MCLENNAN CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480708	MAYPEARL, CITY OF (ELLIS CO*)	NOVEMBER	29, 1976	
480846	MCLENDON-CHISHOLM, CITY (ROCKWALL CO.)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
481220	MEADOW, TOWN (TERRY CO)	AUGUST	22, 1975	
480700	MEGARGEL, TOWN (ARCHER CO.)	AUGUST	22, 1975	
481016	MERKEL, CITY (TAYLOR CO)	MAY	02, 1975	
480376A	MERTZON, CITY OF (IRION CO.)	JULY	26, 1974	AND
480801	MIDLOTHIAN, CITY (ELLIS CO)	FEBRUARY	27, 1976	
		JULY	06, 1976	
480722	MILES, CITY (RUNNELS CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480602	MILFORD, CITY (ELLIS CO)	AUGUST	20, 1976	
480479A	MINEOLA, CITY OF (WOOD CO.)	MAY	03, 1974	AND
		JUNE	04, 1976	
480516	MINGUS, CITY (PALO PINTO CO)	MAY	02, 1975	
480437	MITCHELL COUNTY	APRIL	12, 1974	
480474	MONAHANS, CITY (WARD CO)	JUNE	11, 1976	
480930	MOODY, TOWN (MCLENNAN CO)	JULY	09, 1976	
480433A	MOULTON, TOWN OF (LAVACA CO*)	APRIL	05, 1974	AND
		MARCH	05, 1976	
480787	MUENSTER, CITY (COOKE CO)	JULY	25, 1975	
481135		JUNE	11, 1976	
480430	MURCHISON, CITY (HENDERSON CO)	JUNE	11, 1976	
480430	NEW HOME, TOWN (LYNN CO)	SEPTEMBER	06, 1974	
480028A	NEW BRAUNFELS, CITY OF (COMAL CO)	JUNE	09, 1976	AND
481154	NORDHEIM, CITY (DE WITT CO)	JUNE	04, 1976	
480752	NOVICE, CITY (COLEMAN CO)	JULY	02, 1976	
480437A	OAKWOOD, TOWN OF (LEON CO.)	MAY	24, 1974	AND
480260A	ODESSA, CITY OF (ECTOR CO.)	FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
		JUNE	28, 1974	
480495	OMAHA, CITY OF (MORRIS CO.)	FEBRUARY	06, 1976	
480994	OVERTON, CITY OF (RUSK AND SMITH COS.)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480683	PALESTINE, CITY OF (ANDERSON CO*)	DECEMBER	02, 1974	
480931	O'DONNELL, CITY OF (LYNN & DAWSON COS.)	AUGUST	27, 1976	
480771	PADUCAH, CITY OF (COTTLE CO*)	JUNE	27, 1975	
480764	PAINT ROCK, TOWN (CONCHO CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480809	PALMER, CITY (ELLIS CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
480727	PARKDALE, TOWN (KLEBERG CO)	JUNE	25, 1974	
480798	PATTON VILLAGE, (MONTGOMERY CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
	PECAN GAP, CITY (DELTA CO)	AUGUST	20, 1976	
480884	PENELOPE, TOWN (HILL CO*)	APRIL	23, 1976	AND
480114A	PETTUS, CITY OF (KARNES CO.)	AUGUST	09, 1976	
481178	PRIDDY, TOWN (CAMPBELL CO)	JUNE	21, 1974	AND
480114A	PROSPER, TOWN OF (COLLIN CO.)	AUGUST	25, 1976	
480724	PUTNAM, TOWN (CALLAHAN CO)	AUGUST	16, 1974	
480035A	QUANAH, CITY OF (HARDEMAN CO)	APRIL	23, 1976	
481137	QUEEN CITY, TOWN (CASS CO)	MAY	17, 1974	AND
480206A	RANGER, CITY OF (EASTLAND CO.)	APRIL	23, 1976	
480428A	RANKIN, CITY OF (UPTON CO.)	MAY	10, 1974	AND
		MARCH	19, 1976	
481257	RENO, CITY OF (LAMAR CO)	AUGUST	13, 1976	
481158	RETREAT, TOWN (NAVARRO CO)	JULY	11, 1975	
480737	RICE, CITY (NAVARRO CO)	SEPTEMBER	26, 1975	
480502A	RICHARD SPRINGS, CITY OF (SAN SABA CO.)	NOVEMBER	08, 1974	AND
480958	RICHLAND, TOWN (NAVARRO CO)	MARCH	05, 1976	
		JULY	25, 1975	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

TEXAS

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
480748	ROANOKE, CITY (DENTON CO.)	SEPTEMBER 09, 1977		
480749	ROANOKE, CITY (TARRANT CO.)	JUNE 09, 1978		
480778A	ROBY, CITY OF (FISHER CO.)	MAY 17, 1974		
480778	ROCKSPRINGS, TOWN (EDWARDS CO)	JULY 03, 1974		
480827	ROMA-LOS SAENZ, CITY OF (STARR CO)	JUNE 04, 1974		
481139	ROSCOE, CITY (NOLAN CO)	JULY 10, 1978		
481139	RUNGE, TOWN (KARNES CO)	APRIL 25, 1975		
481140	SABINAL, CITY (UVALDE CO)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1975		
481145	SADLER, TOWN (GRAYSON CO)	JULY 02, 1974		
480647A	SAN PERLITA, CITY OF (WILLACY CO.)	OCTOBER 25, 1974	AND	
480674	SANFORD, TOWN (HUTCHINSON CO)	JUNE 18, 1976		
480714A	SANTA ANNA, ZONE 2 OF (COLEMAN CO.)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
		MAY 17, 1974	AND	
481134	SCHULENBURG, CITY (FAYETTE CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
481136	SHINER, TOWN (LAVACA CO)	JUNE 11, 1976		
480847	SNYDER, TOWN (SCURRY CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
481143	SOUTHMAYD, TOWN (GRAYSON CO)	SEPTEMBER 12, 1975		
480988A	SPLENDORA, CITY OF (MONTGOMERY CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974	AND	
		MARCH 05, 1976		
480673A	STOCKDALE, CITY OF (WILSON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	AND	
		OCTOBER 10, 1975		
480763	STRAWN, CITY (PALO PINTO CO)	JULY 18, 1974		
480763	ALPA, TOWN (COLEMAN CO)	JULY 11, 1975		
480995	TATUM, CITY (RUSK CO)	JULY 30, 1976		
481004	TENAHA, TOWN (SHELBY CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
480934	THORNDALE, TOWN (MILAM CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
480946	THORNTONVILLE, CITY (WARD CO)	JULY 18, 1975		
480966	TOLAR, TOWN (HOOD CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975		
480315	TOMBALL, CITY (HARRIS CO)	AUGUST 15, 1975		
480414	TRENTON, TOWN (FANNIN CO)	JULY 23, 1976		
481130	TRENT, TOWN (TAYLOR CO)	AUGUST 13, 1976		
481033	TRINITY, CITY (TRINITY CO)	AUGUST 29, 1975		
481017	TUSCOLA, TOWN (TAYLOR CO)	JULY 11, 1975		
481018	TYE, CITY (TAYLOR CO)	MAY 17, 1974	AND	
480643A	VERNON, CITY OF (WILBARGER CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1974		
480870	WARREN CITY, CITY OF (GREGG AND UPSHUR COS.)	AUGUST 17, 1976		
480741	WELLS, TOWN (CHEROKEE CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
480731	WEST, CITY (MCLENNAN CO)	JULY 02, 1974		
480652	WHARTON COUNTY *	AUGUST 02, 1974		
480729	WHITE DEER, TOWN (CARSON CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
480641	WHITE OAK, TOWN (GREGG CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975		
480628	WHITESBORO, TOWN OF (GRAYSON CO.)	JULY 31, 1975		
480665	WHITNEY, TOWN (HILL CO)	JULY 02, 1974		
480752	WILLIS, CITY (MONTGOMERY CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
480622	WILSON, TOWN (LYNN CO)	JULY 16, 1976		
480675A	WINK, CITY OF (WINKLER CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974	AND	
		AUGUST 13, 1976		
480573A	WINONA, CITY OF (SMITH CO.)	NOVEMBER 21, 1974	AND	
		JANUARY 23, 1976		
480757	WOODSBORO, TOWN (REFUGIO CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
481036	WOODVILLE, TOWN (TYLER CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
481147	YANTIS, TOWN (WOOD CO)	JULY 09, 1976		
480434A	YOAKUM, CITY OF (LAVACA CO.)	MAY 10, 1974	AND	
480687	ZAPATA COUNTY *	OCTOBER 15, 1976		
		AUGUST 02, 1974		

TOTAL IN THE STATE 220

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WYOMING

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
560041A	CHUGWATER, TOWN OF (PLATTE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974	AND	
		NOVEMBER 24, 1976		
560038A	DOUBOY, TOWN OF (SHERIDAN CO.)	SEPTEMBER 13, 1974	AND	
		AUGUST 13, 1976		
560025A	EAST THERMOPOLIS, TOWN OF (HOT SPRINGS CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974	AND	
		NOVEMBER 06, 1974		
560042	GLENDO, TOWN (PLATTE CO)	FEBRUARY 08, 1974		
560005A	GREYBULL, TOWN (BIG HORN CO)	AUGUST 18, 1976		
560043	HANNA, TOWN (CARBON CO)	JUNE 21, 1974		
560026	KAYCEE, TOWN OF (JOHNSON CO.)	AUGUST 22, 1975		
560036A	KEMMERER, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	NOVEMBER 22, 1974	AND	
		MARCH 24, 1976		
560044	LINGLE, TOWN (GOSHEN CO)	DECEMBER 27, 1974		
560075	LYMAN, TOWN (UINTA CO)	AUGUST 16, 1976		
560046	MEDICINE BOW, TOWN (CARBON CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
560046A	RANCHESTER, TOWN OF (SHERIDAN CO.)	JUNE 20, 1974		
		SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	AND	
560021A	RIVERTON, CITY OF (FREMONT CO.)	MARCH 12, 1976		
560053	ROCK RIVER, CITY OF (ALBANY COU)	MARCH 29, 1974	AND	
560078	SHOSHONI, TOWN (FREMONT CO)	AUGUST 04, 1976		
560057	SINCLAIR, TOWN (CARBON CO)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		
560056	TEN SLEEP, TOWN OF (WASHAKIE CO.)	AUGUST 15, 1975		
560077	UPTON, TOWN (WESTON CO)	JULY 25, 1975		
560024	YODER, TOWN OF (GOSHEN CO.)	DECEMBER 19, 1974		
		JUNE 26, 1974		

TOTAL IN THE STATE 20

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

UTAH

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED		
490044	ANTIMONY, TOWN (GARFIELD CO)	APRIL 22, 1974		
490194	BEAR RIVER, CITY (BOX ELDER CO)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974		
490042	BEAVER, CITY OF (BEAVER CO.)	JUNE 11, 1974		
490095A	CIRCLEVILLE, TOWN OF (PIUTE CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974	AND	
490197	CORINNE, CITY (BOX ELDER CO)	JUNE 28, 1974		
490045	CORNISH, TOWN (CACHE CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
490047	ELWOOD, TOWN (BOX ELDER CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975		
490048A	ENTERPRISE, CITY OF (WASHINGTON CO.)	AUGUST 18, 1975		
490196	FIELDING, TOWN (BOX ELDER CO)	AUGUST 08, 1975		
490114	FOUNTAIN GREEN, TOWN (SANPETE CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
490199	FRANCIS, TOWN (SUMMIT CO)	JULY 25, 1975		
490049	GENOLA, TOWN OF (UTAH COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		
490049	GLENDALE, TOWN (KANE CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
490155	GOSHEN, TOWN OF (UTAH COU)	FEBRUARY 07, 1975		
490197	HILLDALE, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	JUNE 04, 1976		
490048A	HUNTSVILLE, TOWN OF (WEBER CO.)	JUNE 21, 1974		
490048	KANOSH, TOWN (MILLARD CO)	APRIL 04, 1976		
490175	LEEDS, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
490185	LOA, TOWN OF (WAYNE CO.)	DECEMBER 26, 1974		
490202	MANILA, TOWN (DAGGETT CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975		
490117	MAYFIELD, TOWN (SANPETE CO)	MAY 28, 1976		
490049	MEADOW, TOWN (MILLARD CO)	JULY 02, 1976		
490054	MYTON, TOWN (DUCHESNE CO)	APRIL 02, 1976		
490203	PLYMOUTH, TOWN (BOX ELDER CO)	AUGUST 22, 1975		
490200A	RANDOLPH, TOWN OF (RICH CO.)	AUGUST 14, 1974		
490150	TOQUERVILLE, TOWN (WASHINGTON CO)	JUNE 25, 1976		
490220	TREMONTON, CITY (BOX ELDER CO)	APRIL 23, 1976		
490030	TRENTON, TOWN (CACHE CO)	JUNE 27, 1975		
490197	UINTAH COUNTY *	FEBRUARY 14, 1975		
490176	VERNON, TOWN (TOOELE CO)	JUNE 05, 1974		
490166	WILLSBURG, TOWN (GARFIELD CO)	JULY 02, 1974		

TOTAL IN THE STATE 31

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

VERMONT

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
500277	ATHENS, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
500247	BELVIDERE, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
500236A	BROOKFIELD, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 OCTOBER 15, 1976	AND
500245A	BROWNINGTON, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 NOVEMBER 05, 1976	AND
500151A 500243A	CABOT, VILLAGE OF (WASHINGTON CO.) CHARLESTON, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 AUGUST 09, 1974	AND
500185	DANVILLE, TOWN (CALEDONIA CO)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976 JANUARY	
500249	DERBY CENTER, VILLAGE OF (ORLEANS CO)	MARCH 26, 1975	
500229	EDEN, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974	
500316	ELMORE, TOWN (LAMOILLE CO)	APRIL 11, 1975	
500231 500235A	ESSEX, TOWN OF (FRANKLIN CO.) ESSEX JCT., VILLAGE OF (CHITTENDEN CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 JUNE 28, 1974	AND
500210	FERDINAND, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JULY 19, 1974 DECEMBER	
500124A	GLOVER, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.) GRAFTON, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 DECEMBER 06, 1974	AND
500211	GRANBY, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	APRIL 03, 1974 DECEMBER	
500003 500187A	GRANVILLE, TOWN OF (ADDISON CO.) HARDWICK, VILLAGE OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	JANUARY 24, 1975 DECEMBER 20, 1974	AND
500313A	HUBBARDTON, TOWN OF (RUTLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 05, 1974 DECEMBER 13, 1974	AND
500252A	IRASBURG, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 10, 1976 DECEMBER 20, 1974	AND
500253A	JAY, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	OCTOBER 03, 1975 SEPTEMBER	AND
500188	KIRBY, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 05, 1976 DECEMBER	
500248A	LUNENBURG, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JUNE 28, 1977 FEBRUARY 28, 1977	AND
500113	MARSHFIELD, VILLAGE, (WASHINGTON CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 DECEMBER	
500182 500182	MONKTON, TOWN (ADDISON CO.) MORGAN, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	JANUARY 31, 1975 JANUARY	
500242 500186	MT. HOLLY, TOWN (RUTLAND CO.) MT. HOLLY, VILLAGE (RUTLAND CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975 JANUARY	
500172 500244	NEWARK, TOWN (CALEDONIA CO.) NEWARK, VILLAGE (CALEDONIA CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1975 JANUARY	
500256A	NEWPORT, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	NOVEMBER 05, 1976 DECEMBER	AND
500180 500214	NORTH BENNINGTON, VILLAGE OF (BENNINGTON CO) NORTON, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO)	FEBRUARY 21, 1975 MARCH 26, 1975	
500181 500181	PERU, TOWN (BENNINGTON CO) SHAFTSBURY, TOWN OF (BENNINGTON CO.)	JANUARY 10, 1975 JANUARY	
500189 500189	SEARSBURG, TOWN OF (BENNINGTON CO) SEARSBURG, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976 NOVEMBER	
500221 500221	STRATTON, TOWN OF (WINDHAM CO.) SUNDERLAND, TOWN (RUTLAND CO)	JANUARY 24, 1975 JANUARY	
500198A	SUTTON, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	DECEMBER 13, 1974 SEPTEMBER 26, 1975	AND
500312 500312	TINMOUTH, TOWN OF (RUTLAND CO.) TINMOUTH, VILLAGE OF (RUTLAND CO.)	DECEMBER 06, 1974 DECEMBER	
500272 500216	VERSHIRE, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO) VICTORY, TOWN OF (ESSEX CO.)	JANUARY 13, 1975 DECEMBER	
500077A	WASHINGTON, TOWN OF (ORANGE CO)	JUNE 28, 1974 FEBRUARY 20, 1976	AND
500233A	WATERVILLE, TOWN OF (LAMOILLE CO.)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 SEPTEMBER 17, 1976	AND
500078 500272	WELLS RIVER, VILLAGE OF (ORANGE CO.) WEST HAVEN, TOWN (RUTLAND CO)	AUGUST 09, 1974 JANUARY 03, 1975	
500257A	WESTFIELD, TOWN OF (ORLEANS CO.)	SEPTEMBER 26, 1974 DECEMBER 06, 1974	AND
500203 500114	WESTFORD, TOWN (CHITTENDEN CO) WESTFORD, VILLAGE OF (CHITTENDEN CO.)	JANUARY 02, 1975 DECEMBER	
500311A	WESTHORE, TOWN (ORLEANS CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 OCTOBER 01, 1976	AND
500204	WHEELOCK, TOWN OF (CALEDONIA CO.)	NOVEMBER 15, 1974	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 54

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

VIRGINIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
510242A	BELLE HAVEN, TOWN OF (ACCOMACK CO.)	NOVEMBER 01, 1974 SEPTEMBER 16, 1976	AND
510002A 510214A	CHINCOTEAGUE, TOWN OF (ACCOMACK CO.) HALLWOOD, TOWN OF (ACCOMACK CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 AUGUST 06, 1974	AND
510121A	HAYMARKET, TOWN OF (PRINCE WILLIAM CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AUGUST	
510384A	HILLSBORO, TOWN (LOUDOUN CO)	APRIL 04, 1975 SEPTEMBER 17, 1976	AND
510369	LUNENBURG COUNTY *	JULY 25, 1975 JULY	
510226 510168A	NICKELSVILLE, TOWN OF (SCOTT CO.) NORTON, CITY OF (INDEP. CITY)	JULY 02, 1976 JUNE 18, 1975	
510322	ROYKINS, TOWN OF (SOUTHAMPTON CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 MAY	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 9

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
530107	ALMIRA, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER 04, 1974 APRIL 02, 1976	
530278	CATHLAMET, TOWN (WAHKIAKUM CO)	JULY 15, 1975 SEPTEMBER	AND
530280A	CONNELL, TOWN (FRANKLIN CO)	DECEMBER 20, 1974 APRIL 02, 1976	AND
530106A	CRESTON, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	AUGUST 09, 1974 AUGUST	
530282 530279	DUVALL, TOWN (KING CO) ELMER CITY, TOWN (SKAGIT CO)	NOVEMBER 19, 1976 DECEMBER 13, 1974	
530150A 530110	FRIDAY HARBOR, TOWN OF (SAN JUAN CO.) HARRINGTON, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	DECEMBER DECEMBER	
530297	ELMA, TOWN OF (GRAYS HARBOR CO.)	JULY 01, 1974 DECEMBER	
530260 530287	MALDEN, TOWN (WHITMAN CO) NORTHPORT, TOWN (STEVENS CO)	JULY 05, 1974 JULY	
530259A	PRESCOTT, TOWN (WALLA WALLA CO)	JULY 18, 1975 MARCH 04, 1977	AND
530113 530244A	REARDAN, TOWN (LINCOLN CO.) REARDEN, TOWN OF (LINCOLN CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1975 JUNE	AND
530039	ROCK ISLAND, TOWN (DOUGLAS CO)	JANUARY 10, 1975 JANUARY	
530262 530264	SOUTH TACOMA, (PIERCE CO.) SPRINGDALE, TOWN (STEVENS CO)	MAY 05, 1975 MAY	
530121 530141	STARBUCK, CITY (COLUMBIA CO) STEVENSON, TOWN (SKAMANIA CO)	JANUARY 03, 1975 APRIL	
530265 530265A	TIETON, TOWN (YAKIMA CO) WIDEN, TOWN (KLICKITAT CO)	SEPTEMBER 01, 1976 SEPTEMBER	
530308 530269	WOODWAY, TOWN (SNOHOMISH CO) YACOLT, TOWN (CLARK CO)	SEPTEMBER 19, 1975 JULY 02, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 24

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

WEST VIRGINIA

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
540051 540254	HARDY COUNTY * KINGWOOD, CITY OF (PRESTON CO.)	APRIL 25, 1975 SEPTEMBER 05, 1974	
540173 540163	RODDELL, TOWN (RALEIGH CO) ROANE COUNTY *	MAY 31, 1974 APRIL 26, 1976	

TOTAL IN THE STATE 4

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	WISCONSIN		
550228A	BEAR CREEK, VILLAGE OF (OUTAGAMIE CO.)	NOVEMBER 28, 1975 JANUARY 09, 1976	
550464A	BELL CENTER, VILLAGE OF (CRAWFORD CO.)		
550473A	BIG FALLS, VILLAGE OF (WAUPACA CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 DECEMBER 19, 1975	
550149A	BOSCOBEL, CITY OF (GRANT CO.)		
550161A	BRONTON, VILLAGE OF (GREEN CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1975 JUNE 04, 1976	AND
550010A	CABLE, VILLAGE OF (BAYFIELD CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 NOVEMBER 21, 1975	AND
550011A	CAMERON, VILLAGE OF (BARRON CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973	AND
550356A	CAZENOVIA, VILLAGE OF (RICHLAND CO.)	MAY 28, AUGUST 23, 1974	AND
550371A	CONRATH, VILLAGE OF (RUSK CO.)	OCTOBER 25, AUGUST 30, 1975	AND
550049A	DESOTO, VILLAGE (CRAWFORD CO)	MARCH 03, 1978	AND
550491A	EAGLE RIVER, CITY OF (VILAS CO.)	MAY 12, 1976 DECEMBER 12, 1975	
550417A	ELAND, VILLAGE OF (SHAWANO CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 MARCH 19, 1976	AND
550249A	ELDERON, VILLAGE OF (MARATHON CO.)	JULY 19, 1974 JULY 30, 1976	AND
550129A	FAIRCHILD, VILLAGE OF (EAU CLAIRE CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 JUNE 04, 1976	AND
550250A	FENWOOD, VILLAGE OF (MARATHON CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 MAY 14, 1976	AND
550115A	FORESTVILLE, VILLAGE OF (DOOR CO.)	NOVEMBER 30, 1973	
550347	FORTVILLE, VILLAGE OF (ROCK CO.)	MAY 31, 1974	
550238A	FRANCIS CREEK, VILLAGE OF (MANITOWOC CO.)	MAY 17, 1974	
550372	GLEN FLORA, VILLAGE OF (RUSK CO.)	NOVEMBER 08, 1974	
550105A	GRANTON, VILLAGE OF (CLARK CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974	
550203A	HUSTLER, VILLAGE OF (JUNEAU CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974	AND
550374A	INGRAM, VILLAGE OF (RUSK CO.)	MAY 17, 1976 SEPTEMBER 06, 1974	
550100	IRON RIDGE, VILLAGE OF (DODGE CO)	JULY 23, 1976	
550393A	IRONTON, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.)	AUGUST 16, 1974	
550396A	LIME RIDGE, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 APRIL 23, 1976	AND
550102A	LOWELL, VILLAGE OF (DODGE CO.)	MAY 17, 1976	
550434A	LUBLIN, VILLAGE OF (TAYLOR CO.)	SEPTEMBER 20, 1974	
550177A	MARQUETTE, VILLAGE OF (GREEN LAKE CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973	
550419A	MATTOON, VILLAGE OF (SHAWANO CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974	
550288A	MELVINA, VILLAGE OF (MONROE CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 MAY 28, 1976	AND
550152A	MOUNT HOPE, VILLAGE OF (GRANT CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 MAY 14, 1976	AND
550205A	NECEDAH, VILLAGE OF (JUNEAU CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1975 MAY 28, 1976	AND
550046A	NEW AUBURN, CITY OF (CHIPPEWA CO.)	JULY 19, 1974 AUGUST 13, 1976	AND
550350A	NORTH BAY, VILLAGE OF (RACINE CO.)	SEPTEMBER 06, 1974 SEPTEMBER 10, 1976	AND
550400A	OGDENSBURG, VILLAGE OF (WAUPACA CO.)	AUGUST 23, 1974 MAY 28, 1976	AND
550113A	OLIVER, VILLAGE OF (DOUGLAS CO.)	AUGUST 30, 1974 JUNE 18, 1976	AND
550457A	ONTARIO, VILLAGE OF (VERNON CO.)	JANUARY 09, 1974	
550427A	OOSTBURG, VILLAGE OF (SHEBOYGAN CO.)	JUNE 28, 1974 JUNE 04, 1976	AND
550155A	POTOSI, VILLAGE OF (GRANT CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973	
550401A	PRAIRIE DU SAC, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973	
550450A	READSTOWN, VILLAGE OF (VERNON CO.)	DECEMBER 07, 1973 APRIL 16, 1976	AND
550516A	REDGRANITE, VILLAGE OF (WAUSHARA CO.)	MAY 17, 1974 MAY 28, 1976	AND
550232 550232A	ROCKLAND, VILLAGE OF (LA CROSSE CO) SHULSBURG, CITY OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	JULY 11, 1975 MAY 19, 1974	AND
550231A	SOUTH WAYNE, VILLAGE OF (LAFAYETTE CO.)	MAY 28, 1976 DECEMBER 07, 1973	AND
550366	STANTON, TOWN OF (ST. CROIX CO.)	MAY 28, 1976 NOVEMBER 15, 1974	
550367A	STAR PRAIRIE, VILLAGE OF (ST. CROIX CO.)	DECEMBER 28, 1973 MAY 28, 1976	AND
550252A 550402A	STURTEVANT, VILLAGE OF (RACINE CO.) TROY, VILLAGE OF (SAUK CO.) (SAUK CO.)	MAY 29, 1975 DECEMBER 01, 1976	

* UNINCORPORATED AREAS ONLY

COMMUNITY NUMBER	NAME	HAZARD AREA IDENTIFIED	
	WISCONSIN		
550253A	UNION CENTER, VILLAGE OF (JUNEAU CO.)	NOVEMBER 28, 1975 DECEMBER 19, 1975	
550519A	VESPER, VILLAGE OF (WOOD CO.)	AUGUST 02, 1974 JUNE 04, 1976	AND
550367A	WILD ROSE, VILLAGE OF (WAUSHARA CO.)	MAY 31, 1974 JUNE 04, 1976	AND
550156A	WOODMAN, VILLAGE OF (GRANT CO.)	JANUARY 16, 1974 AUGUST 08, 1975	AND

TOTAL IN THE STATE 54

National Total 3,199

(National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (title XIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968); effective January 28, 1969 (33 FR 17804 November 28, 1968); as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001–4128; and Secretary's Delegation of Authority to Federal Insurance Administrator, 34 FR 2680, February 28, 1969, as amended 39 FR 2787, January 24, 1974.)

Issued: April 11, 1977.

J. ROBERT HUNTER,
Acting Federal Insurance Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-11086 Filed 4-18-77;8:45 am]

Just Released

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Revised as of January 1, 1977)

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———	Title 7—Agriculture (Parts 0 to 45)	6.50	———
———	Title 12—Banks and Banking (Part 300 to End)	7.30	———
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