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58151–58397

federal register

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

highlights

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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
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/ASCS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/ASCS
DOT/NHTSA	USDA/APHIS		DOT/NHTSA	USDA/APHIS
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DOT/OPSO	USDA/FSQS		DOT/OPSO	USDA/REA
	CSC			CSC
	LABOR			LABOR
	HEW/ADAMHA			HEW/ADAMHA
	HEW/CDC			HEW/CDC
	HEW/FDA			HEW/FDA
	HEW/HRA			HEW/HRA
	HEW/HSA			HEW/HSA
	HEW/NIH			HEW/NIH
	HEW/PHS			HEW/PHS

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.

Note: As of Nov. 3, 1977, Food Safety and Quality Service (USDA) documents are being assigned to the Tuesday/Friday schedule.

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

federal register

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

[6325–01]

Title 5—Administrative Personnel

CHAPTER I—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The following positions are excepted under Schedule C because they are confidential in nature: Ten positions of Director, Intergovernmental and Congressional Affairs and ten positions of Director, Public Affairs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533. Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3316(a) (42) and (43) are added as set out below:

§ 213.3316 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) *Office of the Secretary.* * * *

(42) Ten positions of Director, Intergovernmental and Congressional Affairs.

(43) Ten positions of Director, Public Affairs.

* * * * *

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32287 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6325–01]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Housing and Urban Development

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The following positions are excepted under Schedule C because they are confidential in nature: Ten positions of Executive Assistant and ten positions of Secretary, one to each Executive Assistant.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3384(a) (67) and (68) are added as set out below:

§ 213.3384 Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(a) *Office of the Secretary.* * * *

(67) Ten positions of Executive Assistant.

(68) Ten positions of Secretary, one to each Executive Assistant.

* * * * *

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32288 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6325–01]

CHAPTER I—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Commerce

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment extends the exception of 29 positions of Business Management Fellowship Program Specialists, GS–11/12, through September 30, 1978, and reflects transfers of these positions from the Office of Secretary, Office of Personnel, to the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. This exception is granted because it continues to be impractical to examine for these positions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3114(b)(4) is revoked and § 213.3114(k) is added to read as follows:

§ 213.3114 Department of Commerce.

* * * * *

(b) Office of the Secretary. * * *

(4) Revoked

* * * * *

(k) Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

(1) Until September 30, 1978, not to exceed 29 positions of Business Management Fellowship Program Specialists, GS–11/12.

(5 U.S.C. 3301; 3302; EO 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32477 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6325–01]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Commerce

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: One position of Secretary (Steno) to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administrative and Legislative Policy is expected from the competitive service under Schedule C because it is confidential in nature.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3314(w) is added as set out below:

§ 213.3314 Department of Commerce.

* * * * *

(w) Industry and Trade Administration.

(1) One Secretary (Steno) to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administrative and Legislative Policy.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; EO 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32478 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6325–01]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The position of Secretary (Steno) to the Special Assistant to the Chairman is excepted from the competitive service under Schedule C because it is confidential in nature.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3354(m) is added as set out below:

§ 213.3354 Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

* * * * *

(m) One Secretary (Steno) to the Special Assistant to the Chairman.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; EO 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32479 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6325–01]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of the Interior

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: One additional position of Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, National Park Service, is excepted under Schedule C because it is confidential in nature.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3312(h)(7) is amended as set out below:

§ 213.3312 Department of the Interior.

* * * * *

(h) National Park Service. * * *

(7) Two Special Assistants to the Deputy Director.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; EO 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32480 Filed 11–7–77; 8:45 am]

[6325–01]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of Transportation

AGENCY: Civil Service Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: One position of Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary to the Secretary is excepted under Schedule C because it is confidential in nature.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Bohling, 202–632–4533.

Accordingly, 5 CFR 213.3394(a)(38) is amended as set out below:

§ 213.3394 Department of Transportation.

(a) Office of the Secretary. * * *

(38) One Special Assistant and One Staff Assistant to the Executive Secretary to the Secretary.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302; EO 10577, 3 CFR 1954–1958 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77–32481 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[3410–30]

Title 7—Agriculture

CHAPTER II—FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: 48 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for the 48 States and the District of Columbia appearing in Appendix A to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in the coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202–447–8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX A—48 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[FSP No. 1978–1.1, Amdt. No. 125]

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all except the one-person household. The cost of food did not increase enough for a change in the coupon allotment for the one-person household, since Section 7(a) specifies that no such adjustment shall be made unless the increase in the coupon allotment is a minimum of $2.00.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding February and the January adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. The income standards and coupon allotments to become effective on January 1, 1978 are based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant, general assistance grant, or supplemental security income benefit shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit, in any State (other than Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands) or in the District of Columbia shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—48 States and District of Columbia*
1	[1] $262
2	[1] 344
3	460
4	580
5	687
6	827
7	913
8	1,047
Each additional member	+133

[1] 1977 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to sections 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 2016, Pub. L. 91–671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which State agencies are authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in the 48 States and the District of Columbia shall be:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—48 States and the District of Columbia

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$52	$96	$138	$174	$206	$248	$274	$314
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	40	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	42	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	42	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	42	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		76	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		76	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		76	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			120	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			120	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99				140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99				149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99				150	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				150	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99					177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99					178	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99					178	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99						205	206	207
$720 to $749.99						214	215	216
$750 to $779.99						216	224	225
$780 to $809.99						216	233	234
$810 to $839.99						216	238	243
$840 to $869.99							238	252
$870 to $899.99							238	261
$900 to $929.99							238	270
$930 to $959.99								274
$960 to $989.99								274
$990 to $1,019.99								274
$1,020 to $1,049.99								274

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $40 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $929.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $930 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $929.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement for an eight-person household with an income of $929.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $36 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

NOTE.—The Food and Nutrition Service has determined that this document contains a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-107 and certifies that an Economic Impact Statement has been prepared.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by State agencies for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32314 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-30]

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: ALASKA

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for Alaska appearing in Appendix B to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX B—ALASKA

[FSP No. 1978-2.1, Amdt. No. 126]

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all households.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustments, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in the food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding February and the January adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. The income standards and coupon allotments set forth below are based on the allotment table adopted for the continental United States, adjusted for the cost of food in Alaska in August 1977.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant, general assistance grant, or supplement security income benefit shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit, in Alaska, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Alaska*
1	[1] $328
2	447
3	633
4	807
5	960
6	1,147
7	1,273
8	1,453
Each additional member	+180

[1] 1977 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to sections 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Public Law 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Alaska shall be as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Alaska

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$72	$134	$190	$242	$288	$344	$382	$436
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	51	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	51	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	57	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	58	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99	58	74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99	58	80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99	58	86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		92	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		101	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99		108	112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99		108	121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			148	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			157	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99			166	167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99			168	176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99			168	185	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				194	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				203	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99				212	213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99				214	222	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99				214	231	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					240	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99					249	250	251	252
$870 to $899.99					256	259	260	261
$900 to $929.99					256	268	269	270
$930 to $959.99					256	277	278	279
$960 to $989.99					256	286	287	288
$990 to $1,019.99						295	296	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99						304	305	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99						308	314	315
$1,080 to $1,109.99						308	323	324
$1,110 to $1,139.99						308	332	333
$1,140 to $1,169.99						308	341	342
$1,170 to $1,199.99							342	351
$1,200 to $1,229.99							342	360
$1,230 to $1,259.99							342	369
$1,260 to $1,289.99							342	378
$1,290 to $1,319.99								387
$1,320 to $1,349.99								392
$1,350 to $1,379.99								392
$1,380 to $1,409.99								392
$1,410 to $1,439.99								392
$1,440 to $1,469.99								392

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $54 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,319.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $1,320 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,319.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,319.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $50 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

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.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by the State agency for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32309 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-30]

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: HAWAII

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for Hawaii appearing in Appendix C to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX C—HAWAII

[FSP No. 1978-3.1, Amdt. No. 126]

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all households.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustments, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in the food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding February and January adjustment based on the cost of food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. The income standards and coupon allotments set forth below are based on the allotment table adopted for the continental United States, adjusted for the cost of food in Hawaii in August 1977.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant, general assistance grant, or supplemental security income benefit shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit, in Hawaii, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Hawaii*
1	[1] $286
2	427
3	607
4	773
5	920
6	1,100
7	1,220
8	1,393
Each additional member	+173

[1] 1976 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to section 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 2016, Pub. L. 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Hawaii shall be as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Hawaii

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$70	$128	$182	$232	$276	$330	$366	$418
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	51	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	56	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	56	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99	56	74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		92	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		100	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99		100	112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99		100	121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			148	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			157	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99			160	167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99			160	176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				185	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				194	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				203	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99				204	213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99				204	222	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99					231	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					240	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99					244	250	251	252
$870 to $899.99					244	259	260	261
$900 to $929.99					244	268	269	270
$930 to $959.99						277	278	279
$960 to $989.99						286	287	288
$990 to $1,019.99						294	296	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99						294	305	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99						294	314	315
$1,080 to $1,109.99						294	323	324
$1,110 to $1,139.99							326	333
$1,140 to $1,169.99							326	342
$1,170 to $1,199.99							326	351
$1,200 to $1,229.99							326	360
$1,230 to $1,259.99								369
$1,260 to $1,289.99								374
$1,290 to $1,319.99								374
$1,320 to $1,349.99								374
$1,350 to $1,379.99								374
$1,380 to $1,409.99								374

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $52 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,259.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $1,260 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,259.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,259.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $48 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

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.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by the State agency for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32310 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-30]

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: PUERTO RICO

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for Puerto Rico appearing in Appendix D to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX D—PUERTO RICO

[FSP No. 1978-4.1, Amdt. No. 126]

Section 5(b) of the Food Stamp Act requires the establishment of special standards of eligibility and coupon allotment schedules, not to exceed those in the fifty States, which reflect the average per capita income and cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet in Puerto Rico.

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all households.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the economy food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in the food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding February and the January adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. The income standards and coupon allotments set forth below are based on the allotment table adopted for the continental United States, adjusted for the cost of food in Puerto Rico in August 1977.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance or general assistance, in Puerto Rico, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Puerto Rico*
1	[1] $262
2	[1] 344
3	467
4	593
5	707
6	847
7	933
8	1,067
Each additional member	+133

[1] 1977 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to sections 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Pub. L. 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amounts charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Puerto Rico shall be as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Puerto Rico

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$54	$98	$140	$178	$212	$254	$280	$320
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	44	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	44	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	44	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	44	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		78	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		78	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		78	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			122	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99				140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99				140	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99				154	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99				154	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99					177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99					184	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99					184	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99					184	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99						214	215	216
$750 to $779.99						222	224	225
$780 to $809.99						222	233	234
$810 to $839.99						222	242	243
$840 to $869.99						222	244	252
$870 to $899.99							244	261
$900 to $929.99							244	270
$930 to $959.99							244	279
$960 to $989.99								280
$990 to $1,019.99								280
$1,020 to $1,049.99								280
$1,050 to $1,079.99								280

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $40 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $959.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $960 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $959.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement for an eight-person household with an income of $959.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $36 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

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.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by the State agency for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32311 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-30]

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for the Virgin Islands appearing in Appendix E to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX E—VIRGIN ISLANDS

[FSP No. 1978-5.1, Amdt. No. 126]

Section 5(b) of the Food Stamp Act requires the establishment of special standards of eligibility and coupon allotment schedules, not to exceed those in the fifty States, which reflect the average per capita income and cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet in the Virgin Islands.

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all households.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding February and the January allotment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. The income standards and coupon allotments set forth below are based on the allotment table adopted for the continental United States adjusted for the cost of food in the Virgin Islands in August 1977.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance or general assistance, in the Virgin Islands, shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Virgin Islands*
1	[1] $262
2	420
3	600
4	760
5	900
6	1,080
7	1,200
8	1,367
Each additional member	+173

[1] 1977 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food Stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to sections 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Pub. L. 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in the Virgin Islands shall be as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Virgin Islands

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$68	$126	$180	$228	$270	$324	$360	$410
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	51	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	54	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	54	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		92	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		100	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99		100	112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99		100	121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			148	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			157	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99			158	167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99			158	176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99				185	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				194	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				200	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99				200	213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99				200	222	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99					231	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					238	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99					238	250	251	252
$870 to $899.99					238	259	260	261
$900 to $929.99					238	268	269	270
$930 to $959.99						277	278	279
$960 to $989.99						286	287	288
$990 to $1,019.99						288	296	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99						288	305	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99						288	314	315
$1,080 to $1,109.99						288	320	324
$1,110 to $1,139.99							320	333
$1,140 to $1,169.99							320	342
$1,170 to $1,199.99							320	351
$1,200 to $1,229.99							320	360
$1,230 to $1,259.99								366
$1,260 to $1,289.99								366
$1,290 to $1,319.99								366
$1,320 to 1,349.99								366
$1,350 to $1,379.99								366

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $52 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,229.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $1,230 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,229.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,229.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $48 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

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.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by the State agency for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32312 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-30]

PART 271—PARTICIPATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Food Stamp Program

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWABLE INCOME STANDARDS AND BASIS OF COUPON ISSUANCE: GUAM

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment revises the maximum allowable income standards and basis of coupon issuance for Guam appearing in Appendix F to Part 271 which were effective July 1, 1977. Semiannual adjustments in coupon allotments, to reflect food price changes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are required by the Food Stamp Act. These adjustments will continue to provide households with coupon allotments sufficient to purchase nutritionally adequate diets.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 1978.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Speshock, Acting Chief, Program Development Branch, Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, 202-447-8325.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

APPENDIX F—GUAM

[FSP No. 1978-6.1, Amdt. No. 126]

Section 5(b) of the Food Stamp Act requires the establishment of special standards of eligibility and coupon allotment schedules, not to exceed those in the fifty States, which reflect the average per capita income and cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet in Guam.

Section 7(a) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended, requires that the value of the coupon allotment be adjusted semiannually by the nearest increment that is a multiple of two to reflect changes in the prices of food published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this provision, an adjustment based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in August 1977 has been made in the coupon allotment for all households.

Prior to the amendment to the Act requiring semiannual adjustment of the value of the coupon allotment, the adjustments were made at the beginning of each fiscal year; i.e., in July based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding December. With the enactment of the semiannual adjustment, the law specified that the first adjustment be made in January 1974 to reflect changes in food prices through August 1973. Similar procedures have been used for subsequent semiannual adjustments; i.e., the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in

the preceding February and the July adjustment based on the cost of the food plan in the preceding August, as required by the Act. Based on prices provided for Guam, the Agricultural Research Service estimated that the allotment table adopted for the continental United States, adjusted for the cost of food in Guam would be higher than in the fifty States. Thus, the income standards (except for the one-person household which is the same as Hawaii) and the coupon allotments set forth for Guam are the same as those which will become effective in Alaska on January 1, 1978.

Households in which all members are included in the federally aided public assistance grant or general assistance grant shall be determined to be eligible to participate in the program while receiving such grants without regard to the income and resources of the household members.

The maximum allowable income standards for determining eligibility of all other applicant households, including those in which some members are recipients of federally aided public assistance, general assistance, or supplemental security income benefit, in Guam shall be as follows:

Household size:	*Maximum allowable monthly income standards—Guam*
1	[1] $286
2	447
3	633
4	807
5	960
6	1,147
7	1,273
8	1,453
Each additional member	+180

[1] 1977 USDA Poverty Guideline.

"Income" as the term is used in the notice is as defined in paragraph (c) of § 271.3 of the Food stamp Program Regulations.

Pursuant to sections 7 (a) and (b) of the Food Stamp Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2016, Pub. L. 91-671), the face value of the monthly coupon allotment which the State agency is authorized to issue to any household certified as eligible to participate in the Program and the amount charged for the monthly coupon allotment in Guam shall be as follows:

Monthly coupon allotments and purchase requirements—Guam

Monthly net income	For a household of—							
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is—							
	$72	$134	$190	$242	$288	$344	$382	$436
	And the monthly purchase requirement is—							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	39	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	45	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	51	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99	57	62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99	58	68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99	58	74	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		80	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99		86	88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99		92	94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99		101	103	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99		108	112	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99		108	121	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99			130	131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99			139	140	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99			148	149	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99			157	158	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99			166	167	168	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99			168	176	177	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99			168	185	186	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99				194	195	196	197	198
$690 to $719.99				203	204	205	206	207
$720 to $749.99				212	213	214	215	216
$750 to $779.99				214	222	223	224	225
$780 to $809.99				214	231	232	233	234
$810 to $839.99					240	241	242	243
$840 to $869.99					249	250	251	252
$870 to $899.99					256	259	260	261
$900 to $929.99					256	268	269	270
$930 to $959.99					256	277	278	279
$960 to $989.99					256	286	287	288
$990 to $1,019.99						295	296	297
$1,020 to $1,049.99						304	305	306
$1,050 to $1,079.99						308	314	315
$1,080 to $1,109.99						308	323	324
$1,110 to $1,139.99						308	332	333
$1,140 to $1,169.99						308	341	342
$1,170 to $1,199.99							342	351
$1,200 to $1,229.99							342	360
$1,230 to $1,259.99							342	369
$1,260 to $1,289.99							342	378
$1,290 to $1,319.99								387
$1,320 to $1,349.99								392
$1,350 to $1,379.99								392
$1,380 to $1,409.99								392
$1,410 to $1,439.99								392
$1,440 to $1,469.99								392

For issuance to households of more than eight persons use the following formula:

A. *Value of the Total Allotment.* For each person in excess of eight, add $54 to the monthly coupon allotment for an eight-person household.

B. *Purchase Requirement.* 1. Use the purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household for households with incomes of $1,319.99 or less per month.

2. For households with monthly incomes of $1,320 or more, use the following formula:

For each $30 worth of monthly income (or portion thereof) over $1,319.99, add $9 to the monthly purchase requirement shown for the eight-person household with an income of $1,319.99.

3. To obtain maximum monthly purchase requirements for households of more than eight persons, add $50 for each person over eight to the maximum purchase requirement shown for an eight-person household.

The total monthly coupon allotments for some households are not divisible by four. This results in total coupon allotments of uneven dollar amounts for those households which choose to purchase one-fourth or three-fourths of their coupon allotment. For such households, the State agency shall round the face value of one-fourth or three-fourths of the total coupon allotment up to the next higher whole dollar amount and shall not change the purchase requirement for such allotment.

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.

In view of the need for placing this notice into effect on January 1, 1978, and the leadtime needed by the State agency for implementation, it is hereby determined that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to this notice.

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

Dated: November 3, 1977.

CAROL TUCKER FOREMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32313 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-16]

CHAPTER VI—SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 654—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

AGENCY: Soil Conservation Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document promulgates rules for operating and maintaining measures for watershed protection projects, flood prevention projects, resource conservation and development projects, and other measures that have been installed with Federal asssitance. The purpose of this document is to codify rules and regulations for the operation and maintenance of measures.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

ADDRESS: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Verne M. Bathurst, Deputy Administrator for Administration, 202–447–6297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Prior to codification of these final rules and regulations on operation and maintenance, the Soil Conservation Service had similar policy documented on internal memorandums. As a part of the rulemaking process, the draft rules were published on March 23, 1977. Comments were received on the proposed rulemaking. The full text of comments received is on file and available for public inspection in:

Room 5229, South Agriculture Building, Watersheds Division, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Discussion of major comments: Significant comments received and any modification of our draft rules are discussed in the following sections.

Does the new policy apply to completed measures?

One comment made concerns SCS policy for operations and maintenance agreements in effect prior to the effective date of these regulations. Project agreements already in effect covering measures installed under various programs will continue to be honored. Operation and maintenance agreements are legal documents entered into by SCS and the sponsoring local organizations. SCS, as one party to the agreement, cannot arbitrarily terminate or modify an existing agreement. However, often the sponsoring local organizations recognize that an existing agreement is inadequate and desire to have the agreement revised. In these cases SCS will follow current rules and regulations when entering into a new or revised agreement.

Is there protection from windfall benefits?

One commentor suggested that Section 654.11(b) be changed by requiring cost recovery to the Federal Government when any major landholder receives significant windfall benefit as a result of the construction of a soil conservation project. This result has been accomplished to the extent practicable and where permitted by law. These recoveries are in the form of established cost-sharing rates.

What are the recreation impacts?

One commentor indicated that Section 654.15(e) should be modified to require SCS to identify existing nearby recreation projects and show the potential effect of the proposed project on the existing ones prior to entering into a new operations and maintenance agreement. The plan which documents investigations made during the planning process and the interdisciplinary environmental assessment indicates the unsatisfied recreation needs as shown in the State's plan for outdoor recreation. A thorough inventory of existing recreation developments and impacts on those developments are considered in the plans rather than in the operations and maintenance agreement.

Are inspection reports available to the public?

One reviewer asked that a statement be made pertaining to inspection reports identified in Section 654.17(b) be available to the public. SCS policy is that inspection reports received by SCS are public information and are available to the public.

What are the penalties for a violation?

One comment was made to modify Section 654.20(a) to include a mechanism for civil penalties for a violation of operations and maintenance agreements. A new paragraph 654.20(b) has been added to strengthen SCS's role in protecting public safety from apparent violations of operation and maintenance agreements. The statutory authorities do not permit SCS to institute civil penalties.

Should SCS inspect soil and water conservation measures?

One comment stated that Section 654.30 should be modified to permit periodic inspections of operations and maintenance on soil and water conservation measures installed with SCS assistance. SCS assistance for conservation measures involves technical assistance which is provided through soil, water, and other conservation districts. Conservation districts are subdivisions of State government and under the jurisdiction of State Law. SCS provides assistance to an entity of government rather than to individuals. Operation and maintenance of conservation measures is a matter of concern between the conservation districts and the landowner.

The final rules are effective November 8, 1977.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.900, Great Plains Conservation; 10.901, Resource Conservation and Development; 10.902, Soil and Water Conservation; 10.904, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

R. M. DAVIS,
Administrator,
Soil Conservation Service.

Subpart A—General

Sec.

654.1 Purpose and scope.
654.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—Federal Financially Assisted Projects

654.10 Operation and maintenance agreement.
654.11 Sponsor(s)' responsibility.
654.12 Financing operation and maintenance.
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654.14 Duration of sponsor(s)' responsibility.
654.15 Operation and maintenance.
654.16 Property management.
654.17 Inspection.
654.18 Soil Conservation Service responsibility.
654.19 Plan of operation and maintenance.
654.20 Violations of operation and maintenance agreement.

Subpart C—Conservation Operations

654.30 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.
654.31 Performing operation and maintenance.

Subpart D—Emergency Watershed Protection

654.40 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.
654.41 Performance of operation and maintenance.

Subpart E—Great Plains Conservation Program

654.50 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 83–566, 68 Stat. 666, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001–1008). Section 1, Pub. L. 86–468, 74 Stat. 131, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1006a); Section 2, Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 889 (33 U.S.C. 701a–1); Section 13, Pub. L. 78–534, 58 Stat. 905; Section 5, Pub. L. 93–251, 88 Stat. 15, Pub. L. 87–703, 76 Stat. 607 (7 U.S.C. 1010–1011); Pub. L. 74–46, 49 Stat. 163 (16 U.S.C. 590 a–f, q); Pub. L. 84–1021, 70 Stat. 1115, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590p (b)); Section 216, Pub. L. 81–516, 64 Stat. 184 (33 U.S.C. 701b–1); 7 CFR 2.62.

Subpart A—General

§ 654.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part sets forth the operation and maintenance requirements pertaining to measures installed with Soil Conservation Service (SCS) assistance. This includes measures installed under the following programs:

(1) Federal financially-assisted projects.

(i) Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (WP&FP). See Part 622 of this Title.

(ii) Flood Prevention (FP). See Part 623 of this Title.

(iii) Specifically authorized projects.

(iv) Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D).

(2) Conservation Operations (CO).

(3) Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP). See Part 624 of this Title.

(4) Great Plains Conservation Program (GP). See Part 631 of this Title.

(b) These regulations shall apply to all Federal financially-assisted projects as set forth in Subpart B for the duration of their respective operation and maintenance agreements. However, this does not relieve the sponsor(s) of any liability which may continue beyond the evaluated life of the measure under Federal, State, and local laws. Operation and maintenance agreements in effect prior to the effective date of these regulations are not affected by these regulations.

§ 654.2 Definitions.

Evaluated life. The time period for which project or measure benefits and costs have been evaluated. The evaluated life starts after the last project measure of the evaluation unit has been completed.

Landuser. Those who individually or collectively use land as owner, lessee, occupier, or by other arrangements which give them conservation planning or implementation concern and responsibility for the land involved.

Maintenance. The work and actions required to keep works of improvement in a condition to function for their in-

tended purpose and the replacement of portions of project measures as specified in the O&M agreement.

Operation. The administration, management, and performance of services needed to insure the continued proper functioning of completed project measures.

Operation and maintenance agreement. A written agreement between the sponsor(s) and SCS or other recipient(s) in which responsibilities and actions are established for the operation, maintenance, replacement, and inspection of project measures.

Plan of operation and maintenance. A detailed program of action to provide for performing the operation and maintenance of a specific project measure.

Project measures. An undertaking for watershed protection; flood prevention; the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; the conservation and proper utilization of land; or a combination thereof. The undertaking may consist of vegetative, structural, or management measures or a combination thereof. Vegetative measures are those measures involving only seedbed preparation and/or the planting of vegetative material.

Public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. A project measure or part thereof which (a) creates or improves the potential for public recreational use and enjoyment, or (b) materially contributes to the preservation, production, or harvest of fish and wildlife.

Sponsor. An agency or organization with authority to provide local responsibility for a Federal financially-assisted local project under a program administered by SCS.

State Conservationist. The SCS officer responsible for SCS activities within a particular State, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Structural measures. Structural measures are those measures that are excavated or constructed with concrete, earth, masonry, metal, rock, or other materials, and associated vegetation.

Subpart B-Federal Financially-Assisted Projects

§ 654.10 Operation and maintenance agreement.

A duly authorized official of the sponsor(s) must execute an O&M agreement with SCS prior to SCS furnishing financial assistance.

§ 654.11 Sponsor(s)' responsibility.

(a) On non-Federal land, sponsor(s) are responsible for financing and performing without cost to the Federal Government, needed operation and maintenance (O&M) of project measures installed with Federal financial assistance.

(b) The Federal agency administering Federal land involving project measures is responsible either for performing or requiring the performance of O&M on land administered by that agency. If project measures benefit both Federal and non-Federal land or interests, the O&M may be performed by the Federal agency, the sponsor(s), or both as mutually agreed by the Federal agency, sponsor(s), and SCS. If O&M of project measures is performed by mutual agreement, the cost of O&M may be shared by the Federal agency and sponsor(s) as agreed.

(c) The sponsor(s) shall obtain SCS approval before modifying a project measure or changing land use to fulfill a different purpose.

§ 654.12 Financing operations and maintenance.

Sources of funds needed to operate and maintain project measures for the duration of the O&M agreement shall be identified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

§ 654.13 Designating responsibility for operation and maintenance.

Those organizations or agencies responsible for the O&M of each project measure shall be identified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

§ 654.14 Duration of sponsor(s)' responsibility.

(a) Sponsor(s)' responsibility for O&M of a completed project measure begins when a part or all of the contract installing such measure is completed and accepted from the contractor. If the installation of the project measure is performed by force account, division of work, or performance of work methods, the sponsor(s)' O&M responsibilities begin on the date the work or portion thereof is completed as determined by SCS, except for completed work located on Federal lands which are subject to special-use permits. The O&M agreement shall specify that O&M will continue through: (1) the evaluated life of the project, or (2) the evaluated life of measures that are economically evaluated as a unit, or (3) the useful life of cost-shared measures that are for land conservation or land utilization. The sponsor(s)' duties and liabilities for the measures under other Federal and State laws are not affected by the expiration of the O&M agreement.

(b) For project measures being installed in segments, the sponsor(s) shall be responsible for O&M of completed and accepted segments. However, the SCS may share in the cost of repairing damages to a completed segment when the damage is attributed to the continuation of work on uncompleted segments of the measure or when due to the fact that the measure was only partially completed.

§ 654.15 Operation and maintenance.

Sponsor(s) are to operate and maintain completed project measures in:

(a) Compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

(b) Compliance with any applicable conditions set forth in the instruments by which the landrights were acquired for installing, operating, and maintaining the project measures.

(c) A manner that will not significantly degrade the environment and will permit project measures to serve the purpose for which they were installed as set forth in the watershed or RC&D measure plan.

(d) Compliance with the time frames and O&M work items established in the plan of O&M and inspection reports.

(e) Accordance with agreements with SCS on admission charges and user fees for public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. Admission or user fees shall be charged only as necessary to produce revenues required to amortize the sponsor(s)' share of installation costs and to provide adequate O&M for that portion of the project measures pertaining to public recreation and/or fish and wildlife facility. Sponsor(s)' admission or user fee charges require prior SCS approval throughout the life of the O&M agreement.

(f) Accordance with the schedule for withdrawal of water in water impounding structures as specified in the watershed or RC&D measure plan or other legal documents.

(g) A manner consistent with the project objectives.

§ 654.16 Property management.

Sponsor(s) are to:

(a) Use real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds as long as needed for the purpose for which it was acquired and in accordance with the O&M agreement. If real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was acquired, the sponsor(s) shall obtain SCS approval for future use or disposition.

(b) Use nonexpendable personal property acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds as long as needed for the purpose for which it was acquired in accordance with the rules governing Federal grant property (34 CFR 256).

(c) Establish, adopt, and comply with a property management system which meets the standards governing Federal grant property.

§ 654.17 Inspection.

(a) Sponsor(s) are to make periodic and special inspections of installed project measures as provided in the plan of O&M. For structural measures, inspections are to be made at least annually and after each major storm or occurance of any unusual condition that might adversely affect the project measures. At the discretion of the State Conservationist, SCS may assist sponsor(s) with their inspections. SCS or land-administering agencies may make independent inspections at any time during the period covered by the O&M agreement.

(b) Sponsor(s) are to maintain a written record of each inspection and furnish SCS and land-administering agencies a copy of that record. The record should identify items inspected, O & M work that may be needed, a time frame to do the work, and the date of the inspection. The SCS and land-administering agencies will provide the sponsor(s) a copy of a similar record of independent inspections.

(c) The sponsor(s) shall perform the O & M work listed as needed in the in-

spection reports within the time frame established for each item of work. Failure to perform O & M work will be considered a violation of the O & M agreement and will be handled in accordance with § 654.20.

(d) Sponsor(s) are to maintain a written record of work performed which is listed in the inspection report and a record of other significant O & M activity. The record will identify the measure, item of work, cost of performance, and date completed.

(e) Sponsor(s)' records relative to the project shall be made available to SCS for examination.

§ 654.18 Soil Conservation Service responsibility.

The Soil Conservation Service will assist the sponsor(s) in developing a watershed or RC & D measure plan which includes a description of O & M work and estimated cost, assist in the preparation of O & M agreements and plans of O & M, enter into O & M agreements with the sponsor(s), and notify the sponsor(s) of observed failures to comply with the O & M agreement.

§ 654.19 Plan of operation and maintenance.

(a) The plan for O & M shall be incorporated into and made a part of the O & M agreement. A separate plan of O & M shall be prepared for each project measure that is expected to have a unique O & M need. Two or more measures with similar O & M needs may be included in a single plan for O & M.

(b) The plan of O & M shall include the known and anticipted items of O & M, an explanation of how the O & M activities may be carried out, a general time frame for making O & M inspections and for completing the needed O & M work, and the records and reports deemed appropriate by the sponsor(s) and SCS.

§ 654.20 Violations of operation and maintenance agreement.

(a) The State Conservationist shall investigate alleged sponsor violations of the O & M agreement. If the State Conservationist determines that a violation has occurred that may prevent the project measure from functioning as intended, create a health or safety hazard, or prevent the accrual of project benefits, he shall provide sponsor(s) written notification.

(b) If the sponsor(s) fail to comply with the O & M agreement or fail to take corrective action, SCS may notify authorities having appropriate jurisdiction, withhold further assistance to the project, require the sponsor(s) to reimburse the government for the SCS share of the cost of the project, and/or pursue other action authorized by the O & M agreement or law.

Subpart C—Conservation Operations

§ 654.30 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

The land user is responsible for O & M of soil and water conservation measures installed with SCS assistance provided through soil, water, and other conservation districts.

§ 654.31 Performing operation and maintenance.

The method of performing O & M is to be at the option of the land user. The SCS, working through districts, will furnish information and technical assistance as needed and requested to the extent SCS resources permit.

Subpart D—Emergency Watershed Protection

§ 654.40 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

(a) *Non-Federal lands.* The need for an O&M agreement will be determined by the State Conservationist. Where an O&M agreement is necessary, the sponsor(s) will provide the O&M and adopt standards for Federal grant property (34 CFR 256). Where no O&M agreement is necessary, other arrangements will be made for complying with Federal property management.

(b) *Federal lands.* The Federal agency administering the Federal land is responsible for operating and maintaining emergency measures installed on Federal land.

§ 654.41 Performance of operation and maintenance.

(a) *Arrangements.* O&M is a prerequisite for approval of Federal emergency assistance when:

(i) The emergency measure needs to be operated and maintained in order to serve its intended purpose, or

(ii) The emergency measure needs to be operated and maintained to insure that it will not become hazardous.

(b) *Time of operation and maintenance.* The sponsor(s)' obligations for O&M begin when the measure is installed and extend for the duration of the time required for the emergency measure to serve the purpose for which it is installed.

(c) *Performance.* Operation and maintenance is to be performed in a manner that will protect the environment and otherwise comply with SCS, State, and local requirements. The method of performing O&M is at the option of the sponsor(s).

Subpart E—Great Plains Conservation Program

§ 654.50 Responsibility for operation and maintenance.

Responsibility for practices under the Great Plains Conservation Program are contained in § 631.10 of this chapter.

[FR Doc.77-32347 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-05]

CHAPTER VII—AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE (AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C—REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION AND APPEALS REQUIRING SPECIAL HANDLING

PART 780—APPEAL REGULATIONS

Final Crop Appraisals

AGENCY: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule provides that final crop appraisals by ASCS or FCIC appraisers are binding on the reviewing authority and are not appealable to the Deputy Administrator. These changes are necessary because experience has shown that proper judgment decisions relating to matters such as this become increasingly difficult as familiarity with local surrounding decreases. Therefore, any contribution to effective program administration resulting from an appeal beyond the State committee level is minimal.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Arthur W. Reynolds, Program Appeals Staff, ASCS, USDA, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, D.C. 20013, 202-447-6362.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice was published in the August 3, 1977, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 39223) that consideration was being given to changing our appeal regulations to make ASCS and FCIC appraisals binding and not appealable to The Deputy Administrator. No comments were received in response to the proposed rule. Therefore, the change in regulations is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on October 28, 1977.

RAY FITZGERALD,
Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

§ 780.11 Requests for reconsideration and appeals requiring special handling.

(a) Determinations made by a State committee with respect to (1) the establishment of farm yields for wheat, feed grain, and cotton, (2) the establishment of wheat allotments, (3) the establishment of farm feed grain allotments, (4) the establishment of upland cotton base acreage allotments, (5) matters rising under the tobacco discount variety program, (6) eligibility provisions of the livestock feed program, (7) the disaster provisions of the wheat, feed grain, and upland cotton programs that a loss on a farm was due in whole or in part to causes other than the natural disaster or conditions beyond the control of the producer, (8) the establishment of rice allotments, and (9) crop appraisals by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) and by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for ASCS are not appealable to the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations.

(b) In matters arising under the Agricultural Conservation Program involving the misuse of a purchase order by a vendor of conservation materials and services, the vendor may appeal to the Deputy Administrator only on the issue as to whether the facts reasonaly support the determination of the State committee.

(c) Matters arising under the (1) Agricultural Conservation Program involving a finding or certification by a technician of the Soil Conservation Services or Forest Service, or (2) appraisal redeterminations under the wheat, feed grain, upland cotton, or rice programs by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation or Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, shall be binding on the reviewing authority.

[FR Doc.77-32168 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6210-01]

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SUBCHAPTER A—BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Reg Z; FC-0120 through FC-0128]

PART 226—TRUTH IN LENDING

Official Staff Interpretations

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Official Staff Interpretation(s).

SUMMARY: The Board is publishing the following official staff interpretations of Regulation Z, issued by a duly authorized official of the Division of Consumer Affairs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Glenn E. Loney, Acting Chief, Fair Credit Practices Section, Division of Consumer Affairs, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, 202-452-2412.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: (1) Identifying details have been deleted to the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The Board maintains and makes available for public inspection and copying a current index providing identifying information for the public subject to certain limitations stated in 12 CFR Part 261.6.

(2) Official staff interpretations may be reconsidered upon request of interested parties and in accordance with 12 CFR Part 226.1(d)(2). Every request for reconsideration should clearly identify the number of the official staff interpretation in question, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

(3) 15 U.S.C. 1640(f).

12 CFR Part 226, FC-0120

§ 226.15(c) If lease was consummated and extended prior to Act's effective date, neither the basic lease nor the extension require any disclosures.

Month-to-month extensions of leases do not require new disclosures until September 23, 1977, six months after Act's effective date, but an extension for a specified period over four months will require new disclosures.

OCTOBER 6, 1977.

This is in reply to your letter of * * *, in which you request clarification of Official Staff Interpretation FC-0066. That interpretation concerned extensions of leases which were consummated before March 23, 1977, the effective date of the Consumer Leasing Act and the implementing sections of Regulation Z. You agree with staff's conclusion that if a previously-existing lease was scheduled to terminate on March 23, 1977, and was then extended on a month-to-month basis, it would become a new lease for disclosure purposes if it lasted more than six months. You ask, however, whether a previously-existing lease which expired, for example, on October 23, 1976, and was extended for seven months (until May 22, 1977) becomes a new lease for disclosure purposes on March 23, 1977. You also ask whether new lease disclosures need be made for any extension period ending prior to September 23, 1977, which is six months after the Act's effective date.

With regard to your first question, it is staff's opinion that neither the original lease nor the seven-month extension entered into on October 23, 1976, is subject to the Consumer Leasing Act, because both of these preceded the effective date of the Act. If the lease, as extended, ends on May 22, 1977, and there are no further extensions or renegotiations of it, no disclosure will ever need to be given with regard to that lease.

With regard to your second question, as far as month-to-month extensions of leases are concerned, we agree with your conclusion that there is no duty to make leasing disclosures prior to September 23, 1977. Disclosures for month-to-month extensions of consumer leases need be made only at the end of six-months, and September 23, 1977, is the earliest date on which an extension entered into when the Act became effective could have run for six months. Staff would point out, however, that a different conclusion would be reached with regard to extensions for a specified period longer than four months. As explained in Public Information Letter 1217, such extensions do require disclosures when they are entered into, and this could certainly occur prior to September 23, 1977.

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) of the regulation and limited to the facts and issues as discussed herein. I trust that it proves helpful to you.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC-0121

§ 226.7(b) Combining periodic statement with checking account statement is permissible as long as disclosures are made in accordance with § 226.6.

§ 226.8(n) Loan summary appearing on an instalment loan customer's checking account statement is not a "periodic billing statement" under § 226.8(n) where summary does not indicate due date of next payment and merely summarizes the loan status rather than indicates that a payment is due. (Distinguishes Letter 668.)

OCTOBER 14, 1977.

This is in response to your letter of . . ., in which you requested an official staff interpretation with regard to § 226.7(b)(1)(iii) of Regulation Z.

You state that your client, a bank, extends overdraft protection to its qualified checking account customers who apply for a program called cash reserve credit. Under your client's program, a checking account customer who writes a check resulting in an overdraft will automatically be extended credit in $50.00 multiples in order to cover the check.

It is our understanding that the cast reserve credit account periodic statement and and the bank's monthly checking account statement are combined. You state that the amounts of the payments made on the cash reserve credit account appear in one column labeled "CHECKS & PAYMENTS." You state further that payments on the account are identified by a transaction code in a column labeled "CHECK NO." and the date of the payment is recorded in a column labeled "DATE PD."

You ask whether disclosure of the cash reserve credit account payments in such a manner complies with the requirements of § 226.7(b)(1)(iii). You contend that it is permissible under the regulation to disclose the amounts of the cash reserve credit account payments on a monthly checking account statement in the same column as general checking account activities where such amounts are identified by appropriate transaction codes.

Staff is of the opinion that Regulation Z permits your client to combine the disclosures required by § 226.7(b), including payments under § 226.7(b)(1)(iii), for your client's cash reserve credit program with your client's monthly checking account statement as long as the disclosures are made in accordance with the requirements of § 226.6. Furthermore, staff agrees with your contention that the requirement of § 226.7(b)(1)(iii) that payments made during the billing cycle be identified by the term "payments" can be satisfied by reflecting the payments in the same column with checking account transactions (in a combined statement) and by using a transaction code or symbol instead of using the term "payments" spelled out for each such transaction as long as the code or symbol is appropriately explained on the periodic statement by use of a legend or some other manner of description. Public Information Letters 994, 1027 and 1091 (copies of which are enclosed for your convenient reference), have previously addressed the use of transaction codes for disclosure purposes.

Although limited time and resources prevent staff from reviewing your Truth in Lending disclosure form to determine whether it complies with the Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z, staff would caution you that placement of the transaction code identifying payments in the column labeled "CHECK NO." may prove to be violative of the requirements of § 226.6(a) that Truth in Lending disclosures be made clearly and conspicuously.

Your second question is with regard to the fact that your client includes loan summaries on its instalment loan customers' monthly checking account statements. You indicate that the loan summary is identified by the particular loan outstanding such as "HOME IMPROVEMENT" or "1975 FORD" under a column headed "LOAN SUMMARY—THIS IS NOT A BILL" and that the account number of the loan, the amount of the regular loan payment, the total balance remaining, the number of remaining payments, and the total payment required to retire the loan are disclosed to the customer. You question whether the loan summary described above constitutes a "periodic billing statement" within the meaning of § 226.8(n).

Footnote 13 to § 226.8(n) defines a "periodic billing statement" for purposes of § 226.8(n) as "[a]ny statement, notice, or reminder of payment due on any transaction payable in installments which is mailed or delivered periodically to the customer in advance of the due date of the installment * * *." Staff agrees with your contention that, although the summary is mailed periodically to the customer, it does not appear to come within the scope of § 226.8(n) in that it is not provided as an indication that a payment is due.

In Public Information Letter 668 (a copy of which is enclosed for your convenient reference), a creditor provided a "statement

of activity" to each of its depositors and credit customers with outstanding installment loans. Such a statement, which indicated the amount and due date of the next payment to be made, was considered a periodic billing statement as defined in § 226.8(n). Unlike the statement of activity described in Letter 668, the loan summary which you describe does not include the due date of the next payment to be made. Consequently, since your client's practice appears merely to summarize for a certain group of your client's customers (i.e., checking account customers) the status of their loans, the loan summary described does not appear to staff to be the type of statement, notice, or reminder of a payment due which was intended to be covered by § 226.8(n).

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) of the regulation. It is limited solely to the facts and issues raised herein. I trust that it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0122

§ 226.2(d) Information required to be disclosed by State law is not an advertisement.

§ 226.6(e) Disclosure of interest rate and expiration date of note on a mortgage loan application as required by State law, where the application is separate from the disclosure form, does not violate regulation.

OCTOBER 14, 1977.

This is in response to your letter of . . . , in which you request an interpretation of the applicability of Regulation Z to a statute (Chapter 184, Section 17B of Massachusetts General Laws) of the State of Massachusetts that requires creditors to disclose, on certain mortgage loan applications, the approximate expiration date of the note and the rate of interest charged.

The Massachusetts statute, in pertinent part, reads as follows:

Every application for a mortgage loan on real estate consisting of a dwelling house with accommodations for four or less separate households and occupied or to be occupied in whole or in part by the obligor on the mortgage debt shall be made on a printed form which shall * * *

* * * * *

disclose (in type size at least two points larger than other type used on the application) information relative to the following:

(a) The approximate expiration date of the note.

(b) The rate of interest charged.

You ask whether a mortgage loan application containing the information required by this statute constitutes an "advertisement" as defined by § 226.2(d) of the regulation so as to mandate compliance with the requirements of § 226.10(d).

Staff believes that, as a general proposition, information which a creditor is required by state statute to disclose or display does not fall within the definition of "advertisement." As explained in Official Staff Interpretation FC–0045, a copy of which is enclosed for your convenient reference, an advertisement involves voluntary, commercial promotion of a product or service. If a creditor is legally compelled to disclose certain information, then, staff believes, the creditor is not engaged in advertising.

Like the rate schedules described in Letter FC–0045 that South Carolina law required lenders to publicly post, the information that your State's law requires to appear on certain mortgage loan applications is not an advertisement under § 226.2(d). Staff would caution, however, that this opinion extends only to statements appearing in the manner, and on the types of mortgage loan applications described in your statute. A mortgage lender could not, for example, verbally quote a simple annual interest rate without also giving the applicable annual percentage rate.

You also ask whether (assuming, as you correctly do, that the advertising provisions of the Federal law are inapplicable) a creditor would violate the disclosure provisions of the Federal Act or Regulation Z by disclosing the interest rate and estimated expiration date on the application as required by Chapter 184, Section 17B of the Massachusetts General Laws. In staff's opinion, these disclosures may be made by creditors in your State who are subject to the Federal law as additional information if it is not stated or placed so as to mislead or confuse the customer, or contradict, obscure, or detract attention from the required disclosure, as provided in § 226.6(c) of Regulation Z. We believe that placing this information on an application form that is a document separate from the disclosure form would meet these standards and would be permitted under Regulation Z. In light of the exemption from the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Federal Truth in Lending Act that has been granted to your State, we believe that your office should properly determine whether a similar analysis and conclusion obtains with respect to creditors subject to your State's law.

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) and limited in its application to the facts and issues discussed herein. I trust it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0123

§ 226.8(b) Prepaid interest should not be included in § 8(b)(3) disclosures; only payments scheduled to be made after consummation need be disclosed.

OCTOBER 14, 1977.

This will respond to your letter of * * *, requesting an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z wtih particular reference to § § 226.8(b)(3) and 226.8(e). Your other letter of the same date is being answered separately.

Your questions are based upon the following hypothetical situation. A real estate loan is closed on June 1. The instalment payments scheduled to repay the indebtedness are due on the 10th of each month, with the first such payment due on July 10. In order to collect interest for the period June 1 through June 9, the creditor requires the customer to pay such "interim interest" at the closing.

As you note, Public Information Letter 596 states that if a creditor requires a customer to pay interest at the closing, such interest is a prepaid finance charge and must be disclosed as such under § 226.8(e). The disclosures of the total finance charge (if required in the transaction in question) and annual percentage rate must, of course, be computed so as to reflect the existence of the prepaid finance charge. Your question is whether, under § 226.8(b)(3), the creditor must disclose the interim interest as a payment scheduled to repay the indebtedness and, consequently, also include such interest in the total of payments (if disclosure of such total is required in the transaction in question).

The staff is of the opinion that § 226.8(b)(3), in the situation you pose, refers only to payments scheduled to be made after the closing. Thus, interim interest paid at the closing need not be disclosed under that section. Public Information Letter 304 is not inconsistent with this interpretation. That letter does state, as you point out, that the total of payments represents the sum of the amount financed and the finance charge. However, as the examples given in that letter make clear, the payments included in the total of payments are those made after the consummation of the transaction.

The apparent contradiction between these two statements, that you raise, does not exist. Consider, for example, a loan involving proceeds of $1000, other charges of $50, and a total finance charge of $300 of which $75 is prepaid. Since the amount financed is the sum of the proceeds plus other charges not included in the finance charge less prepaid finance charges, the amount financed in the example is $975 ($1000+$50−$75). Consequently, the sum of the amount financed plus the finance charge is $1275 ($975 +$300). After consummation the customer will repay the sum of the proceeds ($1000), other charges ($50), and the total finance charge less the prepaid finance charge ($300−$75=$225) for a total of $1275. Consequently, in this situation the statement is correct that the total of payments after consummation equals the sum of the amount financed plus the finance charge.

In a variant of the hypothetical situation stated previously, interim interest would be payable not at the closing but with the first monthly instalment. In this situation such interest would not constitute a prepaid finance charge and would be required to be disclosed as part of the first scheduled payment in accordance with § 226.8(b)(3).

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, issued pursuant to § 226.1(d)(3) and limited in its application to the facts and issues presented herein. I trust that it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0124

§ 226.4(b) If creditor discloses total § 4(b)(4) fee and the types of fees included within that total, fee may be excluded from finance charge.

OCTOBER 14, 1977.

This is in response to your letter of * * *, requesting an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, § 226.4(b)(4). Your other letter dated * * *, in which you also request an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, will be answered separately.

Section 226.4(b) lists types of charges which need not be included in the finance charge if itemized and disclosed to the customer. One such category, set forth in § 226.4(b)(4), is "License, certificate of title, and registration fees imposed by law." Your question is whether each of the three components listed in this paragraph must be separately itemized in order to qualify for exclusion from the finance charge. Staff is of the opinion that the three components within § 226.4(b)(4) need not be separately itemized; if a creditor discloses the total fee comprising the three components and indicates the types of fees included within that total, such fee qualifies for exclusion from the finance charge.

As you indicate in your letter, the Board has published for comment a proposed amendment to Regulation Z which, if adopted, would eliminate § 226.4(b)(4) altogether and render your question moot with respect to future consumer credit transactions. No final action has been taken on that proposal, however.

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z issued pursuant to § 226.1(d)(3) and limited in its application to the facts and issues presented herein. I trust that it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0125

§ 226.8(b) Creditor may omit disclosure of amounts of interest-only payments due during construction phase when it makes a combination construction-permanent financing loan and utilizes equation in paragraph (1)(ii) to estimate interest finance charge; the fact that APR is computed under paragraph (3) and Example II, rather than (1)(ii), has no bearing on availability of exception.

§ 226.813 Creditor may omit disclosure of amounts of interest-only payments due during construction phase when it makes a combination construction-permanent financing loan and utilizes equation in paragraph (1)(ii) to estimate interest finance charge; the fact that APR is computed under paragraph (3) and Example II, rather than (1)(ii), has no bearing on availability of exception.

OCTOBER 14, 1977.

This is in response to your letter of * * *, in which you request an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z with respect to Board Interpretation § 226.813.

Paragraph (2) of § 226.813 provides that the amounts of any required interest payments during the construction phase may be omitted in making the disclosures required under § 226.8(b)(3) "if the equations under subdivision (ii) of paragraph (1) are utilized * * *" (emphasis added). You ask whether this exception is available when a creditor makes a combination construction and permanent financing loan. Your question is based on the fact that, in such a transaction, the regulation requires disclosure of a single annual percentage rate for the combined construction and permanent financing phases. Thus, a lender that computes interest during the construction phase from the date of each advance on only the amounts advanced may utilize the equation provided in subdivision (ii) of paragraph (1) to estimate the interest finance charge, but will have no occasion to utilize the equation that relates to estimating an annual percentage rate for the construction phase. Instead, the lender will compute the annual percentage rate to be disclosed in accordance with paragraph (3) and the procedures outlined in Example II of § 226.813.

Availability of the exception created by paragraph (2) of § 226.813 depends on whether the interest-only payments during the construction phase are to be computed on the full amount of the lender's commitment or from the date of each advance on only the amounts advanced, and is not limited to temporary financing transactions. Thus, in staff's opinion, a lender whose disclosures relate to a combination construction and permanent financing loan, and who consequently utilizes only the equation for estimating the interest finance charge provided in paragraph (1)(ii), may nonetheless omit the amounts of any interest payments to be made during the construction phase in making the disclosures required by § 226.8(b)(3).

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) and limited in its application to the facts and issues set forth herein. I trust it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0126

§ 226.2(x) Merely terminating delinquent customer's future open end credit privileges does not convert credit previously extended on open end basis to credit other than open end.

§ 226.7(a) Where creditor permits delinquent open end credit customer (whose credit privileges are terminated) to pay indebtedness in accordance with original open end terms, closed end disclosures are not required and § 7(b) disclosures can continue to be provided.

OCTOBER 17, 1977.

This is in response to your letter of * * *, requesting an official staff interpretation with regard to the Truth in Lending disclosure responsibilities of your client, a bank, upon terminating a delinquent customer's open end credit privileges.

You state that when an existing open end credit account becomes seriously delinquent, your client may notify the customer involved that no further credit will be available on the account either permanently or until such time as the account is brought current. You state, however, that there is no change in the terms governing the customer's account except for the termination of further credit privileges. You ask whether the above-described situation requires that the customer be provided with other than open end credit Truth in Lending disclosures at the time the customer's open end credit privileges are terminated.

Staff would not regard your client's activities as an attempt to convert its open end credit plan to an other than open end credit plan as was the case in Public Information Letters 606 and 1093. Letters 606 and 1093 (copies of which are enclosed for your convenient reference) involved agreements evidencing the termination of the open end credit plans, and the terms thereunder, and the existence of other than open end credit plans, for which the creditors were required to furnish appropriate § 226.8 Truth in Lending disclosures. Rather, the situation which you have described appears to staff to represent no more than your client's simply permitting an outstanding credit balances incurred on an open end credit basis, to be repaid in accordance with the previously agreed upon open end credit terms. These conclusions are based on the fact that, in staff's opinion, merely terminating a customer's future open end credit privileges does not serve to convert credit previously extended on an open end credit basis to credit other than open end. Staff believes that such a termination of future credit privileges would not be relevant to the determination of the designation and subsequent treatment, for disclosure purposes, of credit incurred prior to the termination of credit privileges. Therefore, it would appear to staff that continuing to furnish open end credit disclosures under § 226.7(b) in the circumstances you have described is in accord with Regulation Z.

This is an official staff interpretation issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) of the regulation and limited to the facts and issues described herein. I trust that it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0127

§ 226.8(d) When arrearages must be paid incident to the assumption of a mortgage, they need not be disclosed as "prepaid finance charges," unless the creditor specifically requires the buyer to pay them.

§ 226.807 When arrearages must be paid incident to the assumption of a mortgage, they need not be disclosed as "prepaid finance charges," unless the creditor specifically requires the buyer to pay them.

OCTOBER 20, 1977.

This will respond to your letter of * * *, in which you request an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z. You seek guidance in making disclosures to a customer who is assuming a prior owner's obligations on a debt and mortgage. You explain that, before allowing a new owner to assume the obligation, the creditor requires that any payments that are past due be made. These arrearages may include principal, interest, mortgage insurance, real estate tax, property insurance escrow payments and late charges. The question arises whether any or all of these charges constitute a "prepaid finance charge" necessitating their disclosure under § 226.8(d)(1).

The disclosures required to be made when an "assumption" occurs are set forth in § 226.807. It appears that paragraph (2) of this interpretation relates to the transaction you describe. The disclosures required when the finance charge is computed by applying a percentage rate to an unpaid balance include those prescribed by § 226.8 (b) and (d) and § 226.4(a) (5) and (6). Because the payment of arrearages is initially the responsibility of the original owner and, assuming that any shifting of this responsibility results from negotiation between the buyer and seller of the property that is securing the loan and that the lending institution plays no part in this negotiation, the staff is of the opinion that arrearages need not be disclosed by the lending institution. If, however, the lending institution specifically requires the buyer to bear the cost of the arrearages, the entire amount of the arrearages becomes a charge imposed upon the customer "as a condition of the extension of credit," as described in § 226.4(a), and must be disclosed under § 226.8(d)(2) as a "prepaid finance charge."

Creditors must, of course, otherwise comply with the provisions of § 226.8(k) and § 226.807 when permitting assumption of existing debts.

It appears that your client may be a creditor subject to the law of the State of Massachusetts and not the Federal law. Since that State has been granted an exemption under the relevant portion of the Truth in Lending Act, you may wish to contact the office of the State Banking Commissioner for their views.

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z, issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) of the regulation and limited solely to the facts and issues presented herein. I trust that it is responsive to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

12 CFR Part 226, FC–0128

§ 226.15(b) Proper treatment of (1) monthly charges for depreciation, maintenance, registration fees, and taxes; (2) registration fees, sales taxes; and delivery charge paid after consummation; (3) disclaimer of warranties; (4) attorneys fees upon default; (5) disposition charges; and (6) methods of determining the "realized value."

§ 226.15(b)(15) Proper treatment of (1) monthly charges for depreciation, maintenance, registration fees, and taxes; (2) registration fees, sales taxes, and delivery charge paid after consummation; (3) disclaimer of warranties; (4) attorneys fees upon default; (5) disposition charges; and (6) methods of determining the "realized value."

This is in reply to your letter of * * *, in which you request an official staff interpretation concerning the disclosure requirements of Regulation Z with regard to a consumer lease of a vehicle. You pose a situation in which a consumer receives a leasing disclosure statement, signs a lease, and pays a refundable security deposit, but, because the lessor does not have a suitable car in stock, the car must be ordered, with delivery to occur at an unknown date four

to six weeks in the future. The parties wish the rental to be payable on the first day of the month regardless of when delivery occurs, with payments commencing on the first day of the calendar month in which delivery is made if delivery is on or before the fifteenth day of the month, and with payments commencing on the first day of the next succeeding month if delivery occurs on or after the sixteenth day of the month. In any event, the consumer will have the use of the car for twelve months from the date of delivery.

You ask whether it is necessary to disclose the "Term of this lease." This phrase is used in the sample vehicle lease disclosure statements issued as Board Interpretations §§ 226.1501 and 226.1502. Consequently, lessors choosing to use these forms must include that phrase. However, as the Board stated in 42 FR 10975, Friday, February 25, 1977, these forms are not the the exclusive method of complying with the Consumer Leasing Act or the implementing regulations. Since § 226.15(b)(3) requires only disclosure of the "number, amount and due dates or periods of payments scheduled under the lease and the total amount of such periodic payments," it appears that this requirement can be met without inclusion of the phrase "term of this lease." You also ask whether your proposed language complies with § 226.15(b)(3). Since it is the policy of this office not to approve particular lessors' forms, we believe it would be inappropriate to comment on the language you have submitted.

You state that the monthly payment for the vehicle lease includes charges for depreciation and for maintenance, and that the lessor does not generally allocate its overall costs for these items to particular cars. You ask whether the components of the periodic payment must be itemized. Section 226.15(b)(3) does not require itemization of the components of the periodic payment. You will note, however, that the sample open-end vehicle lease disclosure statement in Interpretation § 226.1501 does contain a breakdown of the components of the monthly payment. As the instructions relating to Item 4 in this interpretation indicate, this breakdown is provided to distinguish between the portion of the monthly payment which is included in the computation of the total lease obligation and the other portions of the monthly payment which are not to be included in the total lease obligation. It is staff's opinion that your client may include the amount attributable to maintenance when disclosing the periodic payment amount pursuant to § 226.15(b)(3). However, the amount attributable to maintenance must be excluded from "the scheduled periodic payments under the lease" which are a portion of the total lease obligation, as defined in § 226.2(rr). For purposes of calculating the total lease obligation, therefore, your client must ascertain what portion of its overall cost for maintenance is attributable to a particular car, and exclude that amount from the periodic payments made on the car. The amounts attributable to depreciation, on the other hand, are properly part of the "scheduled periodic payments under the lease" for purposes of calculating the total lease obligation, and therefore need not be excluded. This matter has been discussed in Official Staff Interpretation FC–0082, a copy of which is enclosed for your convenient reference.

You also ask whether the charges attributable to depreciation and maintenance are to be included in the "average payment allocable to a monthly period" for purposes of determining end of term liability under § 226.15(b)(15)(ii). It is staff's opinion that the average payment referred to in § 226.15(b)(15)(ii) corresponds to the periodic payment as used in computing the total lease obligation, and therefore includes that portion of the payment attributable to depreciation, cost of money, lessor's profit and sales/use taxes, but excludes such charges as maintenance and insurance. Therefore, the charges for maintenance must be excluded from the "average payment allocable to a monthly period" for purposes of determining end of term liability under § 226.15(b)(15)(ii), while the charges for depreciation should be included.

You ask about the proper treatment of registration fees and taxes which are paid monthly to the lessor, with the lessor paying these amounts to an appropriate governmental body either in a lump sum or periodically. You ask whether these amounts are to be included in the periodic payment amount called for in § 226.15(b)(3) and/or whether they are to be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(4). These amounts may be included in the periodic payment disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(3), but only the amount attributable to sales/use taxes on the periodic payment should be included in the periodic payment for purposes of calculating the total lease obligation and for purposes of determining the "average payment allocable to a monthly period" pursuant to § 226.15(b)(15)(ii). The total amounts for registration fees and taxes must also be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(4). To the extent that FC–0082 appears to express an opinion different from that expressed in this paragraph, it is hereby modified to comport with this paragraph.

You also ask how disclosure of registration fees, sales taxes, and a delivery charge should be handled when the lessee agrees to pay these sums in a lump sum on the date of delivery of the automobile. You ask first whether they should be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(2). Staff believes that none of these charges should be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(2), since they are not paid "at consummation of the lease," but rather are paid at some date subsequent to consummation, i.e., upon delivery of the automobile. The registration fees and sales taxes, as discussed above, should be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(4), whether they are paid directly to the lessor or to a third party. The delivery charge should be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(5), as an other charge that is not included in the periodic payment. This treatment would be proper regardless of whether the lessee pays the lessor or the third party, since in both cases this is a charge imposed by the lessor in the lease transaction.

You ask several questions concerning disclosure of warranties in a situation where the lessor offers no warranties to the customer, but where the manufacturer's warranties apparently are available to the consumer. First, you ask whether whether it is proper for the disclosure statement to contain a disclaimer of warranties by the lessor. Although a disclaimer of warranties is not required by the regulation, it is staff's opinion that such disclaimer may be given as additional information, as long as it is done in accordance with § 226.6(c) so as not to mislead, confuse, or detract attention from the required disclosures. You also ask whether your proposed disclosure complies with § 226.15(b)(7). As explained above, staff cannot approve your proposed disclosure. However, we would draw your attention to the instructions to the sample vehicle lease disclosure statements issued by the Board. The instructions to Item 17 in § 226.1501 and to Item 12 in § 226.1502 state that a brief identification of the warranty must be supplied, and that a reference to the standard manufacturer's warranty, for example, would suffice. Finally, you ask whether the lessor must disclose items such as model and color of the car as express warranties, since they may be considered such under applicable State law. Since § 226.15(b)(7) requires a statement identifying "any express warranties or guarantees available to the lessee" (emphasis added), it is staff's opinion that if a warranty such as you have described does exist under State law, it should be disclosed.

You state that the lease provides that a defaulting lessee is responsible for paying attorney's fees and expenses incurred by the lessor in enforcing the latter's rights. You ask whether these amounts must be disclosed pursuant to §§ 226.15(b)(5), 226.15(b)(10), and/or 226.15(b)(12). It is staff's opinion that if the imposition of these charges is automatic (for example, if the charges become immediately due and collectible by virtue of default), these charges must be disclosed. If, however, the imposition of the charges is not automatic but is conditioned upon employment of the services of an attorney to effect collection or expenditure of amounts in conjunction with collection proceedings, such charges need not be disclosed. These charges, if they are default charges as discussed above, should be disclosed pursuant to § 226.15(b)(10) and, if default is also a condition for early termination of a lease, pursuant to § 226.15(b)(12). You will note that the §§ 226.15(b)(10) and 226.15(b)(12) disclosures may be combined, as exemplified by Item 18 on the sample lease disclosure form in § 226.1501 and Item 13 in § 226.1502.

In a vehicle lease in which the lessee's liability at the end of a lease term is based upon the estimated wholesale value of the vehicle, you ask whether the lessor is entitled to recover both the disposition charge and three times the "average payment allocable to a monthly period" without litigation or the consent of the lessee. You are apparently referring to the limitation on end-term liability which is discussed in § 226.15(b)(15)(ii). It is staff's opinion that this limitation on liability applies only to liability which is based on the estimated value of property at the end of a lease term, and not to liability based upon a contractual agreement to pay a separate charge for disposition of the property. You will note that the second sentence in § 226.15(b)(5) recognizes that there may be charges imposed upon the lessee at the end of the term which are distinct from the potential difference between the estimated and realized values. This answer assumes, of course, that the disposition charge was disclosed at consummation, and is not assessed by the lessor to circumvent the limitations imposed by § 183(a) of the Consumer Leasing Act on the lessee's end-term liability.

Your final series of questions concerns a lease in which the lessee's liability at the end of the term is based upon the estimated wholesale value of the car, which estimated value is $500. The average payment allocable to a monthly period is $100. The highest offer for the car is from the lessee, a retail buyer, for $500. However, the lessee later withdraws the offer and refuses to purchase the car. The lessor accepts the next highest retail offer, $420, which includes $400 for the car and $20 for taxes. The lessor immediately forwards $20 to the State taxing authority and retains the remainder. The actual fair market value of the car at wholesale is $300. You ask first whether the lessor is permitted to choose between the amount received, the fair market value, and the highest offer in order to determine the lessee's end of term liability. As stated in Public Information Letter 1177, the various methods of disposition provided for in the definition of "realized value" in § 226.2(qq) are alternatives and may be chosen at the lessor's option. Therefore, the lessor is free to choose which of the three values to

use as the "realized value." In the fact situation you have presented, the lessor has chosen the first of the three alternatives by selling the vehicle. It is staff's opinion that "the price received by the lessor for the leased property" as used in the definition of realized value in § 226.2(qq) may properly exclude any amount attributable to taxes. Therefore, in this situation the price received for the leased property is $400, and the lessee would be liable for $100.

You also ask whether the lessor, in determining what is the "highest offer for disposition within the meaning of § 226.2(qq), must credit the lessee with the amounts of offers which have been withdrawn or reneged upon. It is staff's opinion that such offers need not be considered when determining what is the highest offer for disposition.

This is an official staff interpretation of Regulation Z issued in accordance with § 226.1(d)(3) of the regulation, and it is limited to the facts and issues as presented herein. I trust that it will prove helpful to you.

Sincerely,

JERAULD C. KLUCKMAN,
Associate Director.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 2, 1977.

THEODORE E. ALLISON,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-32301 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-03]

Title 21—Food and Drugs

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

SUBCHAPTER E—ANIMAL DRUGS, FEEDS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PART 522—IMPLANTATION OR INJECTABLE DOSAGE FORM, NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

Chorionic Gonadotropin

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The animal drug regulations are amended to reflect approval of a new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Forbes Laboratories, providing for use in cows of an injectable hormone for treating nymphomania due to cystic ovaries. This application reflects the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council evaluation of the product.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert A. Baldwin, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (HFV-114), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-3420.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Forbes Laboratories Division, The Mogul Corp., P.O. Box 52, Middleton, Wis. 53562, filed an NADA (103-090V) providing for intramuscular or intrafollicular injection of chorionic gonadotropin (human) in cows for treating nymphomania (frequent or constant heat) due to cystic ovaries.

This application concerns a product that has been demonstrated to be bioequivalent to one that was evaluated by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS/NRC), Drug Efficacy Study Group. The results of this evaluation were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 6, 1969 (34 FR 19388). The NAS/NRC evaluated the product, chorionic gonadotropin (human) for injection, as effective for treating nymphomania due to cystic ovaries in cattle. The Food and Drug Administration concurred with the Academy's evaluation. Supplemental applications were requested with revised labeling to reflect concurrence with the review or adequate documentation in support of the labeling used.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc., P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, N.J. 08540, filed a supplemental NADA (6-103V) in response to the NAS/NRC review. The supplement was approved by regulation published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 2, 1972 (37 FR 4333). Carter-Glogau Laboratories Division, Chromalloy Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 5160 West Bethany Home Rd., Glendale, AZ 85301, also filed an NADA (47-055V) in accordance with the NAS/NRC review. The NADA was approved by regulation published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 6, 1976 (41 FR 5387).

The current regulation for chorionic gonadotropin for injection is revised to reflect that the drug has been NAS/NRC reviewed, to specify those conditions of use that were NAS/NRC approved, and to serve notice that submission of similar applications reflecting the same conditions of use need not include data required by § 514.111 (21 CFR 514.111), but require submission of bioequivalency and safety data.

In accordance with the freedom of information regulations and § 514.11(e)(2)(ii) of the animal drug regulations, a summary of safety data and information submitted to support approval of this application is released publicly. The summary is available for public examination at the office of the Hearing Clerk (HFC-20), Rm. 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i))) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 5.1), Part 522 is amended by revising § 522.1081 to read as follows:

§ 522.1081 Chorionic gonadotropin for injection; chorionic gonadotropin suspension.

(a)(1) *Specifications.* Chorionic gonadotropin for injection is supplied in 10-milliliter vials as a lyophilized powder in 5,000, 10,000, or 20,000 U.S.P. units dosage forms with accompanying vial of sterile diluent.

(2) *Sponsor.* See sponsor numbers in § 510.600(c) of this chapter, as follows:

(i) Nos. 000003 and 000381 for use of 10,000 U.S.P. units intramuscularly, 2,500 to 5,000 U.S.P. units intravenously, and 500 to 2,500 U.S.P. units intrafollicularly.

(ii) No. 032420 for use of 10,000 U.S.P. units intramuscularly and 500 to 2,500 U.S.P. units intrafollicularly.

(3) *Conditions of use*—(i) *Amount.* (*a*) 10,000 U.S.P. units as a single, deep intramuscular injection.[1]

(*b*) 500 to 2,500 U.S.P. units for intrafollicular injection.[1]

(*c*) 2,500 to 5,000 U.S.P. units intravenously.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For parenteral use in cows for treatment of nymphomania (frequent or constant heat) due to cystic ovaries.[1]

(iii) *Limitations.* Dosage may be repeated in 14 days if the animal's behavior or rectal examination of the ovaries indicates the necessity for retreatment. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.[1]

(b)(1) *Specifications.* Chorionic gonadotropin suspension, veterinary contains in each milliliter, 750 I.U. of chorionic gonadotropin suspended in white wax and sesame oil.

(2) *Sponsor.* See No. 000986 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(3) *Conditions of use*—(i) *Amount.* 2 milliliters (1,500 I.U.) subcutaneously, at the time of insemination, in the neck or shoulder region.

(ii) *Indications for use.* The drug is used as an aid in increasing pregnancy rate of estrus-synchronized and normal-cycling heifers.

(iii) *Limitations.* The drug is not to be used to induce multiple ovulations. Doses higher than recommended may reduce pregnancy rate. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Effective date. November 8, 1977.

(Sec. 512(i), 82 Stat. 347 (21 U.S.C. 360b(i)).)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

FRED J. KINGMA,
Acting Director, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc.77-32260 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-03]

SUBCHAPTER J—RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

[Docket No. 77N-0061]

PART 1020—PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR IONIZING RADIATION-EMITTING PRODUCTS

Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment Performance Standard

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment permits, under certain conditions, installation of

[1] These conditions are NAS/NRC reviewed and deemed effective. Applications for these uses need not include effectiveness data as specified by § 514.111 of this chapter.

certified beam-limiting devices that do not provide positive beam limitation (PBL) into stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems. This amendment will encourage the improvement of older systems by reducing the cost of upgrading them.

DATES: Effective November 8, 1977; comments by December 8, 1977.

ADDRESS: Written comments to the Hearing Clerk (HFC–20), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4–65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Thomas B. Shope, Bureau of Radiological Health (HFX–460), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857, 301–443–3426.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a notice of intent published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 1, 1977 (42 FR 17494), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs announced consideration of a change in the applicability of § 1020.31 (e)(2) (21 CFR 1020.31(e)(2)) along with other amendments to the performance standard for diagnostic x-ray systems. Interested persons were invited to submit comments for consideration by the agency in developing proposed amendments to the standard. Based on the comments received and other information described below, the Commissioner has concluded that unnecessary radiation exposures can be reduced and the public health best protected by immediately changing the applicability of § 1020.31(e)(2).

This rule changes the manner in which the requirements for PBL (positive beam limitation) are applicable to uncertified, or partially certified, stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems containing components manufactured before the effective date of the standard, when these systems are modified by the addition of a beam-limiting device certified under § 1020.30(c) (21 CFR 1020.30(c)). The amendment will permit the installation of a beam-limiting device that does not provide PBL when the beam-limiting device is added to an x-ray system containing an uncertified tube-housing assembly, x-ray control, or x-ray table.

The performance standard for diagnostic x-ray systems requires in § 1020.30 (d) (21 CFR 1020.30(d)) that assemblers of diagnostic x-ray components manufactured after August 1, 1974 install certified components that are the type required by §§ 1020.31 and 1020.32. The standard has required, in § 1020.31(e)(2), that stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems be equipped with beam-limiting devices that provide PBL. This requirement has applied to all installations of certified beam-limiting devices into stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems, regardless of whether the x-ray system itself previously contained any certified components. As a result, the owner of an uncertified, stationary, general-purpose x-ray system has been required to install a beam-limiting device that provides PBL when it was necessary or desirable to replace the beam-limiting device of an uncertified, stationary, general-purpose x-ray system and a suitable, uncertified beam-limiting device manufactured before August 1, 1974 was not available.

Comments received on the x-ray standard when it was initially proposed stated that this requirement would cause inadequate beam-limiting devices to remain in use because of the added expense in obtaining PBL devices. Beam-limiting devices that provide PBL cost from $2,000 to over $5,000—a typical cost of adding a PBL device to an existing system being about $4,000. This cost may approach or exceed the value of some uncertified x-ray systems. Certified beam-limiting devices that do not provide PBL cost less than $1,000 installed.

The agency's response to these comments was that uncertified x-ray systems could be improved at reasonable expense by the addition of uncertified beam-limiting devices that provide rectangular, adjustable x-ray fields, but do not provide PBL. It was expected that such variable beam-limiting devices would be available from either manufacturer's stocks of components or from the used equipment market until these old x-ray systems are replaced. The Commissioner has been advised that the availability of such uncertified beam-limiting devices is now extremely limited, and many facilities that desire to improve the beam-limiting devices on their x-ray systems using this mechanism are unable to do so.

The Commissioner has concluded that this requirement, when applied to the installation of certified PBL devices on many prestandard x-ray systems, is having an adverse effect on the public health. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 15,000 stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems currently in use are equipped with beam-limiting devices that do not permit continuous adjustment of the size of the x-ray field or that provide circular x-ray fields. The use of circular x-ray fields in diagnostic radiology in conjunction with rectangular x-ray film results in significant unnecessary radiation exposure to patients because of the larger area of the circular x-ray field required to fully expose a rectangular film. The use of beam-limiting devices that provide an adjustable rectangular x-ray field can result in reduced patient exposure by eliminating the mismatch between the circular beam and the rectangular film. Data from the Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends survey indicate that a change from a circular to an adjustable, rectangular x-ray field will result in a dramatic reduction in unnecessary exposure. These data also indicate that the further exposure reduction that might be obtained by the requirement of PBL in addition to rectangular collimation is a small fraction of the exposure reduction obtainable in changing from a circular to rectangular x-ray field.

Facilities with stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems having beam-limiting devices providing circular x-ray fields replace these devices with one providing rectangular x-ray fields for two principal reasons—either the user recognizes the patient exposure reduction possible with rectangular x-ray fields and voluntarily replaces the beam-limiting device, or the facility is required to make such a change by the State or local radiation control regulations or authorities.

The added expense of a beam-limiting device providing PBL over a beam-limiting device providing an adjustable, rectangular field but without PBL has resulted in a reluctance or refusal by many facilities with inadequate beam-limiting devices voluntarily to improve their systems. This added expense has also caused some State radiation control authorities to be reluctant to force the improvement of such systems through the addition of a beam-limiting device providing a rectangular x-ray field when the only devices available are devices providing PBL at an increased cost.

Comments have said the added cost of a beam-limiting device providing PBL is not justified when the PBL device is added to an x-ray system as a replacement for the original beam-limiting device and the x-ray system is more than a few years old, particularly if the x-ray system is located in a low-workload facility. Estimates are that more than 80 percent of the stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems having circular x-ray fields are in facilities where the workload is fewer than 20 films per week. Based on an evaluation of the costs and benefits associated with this requirement, the Commissioner agrees with these comments and concludes that the requirement for PBL is not appropriate for older x-ray systems.

The Commissioner is, therefore, modifying § 1020.31(e)(2) to permit the installation of certified beam-limiting devices that do not provide PBL into stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems under certain circumstances. The amendment will maintain the requirement for PBL on new, certified, stationary general-purpose x-ray systems and on existing x-ray systems that have been substantially improved by the addition of certified components. For these systems, the requirement for PBL is not an unreasonable economic burden, and it increases the potential for reduction of unnecessary radiation exposure. In addition, where automatic PBL systems are used, these systems often free the operator from having to adjust the size of the x-ray field and allow concentration on the other aspects of conducting the examination.

Section 1020.31(e)(2) is being amended to require that stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems be equipped with beam-limiting devices providing PBL only if the system also contains a tube-housing assembly, and x-ray control, and for those systems equipped with a table, an x-ray table, all certified under § 1020.30(c). Systems not so equipped will be

required to have devices that comply with the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e)(1) of § 1020.31 when a certified beam-limiting device is installed. Installation of a device providing PBL will not be prohibited; indeed, it is encouraged for all stationary, general-purpose systems.

The Commissioner is making the PBL requirement dependent on the system containing a certified tube-housing assembly, x-ray control and table for two reasons. First, these are the components with which the beam-limiting device must interconnect for the proper functioning of the system in the PBL mode of operation. There have been reported instances of the installation of beam-limiting devices, designed to provide PBL as required by the standard and costing in excess of $4,000, which, when installed, could not function in the PBL mode because of noncompatibility with other components of the system. This amendment will prevent such costly noncompatible assemblies that offer no immediate potential for increased exposure reduction over a non-PBL system.

Second, the Commissioner concludes that it is reasonable on economic grounds to require beam-limiting devices providing PBL to be installed into x-ray systems having certified tube-housing assemblies, x-ray controls, and x-ray tables. X-ray systems that have been upgraded by the addition of these certified components contain components manufactured since August 1, 1974, and therefore they are likely to have a replacement cost and expected useful life that makes the addition of a more expensive beam-limiting device providing PBL not unreasonable in terms of the total value of the x-ray system.

It should be noted that those facilities that install certified beam-limiting devices that do not provide PBL into stationary, general purpose x-ray systems may be required to replace these devices by devices that provide PBL if the system is subsequently modified so that it contains a certified tube-housing assembly, x-ray generator, and x-ray table. The Commissioner has determined that to foster the improvement of existing systems and to prevent the assembly of essentially new systems that do not provide PBL, an x-ray system must contain a device that provides PBL if it has been improved by the addition of a tube-housing assembly, x-ray generator, and x-ray table, all of which are certified, and also contains a certified beam-limiting device. This requirement is necessary even if, on occasion, it may require replacement of a previously installed certified beam-limiting device that does not provide PBL.

The Commissioner acknowledges that this amendment relaxes a requirement of the standard. As such, it could allow some facilities to install non-PBL beam-limiting devices into uncertified x-ray systems based solely on considerations of monetary cost when the condition and workloads of these systems justify the addition of a device providing PBL. The Commissioner, however, concludes that the benefit to be derived from fostering the improvement of older systems having circular x-ray fields outweighs this potential disadvantage. He also notes that the concept contained in this amendment was approved by the Technical Electronic Product Radiation Safety Standards Committee, a permanent statutory advisory committee to the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which must be consulted before the establishment or amendment of performance standards for electronic products.

This amendment is being issued as a final rule rather than first being issued as a proposal for public comment because there is an immediate need to permit and encourage, at reasonable cost, the improvement of x-ray systems having inadequate beam-limiting devices that result in unnecessary exposure to patients. Without this amendment the standard would continue to discourage the improvement of the beam-limiting devices on many older x-ray systems because of the expense required to comply with the standard. The Commissioner concludes, therefore, that good cause exists and that the public interest would best be served by making this amendment to the performance standard effective immediately upon its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

At the same time, the Commissioner invites and encourages public comment on this action. A 30-day period is provided for submission of comments. Comments should be sent to the Hearing Clerk (HFC–20), Food and Drug Administration, at the address given above. Any comments requesting the modification or revocation of this amendment should be accompanied by all relevant data, information, and views upon which the request is based. The Commissioner notes that additional proposals for amendments to the performance standard concerning the performance required of beam-limiting devices providing PBL are being developed and will be published as proposals for comment in the near future. Comments received in response to this amendment will be considered in formulating these additional amendments, and any necessary modification of this final rule will be included in the forthcoming proposal.

The Commissioner has carefully considered the environmental effects of the amendment, and because the action would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, has concluded that an environmental impact statement is not required. A copy of the environmental impact assessment is on file with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration.

Therefore, under the Public Health Service Act as amended by the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 (sec. 358, 82 Stat. 1177–1179 (42 U.S.C. 263f)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 5.1), Part 1020 is amended in § 1020.31(e)(2) by adding in introductory text to precede paragraph (e)(2)(i), to read as follows:

§ 1020.31 Radiographic equipment.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(2) *Positive beam limitation.* The requirements of this paragraph shall apply to stationary, general-purpose x-ray systems which contain a tube-housing assembly, an x-ray control, and, for those systems so equipped, a table, all certified in accordance with § 1020.30(c) of this chapter.

* * * * *

Effective date. November 8, 1977.

(Sec. 358, 82 Stat. 1177–1179 (42 U.S.C. 263f).)

Dated: November 2, 1977.

JOSEPH P. HILE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77–32259 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[7710–12]

Title 39—Postal Service

CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PART 111—GENERAL INFORMATION ON POSTAL SERVICE

Solicitations in the Guise of Bills, Invoices, or Statements of Account

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service hereby adopts a rule providing additional protection for members of the public who receive mail which is in the form of a bill, invoice or statement of account, but which constitutes, in fact, a commercial solicitation. The rule prescribes how a statutory notice should be displayed on such mail to identify it as a solicitation and to warn that the recipient is under no obligation to make any payment unless the offer is accepted.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George C. Davis, 202–245–4385.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under 39 U.S.C. 3001(d), mail which is in the form of, and reasonably could be interpreted to be a bill, invoice, or statement of account due, but which constitutes, in fact, a solicitation for the order by the addressee of goods or services, is mailable only if it bears on its face a notice which identifies it as a solicitation and warns that the recipient is under no obligation to make any payment unless the offer is accepted. The required notice may take one of two forms. Under 39 U.S.C. 3001(d)(2)(A), the mail may bear on its face, in a manner prescribed by the Postal Service, the following notice:

This is a solicitation for the order of goods or services, or both, and not a bill, invoice, or statement of account due. You are under no obligation to make any payments on account of this offer unless you accept this offer.

The Postal Service has not heretofore issued regulations prescribing the typography, layout, color, or other requirements applicable to this statutory notice.

As an alternative, under 39 U.S.C. 3001(d)(2)(B), the mailer may place on the solicitation a notice to the same effect prescribed by the Postal Service. Acting under paragraph (2)(B), the Postal Service has issued regulations contained in Postal Service Manual 123.41 which permit any solicitation in the guise of a bill, invoice, or statement of account to bear on its face the disclaimers, "This Is Not A Bill," and "This Is A Solicitation. You Are Under No Obligation To Pay Unless You Accept This Offer." The regulations also set forth in detail the location, size of print, color, and other requirements pertaining to the disclaimers.

There has been little or no use of the disclaimers prescribed in Postal Service Manual 123.41. Instead, mailers sending solicitations in the form of bills or statements of account have tended merely to place the statutory notice of 39 U.S.C. 3001(d)(2)(A) on their mailings, in a manner little calculated to bring the notice to the attention of the recipients of the solicitations. The Postal Service has received numerous complaints regarding this practice from postal customers, trade groups, and Members of Congress.

In order to insure that the public receives the full protection afforded by 39 U.S.C. 3001(d) the Postal Service published, on August 31, 1977, a notice of proposed rulemaking which sought to establish specific regulatory requirements concerning the prominence to be accorded the statutory notice prescribed by 39 U.S.C. 3001(d)(2)(A).

Interested persons were invited to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed requirement. Written comments were received from a total of 13 individuals and organizations. These comments were carefully considered in adopting the amendment to the regulation set forth below.

All of the commenters favored the purpose of the proposed rule. Some commenters, however, recommended action which would appear to require new legislation, such as the outright banning of such solicitations from the mails or the printing of warning notices on mailing envelopes. We are not certain that these recommendations, if enacted, would be the final or most effective solution to the problems experienced by members of the public who receive this mail. Such recommendations, however, are outside the scope of this rulemaking.

Other commenters suggested alternative methods of calling attention to the true nature of the mailing, including the use of a 36-point type disclaimer rather than one in 30-point type as proposed. We believe that 36-point type would certainly stand out on a solicitation. However, we also believe that 30-point type would stand out and therefore would accomplish the purpose of the rule while avoiding possible administrative overkill.

One commenter suggested that the regulation should not permit dilution of the prominence of the disclaimer with extraneous language advising the reader that the disclaimer is required by law. We agree and have included as new .41c of the final regulation a prohibition against this practice. We have also, in the interest of clarity and smoothness of language, completely rewritten 123.41.

In view of the considerations discussed above, the Postal Service hereby adopts, as amended, the following revision of the Postal Service Manual:

PART 123—NONMAILABLE MATTER—WRITTEN, PRINTED AND GRAPHIC MATTER

In 123.4 revise .41 to read as follows:

123.4 NONMAILABLE WRITTEN, PRINTED OR GRAPHIC MATTER GENERALLY

.41 SOLICITATIONS IN THE GUISE OF BILLS, INVOICES OR STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT (39 U.S.C. 3001(d))

Any otherwise mailable matter which reasonably could be considered a bill, invoice, or statement of account due, but is in fact a solicitation for an order, is nonmailable unless it conforms to .41a or b, below.

a. The solicitation shall bear on its face the disclaimer prescribed by 39 U.S.C. 3001(d)(2)(A) in boldface capital letters of a color prominently contrasting with the background against which it appears, including all other print on the face of the solicitation, and at least as large and as bold as any other print on the face of the solicitation, but not smaller than 30-point type; or

b. The solicitation shall bear on its face the notice: THIS IS NOT A BILL, in capital letters of a color prominently contrasting with the background against which it appears, including all other print on the face of the solicitation, and at least as large and as bold as any other print on the face of the solicitation, but not smaller than 30-point type. The notice shall be located in accordance with one of the following options:

(1) On the center of the diagonal described by a straight line drawn from the vertex of the lower left corner to the vertex of the upper right corner; or

(2) Overprinting each portion of the solicitation which reasonably could be considered to specify a monetary amount due and payable by the recipient.

In addition, the solicitation shall bear on its face the disclaimer: THIS IS A SOLICITATION. YOU ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO PAY UNLESS YOU ACCEPT THIS OFFER. The disclaimer shall be surrounded by clear space of at least one-quarter inch; it shall appear in capital letters no smaller than 18-point type and of the same color as the notice required by the first sentence of this subsection; and it shall not, by folding or any other device, be rendered less prominent than any other information on the face of the solicitation.

c. The disclaimer required by .41a or the notice and disclaimer required by .41b shall not be preceded or followed by words or symbols which introduce, modify, qualify, or explain the prescribed text, such as "Legal notice required by law."

d. Any solicitation which states that it has been approved by the Postal Service or by the Postmaster General or that it conforms to any postal law or regulation is nonmailable.

A Post Office Services (Domestic) transmittal letter making these changes in the pages of the Postal Service Manual will be published and will be transmitted to subscribers automatically. These changes will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as provided in 39 CFR 111.3.

(39 U.S.C. 401(2), 3001(d)(2).)

ROGER P. CRAIG,
Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc.77-32290 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7710-12]

PART 259—SERVICES PERFORMED FOR OTHER AGENCIES

Reimbursement of Postal Service for Non-Postal Services Performed

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this rule the Postal Service elaborates the policy it will follow in establishing reasonable fees and charges for nonpostal services performed for agencies of the Federal as well as state governments. Examples of these nonpostal services are the sale of food stamps, the sale of migratory bird stamps, the receipt of passport applications, performance of housing vacancy surveys for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, etc. Our basic purpose in this matter is to adopt a policy which will result in prices reasonably related to the services performed and in consistency of treatment among the various agencies for which services are provided.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Stuart J. Winston, 202-245-4422.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 30, 1977, the Postal Service published for public comment in the FEDERAL REGISTER (42 FR 43647) a notice of proposed rulemaking adding a new paragraph (b) to 39 CFR 259.1 which would establish the policy described above. No written objections have been received and the proposed regulations are hereby adopted without change and are set forth below.

In 39 CFR 259.1 the last sentence of paragraph (a) is deleted; paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) are redesignated (c), (d), and (e) respectively; and new paragraph (b) is added reading as follows:

§ 259.1 Government.

* * * * *

(b) *Reimbursement.* The Postal Service establishes reasonable fees and charges for nonpostal services performed for agencies of the Federal as well as State governments. In establishing such fees and charges, the Postal Service considers the value of time of the personnel directly involved in the performance of the service, including direct supervision and supporting functions, plus the cost of materials and supplies specifically sold, used or consumed. Also included is an element representing a reasonable share of Postal Service general overhead costs which are not attributable or assignable specifically to any product or

service. The establishment of such fees and charges shall be reasonably consistent with the methods employed in establishing rates and fees for postal services then in effect.

* * * * *

(39 U.S.C. 401(2), 404(6), 411.)

ROGER P. CRAIG,
Deputy General Counsel.

[FR Doc.77-32291 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6560-01]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS

[FRL 812-6]

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Idaho SO_2 Control Strategy

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rulemaking finalizes regulations proposed on January 22, 1976, relating to excess emissions due to start-up, shutdown, or malfunction from the Bunker Hill Co. smelter located in Kellogg, Idaho.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rulemaking will become effective December 8, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98101. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Clark L. Gaulding, Chief, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, Region X (MS 625), 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98101, 206-442-1230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In response to EPA's January 22, 1976, proposal of regulations which require the reporting of excess emissions to the Administrator, various comments have been raised by the owner and operator of the subject smelter. This notice discusses those comments; further detail may be obtained in the Agency's analysis of public comment (the "analysis")[1]. Those comments objected to the proposed regulations because: (1) The proposal does not grant an automatic exemption from the emission limitations upon compliance with the reporting requirements; (2) there is no exemption relating to excess emissions resulting from the phasing in or out of process and control equipment or from routine maintenance of this equipment; (3) the enforcement discretion/reporting concept is claimed to be inconsistent with the Agency's alleged approval of State malfunction provisions which exempt sources from applicable emission limitations during periods of excess emissions.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977,[2] which were enacted August 7, 1977, made certain changes in the treatment of primary nonferrous smelters. Principally relevant to this rulemaking are the provisions of new Sections 119, 123, and 302(k). These provisions essentially endorse EPA's existing policy for the interim control of nonferrous smelters but remove the implementation of that policy from the State Implementation Plan (SIP) framework. A new mechanism "primary nonferrous smelter orders", developed in accordance with § 119 of the Act is now in place for implementing that policy. Under Section 406 of the 1977 Amendments, however, existing SIP provisions and related litigation are preserved.

In the pending case of *The Bunker Hill Company* v. *EPA* (9th Cir., No. 75-3670), the Court has remanded to EPA for further proceedings the principal regulation to which this upset/malfunction regulation applies. The Court's July 5, 1977, opinion stated that an upset provision was a necessary corollary to the principal regulation. For those reasons, and because the upset regulation promulgated today does not by itself impose requirements inconsistent with the 1977 Amendments, EPA believes it proper to proceed with this rulemaking. The Agency has also advised the Court in the *Bunker Hill* case that it intends to do this and also to consider the principal regulation together with this upset regulation in the remand proceeding. With respect to other smelters not in these circumstances, different treatment may be appropriate.

DISCRETION VS AUTOMATIC EXEMPTION

The claim that an emission limitation exemption should be automatic during periods of excess emissions due to start-up, shutdown or malfunction is based on the smelter's contention that to penalize an operation for emissions that are beyond the control of a prudent operator is unreasonable. The Administrator agrees that the imposition of a penalty for excess emissions caused by circumstances beyond the control of the operator would not be appropriate.

However, while the Administrator recognizes that relief should be afforded during unavoidable upset situations, it is his view that the automatic granting of a regulatory exemption for these periods of excess emissions is not the optimal remedy. First, such a regulation would diminish the smelter's incentive to develop better operating and maintenance procedures by encouraging the smelter to claim, after every period of excess emissions, that an exemption is warranted. Second, if the operator of the smelter were so inclined, it would be relatively easy for the Company as a result of the burden of proof placement, to effectively block all Federal enforcement against the smelter. Finally, where standards are being achieved through the interim use of dispersion techniques in combination with only a floor level of constant controls, such as an acid plant, a provision exempting malfunction periods from applicable emission limitations would in effect be condoning emissions which exceed that floor level of constant controls. While it is appropriate to forbear from enforcing where the malfunction is beyond the control of the source, EPA believes it would be inconsistent with the requirements of Sections 110, 119, 123, and 302(k) of the Act to permit, by automatic regulatory exemption, emission levels to exceed the constant control floor level.

It is the Agency's position that in light of the enforcement imperatives of Sections 110 and 119 of the Act, the better approach is to place the burden of proving the existence of an unavoidable malfunction on the source. The Agency believes the procedure best-suited to accomplishing the goal of excusing unavoidable malfunctions without undermining the impetus towards sound operating and maintenance procedures is to allow the source to show, after an episode of excess emissions, that the violation was due to an unavoidable malfunction. Whether further enforcement action would follow such a notice would be a matter of enforcement discretion resulting from an evaluation of that showing.

Retention of discretion under this approach not only encourages the continued improvement in the operation of a smelter and its attendant control equipment but also affords an ample opportunity (under the protection of Section 113 of the Act) for the owner and operator of a smelter to identify malfunctions and upsets beyond his reasonable control prior to imposition of any administrative or judicial liability. The enforcement discretion upon which this approach is based will be exercised as described below.

Upon receipt of the smelter's submission of the report of excess emissions required under Section 52.676(b)(3)(v) of this subpart, a Notice of Violation will be issued. This procedure is consistent with the decision in *Wisconsin Environmental Decade* v. *Train*, 395 F. Supp. 313 (W.D. Wis., 1975), and other district court rulings. After the issuance of the notice, the Administrator will consider (in addition to the report required by the regulations) any information developed by the source which more fully explains the circumstances of the violation and the source's actions in response thereto. To be considered by the Administrator any such information must be provided to the EPA in a timely fashion. This information will be used in evaluating the cause of the violation, its seriousness, and any good faith efforts of the owner

[1] The analysis is incorporated herein by this reference and is available for inspection at the Agency's Seattle office.

[2] Pub. L. 95-95, 91 Stat. 685, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq. The Clean Air Act which was formerly classified to 42 U.S.C. § 1857 et seq. has been transferred and is now classified as above.

or operator of the smelter to comply (e.g. the degree to which proper maintenance procedures and emission control techniques have been employed) and in determining whether further Agency action is appropriate.

In his assessment of the circumstances of the emission of pollutants in excess of the applicable emission limitations, the Administrator will determine whether:

(1) The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

(2) Repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the smelter operator knows or should have known that applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. Offshift labor and overtime must have been utilized to insure that such repairs were made as expeditiously as possible;

(3) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including acid plant bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;

(4) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality; and

(5) The excess emissions are not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation or maintenance.

If each of these determinations is affirmative in the opinion of the Agency, it would be concluded that no additional course of action could reasonably have been expected of the owner or operator. Accordingly, the Administrator would not follow the Notice of Violation with any further enforcement actions.

This regulation will not result in the imposition of any penalty on the Company for genuinely unavoidable malfunctions or upsets, and therefore will not result in the imposition of technologically infeasible requirements on the smelter. Moreover, the regulations are enforceable and designed to encourage the continued development of better operating and maintenance procedures.

In sum, it is the Agency's view that the approach reflected in this regulation, which together with the floor level emission limitations already promulgated merely requires the Bunker Hill smelter to utilize good operating and maintenance procedures and control its emissions at a level equivalent to a well designed sulfuric acid plant. This is consistent with both Section 119 of the Act and the concerns expressed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *The Bunker Hill Company* v. *EPA* (No. 75–3670).

Phasing in and Out of Equipment

For the reasons set forth in the Agency's analysis of public comment, the Administrator finds that routine phasing in and out of process equipment is part of the normal operations of a smelter and should be accounted for in the design and implementation of the operating procedure for the process and air pollution control equipment. Accordingly, the Administrator concludes that it is reasonable to expect that the smelter will not exceed emission limitations during such periods. If excess emissions should occur during routine phasing in and out of process equipment, the excess emissions will not be considered as malfunctions unless the source can demonstrate that such emissions were caused by a breakdown in the process equipment.

Annual Acid Plant Routine Maintenance

The proposed upset regulation did not address periods of acid plant routine maintenance in the malfunction provisions. This is consistent with the basic purpose of the proposed regulation, which was to address excess emissions caused by "sudden and unavoidable failure" of process or control equipment. Allowing a smelter to operate independent of the emission control equipment during periods when the control equipment is shut down for routine maintenance would be inconsistent with Sections 110, 119, and 302(k) of the Act. These sections require that prior to allowing a smelter to use dispersion techniques to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), the Agency must require it to utilize all available controls.

Permitting a source to employ dispersion techniques to attain and maintain national standards without constant controls during periods of such routine maintenance is contrary to these requirements. Thus, routine maintenance can be considered a predictable event, which can be scheduled to a large extent at the discretion of a smelter operator. Through proper planning, routine maintenance on acid plants can be scheduled to coincide with maintenance on production equipment or other smelter shutdowns. As such, the control equipment is always available when the equipment it serves is operational. Moreover, since any industry, including the smelting industry, has the ability to build and maintain inventory, the aspect of planning routine maintenance during periods of smelter shutdown should not be a serious concern to the smelter operator. This is more fully discussed in the analysis. Consequently, no excess emission will be allowed during periods of any routine maintenance.

In addition, permitting excess emissions during periods of annual acid plant routine maintenance would be inconsistent with the Agency's approach to new source performance standards (NSPS), which does not permit excess emissions during periods of scheduled maintenance. In cases where Agency policies for new sources differ from those for existing sources, the policy for existing sources is generally more stringent. This is due to the fact that the Clean Air Act requires existing sources to be controlled to protect the public health and welfare while, except for new source review, the principal focus for new sources is technology-based. Were the Agency to depart from existing policy and adopt maintenance provisions for existing smelters that were more lenient than the maintenance approach it has adopted for new smelters, it would have an impossible enforcement problem in the event that a smelter chose to expand an existing smelting site. Moreover, problems associated with scheduled annual acid plant maintenance are essentially the same whether the acid plant is needed to meet NSPS or NAAQS. Therefore, the Agency believes it appropriate to treat scheduled maintenance under both situations similarly.

Gas Stream Bypass

The emission limitations promulgated for the Bunker Hill Company contain a provision which addresses treatment of gas streams. Specifically, all SO_2 gas streams discharged from the zinc plant roasters and certain gases discharged from the lead sintering machine shall at all times be processed through an SO_2 removal facility. Accordingly, whenever those gas streams are not processed through such a facility their release to the atmosphere shall be considered excess emissions.

State Malfunction Provisions

Bunker Hill has argued that the approach taken in these regulations is inconsistent with various malfunction regulations approved by EPA as part of the SIPs submitted by several western States. In response, it should be pointed out that the regulations contained in this rule serve to coordinate the treatment of excess emissions with the SO_2 limitations EPA promulgated for the Bunker Hill smelter on November 19, 1975. To the extent inconsistencies are present, the Agency is now undertaking a review of all State malfunction regulations. Should the review indicate that the regulations do not satisfy the requirements of Sections 110 and 119 of the Act, the affected States will be requested to take corrective action. In reviewing these regulations the Agency will focus on the same considerations that are central to the rulemaking promulgated herein.

Thus, if, in reviewing the involved State regulations, it becomes clear that they have the potential for permitting violations of the NAAQS by exempting malfunction episodes from applicable emission limitations, those malfunction provisions will be disapproved on the grounds that they interfere with attainment of the national standards. Where ambient standards are being achieved by virtue of an interim supplementary control system, a tall stack and reasonably available control technology (RACT), an SIP provision exempting malfunction periods from applicable emission limitations, even if ground level concentrations may not exceed the NAAQS, would have the effect of condoning emissions which exceed the RACT emission level. While penalties should not be imposed where the malfunction is beyond the control of the source, EPA believes that it would be inappropriate to condone, by exemption,

emission levels which exceed the RACT floor. Accordingly, in evaluating the SIPs in question, EPA will (as it has done in this rulemaking) regard as unacceptable any malfunction provision which automatically excuses emission levels in excess of the RACT floor during malfunction conditions.

The State of Idaho regulation contained in the SIP is on its face similar to the Federal regulation being promulgated today for the Bunker Hill facility.[3] The State regulation requires that a source report any occurrence of excess emissions due to a malfunction to the State agency and it does not specifically exempt in advance from possible enforcement action excess emissions due to start-up, shutdown or scheduled maintenance. Although in many respects these regulations are similar; i.e., by their terms no exemption is granted in advance, they do differ in the significant aspect that the Idaho malfunction provisions have the potential for permitting violations of NAAQS. In addition, the Idaho regulations lack specific criteria for the reports that are to be filed in conjunction with claimed malfunctions.

In the absence of reporting requirements of the variety required by the regulation being promulgated today, the reviewing official cannot adequately gage whether a given excursion episode results from poor maintenance procedures, or from an incident that is truly beyond the control of the source operator. Since the central theme of the regulation mechanism is a showing that sound maintenance procedures have been responsibly employed, the failure of the State regulation to provide a mechanism by which such judgment can be made renders the regulation unacceptable. The State regulation is also unacceptable in that a source utilizing a supplementary control system is not specifically held accountable for exceedences of NAAQS (within its designated liability area) during unavoidable episodes of such excess emissions.

For the reasons set forth above the Idaho regulation must be disapproved despite the various common characteristics that it does share with the EPA regulations promulgated today. Consistent with the Agency's ongoing nationwide review of State malfunction regulations, as previously noted in this rule, EPA's intent is to propose disapproval of the Idaho malfunction regulation in the very near future.

Outline of Regulations

Briefly, the regulations define all periods of excess emissions as violations of the applicable emissions standards and establish a procedure whereby the owner or operator of the Bunker Hill smelter may supply additional information to the Administrator. Although the information to be supplied is not limited in scope, the regulation does require that if information is given to the Agency, it include: (1) identification of the emission points; (2) the magnitude of the excess emissions; (3) the identity of the process or control equipment causing the excess emissions; (4) the cause and nature of the excess emissions; and (5) a description of the steps taken by the owner or operator of the subject smelter to remedy the situation causing the emissions to prevent a recurrence and to limit the excess emissions. Finally, nothing in the regulation relieves the source of its obligation to protect national ambient air quality standards for SO_2 in its designated liability area nor precludes the Administrator from initiating at any time any appropriate actions under Sections 113, 119 and 303 of the Act.

A copy of Bunker Hill's comments on EPA's proposed regulations (and as mentioned, EPA's analysis of same) are available for public review at the address listed at the beginning of this notice.

This rulemaking will become effective December 8, 1977. Authorization: Sections 110, 113, 119, 123, 301, 302(k) and 303 of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410, 7413, 7419, 7423, 7601, 7602, and 7603).

Dated: October 28, 1977.

Barbara Blum,
Acting Administrator.

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

Subpart N—Idaho

In § 52.676, paragraph (b) is amended by adding subparagraph (6) as follows:

§ 52.676 Control Strategy: Sulfur oxides—Eastern Washington/Northern Idaho Interstate Region.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(6) *Compliance with emission standards: Reporting excess emissions during periods of start-up, shutdown and malfunction.*

(i) The owner(s) or operator(s) of the smelter subject to this section are subject to the provisions of this subparagraph in regard to excess emissions during periods of start-up, shutdown and malfunction.

(ii) All terms used in this paragraph but not specifically defined below shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act or Part 51, 52 or 60 of this chapter.

(*a*) The term "excess emissions" means an emission rate which exceeds any applicable emission limitation prescribed by paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The averaging time and test procedures for determining such excess emissions shall be as specified as part of the applicable emission limitation.

(*b*) The term "malfunction" means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or a process to operate in a normal and usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

(*c*) The term "start-up" means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purposes, except routine phasing in of process equipment.

(*d*) The term "shutdown" means the cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose, except routine phasing out of process equipment.

(*e*) The term "violation" means any incident of excess emissions, regardless of the circumstances of the occurrence.

(iii)(*a*) In the case of excess emissions from the smelter subject to this section for which the Administrator has issued a Notice of Violation, the owner(s) or operator(s) of the subject smelter may submit the following data in order to assist the Administrator in carrying out his duties under Section 113 of the Clean Air Act.

(b) Each submission shall include, as a minimum:

(*i*) The identity of the stack and/or other emission points where the excess emissions occurred; and

(*ii*) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determing the magnitude of the excess emissions; and

(*iii*) The time and duration of the excess emissions; and

(*iv*) The identity of the equipment causing the excess emissions; and

(*v*) The nature and cause of such excess emissions; and

(*vi*) The measured or estimated ambient SO_2 concentrations which occurred or which were expected to occur during the period; and

(*vii*) If the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, the steps taken to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunction; and

(*viii*) The steps taken to limit the excess emissions and the resultant impact on ambient air quality; and

(*ix*) Documentation that the air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions.

(iv) At any time, the owner(s) or operator(s) of the smelter subject to this section has the right to submit data information or reports to the Administrator, including but not limited to the information specified in subparagraph (6)(iii)(b) above, in order to assist the Administrator in carrying out his statutory responsibilities under Sections 113 and 303 of the Clean Air Act.

(v) The submittal of information pursuant to subparagraphs (6)(iii) and (iv) of this paragraph shall be used by the Administrator in determining the seri-

[3] The State regulation has been qualified by a consent decree but this decree was never submitted to EPA as a revision to the SIP. This qualification appears to have interjected automatic exemption into administration of the regulation.

ousness of the violation, whether the source made a good faith effort to comply, the need for further enforcement action and the appropriate sanctions, if any, under the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

(vi) Excess emissions during periods of routine maintenance or during routine phasing in or out of process equipment shall not be considered to be the result of a start-up, shutdown or malfunction.

(vii) All SO_2 gas streams discharged from the zinc plant roasters and the strong SO_2 gas stream discharged from the lead smelter sintering machine as described in subparagraph (1)(i) of this paragraph that are not processed through an SO_2 removal facility shall be considered excess emissions.

(viii) In the event that owner(s) or operator(s) of the smelter subject to this section has been granted permission by the Administrator and the Director of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to use a supplementary control system pursuant to the provisions of Regulation S of the "Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" as partially approved in paragraph (a) of this section, nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve the owner(s) or operator(s) of the smelter subject to this section from his assumed liability for all violations of any applicable ambient air quality standards which occur in the designated liability area, including those iolations that occur as the result of a malfunction, start-up or shutdown.

(ix) Failure of the owner(s) or operator(s) of the smelter subject to this section to report periods of excess emissions pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(v) shall be considered a violation of the proivsions of this subpart.

(x) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Administrator to institute actions under Section 113 and 303 of the Clean Air Act or to exercise his authority under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

[FR Doc.77-32343 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6820-24]

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

CHAPTER 1—FEDERAL PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS

[FPR Amendment 186]

PART 1-16—PROCUREMENT FORMS

New Editions of Standard Forms

AGENCY: General Services Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This amendment of the Federal Procurement Regulations prescribes the use of the new editions of Standard Form 18, Request for Quotations (February 1977 edition), Standard Form 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award (March 1977 edition), and Standard Form 33-A, Solicitation Instructions and Conditions (July 1977 edition). The action is taken in order to physically incorporate on the forms the new and revised provisions which previously were approved for use in connection with the prior editions. The intended effect of this amendment is to eliminate the requirement to supplement the forms.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This amendment is effective February 28, 1978, but may be observed as soon as copies of the forms prescribed herein are available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Philip G. Read, Director of Federal Procurement Regulations, 703-557-8947.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It is anticipated that copies of the forms will be available for use by February 28, 1978 and may be obtained by submitting a requisition in FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP format to the GSA regional office providing support to the requesting activity.

Subpart 1-16.1—Forms for Advertised Supply Contracts

Section 1-16.101 is amended as follows:

§ 1-16.101 Contract forms.

* * * * *

(a) Solicitation, Offer and Award (Standard Form 33, March 1977 edition).

(b) Solicitation Instructions and Conditions (Standard Form 33-A, July 1977 edition).

* * * * *

Subpart 1-16.2—Forms for Negotiated Supply Contracts

Section 1-16.201-1 is revised as follows:

§ 1-16.201-1 Form prescribed.

Request for Quotations (Standard Form 18, February 1977 edition) is prescribed for use in obtaining price, delivery, and related information from suppliers in accordance with this section. (See § 1-16.901-18 for an illustration of the form.) Standard Form 36, Continuation Sheet, may be used with the Request for Quotations form when additional space is needed.

Subpart 1-16.7—Forms for Negotiated Architect-Engineer Contracts

Section 1-16.701 is amended as follows:

§ 1-16.701 Forms prescribed.

* * * * *

(c) Representations and Certifications (Construction and Architect-Engineer Contract) (Standard Form 19-B, June 1976 edition). Item 6 shall be revised by adding the following representation:

The bidder (or offeror) represents that (1) he [ ] has developed and has on file, [ ] has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment affirmative action programs as required by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR 60-1 and 60-2), or (2) he [ ] has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action program requirement

of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor. (The above representation shall be completed by each bidder (or offeror) whose bid (offer) is $50,000 or more and who has 50 or more employees.)

* * * * *

Subpart 1–16.9—Illustrations of Forms

Sections 1–16.901–18, 1–16.901–33, and 1–16.901–33–A are revised to illustrate the new editions of Standard Forms 18, 33, and 33–A.

§ 1-16.901-18 Standard Form 18, Request for Quotations.

(a) Page 1 of Standard Form 18.

REQUEST FOR QUOTATIONS
(THIS IS NOT AN ORDER)

Page | of

1. REQUEST NO.	2. DATE ISSUED	3. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST NO.	4. CERTIFIED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE UNDER BDSA REG. 2 AND/OR DMS REG. 1 RATING:

5. ISSUED BY

6. DELIVER BY (Date)

7. DELIVERY
☐ FOB DESTINATION
☐ OTHER (See Schedule)

FOR INFORMATION CALL (Name and tel. no.) (No collect calls)

8. TO NAME AND ADDRESS INCLUDING ZIP CODE

9. DESTINATION (Consignee and address including ZIP code)

10. PLEASE FURNISH QUOTATIONS TO THE ISSUING OFFICE ON OR BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS _____ (Date), SUPPLIES ARE OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY QUOTER. THIS IS A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION, AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ARE NOT OFFERS. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO QUOTE, PLEASE SO INDICATE ON THIS FORM AND RETURN IT. THIS REQUEST DOES NOT COMMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY ANY COSTS INCURRED IN THE PREPARATION OR THE SUBMISSION OF THIS QUOTATION, OR TO PROCURE OR CONTRACT FOR SUPPLIES OR SERVICES.

SCHEDULE

11. ITEM NO.	12. SUPPLIES/SERVICES	13. QUANTITY	14. UNIT	15. UNIT PRICE	16. AMOUNT

SPECIMEN

17. PRICES QUOTED INCLUDE APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXES.

DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT ____% 10 CALENDAR DAYS ____% 20 CALENDAR DAYS ____% 30 CALENDAR DAYS ____% ____ CALENDAR DAYS

NOTE: Reverse must also be completed by the quoter.

18. NAME AND ADDRESS OF QUOTER (Street, city, county, State, including ZIP Code)	19. SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN QUOTATION	20. DATE OF QUOTATION
	21. SIGNER'S NAME AND TITLE (Type or print)	22. TELEPHONE NO. (Include area code)

18-114

STANDARD FORM 18 (REV. 2-77)
Prescribed by GSA, FPR (41 CFR) 1-16.201

(b) Page 2 of Standard Form 18.

REPRESENTATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

The Quoter represents and certifies as part of his quotation that: (Check or complete all applicable boxes or blocks.)

1. SMALL BUSINESS

He ☐ is, ☐ is not, a small business concern. A small business concern for the purpose of Government procurement is a concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in the field of operation in which it is quoting on Government contracts, and can further qualify under the criteria concerning number of employees, average annual receipts, or other criteria, as prescribed by the Small Business Administration. (See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 121, as amended, which contains detailed industry definitions and related procedures.) If the quoter is a small business concern and is not the manufacturer of the supplies offered, he also represents that all supplies to be furnished hereunder ☐ will, ☐ will not, be manufactured or produced by a small business concern in the United States, its possessions, or Puerto Rico.

2. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

He ☐ is, ☐ is not, a minority business enterprise. A minority business enterprise is defined as a "business, at least 50 percent of which is owned by minority group members or, in case of publicly owned businesses, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by minority group members." For the purpose of this definition, minority group members are Negroes, Spanish-speaking American persons, American-Orientals, American-Indians, American-Eskimos, and American-Aleuts.

3. REGULAR DEALER-MANUFACTURER (Applicable only to supply contracts exceeding $10,000.)

He is a ☐ regular dealer in, ☐ manufacturer of, the supplies offered.

4. CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT PRICE DETERMINATION (Applicable only to quotations in excess of $10,000.)

(a) By submission of this quotation, the quoter certifies, and in the case of a joint quotation, each party thereto certifies as to its own organization, that in connection with this procurement:

(1) The prices in this quotation have been arrived at independently, without consultation, communication, or agreement, for the purpose of restricting competition, as to any matter relating to such prices with any other quoter or with any competitor;

(2) Unless otherwise required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this quotation have not been knowingly disclosed by the quoter and will not knowingly be disclosed by the quoter prior to opening in the case of an advertised procurement or prior to award in the case of a negotiated procurement, directly or indirectly to any other quoter or to any competitor; and

(3) No attempt has been made or will be made by the quoter to induce any other person or firm to submit or not to submit a quotation for the purpose of restricting competition.

(b) Each person signing this quotation certifies that:

(1) He is the person in the quoter's organization responsible within that organization for the decision as to the prices being quoted herein and that he has not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(3) above; or

(2)(i) He is not the person in the quoter's organization responsible within that organization for the decision as to the prices being quoted herein but that he has been authorized in writing to act as agent for the persons responsible for such decision in certifying that such persons have not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(3) above, and as their agent does hereby so certify; and (ii) he has not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(1) above.

(c) This certification is not applicable to a foreign quoter submitting a quotation for a contract which requires performance or delivery outside the United States, its possessions, and Puerto Rico.

(d) A quotation will not be considered for award where (a)(1), (a)(3), or (b) above, has been deleted or modified. Where (a)(2) above, has been deleted or modified, the quotation will not be considered for award unless the quoter furnishes with his quotation a signed statement which sets forth in detail the circumstances of the disclosure and the head of the Agency, or his designee, determines that such disclosure was not made for the purpose of restricting competition.

STANDARD FORM 18 BACK (Rev. 2-77)

§ 1-16.901-33 Standard Form 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award.

(a) Page 1 of Standard Form 33.

SOLICITATION, OFFER AND AWARD | 3. CERTIFIED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE UNDER BDSA REG. 2 AND/OR DMS REG. 1 RATING: | 4. PAGE 1 OF

1. CONTRACT (Proc. Inst. Ident.) NO. | 2. SOLICITATION NO. ☐ ADVERTISED (IFB) ☐ NEGOTIATED (RFB) | 5. DATE ISSUED | 6. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST NO.

7. ISSUED BY CODE | 8. ADDRESS OFFER TO (If other than block 7)

In advertised procurement "offer" and "offeror" shall be construed to mean "bid" and "bidder"

SOLICITATION

9. Sealed offers in original and ____ copies for furnishing the supplies or services in the Schedule will be received at the place specified in block 8, or if handcarried, in the depository located in ____ until ____ (Hour) local time ____ (Date)

If this is an advertised solicitation, offers will be publicly opened at that time.

CAUTION — LATE OFFERS: See pars. 7 and 8 of Solicitation Instructions and Conditions.

All offers are subject to the following:

1. The Solicitation Instructions and Conditions, SF 33-A, ____ edition which is attached or incorporated herein by reference.
2. The General Provisions, SF 32, ____ edition, which is attached or incorporated herein by reference.
3. The Schedule included herein and/or attached hereto.
4. Such other provisions, representations, certifications, and specifications as are attached or incorporated herein by reference. *(Attachments are listed in schedule.)*

FOR INFORMATION CALL (Name & telephone no.) (No collect calls) ▶

SCHEDULE

10. ITEM NO.	11. SUPPLIES/SERVICES	12. QUANTITY	13. UNIT	14. UNIT PRICE	15. AMOUNT

See continuation of schedule on block 4

OFFER *(pages 2 and 3 must also be fully completed by offeror)*

In compliance with the above, the undersigned agrees, if this offer is accepted within ____ calendar days *(60 calendar days unless a different period is inserted by the offeror)* from the date for receipt of offers specified above, to furnish any or all items upon which prices are offered at the price set opposite each item, delivered at the designated point(s), within the time specified in the schedule.

16. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT PAYMENT *(See par. 9, SF 33-A)*
____ % 10 CALENDAR DAYS; ____ % 20 CALENDAR DAYS; ____ % 30 CALENDAR DAYS; ____ % ____ CALENDAR DAYS

17. OFFEROR CODE ____ FACILITY CODE ____

NAME AND ADDRESS *(Street, city, county, State and ZIP code)*:

AREA CODE AND TELEPHONE NO. ▶

☐ Check if remittance address is different from above — enter such address in Schedule.

18. NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN OFFER *(Type or print)*

19. SIGNATURE | 20. OFFER DATE

AWARD *(To be completed by Government)*

21. ACCEPTED AS TO ITEMS NUMBERED	22. AMOUNT	23. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA
24. SUBMIT INVOICES *(4 copies unless otherwise specified)* TO ADDRESS SHOWN IN BLOCK ____		25. NEGOTIATED PURSUANT TO ☐ 10 U.S.C. 2304(a) ( ) ☐ 41 U.S.C. 252(c) ( )
26. ADMINISTERED BY *(If other than block 7)* CODE ____		27. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY CODE ____
28. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER *(Type or print)*		29. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY *(Signature of contracting officer)*	30. AWARD DATE

Award will be made on this form, or on Standard Form 26, or by other official written notice

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Standard Form 33 Page 1 (REV. 3-77)
Prescribed by GSA, FPR (41 CFR) 1-16.101

DECLASSIFIED SPECIMEN

(b) Page 2 of Standard Form 33.

REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REPRESENTATIONS *(Check or complete all applicable boxes or blocks.)*
The offeror represents as part of his offer that:

1. SMALL BUSINESS *(See par. 14 on SF 33-A.)*
He ☐ is, ☐ is not, a small business concern. If offeror is a small business concern and is not the manufacturer of the supplies offered, he also represents that all supplies to be furnished hereunder ☐ will, ☐ will not, be manufacturered or produced by a small business concern in the United States, its possessions, or Puerto Rico.

2. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE
He ☐ is, ☐ is not, a minority business enterprise. A minority business enterprise is defined as a "business, at least 50 percent of which is owned by minority group members or, in case of publicly owned businesses, at least 51 percent of the stock of which is owned by minority group members." For the purpose of this definition, minority group members are Negroes, Spanish-speaking American persons, American-Orientals, American-Indians, American Eskimos, and American-Aleuts.

3. REGULAR DEALER — MANUFACTURER *(Applicable only to supply contracts exceeding $10,000.)*
He is a ☐ regular dealer in ☐ manufacturer of, the supplies offered.

4. CONTINGENT FEE *(See par. 15 on SF 33-A.)*
(a) He ☐ has, ☐ has not, employed or retained any company or persons *(other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the offeror)* to solicit or secure this contract, and (b) he ☐ has, ☐ has not, paid or agreed to pay any company or person *(other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the offeror)* any fee, commission, percentage, or brokerage fee contingent upon or resulting from the award of this contract; and agrees to furnish information relating to (a) and (b) above, as requested by the Contracting Officer. *(Interpretation of the representation, including the term "bona fide employee," see Code of Federal Regulations, Title 41, Subpart 1-1.5.)*

5. TYPE OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
He operates as ☐ an individual, ☐ a partnership, ☐ a nonprofit organization, ☐ a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of _____.

6. AFFILIATION AND IDENTIFYING DATA *(Applicable only to advertised solicitations.)*
Each offeror shall complete (a) and (b) if applicable, and (c) below:

(a) He ☐ is, ☐ is not, owned or controlled by a parent company. *(See par. 16 on SF 33-A.)*
(b) If the offeror is owned or controlled by a parent company, he shall enter in the blocks below the name and main office address of the parent company:

NAME OF PARENT COMPANY AND MAIN OFFICE ADDRESS (Include ZIP code) ▶		
(C) EMPLOYER'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE PAR. 17 on SF 33-A)	OFFEROR'S E.I. NO.	PARENT COMPANY'S E.I. NO.

7. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
(a) He ☐ has, ☐ has not, participated in a previous contract or subcontract subject either to the Equal Opportunity clause herein or the clause originally contained in section 301 of Executive Order No. 10925, or the clause contained in Section 201 of Executive Order No. 11114; that he ☐ has, ☐ has not, filed all required compliance reports; and that representations indicating submission of required compliance reports, signed by proposed subcontractors, will be obtained prior to subcontract awards. (The above representation need not be submitted in connection with contracts or subcontracts which are exempt from the equal opportunity clause.)
(b) The bidder (or offeror) represents that (1) he ☐ has developed and has on file, ☐ has not developed and does not have on file, at each establishment affirmative action programs as required by the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR 60-1 and 60-2) or (2) he ☐ has not previously had contracts subject to the written affirmative action programs requirement of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Labor. *(The above representation shall be completed by each bidder (or offeror) whose bid (offer) is $50,000 or more and who has 50 or more employees.)*

CERTIFICATIONS *(Check or complete all applicable boxes or blocks)*

1. BUY AMERICAN CERTIFICATE
The offeror certifies as part of his offer, that: each end product, except the end products listed below, is a domestic end product (as defined in the *clause* entitled "Buy American Act"); and that components of unknown origin have been considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States.

EXCLUDED END PRODUCTS	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

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(c) Page 3 of Standard Form 33.

2. CLEAN AIR AND WATER *(Applicable if the bid or offer exceeds $100,000, or the contracting officer has determined that orders under an indefinite quantity contract in any year will exceed $100,000, or a facility to be used has been the subject of a conviction under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857c-8(c)(1)) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.1319(c)) and is listed by EPA, or is not otherwise exempt.)*
The bidder or offeror certifies as follows:
(a) Any facility to be utilized in the performance of this proposed contract ☐ has, ☐ has not, been listed on the Environmental Protection Agency List of Violating Facilities.
(b) He will promptly notify the contracting officer, prior to award, of the receipt of any communication from the Director, Office of Federal Activities, Environmental Protection Agency, indicating that any facility which he proposes to use for the performance of the contract is under consideration to be listed on the EPA list of Violating Facilities.
(c) He will include substantially this certification, including this paragraph (c), in every nonexempt subcontract.

3. CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT PRICE DETERMINATION *(See par. 18 on SF 33-A)*
(a) By submission of this offer, the offeror certifies, and in the case of a joint offer, each party thereto certifies as to its own organization, that in connection with this procurement:
(1) The prices in this offer have been arrived at independently, without consultation, communication, or agreement, for the purpose of restricting competition, as to any matter relating to such prices with any other offeror or with any competitor;
(2) Unless otherwise required by law, the prices which have been quoted in this offer have not been knowingly disclosed by the offeror and will not knowingly be disclosed by the offeror prior to opening in the case of an advertised procurement or prior to award in the case of a negotiated procurement, directly or indirectly to any other offeror or to any competitor; and
(3) No attempt has been made or will be made by the offeror to induce any other person or firm to submit or not to submit an offer for that purpose of restricting competition.
(b) Each person signing this offer certifies that:
(1) He is the person in the offeror's organization responsible within that organization for the decision as to the prices being offered herein and that he has not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(3), above; or
(2) (i) He is not the person in the offeror's organization responsible within that organization for the decision as to the prices being offered herein but that he has been authorized in writing to act as agent for the persons responsible for such decision in certifying that such persons have not participated and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(3) above, and as their agent does hereby so certify; and (ii) he has not participated, and will not participate, in any action contrary to (a)(1) through (a)(3) above.

4. CERTIFICATION OF NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES *(Applicable to (1) contracts, (2) subcontracts, and (3) agreements with applicants who are themselves performing federally assisted construction contracts, exceeding $10,000 which are not exempt from the provisions of the Equal Opportunity clause.)*
By the submission of this bid, the bidder, offeror, applicant, or subcontractor certifies that he does not maintain or provide for his employees any segregated facilities at any of his establishments, and that he does not permit his employees to perform their services at any location under his control, where segregated facilities are maintained. He certifies further that he will not maintain or provide for his employees any segregated facilities at any of his establishments, and that he will not permit his employees to perform their services at any location, under his control, where segregated facilities are maintained. The bidder, offeror, applicant, or subcontractor agrees that a breach of this certification is a violation of the Equal Opportunity clause in this contract. As used in this certification, the term "segregated facilities" means any waiting rooms, work areas, rest rooms and wash rooms, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, locker rooms and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing facilities provided for employees which are segregated by explicit directive or are in fact segregated on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, because of habit, local custom, or otherwise. He further agrees that, except where he has obtained identical certifications from proposed subcontractors for specific time periods) he will obtain identical certifications from proposed subcontractors prior to the award of subcontracts exceeding $10,000 which are not exempt from the provisions of the Equal Opportunity clause; that he will retain such certifications in his files; and that he will forward the following notice to such proposed subcontractors (except where the proposed subcontractors have submitted identical certifications for specific time periods):

Notice to prospective subcontractors of requirement for certifications of nonsegregated facilities.

A Certification of Nonsegregated Facilities must be submitted prior to the award of a subcontract exceeding $10,000 which is not exempt from the provisions of the Equal Opportunity clause. The certification may be submitted either for each subcontract or for all subcontracts during a period (i.e., quarterly, semiannually, or annually). *NOTE: The penalty for making false offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AMENDMENTS The offeror acknowledges receipt of amendments to the Solicitation for offers and related documents numbered and dated as follows:	AMENDMENT NO.	DATE	AMENDMENT NO.	DATE

NOTE: Offers must set forth full, accurate and complete information as required by this Solicitation (including attachments). The penalty for making false statements in offers is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

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(d) Page 4 of Standard Form 33.

SCHEDULE, *Continuation*

ITEM NO.	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT

If this Schedule is Continued on SF 36, check here ▶ ☐

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§ 1-16.901-33-A Solicitation Instructions and Conditions.
(a) Page 1 of Standard Form 33-A.

SOLICITATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CONDITIONS

APPROVED OMB 29-R0006

1. DEFINITIONS.
As used herein:
(a) The term "solicitation" means Invitation for Bids (IFB) where the procurement is advertised, and Request for Proposal (RFP) where the procurement is negotiated.
(b) The term "offer" means bid where the procurement is advertised, and proposal where the procurement is negotiated.
(c) For purposes of this solicitation and Block 2 of Standard Form 33, the term "advertised" includes Small Business Restricted Advertising and other types of restricted advertising.

2. PREPARATION OF OFFERS.
(a) Offerors are expected to examine the drawings, specifications, Schedule, and all instructions. Failure to do so will be at the offeror's risk.
(b) Each offeror shall furnish the information required by the solicitation. The offeror shall sign the solicitation and print or type his name on the Schedule and each Continuation Sheet thereof on which he makes an entry. Erasures or other changes must be initialed by the person signing the offer. Offers signed by an agent are to be accompanied by evidence of his authority unless such evidence has been previously furnished to the issuing office.
(c) Unit price for each unit offered shall be shown and such price shall include packing unless otherwise specified. A total shall be entered in the Amount column of the Schedule for each item offered. In case of discrepancy between a unit price and extended price, the unit price will be presumed to be correct, subject, however, to correction to the same exent and in the same manner as any other mistake.
(d) Offers for supplies or services other than those specified will not be considered unless authorized by the solicitation.
(e) Offeror must state a definite time for delivery of supplies or for performance of services unless otherwise specified in the solicitation.
(f) Time, if stated as a number of days, will include Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
(g) Code boxes are for Government use only.

3. EXPLANATION TO OFFERORS. Any explanation desired by an offeror regarding the meaning or interpretation of the solicitation, drawings, specifications, etc., must be requested in writing and with sufficient time allowed for a reply to reach offerors before the submission of their offers. Oral explanations or instructions given before the award of the contract will not be binding. Any information given to a prospective offeror concerning a solicitation will be furnished to all prospective offerors as an amendment of the solicitation, if such information is necessary to offerors in submitting offers on the solicitation or if the lack of such information would be prejudicial to uninformed offerors.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AMENDMENTS TO SOLICITATIONS. Receipt of an amendment to a solicitation by an offeror must be acknowledged (a) by signing and returning the amendment, (b) on the reverse of Standard Form 33, or (c) by letter or telegram. Such acknowledgment must be received prior to the hour and date specified for receipt of offers.

5. SUBMISSION OF OFFERS.
(a) Offers and modifications thereof shall be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the office specified in the solicitation. The offeror shall show the hour and date specified in the solicitation for receipt, the solicitation number, and the name and address of the offeror on the face of the envelope.
(b) Telegraphic offers will not be considered unless authorized by the solicitation; however, offers may be modified by telegraphic notice, provided such notice is received prior to the hour and date specified for receipt. (However, see paragraphs 7 and 8.)
(c) Samples of items, when required, must be submitted within the time specified, and unless otherwise specified by the Government, at no expense to the Government. If not destroyed by testing, samples will be returned at offeror's request and expense, unless otherwise specified by the solicitation.

6. FAILURE TO SUBMIT OFFER. If no offer is to be submitted, do not return the solicitation unless otherwise specified. A letter or postcard should be sent to the issuing office advising whether future solicitations for the type of supplies or services covered by this solicitation are desired. Failure of the recipient to offer, or to notify the issuing office that future solicitations are desired, may result in removal of the name of such recipient from the mailing list for the type of supplies or services covered by the solicitation.

7. LATE BIDS, MODIFICATIONS OF BIDS, OR WITHDRAWAL OF BIDS.
(a) Any bid received at the office designated in the solicitation after the exact time specified for receipt will not be considered unless it is received before award is made and either:
(1) It was sent by registered or certified mail not later than the fifth calendar day prior to the date specified for the receipt of bids (e.g., a bid submitted in response to a solicitation requiring receipt of bids by the 20th of the month must have been mailed by the 15th or earlier); or
(2) It was sent by mail (or telegram if authorized) and it is determined by the Government that the late receipt was due solely to mishandling by the Government after receipt at the Government installation.
(b) Any modification or withdrawal of a bid is subject to the same conditions as in (a), above. A bid may also be withdrawn in person by a bidder or his authorized representative, provided his identity is made known and he signs a receipt for the bid, but only if the withdrawal is made prior to the exact time set for receipt of bids.
(c) The only acceptable evidence to establish:
(1) The date of mailing of a late bid, modification, or withdrawal sent either by registered or certified mail is the U.S. Postal Service postmark on the wrapper or on the original receipt from the U.S. Postal Service. If neither postmark shows a legible date, the bid, modification, or withdrawal shall be deemed to have been mailed late. (The term "postmark" means a printed, stamped, or otherwise placed impression that is readily identifiable without further action as having been supplied and affixed on the date of mailing by employees of the U.S. Postal Service.)
(2) The time of receipt at the Government installation is the time-date stamp of such installation on the bid wrapper or other documentary evidence of receipt maintained by the installation.
(d) Notwithstanding (a) and (b) of this provision, a late modification of an otherwise successful bid which makes its terms more favorable to the Government will be considered at any time it is received and may be accepted. Note: The term "telegram" includes mailgrams.

8. LATE PROPOSALS, MODIFICATIONS OF PROPOSALS, AND WITHDRAWALS OF PROPOSALS.
(a) Any proposal received at the office designated in the solicitation after the exact time specified for receipt will not be considered unless it is received before award is made, and:
(1) It was sent by registered or certified mail not later than the fifth calendar day prior to the date specified for receipt of offers (e.g., an offer submitted in response to a solicitation requiring receipt of offers by the 20th of the month must have been mailed by the 15th or earlier);
(2) It was sent by mail (or telegram if authorized) and it is determined by the Government that the late receipt was due solely to mishandling by the Government after receipt at the Government installation; or
(3) It is the only proposal received.
(b) Any modification of a proposal, except a modification resulting from the Contracting Officer's request for "best and final" offer, is subject to the same conditions as in (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this provision.
(c) A modification resulting from the Contracting Officer's request for "best and final" offer received after the time and date specified in the request will not be considered unless received before award and the late receipt is due solely to mishandling by the Government after receipt at the Government installation.
(d) The only acceptable evidence to establish:
(1) The date of mailing of a late proposal or modification sent either by registered or certified mail is the U.S. Postal Service postmark on the wrapper or on the original receipt from the U.S. Postal Service. If neither postmark shows a legible date, the proposal or modification shall be deemed to have been mailed late. (The term "postmark" means a printed, stamped, or otherwise placed impression that is readily identifiable without further action as having been supplied and affixed on the date of mailing by employees of the U.S. Postal Service.)
(2) The time of receipt at the Government installation is the time-date stamp of such installation on the proposal wrapper or other documentary evidence of receipt maintained by the installation.
(e) Notwithstanding (a), (b), and (c), of this provision, a late modification of an otherwise successful proposal which makes its terms more favorable to the Government will be considered at any time it is received and may be accepted.
(f) Proposals may be withdrawn by written or telegraphic notice received at any time prior to award. Proposals may be withdrawn in person by an offeror or his authorized representative, provided his identity is made known and he signs a receipt for the proposal prior to award.
Note: The term "telegram" includes mailgrams.
Note: The alternate late proposals, modification of proposals and withdrawal of proposals provision prescribed by 41 CFR 1-3.802-2(b) shall be used in lieu of provision 8, if specified by the contract.

9. DISCOUNTS.
(a) Notwithstanding the fact that a blank is provided for a ten (10) day discount, prompt payment discounts offered for payment within less than twenty (20) calendar days will not be considered in evaluating offers for award, unless otherwise specified in the solicitation. However, offered discounts of less than 20 days will be taken if payment is made within the discount period, even though not considered in the evaluation of offers.
(b) In connection with any discount offered, time will be computed from date of delivery of the supplies to carrier when delivery and accept-

STANDARD FORM 33-A (Rev. 7-77)
Prescribed by GSA, FPR (41 CFR) 1-16.101

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(2) Page 2 of Standard Form 33-A.

ance are at point of origin, or from date of delivery at destination or port of embarkation when delivery and acceptance are at either of those points, or from the date correct invoice or voucher is received in the office specified by the Government, if the latter date is later than date of delivery. Payment is deemed to be made for the purpose of earning the discount on the date of mailing of the Government check.

10. AWARD OF CONTRACT.

(a) The contract will be awarded to that responsible offeror whose offer conforming to the solicitation will be most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered.

(b) The Government reserves the right to reject any or all offers and to waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received.

(c) The Government may accept any item or group of items of any offer, unless the offeror qualifies his offer by specific limitations. UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE SCHEDULE, OFFERS MAY BE SUBMITTED FOR ANY QUANTITIES LESS THAN THOSE SPECIFIED; AND THE GOVERNMENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE AN AWARD ON ANY ITEM FOR A QUANTITY LESS THAN THE QUANTITY OFFERED AT THE UNIT PRICES OFFERED UNLESS THE OFFEROR SPECIFIES OTHERWISE IN HIS OFFER.

(d) A written award (or Acceptance of Offer) mailed (or otherwise furnished) to the successful offeror within the time for acceptance specified in the offer shall be deemed to result in a binding contract without further action by either party.

The following paragraphs (e) through (h) apply only to negotiated solicitations:

(e) The Government may accept within the time specified therein, any offer (or part thereof, as provided in (c) above), whether or not there are negotiations subsequent to its receipt, unless the offer is withdrawn by written notice received by the Government prior to award. If subsequent negotiations are conducted, they shall not constitute a rejection or counter offer on the part of the Government.

(f) The right is reserved to accept other than the lowest offer and to reject any or all offers.

(g) The Government may award a contract, based on initial offers received, without discussion of such offers. Accordingly, each initial offer should be submitted on the most favorable terms from a price and technical standpoint which the offeror can submit to the Government.

(h) Any financial data submitted with any offer hereunder or any representation concerning facilities or financing will not form a part of any resulting contract; provided, however, that if the resulting contract contains a clause providing for price reduction for defective cost or pricing data, the contract price will be subject to reduction if cost or pricing data furnished hereunder is incomplete, inaccurate, or not current.

11. GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY. No materials, labor, or facilities will be furnished by the Government unless otherwise provided for in the solicitation.

12. LABOR INFORMATION. General information regarding the requirements of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C. 35-45), the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-330), and the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 351-357) may be obtained from the Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, or from any regional office of that agency. Requests for information should include the solicitation number, the name and address of the issuing agency, and a description of the supplies or services.

13. SELLER'S INVOICES. Invoices shall be prepared and submitted in quadruplicate (one copy shall be marked "original") unless otherwise specified. Invoices shall contain the following information: Contract and order number (if any), item numbers, description of supplies or services, sizes, quantities, unit prices, and extended totals. Bill of lading number and weight of shipment will be shown for shipments made on Government bills of lading.

14. SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN. A small business concern for the purpose of Government procurement is a concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in the field of operation in which it is submitting offers on Government contracts, and can further qualify under the criteria concerning number of employees, average annual receipts, or other criteria, as prescribed by the Small Business Administration. (See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 121, as amended, which contains detailed industry definitions and related procedures.)

15. CONTINGENT FEE. If the offeror, by checking the appropriate box provided therefor, has represented that he has employed or retained a company or person (other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the offeror) to solicit or secure this contract, or that he has paid or agreed to pay any fee, commission, percentage, or brokerage fee to any company or person contingent upon or resulting from the award of this contract, he shall furnish, in duplicate, a complete Standard Form 119, Contractor's Statement of Contingent or Other Fees. If offeror has previously furnished a completed Standard Form 119 to the office issuing this solicitation, he may accompany his offer with a signed statement (a) indicating when such completed form was previously furnished, (b) identifying by number the previous solicitation or contract, if any, in connection with which such form was submitted, and (c) representing that the statement in such form is applicable to this offer.

16. PARENT COMPANY. A parent company for the purpose of this offer is a company which either owns or controls the activities and basic business policies of the offeror. To own another company means the parent company must own at least a majority (more than 50 percent) of the voting rights in that company. To control another company, such ownership is not required; if another company is able to formulate, determine, or veto basic business policy decisions of the offeror, such other company is considered the parent company of the offeror. This control may be exercised through the use of dominant minority voting rights, use of proxy voting, contractual arrangements, or otherwise.

17. EMPLOYER'S IDENTIFICATION NUMBER. (Applicable only to advertised solicitations.) The offeror shall insert in the applicable space on the offer form, if he has no parent company, his own Employer's Identification Number (E.I. No.) (Federal Social Security Number used on Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, U.S. Treasury Department Form 941), or, if he has a parent company, the Employer's Identification Number of his parent company.

18. CERTIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT PRICE DETERMINATION. (a) This certification on the offer form is not applicable to a foreign offeror submitting an offer for a contract which requires performance or delivery outside the United States, its possessions, and Puerto Rico.

(b) An offer will not be considered for award where (a)(1), (a)(3), or (b) of the certification has been deleted or modified. Where (a)(2) of the certification has been deleted or modified, the offer will not be considered for award unless the offeror furnishes with the offer a signed statement which sets forth in detail the circumstances of the disclosure and the head of the agency, or his designee, determines that such disclosure was not made for the purpose of restricting competition.

19. ORDER OF PRECEDENCE. In the event of an inconsistency between provisions of this solicitation, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: (a) the Schedule; (b) Solicitation Instructions and Conditions; (c) General Provisions; (d) other provisions of the contract, whether incorporated by reference or otherwise; and (e) the specifications.

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STANDARD FORM 33-A Back (Rev. 7-77)

☆ GPO : 1977-O-240-480 FPI-1

(Sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).)

NOTE.—The General Services 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.

Dated: October 27, 1977.

JAY SOLOMON,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.77-32261 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[1505-01]

CHAPTER 6—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Dept. Reg. 108.746]

PART 6-6—FOREIGN PURCHASES

Subpart 6-6.8—Balance of Payments Program

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-30441 appearing in the issue of Tuesday, October 18, 1977 on page 55618, the departmental regulation number was inadvertently omitted. The heading should read as it appears above.

[6712-01]

Title 47—Telecommunication

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 21324; RM-2873]

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

FM Broadcast Station in Norfolk, Nebr.

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Report and order.

SUMMARY: Action taken herein assigns a second Class C FM channel to Norfolk, Nebr. The channel assignment provides for an FM station which will furnish significant first and second FM as well as second nighttime aural service to substantial areas and populations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 16, 1977.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mildred B. Nesterak, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: November 1, 1977.

Released: November 3, 1977.

In the matter of Amendment of § 703.202(b), table of assignments, FM broadcast stations (Norfolk, Nebr.). Docket No. 21324; RM-2873. Report and order (proceeding terminated) (42 FR 36852).

1. The Commission has before it the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, adopted July 1, 1977, 42 FR 36852, proposing the assignment of FM Channel 234 to Norfolk, Nebr., as its second Class C assignment. The proceeding was instituted on the basis of a petition filed by Central Media, Inc. ("petitioner"). Supporting comments were filed by petitioner in which it reaffirmed its intention to apply for the channel, if assigned.

2. Norfolk (pop. 16,607), in Madison County (pop. 27,402),[1] is located in northeast Nebraska, approximately 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of Omaha, Nebr. It presently receives local service from full-time AM Station WJAG and Class C Station WJAG-FM (Channel 294).

3. Petitioner states that Norfolk is northeast Nebraska's major city whose population has increased 26.3% between 1960 and 1970. It notes that Norfolk has a diversified economy with agribusiness as its basic economic activity. Petitioner has furnished sufficient information regarding the social, governmental and economic factors which demonstrates Norfolk's need for an additional local broadcast station.

4. Channel 234 could be assigned to Norfolk, Nebr., in conformity with the minimum distance separation requirements. Twelve communities with populations greater than 1,500 persons would be precluded if Channel 234 were assigned to Norfolk, four[2] of which have no local aural broadcast service. Alternate channels are available for assignment to these communities should the need arise.

5. Petitioner states that 445 persons in a 170 square kilometer (66 square mile) area would receive a second nighttime aural service and 46,139 persons in a 5,000 square kilometer (1,868 square mile) area would receive a third nighttime aural service. All of the second aural service area plus a small segment (about 2.5%) of the third FM service area would receive a first FM service. The bulk of the latter area would receive second FM service as would an additional undetermined large number of persons

[1] Population figures are taken from the 1970 U.S. Census.

[2] South Dakota: Wagner (pop. 1,655); Nebraska: Central City (2,803); St. Paul (2,026); Hartington (1,581).

in the area now receiving two nighttime AM signals but only one FM signal.

6. We have given careful consideration to the proposal and believe that Channel 234 should be assigned to Norfolk, Nebr. The proposed assignment would provide for an FM station which could render first and second FM and second nighttime aural service to substantial areas and populations. It would also provide a growing community an opportunity to develop a second local FM broadcast service.

7. Authority for the adoption of the amendment contained herein appears in sections 4(i), 5(d)(1), 303 (g) and (r), and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 0.281 of the Commission's Rules.

8. In view of the foregoing, *It is ordered*, That effective December 16, 1977, Section 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules, the FM Table of Assignments, as regards Norfolk, Nebr., is amended to read as follows:

City:	*Channel No.*
Norfolk, Nebr	234,294

9. *It is further ordered*, That this proceeding is terminated.

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

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

[FR Doc.77-32295 Filed 11-7-77;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.

[6730–01]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[46 CFR Part 510]

[Docket No. 77–53]

INDEPENDENT OCEAN FREIGHT FORWARDER BOND REQUIREMENTS

Increase in Amount and Other Modifications

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Enlargement of time to file comments.

SUMMARY: Upon request of interested parties, and good cause appearing, time within which comments may be filed in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking in this proceeding (42 FR 56139; October 21, 1977) is enlarged to and including January 20, 1978. Hearing Counsel's replies shall be filed on or before February 10, 1978. Answers to Hearing Counsel shall be filed on or before February 24, 1978.

DATE: Comments on or before January 20, 1978.

ADDRESSES: Comments to: Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Room 11101, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Francis C. Hurney, Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Room 11101, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573, 202–523–5725.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: None.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77–32348 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[17 CFR Part 240]

[Release No. 34–14056; File No. S7–722]

INVESTIGATION OF STANDARDIZED OPTIONS TRADING AND REGULATION OF SUCH TRADING; PROPOSED RESTRICTION OF FURTHER EXPANSION OF PILOT OPTIONS TRADING PROGRAMS; AND COMMISSION DISAPPROVAL PROCEEDINGS

Correction

In FR Doc. 77–31156, appearing at page 56706 in the issue of Thursday, October 27, 1977, make the following changes:

1. On page 56707, third column, the sixteenth line of the third full paragraph should read, "tated, in part, by its awareness that standardized options trading, absent ap-".

2. On page 56710, second column, the fifth line of § 240.9b–1(T)(a) should read "term 'series of options' means all op-".

[4110–03]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 131]

[Docket No. 75P–0175]

SOUR CREAM AND SOUR HALF-AND-HALF

Withdrawal of Proposal and Termination of Rule Making Proceeding

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Withdrawal of Proposal.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration is withdrawing the proposal which would have provided for the alternative names "sour cream, directly set" and "sour half-and-half, directly set" for those products already required to be named "acidified sour cream" and "acidified sour half-and-half," respectively. This action is taken based upon the Commissioner's conclusion that the proposal will not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eugene T. McGarrahan, Bureau of Foods (HFF–415), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20204, 202–245–1155.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Thirty-nine comments were received in response to the proposal published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 14, 1976 (41 FR 15702) to amend § 131.162 Acidified sour cream and § 131.187 Acidified sour half-and-half (21 CFR 131.162 and 131.187, formerly §§ 18.555 and 18.565).

Twenty-one comments opposed adoption of the proposal, 17 were in favor and 1 comment related only to cottage cheese labeling.

1. Twenty of the comments opposing the proposal stated that the term "directly set" is not informative to the consumer, does not properly identify the product, and is confusing, misleading, and deceiving, since it does not indicate differences in additives or process. Nine of these opposing comments stated that a distinction should be made between sour cream products produced by the conventional method and those produced by direct addition of food grade acid. Six of the opposing comments stated that this distinction is needed because some people who are allergic to non-cultured dairy products prefer the cultured products. Seven comments opposing the proposal suggested alternative labeling such as "non-cultured," "without lactic acid culture," "soured with food grade acetic acid," "directly acidified," "artificial," "imitation," and "acidified."

The 17 comments supporting the proposal stated that the "directly set" nomenclature adequately distinguishes the products made by the direct acidification process from the cultured products, is not misleading or negative in its implication, and accurately describes the product. Ten of the comments stated that the term "acidified" is misleading and noninformative.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs agrees that use of the alternate term "directly set" would make a distinction between sour cream products produced by the conventional method (microbial action) and those produced by the direct addition of food grade acid to cream as now permitted in the cottage cheese identity standards. However, the Commissioner is of the opinion that the use of the nomenclature "acidified sour cream" and "acidified sour half-and-half" for acidified sour cream products more adequately informs consumers of the distinction between the acidified product and the cultured product. Moreover, the Commissioner is of the opinion that the present standards of identity for acidified sour cream and acidified sour half-and-half provide an adequate distinction between sour cream products produced by the conventional method and those produced by direct addition of food grade acid. Finally, the Commissioner concludes that the term "acidified," as presently provided for in the name of the food, is adequate. While the alternative suggestions may be meaningful, some may not be fully understood and may cause more confusion among consumers. He concludes that the use of the term "directly set" for sour cream products may have the effect of concealing the fact of acidification and would not serve to promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers. The Commissioner, therefore, is withdrawing the proposal.

2. One comment stated that the Food and Drug Administration should not have adopted the name "directly set" for cottage cheese made by the process of adding food grade acid to skim milk to coagulate the skim milk. Conversely, another comment stated that they were unaware of any consumer complaints or inquiries regarding the use of the term "directly set" or "curd set by direct acidification" to differentiate alternative man-

ufacturing procedures in the identity standards of cottage cheese products.

The Commissioner points out that use of the term "directly set" as part of the name for cottage cheese made by the process of direct acidification was not an issue in the proposal. He notes that the issues relative to the alternate direct acidification procedure for making cottage cheese and the name of the food made by that procedure as well as the basis for the decision of the Food and Drug Administration on these issues are set out in the previous preambles dealing with this subject. The proposal to provide for use of the terms "directly set" or "curd set by direct acidification" was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 25, 1969 (34 FR 9809). The final regulation ruling on that proposal was June 16, 1970 (35 FR 9854). A revised final regulation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 6, 1970 (35 FR 17110). The confirmation of effective date was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 20, 1971 (36 FR 7421). Any person may, of course, submit a petition pursuant to § 10.30 (21 CFR 10.30) proposing amendments of the standard of identity for cottage cheese under § 133.128 (21 CFR 133.128) with respect to the terms "directly set" or "curd set by direct acidification".

3. Five comments stated that the term "direct set" has been in use for at least 10 years and is understood to mean the use of concentrated bacterial cultures to inoculate bulk starter or for direct vat inoculation of milk ingredients with bacterial culture for the manufacture of cultured buttermilk, cultured sour cream, and cottage cheese. Thus, it was their opinion that the entire cultured dairy product industry uses the term "direct set" to describe the inoculation process. One comment stated that the use of the term "directly set" will not achieve uniform labeling terminology among dairy products made by the addition of food grade acid in lieu of adding a bacterial culture which converts into lactic acid varying portions of the lactose content of the milk derived ingredients used to manufacture the cultured dairy products. Since the Commissioner is withdrawing the proposal these comments are no longer at issue.

After considering the comments received on the proposal, the Commissioner is of the opinion that it would not be in the interest of consumers to proceed with rulemaking procedures in this matter at this time. If a substantial amount of interest continues in this matter and a more meaningful and descriptive name is proposed for the food prepared by the acidification of cream or half-and-half, the Commissioner will consider promulgation of an appropriate amendment to these standards of identity.

The Commissioner concludes that the proposal to provide for alternative nomenclature for acidified sour cream and acidified sour half-and-half by allowing "sour cream, directly set" and "sour half-and-half, directly set," respectively, as the name of the food, will not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers. Therefore, the proposal is hereby withdrawn and the rulemaking proceedings in the matter terminated.

This action is taken under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701(e), 52 Stat. 1046, 70 Stat. 919, as amended (21 U.S.C. 341, 371(e))) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 5.1).

Dated: November 2, 1977.

JOSEPH P. HILE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.77-32342 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6720-01]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

[12 CFR Part 528]

[No. 77-637]

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

Nondiscrimination Requirements

NOVEMBER 2, 1977.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Proposed rules.

SUMMARY: The Federal Home Loan Bank Board proposes to define an "application" for home financing, revoke obsolete rules used to collect data for its Fair Housing Information Survey, and issue new rules for monitoring compliance with the Equal Credit Oportunity Act (ECOA), Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and other civil rights statutes which the Board enforces. All savings and loan institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) would be required to follow these rules rather than the monitoring provisions of Federal Reserve Regulation B (12 CFR 202.13). Also, the Board proposes to conduct a temporary survey of selected FSLIC-insured institutions to determine whether lender designation of home financing applicants' race and sex, where not voluntarily supplied, would strengthen the Board's ability to detect patterns of unlawful lending discrimination.

COMMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE: December 9, 1977.

ADDRESS: Send comments to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 320 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552. Comments available for public inspection at this address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harry W. Quillian, Associate General Counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 202-376-3556, at the above address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since the Federal Home Loan Bank Board enforces various civil rights statutes, including the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA), it has decided to

monitor member institutions' compliance with these statutory requirements under new rules designed to update 12 CFR § 528 and substitute for § 202.13 of Federal Reserve Regulation B.

New subparagraph (c) of § 528.1 would define an application for a loan or other service rendered by member institutions. Denial of, or other adverse action taken on, a loan application made by a natural person would trigger an adverse action notice under § 202.9 of Regulation B.

Subparagraph (a)(1) of new § 528.6 would differ from subparagraph (a)(1) of § 202.13 of Regulation B as follows: (1) information requested of applicants will be used for monitoring compliance with all housing-related civil rights statutes enforced by the Board, including the ECOA; (2) "member institution" would replace "creditor"; and (3) "application for consumer credit relating to the purchase of residential real property, where the extension of credit is to be secured by a lien on such property" would be replaced by, "an application from a natural person for a loan or other service related to a dwelling," for consistency with other Board regulations, including the definition in § 528.1(b) of "dwelling," which would be substituted for "residential real property" as defined in § 202.13 (a)(2).

Paragraphs (b) and (c) of the proposal would be identical to those paragraphs in § 202.13 except where "member institution" is substituted for "creditor" in the text.

Paragraph (d) would require each member institution to maintain a loan application register which would list, among other things, loan applicant information required in paragraph (a), amount of loan, location of property, and disposition of application. A sample register is paragraph (g) of this proposed § 528.6.

Paragraph (e) would require insured institutions to report by race, sex, and marital status of the applicants, totals of loan applications received, granted, and denied or otherwise adversely acted upon. Such reports would be requested by the Board from time to time, on forms which are being designed.

Paragraph (f) would require that records pertaining to loan applications be kept for 25 months.

The Board also proposes to add new § 528.6a under which it would conduct a temporary lender designation survey. The purpose of this survey, which would cover one year, is to determine whether patterns of discrimination in lending can be more easily detected when a loan official designates the race and sex of an applicant and joint applicant (if any) when that information is not voluntarily supplied. A sample of approximately 500 randomly selected institutions would provide the Board with the necessary survey information.

Accordingly, the Board hereby proposes to add paragraph (c) to § 528.1, revoke present § 528.6, and to add new §§ 528.6 and 528.6a, to read as follows:

§ 528.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) *Application.* An application has been made when a person, orally or in writing, requests credit, and that request is informally or formally approved or denied, or results in a counteroffer. The term excludes general inquiries about interest rates and other loan terms, but includes all instances when specific information about the inquirer or dwelling is disclosed.

§ 528.6 Monitoring information.

(a) *Information to be requested.* (1) For the purpose of monitoring compliance with this Part, each member institution which receives an application from a natural person for a loan or other service related to a dwelling shall request as part of such application the following information regarding the applicant and joint applicant (if any):

(i) Race/national origin, using the categories American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black; White; Hispanic; Other (specify);

(ii) Sex;

(iii) Marital status, using the categories married, unmarried, and separated; and

(iv) Age.

(b) *Recording forms.* Paragraph (a) questions shall be listed on the application form or on a form that refers to the application.

(c) *Disclosure.* The applicant and joint applicant (if any) shall be informed, by written notice conforming to the one in Regulation B's residential loan application form, that information regarding race/national origin, sex, marital status, and age is requested by the Federal government to monitor compliance with Federal nondiscrimination statutes which prohibit member institutions from discriminating against applicants on those bases. The applicant(s) shall be asked, but not required, to supply this information. If the applicant or joint applicant refuses to provide the information or any part of it, the applicant(s) shall be asked to note that fact on the information form.

(d) *Loan application register.* For examination purposes, each member institution shall maintain a current, readily accessible loan application register containing information required by the Board on its prescribed form.

(e) *Reporting.* Each member institution shall report totals of loan applications received, approved, or denied (or upon which other adverse action (as defined in 12 CFR § 202.2(c)) has been taken) according to the race, sex, and marital status of the applicant and joint applicant (if any), in such manner and on such forms as the Board prescribes.

(f) *Recordkeeping.* Each member institution shall retain all documentation concerning loan applications, including worksheets, for 25 months.

(g) Sample form

LOAN APPLICATION REGISTER

1. APPLICATION NUMBER	2. LOAN NUMBER (If Applicable)	3. NAME OF BORROWER, OR APPLICANT	4. CENSUS TRACT OR ZIP CODE	5. DATE OF APPLICATION	6. AGE OF PROPERTY	7. LOAN REQUESTED				8. LOAN OFFERED (If Applicable)				9. LOAN MADE (If Applicable)					10. LOAN TO VALUE RATIO (Percent)
						7a. AMOUNT	7b. RATE (Percent)	7c. TERM (No. of Years)	7d. PAYMENT (Include Principal & Interest)	8a. AMOUNT	8b. RATE (Percent)	8c. TERM (No. of Years)	8d. FEES (Closing, Etc.)	9a. DATE MADE	9b. AMOUNT	9c. RATE (Percent)	9d. TERM (No. of Years)	9e. FEES (Closing, Etc.)	

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NAME AND ADDRESS OF ASSOCIATION

CREDIT INFORMATION AND ABILITY OF BORROWER										INFORMATION REQUIRED BY REGULATION										DISPOSITION				
11. BORROWER				12. CO-BORROWER				13.	14.	15. BORROWER					16. CO-BORROWER					17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
11a. NO. OF DEPENDENTS	11b. EMPLOYMENT: TYPE OF WORK OR PROFESSION	11b. EMPLOYMENT: NO. OF YEARS ON JOB	11c. GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	12a. NO. OF DEPENDENTS	12b. EMPLOYMENT: TYPE OF WORK OR PROFESSION	12b. EMPLOYMENT: NO. OF YEARS ON JOB	12c. GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	COMBINED NET WORTH	COMBINED TOTAL MONTHLY OBLIGATIONS	15a. RACE	15b. SEX	15c. MARITAL STATUS	15d. AGE	15e. DECLINED	16a. RACE	16b. SEX	16c. MARITAL STATUS	16d. AGE	16e. DECLINED	WITHDRAWN WITH ADVERSE ACTION	WITHDRAWN WITHOUT ADVERSE ACTION	DENIED	DATE OF NOTICE OF ADVERSE ACTION (If Applicable)	REASON FOR ADVERSE ACTION

§ 528.6a Lender designation survey (temporary).

Each member institution selected by the Board for participation in a lender designation survey shall, on the basis of sight and/or surname, designate race and sex of each loan applicant and joint applicant (if any) when such information is not voluntarily supplied for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, and shall report survey data in such manner and on such forms as the Board prescribes.

(Title VIII, The Housing and Community Development Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95-128; Title VII, Pub. L. 93-495 (15 U.S.C. 1691); Title VIII, Pub. L. 90-284, 82 Stat. 81 (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619), 16 Stat. 144, 14 Stat. 27 (42 U.S.C. 1981, 1982); EO 11063, 27 FR 11527; sec. 17, 47 Stat. 736, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1437); secs. 402, 403, 407, 48 Stat. 1256, 1257, 1260, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1725, 1726, 1730); sec. 5, 48 Stat. 132, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1464); Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, 12 FR 4981, 3 CFR 1943-48 Comp. 1071.)

By the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

J. J. FINN,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32220 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 68]

[Docket No. 21459; FCC 77-751]

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Extending the Grandfather Dates

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Rulemaking.

SUMMARY: New FCC regulations require manufacturers of telephone equipment to register that equipment with the FCC before it is available for use by consumers. To assure an orderly transition for the FCC's registration program, the FCC is proposing to extend the phase-in period for an additional year and a half to allow manufacturers and suppliers to use up existing inventories.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 17, 1977, and Reply Comments must be received on or before November 28, 1977.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stanford B. Weinstein, Policy and Rules Division, Common Carrier Bureau, 202-632-9342.

Adopted: November 1, 1977.

Released: November 4, 1977.

In the matter of Amendment of § 68.2 of the Commission's rules to extend the grandfather dates of the telephone equipment registration program, Docket No. 21459.

1. In its various decisions in Docket No. 19528,[1] the Commission has established a registration program (Part 68 of the Commission's rules and regulations) designed to allow consumers to connect terminal equipment to the nationwide telephone network without using carrier-supplied protective couplers (connecting arrangements). This program is applicable both to equipment provided by users (customer-supplied equipment) and to equipment provided by telephone companies (carrier-supplied equipment).[2] After lengthy court litigation in which the registration program was upheld, the program is now in effect for all types of telephone terminal equipment.

2. The grandfather provisions in Part 68 of the Commission's rules are contained in § 68.2, and provide that:

Section 68.2 *Scope.*

(a) Except as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c), the rules and regulations in this part apply to the direct connection after May 1, 1976 of all terminal equipment other than coin telephones, and PBX and key telephone equipment to the telephone network, for use in conjunction with all services other than party line service, and to the direct connection after August 1, 1976 of all terminal equipment other than coin telephones to the telephone network, for use in conjunction with all services other than party line service.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, all items of equipment, other than PBX and key telephone equipment, of a type directly connected to the network as of May 1, 1976 may be connected thereafter up to January 1, 1978—and may remain connected for life—without registration, unless subsequently modified.

(c) Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, all PBX and key telephone equipment of a type directly connected to the network as of August 1, 1976 may be connected thereafter up to January 1, 1978—and may remain connected for life—without registration, unless subsequently modified.

3. The effect of this rule as it relates to equipment other than PBX and key telephone equipment[3] is as follows:

(a) Installations before May 1, 1976. Any equipment lawfully connected to the telephone network before May 1, 1976, may continue to be so connected without registration. The Part 68 rules generally do not apply to such equipment installations.

(b) Installations between May 1, 1976 and January 1, 1978. Equipment installed during this time period may be connected in one of three manners. First, if the equipment is registered pursuant to Part 68 of the rules, it may be directly connected to the telephone network. Second, if the equipment is of a type directly connected to the network as of May 1, 1976, such equipment type is grandfathered,[4] and may be directly connected to the the network without registration. Third, if the equipment is neither registered nor grandfathered, it may be connected through registered or grandfathered protective circuits (couplers), which may be supplied by either the carrier or the customer.

(c) Installations after January 1, 1978. All equipment directly connected to the telephone network after January 1, 1978 must be registered pursuant to Part 68 of the rules. Equipment may also be connected through protective circuitry registered pursuant to Part 68 of the rules.

4. Following the Commission's decisions in Docket No. 19528 establishing the registration program, certain parties appealed these decisions to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Forth Circuit and to the United States Supreme Court. As a result of a stay issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals, the Commission's decisions did not become effective as they relate to main and extension telephones, PBXs, key telephone systems, and all carrier supplied equipment. On October 17, 1977, following this lengthy court litigation in which the registration program was upheld, the program became effective for all types of telephone equipment.

5. Now that the program is in effect for all types of equipment, and in order to assure an orderly transition during which the various suppliers may use up existing inventories and bring their equipment into compliance with our rules and secure registration, we are proposing to extend the grandfather dates

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[1] The registration program was established in a First Report and Order (hereafter, November Order), 56 F.C.C. 2d 593 (1975), and initially applied to all terminal equipment other than PBXs, key telephone equipment, main telephones and coin telephones. On February 13, 1976, the Commission issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order, 57 F.C.C. 2d 1216, in reconsideration of the November Order which generally affirmed the conclusions and principles of the November Order, but which established certain "grandfather" provisions concerning equipment installed during a transition period established for phasing in registration of terminal equipment. On March 15, 1976, the Commission released a Memorandum Opinion and Order, 58 F.C.C. 2d 716, which substantially modified the registration program's technical standards. In a Second Report and Order released March 18, 1976, 58 F.C.C. 2d 736, the Commission extended the registration program to include PBXs, key telephone equipment and main telephones (leaving coin telephones and equipment connected with party-line telephone service excluded from the scope of the registration program). In response to petitions for clarification of earlier rulings in this proceeding, the Commission released a Memorandum Opinion and Order on April 28, 1976, 59 F.C.C. 2d 83, which, among other things, clarified the grandfather provisions and transition period requirements of Part 68 of the Commission's Rules. On October 18, 1976, the Commission released a Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 76-928, which generally affirmed its March 18, 1976 Second Report and Order.

[2] 56 F.C.C. 2d at 601.

[3] Rules concerning the connection of PBX and key telephone equipment will not be addressed herein, but will instead be treated in the continuing proceedings in Docket No. 19528.

[4] For a complete discussion of the terms "directly connected" and "of a type," as well as other clarifications of the grandfather provisions, see 59 F.C.C. 2d 83 (1976).

as set out below. This will allow the continuation of all three options stated in paragraph 3(b) above for a limited additional period.

6. For the sake of clarity, the following discussion will refer to the two dates in the rules as the "eligibility date" (presently May, 1976) and the "register on date" (presently January 1, 1978).

7. With respect to telephone instruments, the registration program became effective for the first time on October 17, 1977. In order to allow for the non-discriminatory connection of new models which have been made available and directly connected since May 1, 1976, we are proposing to change the grandfather eligibility date from May 1, 1976 to January 1, 1978. In addition, to allow manufacturers and suppliers the time necessary to have their products registered and to use up existing inventory, we are proposing to establish a new register only date of July 1, 1979, at which time the grandfather, or transition, period will end for telephones.

8. With respect to data and ancillary equipment, the registration program has been in effect since June 16, 1976 for customer-provided equipment and since October 17, 1977 for carrier-provided equipment. With this class of equipment, we also intend to maintain non-discriminatory treatment. However, since this class of equipment has already been subject to the the registration program for almost 1½ years, we feel it would be imprudent and may unnecessarily complicate the existing program if we were to change the grandfather eligibility date for this class of equipment. Therefore, we are proposing to let the eligibility date remain unchanged at May 1, 1976 for data and ancillary equipment. However in order to allow carriers and their suppliers to bring their equipment into full compliance with the program, we are proposing to extend the register only date to July 1, 1979, at which time the grandfather, or transition, period will end for data and ancillary equipment.[5]

9. *Accordingly, it is ordered,* Pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 201–205, 215, 218, 220, and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 201–205, 215, 218, 220, and 403). that a proposed rulemaking is hereby instituted in the above-titled matter.

10. *It is further ordered,* That interested parties may file comments on the proposed rule changes set out in the Appendix hereto no later than November 17, 1977, and that replies to such comments may be filed no later than November 28, 1977. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.419 of the Commission's rules (47 CFR 1.419), 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.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Acting Secretary.

In § 68.2, paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) are amended and paragraph (d) is added and reserved to read as follows:

§ 68.2 Scope.

(a) *General.* Except as provided for in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the rules and regulations in this part apply to the direct connection of all terminal equipment to the telephone network, for use in conjunction with all services other than party line service and coin service.

(b) *Telephones.* All telephones of a type directly connected to the telephone network as of January 1, 1978 may be connected thereafter up to July 1, 1979—and may remain connected for life—without registration, unless subsequently modified.

(c) *Data and Ancillary Equipment.* All data and ancillary equipment of a type directly connected to the telephone network as of May 1, 1976 may be connected thereafter up to July 1, 1979—and may remain connected for life—without registration, unless subsequently modified.

(d) [Reserved]

[FR Doc.77-32266 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[5] Of course any equipment which is neither registered nor grandfathered may still be connected through protective circuitry.

[6712-01]

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 21460; RM-2913]

FM BROADCAST STATION IN BURLINGTON, COLO.

Proposed Changes in Table of Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Rule Making.

SUMMARY: Action herein proposes the assignment of Class C FM Channel 281 to Burlington, Colorado. Petitioner, KNAB, Inc., states that the proposed station would provide an aural broadcast service to people residing in sparsely populated areas.

DATES: Comments must be filed on or before December 16, 1977, reply comments on or before January 5, 1978.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mildred B. Nesterak, Broadcast Bureau 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: November 1, 1977.

Released: November 4, 1977.

In the matter of amendment of § 73.202(b), Table of Assignments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Burlington, Colorado).

1. *Petitioner, Proposal and Comments:* (a) *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* is given concerning amendment of the FM Table of Assignments (§ 73.202(b) of the Commision's Rules) as concerns Burlington, Colorado.

(b) A petition for rule making[1] was filed by KNAB, Inc. ("petitioner"), licensee of daytime-only AM Station KNAB, Burlington, Colorado, proposing the assignment of Class C Channel 281 to Burlington, as a first FM assignment. No responses to the petition were received.

2. *Community Data:* (a) *Location:* Burlington, seat of Kit Carson County, is located 240 kilometers (150 miles) east of Denver, Colorado.

(b) *Population:* Burlington—2,828; Kit Carson County—7,530.[2]

(c) *Local Broadcast Service:* Burlington is presently served by a daytime-only AM Station (KNAB), licensed to petitioner.

(d) *Economic Data:* Petitioner states that Burlington's population has increased 35% during the period between 1960 and 1970. We are told that it is the principal economic center of Kit Carson County. In support of its proposal, petitioner submitted information with respect to education, civic organizations and Burlington's form of government. The community has no local newspaper.

3. *Preclusion Studies:* Thirty communities with populations greater than 1,000, would be precluded on one or more channels if Channel 281 were assigned to Burlington, twenty[3] of which have no FM assignments or FM stations. However, petitioner shows that Class A channels are available for assignment to the precluded communities.

4. *Additional Considerations:* Although it has been the usual Commission policy to assign Class C channels only to communities of over 10,000 persons, exceptions have been made when the assignment would result in providing a large first or second FM service[4] or when the assignment of a Class C channel would enable a large rural area to be served. In its *Roanoke Rapids/Anamosa* study, petitioner has shown a comparison between the service that would be provided by a maximum facility Class A station and the service that would be provided by the proposed Class C facility as follows: A Class A station would provide a first FM service to 405 people in an area of 600 square kilometers (232

[1] Public Notice of the petition was given on June 28, 1977 (Report No. 1058).

[2] Population figures are taken from the 1970 U.S. Census.

[3] Colorado: Wray (pop. 1,953); Limon (1,814); Akron (1,775); Brush (3,377); Las Animas (3,148); Holyoke (1,640); Kansas: St. Francis (1,725); Tribune (1,013); Sharon Springs (1,012); Atwood (1,653); Oakley (2,327); Syracuse (1,720); Leoti (1,916); Nebraska: Benkelman (1,349); Imperial (1,589); Cambridge (1,145); Cozad (4,219); Gothenburg (3,154); Curtis (1,166); Grant (1,099). Brush, Colorado, and Cozad, Nebraska, have AM stations.

[4] See *Lyons, Kansas,* 42 F.C.C. 2d 215 at 216 (1973).

square miles), a second FM service to 4,075 people in an area of 1,065 square kilometers (411 square miles), and a second nighttime aural service to 405 people in a 600 square kilometer (232 square miles) area. A Class C station operating with 27 kilowatts and antenna height of 107 meters (350 feet) a.a.t., would provide a first FM service to 2,331 people in an area of 2,450 square kilometers (945 square miles), a second FM service to 5,178 people in a 2,850 square kilometer (1,098 square miles) area, and a second nighttime aural service to 2,331 people in an area of 2,450 square kilometers (945 square miles).

5. Based on an examination of petitioner's proposal, there appears to be a basis for considering this proposal as warranting an exception to our general policy in order to provide the services noted as well as to provide for aural broadcast service to people residing in sparsely populated areas.

6. Accordingly, the Commission proposes to amend the FM Table of Assignments (Section 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules) with regard to Burlington, Colorado, as follows:

City	Channel No.	
	Present	Proposed
Burlington, Colo.		281

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. NOTE: A showing of continuing interest is required by paragraph 2 before a channel will be assigned.

8. Interested parties may file comments on or before December 16, 1977, and reply comments on or before January 5, 1978.

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

APPENDIX

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 Section 0.281(b)(6) of the Commission's Rules, it is proposed to amend the FM Table of Assignments, Section 73.202 (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) Counterproposals 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 the 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 Sections 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.77-32297 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 21458; RM-2951]

FM BROADCAST STATION IN FALLS CITY, NEBR.

Proposed Changes in Table of Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rule making.

SUMMARY: Action taken herein proposes the assignment of a first class A FM assignment to Falls City, Nebraska. Petitioner, Southeast Nebraska Broadcasting Company, Incorporated, states that the proposed station would provide a second local outlet.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 16, 1977, and reply comments on or before January 5, 1978.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mildred B. Nesterak, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: November 1, 1977.

Released: November 3, 1977.

In the matter of amendment of § 73.202 (b), Table of Assignments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Falls City, Nebraska).

1. *Petitioner, Proposal, Comments:*

(a) Petition for rule making[1] filed August 23, 1977, by Southeast Nebraska Broadcasting Co., Inc. ("petitioner"), proposing the assignment of FM Channel 237A to Falls City, Nebr. There were no responses to the proposal.

(b) The channel may be assigned without affecting any of the existing FM assignments in the Table.

(c) Petitioner states that, if the channel is assigned, it will make application for a construction permit to build a station.

2. *Community Data:*

(a) *Location:* Falls City, in Richardson County, is located approximately 137 kilometers (85 miles) south of Omaha, Nebr.

(b) *Population:* Falls City—5,861; Richardson County—12,277.[2]

(c) *Present Aural Service:* Falls City presently receives local service from full-time AM Station KTNC, Class IV, 500 watts day, 250 watts night.

3. Petitioner states that with a second local outlet greater variety in programming could be provided, including live sports broadcasts from surrounding schools. It states that being able to broadcast public meetings such as those of the city council and school board would be possible thus enabling the public to be better informed as to the actions of their governmental representatives.

4. In view of the apparent need for a first full-time local broadcast service providing coverage to a larger area around Falls City, the Commission proposes to amend the FM Table of Assignments, Section 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules, with regard to Falls City, Nebr., as follows:

City	Channel No.	
	Present	Proposed
Falls City, Nebr.		237A

5. 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 herein. Note: A showing of continuing interest is required by paragraph 2 of the Appendix before a channel will be assigned.

6. Interested parties may file comments on or before December 16, 1977,

[1] Public Notice of the petition was given on September 13, 1977 (Report No. 1074).

[2] Population figures are taken from the 1970 U.S. Census.

and reply comments on or before January 5, 1978.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

APPENDIX

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 Section 0.281(b)(6) of the Commission's Rules, it is proposed to amend the FM Table of Assignments, Section 73.-202(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) Counterproposals 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 Sections 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.77-32298 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 20863; RM-2624; FCC 77-743]

FM BROADCAST STATION IN ROME, N.Y.

Proposed Changes in Table of Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Memorandum opinion and order and further notice of proposed rule making.

SUMMARY: FCC denies application for review but proposes to consider assigning FM Channel 273 to Rome, N.Y. This action would bring a second FM station to Rome and results from a petition filed by Promedia Communications, Inc.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before December 12, 1977, and reply comments must be received on or before January 3, 1978.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Freda Lippert Thyden, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: October 27, 1977.

Released: November 4, 1977.

In the matter of amendment of § 73.-202(b), table of assignments, FM broadcast stations (Rome, N.Y.). Docket No. 20863 RM-2624. Memorandum opinion and order and further notice of proposed rule making.

By the Commission: Commissioner Quello concurring in the result.

1. The Commission has before it an Application for Review of the Memorandum Opinion and Order, adopted in this proceeding on March 2, 1977, 42 FR 13140, which denied a petition to assign Channel 273 to either Rome or Utica, N.Y. This filing was submitted by Promedia Communications, Inc. ("Promedia"), licensee of daytime-only AM Station WRNY at Rome, N.Y., the petitioner in this proceeding.

2. A Notice of Proposed rule making was adopted in this proceeding on June 23, 1976, 41 FR 27389, to permit consideration of the assignment of Class B FM Channel 273 to either Rome, N.Y., which has one Class A station, or Utica, N.Y., which has four Class B stations. While the Notice recognized that the Rome proposal would cause little preclusion, it also pointed out that such an assignment would not provide a first or second FM service to any area. Moreover, it was noted that the proposal would result in the intermixture at Rome of a Class A FM channel, used by Station WKAL-FM, and a Class B FM channel, in contravention of the Commission's general policy of avoiding intermixing classes of FM channels in the same community. Although petitioner asserted that no Class A channel was available for assignment to Rome and that Channel 273 was available only for assignment at either Rome or Utica, N.Y., the Notice expressed a hesitancy to add a Class B channel to a community with only a Class A channel, absent a convincing public interest showing. Nonetheless, a Notice was issued to give the petitioner an opportunity to resolve these areas of concern.

3. After review of the record, it was concluded that adequate support for the proposal was lacking and the Memorandum Opinion and Order, presently under review, was adopted denying the assignment. Since no interest was expressed in the Utica assignment, nor does Utica's population of 91,611 appear to warrant a fifth assignment,[1] Utica was not assigned the channel. In regard to Rome, the assignment was denied based on petitioner's failure to justify an exception to the Commission's intermixture policy.[2] Although the Commission has occasionally departed from this policy in those areas where FM allocations are becoming more difficult to obtain, it was noted that the circumstances of the instant case did not parallel those exceptions. Rather, such exceptions are permitted in the reverse situation where a party, finding no other available channel, seeks a Class A channel even though others already in the community are Class B or C. In those cases, the proponent runs the risk of not being able to compete with a more powerful station and the public stands to receive the gains since a Class A channel is the only one which could be used. Thus, the public would not lose and might well benefit by intermixture of this variety. In the instant situation, however, petitioner proposed a Class B channel assignment for a city with a Class A channel. The Commission's policy runs counter to such an approach, among other reasons, because of the possibility that the public could lose a viable Class A station. To justify such a risk, a compelling public interest for assigning Channel 273 to Rome should have been, but was not, shown by Promedia. Nor was the petitioner's alternative argument convincing that Rome and Utica are so close that they should be considered the same market which, since the Utica Class B stations provide a city grade signal to Rome, is already intermixed.

4. In its application for review, Promedia alleged, among other things, that the Bureau incorrectly implied that intermixture is a policy to be avoided at all costs even though in a number of other cases such intermixture has been permitted; and that the Bureau was unnecessarily concerned with the possible impact of a Class B assignment on the Class A station at Rome which, in any event, failed to comment on its own behalf in this proceeding.

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[1] All population information is from the 1970 U.S. Census.

[2] In addition to the matter of assigning a particular class of station to a community of a given size, this policy has as one of its underlying purposes a system of assignments which makes it possible for all local stations to have the opportunity to obtain comparable facilities for service and competition.

5. Contrary to Promedia's assertion, the Memorandum Opinion and Order did not state that the intermixture policy was to be followed in every case. It recognized that exceptions have been made to the intermixture policy, but it noted that whether an exception to the policy should be made turns on the adequacy of a petitioner's showing. Furthermore, petitioner misconstrued the Commission's intent in structuring the pattern of assignments and its concern that the public should not lose a viable Class A station. In addition, we note that WKAL–FM's silence cannot be taken as acquiescence.

6. We do not find merit in the applicant's arguments that errors in the Memorandum Opinion and Order warrant its reversal. Thus we are denying the application for review. Nonetheless, we do find of particular significance Promedia's statement, appearing for the first time in its application for review, that if the licensee of Rome's Class A Station WKAL desires to change frequencies, shifting to Channel 273, Promedia would accept assignment on Channel 240A. This proposal warrants exploration, for if it were accepted, Rome would have an existing Class B station and a new Class A assignment. Such a result would be consistent with the usual exception to the intermixture policy, and no issue would appear to arise about endangering the existing Class A station. In view of the fact that a city the size of Rome (pop. 50,148), warrants a Class B assignment, that Rome is the second largest community in Oneida County, N.Y. (pop. 273,037) that it has only one FM station and would benefit from a third fulltime facility, we believe that it would be appropriate to once again propose the assignment of Channel 273 to Rome, N.Y. However, at this juncture, we think it necessary that Station WKAL–FM be served with notice of this rule making procedure and consequently we are sending it a copy of this Order and Further Notice by certified mail. In so doing we direct to it several questions for comment. Station WKAL–FM should comment on, among other things, whether it is interested in operating a Class B (Channel 273) facility, and, if so, whether it waives its right to a hearing on modification of its license under Section 316 of the Communications Act. If its reply is in the affirmative, then Station WKAL–FM's license can be modified without the need to issue an Order to Show Cause, assuming that no other persons were to express a desire to apply for the Class B channel. If they did, Station WKAL–FM's license could not be modified. Rather, it would be necessary to afford other interested persons an equal opportunity to seek use of the channel. WKAL–FM should express its intentions clearly now, for it could well be thought an abuse of process to decline any interest in the Class B channel only to later apply for the Class B channel if assigned. If interest in the Class B channel is not expressed by Station WKAL even though it has the opportunity, we are inclined to consider an exception to our intermixture policy to permit its assignment to the city of Rome anyway.

7. We note, as we did in the earlier Notice of Proposed Rule Making, that the transmitter site for Channel 273 must be located 18 kilometers (11 miles) south of Rome, which would also locate it 14.5 kilometers (9 miles) west of Utica to meet separation requirements with co-channel CBOF at Ottawa-Hull, Ontario. Canadian approval has been obtained for the proposed assignment and use of this proposed transmitter site.

8. Accordingly, pursuant to sections 4 (i), 303 (g) and (r), and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, it is proposed to amend the FM Table of Assignments (§ 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules) as follows with respect to the community listed below:

City	Channel No.	
	Present	Proposed
Rome, N.Y.	240A	240A, [1] 273

[1] Site must be located 18 km (11 m) south of Rome, N.Y.

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

NOTE.—A showing of continuing interest is required by paragraph 2 of the Appendix before a channel will be assigned.

10. *It is directed* that a copy of the Memorandum Opinion and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making be sent, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to J.B. Baurer, Mauer Broadcasting, Inc., Station WKAL–AM/FM, South Jay Street, Rome, N.Y. 13440.

11. Interested parties may file comments on or before December 12, 1977, and reply comments on or before January 3, 1978.

12. *It is further ordered*, pursuant to Section 1.115(i) of the Commission's Rules, That the Application for Review is denied.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX

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 Section 0.281(b)(6) of the Commission's Rules, it is proposed to amend the FM Table of Assignments, Section 73.202 (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 ever 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 assiged, 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) Counterproposals 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. It 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 Sections 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.77-32296 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

notices

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

[3410-02]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

SHIPPERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Public Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of § 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (86 Stat. 770), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Shippers Advisory Committee established under Marketing Order No. 905 (7 CFR Part 905). This order regulates the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida and is effective pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674). The committee will meet in the A. B. Michael Auditorium of the Florida Citrus Mutual Building, 302 South Massachusetts Avenue, Lakeland, Fla., at 10:30 a.m. on November 22, 1977.

The meeting will be open to the public and a brief period will be set aside for public comments and questions. The agenda of the committee includes analysis of current information concerning market supply and demand factors, and consideration of recommendation for regulation of shipments of the named fruits.

The names of committee members, agenda, summary of the meeting, and other information pertaining to the meeting may be obtained from Frank D. Trovillion, Manager, Growers Administrative Committee, P.O. Box R, Lakeland, Fla. 33802, telephone 813-682-3103.

Dated: November 3, 1977.

WILLIAM T. MANLEY,
Deputy Administrator,
Program Operations.

[FR Doc.77-32315 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-07]

Farmers Home Administration

[Designation Number A517]

KENTUCKY

Designation of Emergency Areas

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that farming, ranching, or aquaculture operations have been substantially affected in the following Kentucky Counties as a result of intermittent hailstorms, heavy rains, and high winds July 29 through August 24, 1977:

Daviess Ohio

Therefore, the Secretary has designated these areas as eligible for emergency loans pursuant to the provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended, and the provisions of 7 CFR 1904 Subpart C, Exhibit D, Paragraph V B, including the recommendation of Governor Julian M. Carroll that such designation be made.

Applications for emergency loans must be received by this Department no later than April 25, 1978, for physical losses and October 27, 1978, for production losses, except that qualified borrowers who receive initial loans pursuant to this designation may be eligible for subsequent loans. The urgency of the need for loans in the designated area makes it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give advance notice of proposed rulemaking and invite public participation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

GORDON CAVANAUGH,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc.77-32282 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-11]

Forest Service

USE OF HERBICIDES IN THE EASTERN REGION DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Review Period Extension

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture prepared a draft environmental statement on the Use of Herbicides in the Eastern Region and transmitted it to CEQ and the public on September 19, 1977. Reference: Notice of Availability of Draft Enivornmental Statement published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 42, No. 189—Thursday, September 29, 1977.

The due date for receipt of written comments, November 18, 1977, is hereby extended to November 30, 1977.

Dated: November 1, 1977.

JAMES H. FREEMAN,
Director, Planning,
Programming, and Budgeting.

[FR Doc.77-32268 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-11]

Forest Service

BEARS EARS LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN ROUTT AND MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FORESTS

Availability of Final Environmental Statement

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture has prepared a final environmental statement for the Bears Ears Unit on the Routt and Medicine Bow National Forests. The Forest Service report number is USDA-FS-R2-FES(Adm) FY-76-10.

The environmental statement concerns a management proposal on 263,229 acres of National Forest land which emphasizes both nonconsumptive environmental values and the production of tangible products with emphasis on visual and environmental quality. The proposal will provide opportunities to manage 90,000 acres of forest land suitable for timber production and the utilization of an annual growth of 12.2 million board feet. Highly unstable soils on 31,461 acres will be managed under a restrictive program that will preserve the natural environmental setting. The proposal will provide 39,033 acres for Wilderness Study. The proposal does not retain any of the 104,974 acres of Inventoried Roadless Area in a designated roadless status, however, the 39,033 acre New Wilderness Study Area will be retained for future study.

The draft environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on June 10, 1976.

This final environmental statement was transmitted to CEQ on November 1, 1977.

Copies are available for inspection during regular working hours at the following locations:

USDA, Forest Service, South Agriculture Building, Room 3230, 12th and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20250.
USDA, Forest Service, Routt National Forest, 137 10th Street, Steamboat Springs, Colo. 80477.
USDA, Forest Service, Hahns Peak Ranger District, 57 10th Street, Steamboat Springs, Colo. 80477.
USDA, Forest Service, Snake River Ranger District, Room 208, Post Office Building, Rawlins, Wyo. 82301.
USDA, Forest Service, 11177 West Eighth Avenue, Lakewood, Colo. 80225.
USDA, Forest Service, Medicine Bow National Forest, 605 Skyline Drive, Laramie, Wyo. 82070.
USDA, Forest Service, Bears Ears Ranger District, 580 Pershing, Craig, Colo. 81625.

A limited number of single copies are available upon request to Craig W. Rupp, Regional Forester, Region 2, 11177 West Eighth Avenue, P.O. Box 25127, Lakewood, Colo. 80225.

EINAR L. ROGET,
Associate Deputy Chief,
Programs and Legislation.

NOVEMBER 1, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-32283 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3410-16]

Soil Conservation Service

LOWER BAYOU TECHE WATERSHED, LA.

Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (40 CFR Part 1500); and the Soil Conservation Service Guidelines (7 CFR Part 650); the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, gives notice that an environmental impact statement is being prepared for all remaining work in the Lower Bayou Teche Watershed, Iberia, Vermilion, and Lafayette Parishes, La.

The environmental assessment of this Federal action indicates that the project may cause local, regional, or national impacts on the environment. As a result of these findings, Mr. Alton Mangum, State Conservationist, has determined that the preparation and review of an environmental impact statement is needed for this project.

The project concerns a plan for watershed protection, flood prevention, and agricultural water management. Alternatives proposed to be considered are land treatment only, accelerated land treatment, channel work and land treatment, and no project.

A draft environmental impact statement will be prepared and circulated for review by agencies and the public. The Soil Conservation Service invites participation of agencies and individuals with expertise or interest in the preparation of the draft environmental impact statement. The draft environmental impact statement will be developed by Mr. Alton Mangum, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 1630, Alexandria, La. 71301.

Dated: October 27, 1977.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 10.904, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program; Pub. L. 83-566, 16 U.S.C. 1001-1008.)

JOSEPH W. HAAS,
Assistant Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[FR Doc.77-32232 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6320-01]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 31533; Order 77-11-2]

DOMESTIC PASSENGER-FARE INCREASES PROPOSED BY VARIOUS CARRIERS

Order Dismissing Complaint

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 1st day of November 1977.

By tariff revisions[1] marked to become effective November 4, 1977, all trunkline carriers including Pan American (Detroit-Boston), and all but one local service carrier (Hughes Air Corp. d.b.a. Hughes Airwest (Airwest)) propose a general fare increase of 3 percent above the level of fares in effect before October 1, 1977, for transportation within the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Airwest has not filed for an increase over and above the one permitted by Order 77-9-94, September 22, 1977, granting the carriers increases from 1 to 2 percent. Most carriers implemented increases of 1.8-2 percent on October 1. The net increase proposed by most carriers at this time thus ranges from 1-1.2 percent. The carriers contend that the increase is necessary in order to realize a 12-percent rate of return on investment. For the most part, they have adopted the Board's present methodology for evaluating fare increase proposals.

The National Passenger Traffic Association (NPTA) has filed a complaint alleging that the Board's intent in recognizing anticipated costs was to strike a "reasonable balance between the frequency of fare increases and the risk of overestimating costs" (Order 77-9-94, p. 3); that the Board did not authorize a 3-percent increase; and that the carriers utterly fail to demonstrate "some unexpected and major change in costs."

The Board concludes that the complaint should be dismissed and that the proposed increases should be permitted to become effective.

The Board's intention in recognizing anticipated costs, as spelled out in Order 77-9-94, September 22, 1977, was to give the carriers as a group an opportunity they did not previously have to earn the allowed 12-percent return on investment; to reduce the frequency of fare increase requests to two a year; and to exert more pressure on the carriers to strive continuously for greater efficiency. We do not consider the proposals now before us contrary to our newly announced policy, as NPTA alleges. Rather, these proposals adjust the fare level to catch up to that policy. The proposed 1 to 1.2 percent increases here before us represent the price the public is being asked to pay for these benefits—no increases for the next 5 months, and increased incentives for the carriers to hold their costs down.

We remind the carriers, however, that in adopting this policy the Board also stated that, in the future, it will insist that fare-increase proposals be based upon current data, and will not permit future fare increases on the basis of old data when more current statistics will soon be available.[2]

The Board's analysis of the fare increase at hand is based on year-ended June 1977 data, carried forward 3 months beyond October 1, 1977, to January 1, 1978. We have also updated the analysis to reflect fuel costs for the month of September, which are now available.[3] The "actual" industry ROI for 48-State scheduled passenger services is 5.26 percent, without the total 3-percent fare increase.[4] Adjusting for utilization, load factor, and removal of discount fares increases the ROI to 11.09 percent. Projecting revenues and costs to January 1, 1978, reduces it to 9 percent; the proposed 3-percent increase (over pre-October 1 fares) then raises the ROI to 11.95 percent.

American has requested the Board to modify its new policy of projecting costs 3 months beyond the tariff effective date and do so for only 6 weeks into the future instead. The carrier is concerned that our cost projection might err on the low side, so that revenues would continue to be inadequate. We will not modify our policy at this time. One of our reasons for projecting 3 months ahead instead of a shorter period was to prod the carriers into being as efficient as possible. We believe that forcing them to live with a particular level of fares for a 6-month period provides such as impetus. Since we will, at least for the time being, continue to rely on straight-line projections, there will be no systematic tendency for our fare awards to be too low; the probabilities are equal that they will err on the high side. We believe that our resort to anticipated costs will be perceived by the carriers as well as the traveling public as beneficial to both of them. In other words, we will expect the fares we are here approving to remain in effect until April 1, 1978, unless presently unforeseeable developments of a serious nature justify departure from this policy.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and particularly sections 204(a), 403, 404, and 1002,

It is ordered that: 1. The complaint in Docket 31533 be dismissed; and

2. Copies of this order be served upon all certificated scheduled carriers operating between points within the 48-contiguous States and the District of Columbia, and the National Passenger Traffic Association, Inc.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.[5]

PHYLLIS T. KAYLOR,
Secretary.

[1] Revisions to Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent, CAB No. 259.

[2] Consistent with this policy, our analysis updates the permissible fare level as of October 1 rather than the effective date of these increases, November 4, 1977.

[3] American Airlines, Inc. (American) fuel contracts were renewed as of September and the carrier reports increased costs of about 6¢ per gallon. American's fuel costs had been running considerably below those of all the other carriers and are now quite close to the overall industry average. American's price per gallon in September was 36.464¢ per gallon while the industry average (less American) was 36.516¢.

[4] The return the companies will be reporting to their stockholders on total operations is markedly higher—on the order of eight, percent. The higher return reflects the effect of investment tax credits, which the Board is legally precluded from taking into account.

[5] All Members concurred.

APPENDIX A.—*Domestic trunk industry rate of return on investment; 48-State scheduled passenger service for the 12-mo ended June 1977 as adjusted to Jan. 1, 1978*

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Regulatory actual*	Standard seats and utilization	55 pct standard load factor	Removal of all discount fares**	Annualization of past fare increases and 1.06957 pct cost escalation***	Column 5 including a 3 pct fare increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RPM's—Millions	120,663.7	120,663.7	120,663.7	114,635.9	111,799.6	109,532.9
ASM's—Millions	221,526.5	229,554.7	219,388.5	208,471.9	203,272.0	199,150.6
Load factor	54.47	52.56	55.00	54.99	55.00	55.00
Yield cents/RPM	8.46671	8.46671	8.46671	8.81116	9.16479	9.43693
Passenger revenue	$10,216,251	$10,216,251	$10,216,251	$10,100,757	$10,246,191	$10,336,537
Other revenue	167,707	167,707	167,707	167,707	167,707	167,707
Operating revenue	10,383,958	10,383,958	10,383,958	10,268,464	10,413,898	10,504,244
Capacity expense	6,606,051	6,590,279	6,304,529	6,052,327	6,299,267	6,171,544
Noncapacity expense	3,360,452	3,360,452	3,360,452	3,226,061	3,363,341	3,301,022
Operating expense	9,966,503	9,950,731	9,664,980	9,278,391	9,662,611	9,472,568
Operating profit	417,455	433,227	718,976	990,072	751,285	1,031,674
Interest	206,733	203,069	196,066	186,714	182,083	178,391
Earnings before tax	210,722	230,158	522,910	803,357	569,202	853,282
Tax at 48 pct	101,146	110,476	250,997	385,611	273,217	409,575
Net income	109,575	119,682	271,913	417,745	295,985	443,707
Return element	316,308	322,751	467,979	604,460	478,068	622,098
Investment	6,016,302	5,923,136	5,722,982	5,450,466	5,314,798	5,207,035
R.O.I. (percent)	5.3	5.4	8.2	11.1	9.0	11.9

*Form 41 reports as allocated to 48-State scheduled passenger service and adjusted (1) for regulatory investment and depreciation, (2) the elimination of nonoperating items other than interest expense, and (3) to reflect the normal corporate tax rate (48 pct). Unadjusted data for the total domestic system, all services, produces a higher ROI.
**Excluding children and military fares.
***Adjusted unit cost per ASM for year ending June 1977—3.58+.

NOTE.—The details of the board's analysis will be available for public inspection in the public reference room.

APPENDIX B.—*Phase 9 fare-formula adjustment*

		Source
Base formula: $12.35 [1]	Plus $0.0675/mi (0–500 mi).	
	Plus $0.0515/mi (501–1,500 mi).	
	Plus $0.0495/mi (1,501 mi and over).	
Cumulative adjustment factor:		
1.03926		Order 74–3–82, opinion, p. 92.
x1.00754		Order 74–12–108, phase 4 opinion and order on reconsideration, p. 24.
x1.06		Fuel-related fare increase effective Apr. 16, 1974.
x1.04		Fare increase effective Nov. 15, 1974.
x1.03		Fare increase effective Nov. 15, 1975.
x1.01		Fare increase effective Feb. 1, 1976.
x1.02		Fare increase effective Mar. 1, 1976.
x1.02		Fare increase effective May 1, 1976.
x1.02		Fare increase effective Sept. 15, 1976.
x1.02		Fare increase effective Jan. 15, 1977.
x1.007		Fare increase effective July 15, 1977.
x1.013		Fare increase effective Aug. 15, 1977.
x1.02		Fare increase effective Sept. 15, 1977.
x1.01 [3]		Fare increase permitted herein.
Total 1.3657		
Adjusted fare formula [2] $16.87	Plus $0.0922/mi (0–500 mi).	
	Plus $0.0703/mi (501–1,500 mi).	
	Plus $0.0676/mi (1,501 mi and over).	

[1] Includes security charge of $0.35.
[2] Base formula times the cumulative adjustment factor.
[3] Present increase reflects a 3-pct increase over fares in effect before the Sept. 15 increase. Thus, the cumulative adjustment factor is equal to 1.325941×1.03=1.3657.

[FR Doc.77-32300 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6325-01]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Pub. L. 92-463, the U.S. Civil Service Commission announces the following meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee on Administrative Law Judges.

Date and time: November 28, 1977, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Place: U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., Room 5323.

Type of meeting: Open.

Contact person: Arthur L. Burnett, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., telephone 202-632-5421.

Purpose of committee: To continue its discussion of possible recommendations the Advisory Committee wishes to make in connection with governmental reorganization plans as they may affect the structure of the Administrative Law Judges system, selection, recruitment, compensation and productivity.

JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77-32167 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6325-01]

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Revocation of Authority To Make a Noncareer Executive Assignment

Under authority of § 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20), the Civil Service Commission revokes the authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to fill by noncareer executive assignment in the excepted service the position of Deputy Administrator, Social Rehabilitation Service (SRS).

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77-32285 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6325-01]

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Revocation of Authority To Make a Noncareer Executive Assignment

Under authority of § 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20), the Civil Service Commission revokes the authority of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fill by noncareer executive assignment in the excepted service the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regulatory Functions-Interstate Land Sales Registration Administrator, Office of the Secretary.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[FR Doc.77-32286 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3510-24]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

Petition for a Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

A petition by Converse Rubber Co., 55 Fordham Road, Wilmington, Mass. 01887, a producer of footwear for men, women and children, was accepted for filing on October 28, 1977, pursuant to

Section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–618) and Section 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 the tenth calendar day following the publication of this notice.

JACK W. OSBURN, Jr.,
Chief, Trade Act Certification Division, Office of Planning and Program Support.

[FR Doc.77–32316 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[3510–24]

HYDE PARK FOOTWEAR CO., INC.

Petition for a Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

A petition by the Hyde Park Footwear Co., Inc., 117 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass. 02111, producer of footwear for men, women and children, was accepted for filing on October 28, 1977, pursuant to Section 251 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–618) and Section 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 that the close of business of the tenth calendar day following the publication of this notice.

JACK W. OSBURN, Jr.,
Chief, Trade Act Certification Division, Office of Planning and Program Support.

[FR Doc.77–32317 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[3510–12]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NEW ENGLAND FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL'S SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

Change in Date of Public Meeting

The meeting of the New England Fishery Management Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee scheduled for November 15, 1977, at the Holiday Inn, Junction of Routes 1 and 128, Peabody, Massachusetts, as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 42, No. 168, Tuesday, August 30, 1977, has been changed to November 29, 1977, at the same location.

Dated: November 3, 1977.

WINFRED H. MEIBOHM,
Associate Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.77–32344 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[3510–12]

CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Public Meeting

The Caribbean Fishery Management Council, established by Section 302 of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–265), will meet December 6–8, 1977, at Hotel Pierre, 105 De Diego Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The meeting starts at 9 a.m. on December 6, and will adjourn at about 12 noon on December 8. Proposed Agenda: (1) Status report on the development of FMP's for Spiny Lobster and for Shallow-Water Reef Fishes; (2) Staff presentation on the development of new FMP's; (3) Marine Sanctuaries: the concept, the application to fishing grounds, and present status in the Caribbean area; (4) State and Federal capabilities to react to oil spills; (5) Coastal Management Plans in the Caribbean Council's area of jurisdiction; (6) Status of boundary limits and negotiations; (7) Administrative Matters; (8) Other Council Business.

Meeting is opened to the public. For more information on seating, changes to the agenda, or written comments contact Mr. Omar Muñoz-Roure, Executive Director, Caribbean Fishery Management Council, Suite 806, Banco de Ponce Building, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918.

Telephone: 809–753–4926.

Dated: November 3, 1977.

WINFRED H. MEIBOHM,
Associate Director, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.77–32345 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[3510–12]

PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL AND ITS SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

Public Meeting With Partially Closed Session

Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C., Appendix I, notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Pacific Fishery Management Council, established by Section 302, and its Scientific and Statistical Committee, established by Section 302 (g), of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–265).

The Council meeting will be Thursday and Friday, December 15–16, 1977, at the Cosmopolitan Motor Hotel, located at 1030 NE. Union, Portland, Oreg.

The Scientific and Statistical Committee will meet at 1:30 p.m. and adjourn about 5 p.m. on December 14, 1977. The Committee will tentatively reconvene, dependent upon Council developments, at 8 a.m. and adjourn about 5 p.m. on December 15, 1977.

PROPOSED AGENDA

DECEMBER 14–15

1. Consideration of development of fishery management plans.
2. Organization of the Council, including fishery advisory panel and management development teams, and operational and procedural matters.
3. Other Committee business.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council will convene at 10 a.m. and adjourn about 5 p.m. on December 15, 1977, and reconvene at 8 a.m. and adjourn about 5 p.m. on December 16, 1977. The meeting may be extended or shortened depending on progress on the agenda.

PROPOSED AGENDA

DECEMBER 15

1. Closed session to discuss classified material in connection with the renegotiation of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and continuing negotiations with the Canadians.
2. Organization of the Council, including its staff, advisory panels, and committees, and operational and procedural matters.
3. Consideration of reports from ad hoc committees.
4. Review of communications from other agencies and organizations.

DECEMBER 16

1. Consideration of fishery management plans for salmon, groundfish, anchovy, squid, Dungeness crab, and/or pink shrimp.

The meeting is open to the public. For more information on seating, arrangements, changes to the agenda and/or written comments, contact: Mr. Lorry M. Nakatsu, Executive Director, Pacific Fishery Management Council, 526 S.W. Mill Street, Second Floor, Portland, Oreg. 97201, Telephone: 503–221–6352.

A closed session of the Council is planned for the early morning of the first day, December 15, from 8:00 a.m. through 10:00 a.m. to hear Department of State reports and other related Council business in connection with the renegotiation of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission and continuing negotiations with the Canadians, properly classified under Executive Order 11652. Only those Council members

and staff having security clearances will be allowed to attend this closed session.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Counsel, formally determined, on October 21, 1977, pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, that the agenda items covered in executive session should be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to open meetings and public participation therein, because these items will be concerned with matters authorized to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652. (A copy of the determination is available for public inspection and copying in the Public Reading Room, Central Reference and Record Inspection Facility, Room 5317, Department of Commerce.)

Dated: November 3, 1977.

WINFRED H. MEIBOHM,
Associate Director,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.77-32346 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3510-12]

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKING AND IMPORTING OF MARINE MAMMALS

Prohibition of Take Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations—Fraser's Dolphin

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service.

ACTION: Notice of prohibition of take of Fraser's dolphin incidental to commercial fishing operations.

SUMMARY: A prohibition on taking Fraser's dolphin (*Lagenodelphis hosei*) is being implemented due to the fact that the quota established in 1977 for that stock of dolphin has been exceeded.

DATES: Effective on November 15, 1977, Fraser's dolphin may not be taken incidental to fishing operations pursuant to the general permit issued to the American Tunaboat Association, Category 2; Encircling Gear, Yellowfin Tuna Purse Seining.

ADDRESSES: Observer records may be reviewed at the office of the Director, Southwest Region, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, Calif.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William P. Jensen, Marine Mammal Program Manager, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20235, telephone: 202-634-7461.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the permit issued to the American Tunaboat Association for 1977, a limit of five (5) mortalities of Fraser's dolphin was stipulated. That limit has been exceeded based on reports from National Marine Fisheries Service observers. In accordance with CFR 216.24(d)(2)(i)(A), notice of the date when the prohibition on further taking is hereby published.

If at the time the net skiff is released from the vessel attached to the net at the start of a set, no Fraser's dolphin are observed in the herd of porpoise upon which the set is being made, the fact that Fraser's dolphin are subsequently encircled or killed in the course of completing that set will not be cause for issuance of a notice of violation or assessment of penalty; provided that all procedures required by the applicable regulations have been followed. This policy is being implemented because there are circumstances where unintentional or accidental taking of one species may occur in a large herd of different porpoise species and stocks. The numbers of Fraser's dolphin encircled or killed will be recorded, and this policy will be reviewed periodically in light of its effect on the population of this stock.

Dated: November 3, 1977.

WINFRED H. MEIBOHM,
Associate Director,
National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.77-32412 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3510-12]

WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Public Meetings

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, established by Section 302 of th Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-265), and its Scientific and Statistical Committee, will hold the following meetings:

1. The Council will meet on November 28, and 29, 1977, in Conference Room No. 6 of the State Capitol, Honolulu, Hawaii. The meeting starts at 9 a.m. on November 28 and will adjourn about noon on November 29.

Proposed agenda: (1) Administrative and financial reports; (2) Foreign fishing and enforcement; (3) Status of management plan development; (4) Review of research proposals; (5) Review of NMFS ad State research programs in the region.

2. The Scientific and Statistical Committee will meet on November 29, 1977, in Conference Room No. 5 of the State Capitol, Honolulu, Hawaii, starting at 9 a.m. and adjourning about 4 p.m. The Committee will meet on November 30 in the conference room of the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory at 2570 Dole Street, Honolulu, starting at 9 a.m. and adjourning about 4 p.m.

Proposed agenda: (1) Report on the Seventh Council Meeting; (2) Status of management plan development; (3) Review of second draft of coral management plan; (4) Report on evaluation of research proposals before the Council.

Meetings are open to the public. For more information on seating, changes to the agenda or written comments, contact W. G. Van Campen, Executive Director, Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, Room 1506, 1164 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813; telephone: 808-523-1368.

Dated: November 4, 1977.

WINFRED H. MEIBOHM,
Associate Director
National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc.77-32484 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3910-01]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

New Systems of Records

AGENCY: Department of the Air Force, Records.

ACTION: Notification of New Systems of Records.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Air Force is proposing three new systems of records subject to the Privacy Act. These new systems are identified as follows: (F03501 DPG, Accounting for Personal Money Allowances (PMA);) F03503 ATC RSL, Basic Trainee Interview Record; and F03503 ATC RSM, Recruiting Activities Management Support System (RAMSS). These systems are published in their entirety below.

DATES: These systems shall become effective as proposed without further notice in 30 calendar days from the date of this publication unless comments are received on or before December 8, 1977, which would result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESS: Send comments to the system manager identified in the particular system notice concerned.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Jon Updike HQ USAF/DADMP, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. 20330, telephone 202-767-4545.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Air Force systems or records notices as prescribed by the Privacy Act have been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as follows: FR Doc 77-23132 (42 FR 41468) August 17, 1977, FR Doc 77-28255 (42 FR 50785) September 28, 1977, FR Doc 77-31218 (42 FR 56774) October 28, 1977. The Department of the Air Force submitted these three proposed new systems of records on September 28, 1977 pursuant to the provisions of the 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 of their intention to establish or alter systems of personal records as required by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a(o) (Public Law 93-579). This OMB Guidance was set forth

in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 45877) on October 3, 1975.

NOVEMBER 3, 1977.

MAURICE W. ROCHE,

Director, Correspondence and Directives OASD (Comptroller).

F03501 DPG

System name:

Accounting for Personal Money Allowances (PMA).

System location:

Office of the Assistant for General Officer Matters (AF/DPG), HQ USAF, Washinfiton, D.C. 20330.

Categories of individuals covered by the system:

Air Force general officers in receipt of a Personal Money Allowance under 37 USC 414.

Categories of records in the system:

Annual report accounting for the receipt and disposition of PMA funds received during the reporting period.

Authority for maintenance of the system:

10 USC 8012, Secretary of the Air Force: powers and duties; delegation by.

Routine uses of records maintained in system, including categories of users and the purposes of such uses:

To maintain a record of the receipt and disposition of the funds received. Annual reports will be submitted through the individual's immediate supervisor for review. They will then be forwarded to the Vice Chief of Staff (AF/CV), HQ USAF, Washington, D.C. 20330. Officers in joint assignments should send reports directly to the Vice Chief of Staff. These reports will be retained in the Office of the Assistant for General Officer Matters (AF/DPG) and will be available for review by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Financial Management.

Policies and practices for storing, retrieving, accessing, retaining, and disposing of records in the system:

Storage:

Maintained by file folders.

Retrievability:

Filed by name.

Safeguards:

Records are stored in locked cabinets.

Retention and disposal:

Retained for three years after the date submitted, then destroyed by tearing into pieces, shredding, pulping, macerating, or burning.

System manager(s) and address:

Office of the Assistant for General Officer Matters (AF/DPG), HQ USAF, Washington, D.C. 20330.

Notification procedure:

Requests from individuals should be addressed to the System Manager.

Record access procedures:

Individual can obtain assistance from the System Manager.

Contesting record procedures:

The Air Force's rules for access to records and for contesting and appealing initial determinations by the individual concerned may be obtained from the System Manager.

Record source categories:

Information is obtained from each Air Force general officer in receipt of a Personal Money Allowance.

Systems exempted from certain provisions of the Act:

None:

F03503 ATC RSL

System name:

Basic Trainee Interview Record.

System location:

United States Air Force Recruiting Service Liaison Office (RSL), Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236.

Categories of individuals covered by the system:

United States Air Force Basic Trainees who register complaints concerning their enlistment in the United States Air Force.

Categories of records in the system:

Records resulting from personal interviews with basic trainees who file complaints about their enlistment, including, but not limited to, investigations on each complaint, conclusions and recommendations.

Authority for maintenance of the system:

10 USC 503, Enlistments: recruiting campaigns. Executive Order 9397, 22 November 1943, Number System for Accounts Relating to Individual Persons.

Routine use of records maintained in the system, including categories of users and the purposes of such uses:

Data is collected in order to have a written record of interviews with basic trainees who register complaints about the enlistment procedure. The data is used by the Recruiting Service Liaison Office to investigate the complaints and keep the Commander, United States Air Force Recruiting Service advised of the nature of complaints being received. It is also used as the basis for making procedural changes in the United States Air Force Recruiting Service when a trend develops in a specific area.

Policies and practices for storing, retrieving, processing, retaining, and disposing of records in the system:

Storage:

Maintained in file folders.

Retrievability:

Filed by name or social security number.

Safeguards:

Records are accessed by person(s) responsible for servicing the record system in the performance of their official duties and by those who are properly screened and cleared for need-to-know. As a physical safeguard these records are stored in a secured building and locked office.

Retention and disposal:

Records are cut off at the end of each calendar year, held for one additional year, then destroyed by shredding.

System manager(s) and address:

Superintendent, United States Air Force Recruiting Service Liaison Office, Lackland AFB TX 78236.

Notification procedure:

Individuals may contact the Superintendent, United States Air Force Recruiting Service Liaison Office, Lackland AFB, TX 78236. Requests must contain full name, and current mailing address.

Record access procedures:

Same as procedures for notification.

Contesting recording procedures:

The Air Force's rules for access to records and for contesting and appealing initial determinations by the individual concerned may be obtained from the systems manager.

Record source categories:

Records contain specific complaints/allegations made by the individual and responses to the complaints/allegations by appropriate Air Force Recruiting Service personnel.

Systems exempted from certain provisions of the Act:

None.

F03503 ATC RSM

System name:

Recruiting Activities Management Support System (RAMSS).

System location:

HQ United States Air Force Recruiting Service, Marketing and Analysis Directorate (RSM), Randolph AFB TX 78148.

Categories of individuals covered by the system:

Air Force enlisted personnel entering active duty. Individuals tested and processed for Air Force enlistment. Potential Air Force enlistees qualified through the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) high school testing program. Other military services Delayed Enlistment Program (DEP) and active duty enlistees. Applicants for the Officer Training School (in-service commisioning program). Air Force enlisted personnel on recruiting duty.

Categories of records in the system:

Air Force enlistment processing records showing name, SSN, scores on all

qualification tests, physical job qualifications, job preferences, jobs offered, jobs accepted, other personal data relevant to jobs offered, recruiting and processing locations, education data, and dates of processing. Airman trainee history records containing name, SSN, and other personnel data for assignment from basic military training, revised job preferences, security clearance investigations, dependent data, education, test scores, grade and promotions, biographical history, physical information, drug abuse history, enlistment personal and guranteed training enlistee program data, separation data, classification data, service dates, technical school eliminations, separations, honor graduates, and Article 15/courts-martial actions. Records for high school seniors who are ASVAB tested and meet the basic Air Force enlistment criteria showing name, mailing address, test scores, and high school where tested. Enlistment processing records for other military services showing SSN, name, state and county of residence, test scores, educational level, physical profile, processing date and location, prior service, and other personal data such as age, sex, race, marital status, and number of dependents. Officer Training School (OTS) applicant records showing SSN, name, and other educational and personal data necessary for the determination and selection of attendees at OTS and subsequent commissioning as an Air Force officer. Air Force enlisted recruiter individual records showing such items as SSN, name recruiting office assigned, and date assigned to Recruiting Service.

Authority for maintenance of the system:

10 USC 503, Enlistments: recruiting campaigns. Executive Order 9397, 22 November 1943, Number System for Accounts Relating to individual persons.

Routine uses of records maintained in the system, including categories of users and the purposes of such uses:

To furnish leads to the field recruiters derived from the high school ASVAB testing program, evaluate Air Force recruiters on effectiveness of screening out potential under/overweight applicants, evaluate recruiter's and job counselor's activity and efficiency levels, analyze preenlistment job cancellations for common denominators (reasons), analyze post-enlistment training pipeline attritions for common denominators (reasons), evaluate Air Force job reservation pool and past enlistments for effect of potential changes in enlistment policies in areas such as mental qualifications and physical qualifications, evaluate interservice recruiting performance, screen other service enlistees from Air Force advertising lead files, determine pass/fail rates for mental and physical testing, track training performance of Air Force enlistees, study the correlation of job held with performance on the job, study correlation of quality indicators with post-enlistment performance, feedback to field recruiters of individual records on all training attritions, and analyze advertising responses. Used by the personnel record maintenance activity to cross-check file completeness and accuracy. Individual records are aggregated into various statistical analyses for all levels to ascertain recruiting and seasonal procurement trends, to predict future potential developments, and to assist in the development of procurement, classification, and assignment policies for Air Force military personnel.

Policies and practices for storing, retrieving, processing, retaining, and disposing of records in the system:

Storage:

Records are stored on computer magnetic tapes, computer magnetic disks and computer paper printouts.

Retrievability:

Filed by name, SSN, or non-personal identifier.

Safeguards:

Records are accessed through computer run scheduling arrangements by persons responsible for servicing the system in performance of their official duties. Computer paper printouts are distributed only to authorized users. Records are physically safeguarded by controlled access to the computer facility, secured buildings and locked rooms.

Retention and disposal:

Enlistment processing records are retained until no longer needed for recruiting purposes; recruiter records are retained for one year after individual is removed from recruiter production status; ASVAB testing lead information is retained for 60 days. These retentions are built into the computer system program with automatic software controlled deletions from the machine-readable record.

System manager and address:

Director, Marketing and Analysis Directorate (RSM), HQ United States Air Force Recruiting Service, Randolph AFB, TX 78148.

Notification procedure:

Requests from individuals should be addressed to the Systems Manager. Requests must contain full name, and current mailing address.

Record access procedures:

Same as procedures for notification.

Contesting recording procedures:

The Air Force's rules for access to records and for contesting and appealing initial determinations by the individual concerned may be obtained from the Systems Manager.

Record source categories:

The source of all records in the system are from automated system interfaces.

Systems exempted from certain provisions of the act:

None.

[FR Doc.77-32284 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3710-08]

Department of the Army

NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE

Open Meeting

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), announcement is made of the following committee meeting:

Name of committee: National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.
Date of meeting: November 30, 1977.
Place: Secretary of the Army Conference Room, Room 2E687, The Pentagon.
Time: 0900 hours.
Proposed agenda:
1. Support for the National Trophy Matches.
2. Small arms firing school.
3. Sale of ammunition.
4. Production and distribution of the new long range targets scheduled by Forscom and Arrcom.
5. Sale of the M14M rifles.
6. Revision of Army Regulation 920-30.
7. The President's Match.
8. Infantry Trophy Team Match.

This meeting is open to the public. Any interested person may attend, appear before, or file statements with the committee at the time and in the manner permitted by the committee.

JACK R. ROLLINGER,
Executive Officer.

[FR Doc.77-32269 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3810-71]

Department of the Navy

NAVY RESALE SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), notice is hereby given that the Navy Resale System Advisory Committee will meet on November 14, 1977, at the New York Athletic Club, in New York, N.Y. The morning session of the meeting will commence at 9 a.m. and terminate at approximately 12 p.m. The afternoon session will commence at 1 p.m. and terminate at approximately 3 p.m. The morning session of the meeting will be closed to the public.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined in writing that the public interest requires that the morning session of the meeting, which will involve discussion of information relating solely to either internal agency personnel rules and practices or trade secrets, or confidential and privileged business information, be closed to the public. These matters fall within the exemptions listed in subsections 552b (c)(2) and (c)(4) of title 5, United States Code. The afternoon session of the meeting, which will involve other non-privileged matters related to the Navy Exchange Resale System, will be open to the public.

For further information concerning this meeting, contact:

Commander J. D. Felt, USN, Navy Supply Systems Command, NAVSUP 09B, Room 801, Crystal Mall, Building No. 3, Arlington, Va 20376, telephone 202-695-5457.

Dated: November 4, 1977.

K. D. LAWRENCE,
Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Administrative Law).

[FR Doc.77-32476 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3810-70]

Office of the Secretary

ADVISORY GROUP ON ELECTRON DEVICES

Advisory Committee Meeting; Change in Date

Working Group A (Mainly Microwave Devices) of the DOD Advisory Group on Electron Devices (AGED) Meeting, originally scheduled for November 30, 1977 at 201 Varick Street, New York, N.Y., has been changed to December 12, 1977. (42 FR 57153, November 1, 1977.)

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

NOVEMBER 3, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-32264 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3810-70]

ADVISORY GROUP ON ELECTRON DEVICES

Advisory Committee Meeting; Change of Date

Working Group B (Mainly Low Power Devices) of the DOD Advisory Group on Electron Devises (AGED) Meeting, originally scheduled for November 30, 1977 at 201 Varick Street, New York, N.Y., has been changed to December 8, 1977 at Naval Air Systems Command, 1421 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. (42 FR 57153, November 1, 1977.)

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

NOVEMBER 3, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-32265 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6560-01]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL 814-4]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Public Meeting; Solid Waste Product Charge

The Resource Conservation Committee is the cabinet level interagency committee set up under Section 8002(j) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. This Committee is chaired by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Committee is responsible for studying and making recommendations on a wide range of resource conservation policies.

The Committee will make recommendations to the President and the Congress later this year on the appropriateness and feasibility of solid waste product charge legislation. The Committee would like to include the public in the decision-making process and is soliciting views on this potential legislative initiative.

Three identical public meetings are scheduled in November to gather information pertaining to this issue. The meetings will be held at the following locations with registration beginning at 8:30 a.m.:

NOVEMBER 17, 1977

General Services Administration Building, 18th Street and F Street NW., Washington, D.C., Main Auditorium.

NOVEMBER 18, 1977

Netherland Hilton Hotel, 33 West 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, (1 Block from Fountain Square).

NOVEMBER 21, 1977

Bonneville Power Administration Building, 1002 North East Holladay, Portland, Oreg., Auditorium.

These meetings will provide interested parties an opportunity for brief oral presentations. The following discussion and questions highlight the issues for which public comment is sought.

DISCUSSION

THE SOLID WASTE PRODUCT CHARGE: RATIONALE AND GENERAL DESIGN OPTIONS

As the term has come to be used in the solid waste policy literature and in congressional bills, a solid waste product charge would be similar to a Federal excise tax on the material content of consumer products entering the solid waste stream. Though varying in specific design details, most product charge proposals to date have had three characteristics in common:

(1) A charge on consumer products and packaging that is tied directly to projected solid waste management costs for the items in question.

(2) A special exemption or other incentive provision for the use of secondary materials in products and packaging.

(3) Provision for redistributing all or most of the revenue yield to local governments for solid waste management purposes.

In essence, these were the basic features of the "penny-a-pound" proposal, originally forwarded by Leonard S. Wegman at the 1970 Senate Hearings on the Resource Recovery Act.[1] That initiative provided the original conception for most later product charge designs, including those considered at one level or another by committees in both Houses of the 94th Congress during the winter and spring of 1975-76.[2, 3]

Rationale

To a great extent, the rationale for the product charge concept rests on a basic principle in the economic theory of efficient resource allocation.[4] That is, for the market system to function efficiently in allocating all of the economy's scarce resources, every production and consumption activity should bear the full social cost of the good or service in question. Generally this means that prices of each product should include all costs of production. Economists have long argued that environmental damage costs should be included in this "total social cost" concept, along with the normally priced labor, capital, and other resources.[7]

It is also recognized by economists that costs of collecting and disposing of the discarded product when it enters the solid waste stream should, by the same reasoning, be charged against the specific product.[5]

At present, collection and disposal costs are typically paid for either indirectly and collectively through general real estate taxes or through fixed periodic levies on each discarder, often unrelated to the cost of providing the service. Thus, individual waste discarders are seldom charged in proportion to their total waste contribution; individual products are never charged as such. This failure to price solid waste services—that is, to charge each waste generator and each product the amount required to collect and process the relevant solid waste is not only inequitable but also inefficient. The lack of proportional fees is inequitable in that the costs tend to be borne equally by taxpayers or in other ways unrelated to degree of responsibility. Inefficiency arises from the fact that when solid waste services are not appropriately priced, there is little incentive either for consumers or for producers to take action to minimize social costs.

Consumers are not provided with a market or economic incentive to consider the solid waste cost implications of their purchasing decisions. Since the perceived costs of products are lower than they actually are to the economy, consumers are encouraged to purchase more of the products. Under full-cost pricing, consumers might shift their purchasing more towards low-waste items (returnable containers, reusable tableware, longer-lived durable goods) and might give more emphasis in recycling as an alternative to disposal. Similarly, there is a lack of competitive incentive among producers to minimize the waste disposal costs associated with a product as there is to minimize costs of captial, labor, and other directly priced inputs to production. Waste-reducing actions by producers might include redesigning products to reduce material requirements or improve recyclability, or greater use of secondary material.

This failure of consumer product and packaging markets to fully reflect solid waste management costs amounts to an implicit subsidy for physically and economically wasteful production and consumption habits. It thus contributes to excessive use of material and energy resources and elevated levels of waste discharges.

A charge on products at their point of manufacture or sale, equal in amount to the product's prospective waste collection and disposal costs, would be a way of pricing solid waste collection and disposal services on a product-by-product basis. This would insure that those whose production and consumption decisions jointly and ultimately determine the quantity of solid wastes will directly bear the costs resulting from their choices. In the jargon of economics, this would "internalize" the cost of solid waste management within the relevant market sectors. The primary social benefit would be to establish a framework of economic incentives to stimulate economically efficient waste reduction and recycling efforts by both producers and consumers.

As viewed by economists, the product charge is a possible tool for improving the overall economic efficiency of consumer goods markets in relation to raw materials supply and solid waste management sectors. Environmentalists may view the product charge approach primarily as an incentive system for encouraging resource recovery and waste reduction. City managers or others concerned with local solid waste management problems, on the other hand, may have little regard for the economic incentive features of the charge and may be much more concerned with possible revenue-sharing provisions.

As discussed below, the issue of what to do with the revenue yielded by a product charge is, in principle, completely separable from the concept of the charge as a market incentive mechanism. Whether revenues should be shared with local governments, as in most recent proposals, or designated for other purposes, or returned to individual families via income tax rebates is a matter for policy debate.

Practical Design Issues

Although the principal rationale and general outlines of a product charge system may be clear, a number of practical design considerations arise in any effort to translate the concept into a formal proposal. Design issues that have appeared most important thus far include the following:

What products should be included?

What material characteristic(s) (e.g., weight, volume) should be the basis for the charge?

At what point in the production-distribution system should products be charged?

How much should the charge be?

Should recycling be credited to the product in assessing the charge, and, if so, how?

Should there be a phasing in of the charge over time?

How should the revenues be utilized?

What products should be included? If one accepts the economists' rationale for the charge, then in principle all products entering municipal waste should be charged since all give rise to collection and disposal costs. In practice, the administrative complexity and expense of charging certain small-volume products or small-scale producers may be taken as sufficient reason to justify exemptions. It is not clear from analysis thus far at what point the added costs of including more products would exceed the additional benefits.

A more practical consideration from a research and analysis standpoint is that the complexity of the estimating tasks expands rapidly with expansion of the number of products considered. Thus, analysis thus far has included only paper products and nonpaper packaging materials. Together these broad categories include about 80 percent of total nonfood product materials in the municipal waste stream, and the great majority of the short-lived or nondurable goods (Tables 1 and 2).

What material characteristic should be the basis for the charge? If the charge is intended to cause prices of individual products to reflect their prospective waste management costs, then some method must be selected for relating these costs to specific products.

TABLE 1.—PAPER PRODUCT CATEGORIES IN POST-CONSUMER SOLID WASTE

Paper
Newsprint
Printing, writing, and related paper
Packaging and industrial converting paper
Tissue and sanitary paper
Containerboard [1]
Linerboard
Corrugating media
Container chip and filler
Boxboard [1]
Folding boxboard
Setup boxboard
Milk cartons and food service containers

TABLE 2.—NONPAPER PACKAGING CATEGORIES IN POST-CONSUMER SOLID WASTE

Cellophane
Polyethylene
Polypropylene
Plastic sheet
Polystyrene and other thermoformed
Plastic closures
Plastic bottles
Plastic tubes, cups, jars, boxes, baskets, foams.
Glass jars
Glass refillable bottles
Glass nonrefillable bottles
Steel cans
Aerosol cans
Metal closures
Aluminum foil
Aluminum plates
Aluminum cans
Collapsible tubes

Factors suggested as possibilities for allocating solid waste costs to specific products have included weight, volume, compacted volume, weight of incinerated residue, and "ease" of recycling or disposal. Weight is the most widely estimated factor and probably the most easily administered charge criterion and would seem appropriate for many, if not most, products. The benefits that might result from more precisely tailored charges must ultimately be judged against their greater administrative complexity.

There are at least two categories where an exception to the weight-based charge may be justified. Product categories (such as rigid packaging) where competing products have very different weight-to-volume ratios (aluminum versus glass containers, for example) but where the products nonetheless require roughly the same volume in mixed waste collection and disposal, might be more appropriately charged on a per item or volume basis. Bulky items, such as tires or refrigerators, which involve special collection and disposal problems, might also best be charged per item. For such large items, a direct estimate of their collection and disposal costs might be feasible.

At what point in production should the charge be assessed? The principal issues here appear to be those of administrative feasibility and cost. In general, the closer to wholesale and retail levels of distribution, the more difficult and costly the charge program would become to administer. This is due to two factors. The first and perhaps more significant is the very large numbers of charge collection points; the second is possibly greater monitoring difficulties in certifying the primary and secondary material content of goods the further they are from their original production sources.

Usually, the further back in the production sequence towards bulk raw material production, the fewer the manufacturing sources and hence the fewer the collection and monitoring points. The principal problem at this early stage of material processing (say, the bulk paper manufacturing level) may be to distinguish the fraction of total product output destined to enter the municipal waste stream. Another difficulty here may be in making allowances in the charge level for "prompt" or manufacturing scrap generated at subsequent production stages, since the charge concept would apply only to the weight (or volume) of the finished goods rather than on original bulk weight (or volume).

How much should the charge be? In principle, if the economic efficiency rationale is to govern, the charges should reflect the total costs to society of collecting and disposing of the product. According to current EPA estimates, the direct costs of collecting, processing, and landfilling municipal wastes will average about $30 per ton, or 1.5 cents per pound, in 1976. This figure could be refined and improved by more extensive cost-sampling data. Some economists would also argue that, from a national efficiency viewpoint, land and capital costs are understated by conventional local govern-

[1] Does not include miscellaneous paperboards.

ment accounting and financing practices (see Chapter 1) and that a national level charge should reflect the true, higher social opportunity costs of land and capital.

How should credits for recycling be handled? Most product charge proposals to date have specified that only the virgin material content of bulk raw materials or products would be charged. This, in effect, provides an implicit subsidy for the use of secondary (recycled) materials. It is further generally assumed, either implicitly or explicitly, that this credit for the use of recycled material should apply only to the post-consumer waste content, and not to either home scrap (recycled within the establishment) or other "prompt" or "new" industrial scrap sources.

It must be recognized that the task of assessing the recycled material content of bulk or finished raw materials and also determining the type of waste source may pose some administrative and monitoring difficulties.

An alternative concept would be to credit products according to estimates of that product's own material recycling (or energy recovery) record (rather than its secondary material content). This has certain merits but would also pose administrative difficulties in that it requires detailed recycling estimates, nationwide, for all major individual products and packaging types.

Should the charge be phased in over time? Phasing in the charge by incremental amounts over, say, 5 to 10 years would have the beneficial effect of avoiding shock impacts on affected industries and allow time for adjustments (recycling and waster reduction) that would mitigate the financial impacts on both producers and consumers. Recent Congressional committee discussions have assumed as 10-year phase-in period (10 percent of the total charge being implemented each year).

How should the revenues be utilized? Under any charge scheme, Federal revenues will be generated. Several alternative uses of these revenues are possible, including: (1) allocating the revenues to the general fund as is done with many excise taxes; (2) allocating part or all of the yield to Federal solid waste or other program areas; (3) rebating the revenues to individual households, possibly via writeoffs on individual income tax returns; and (4) distributing the revenues to local governments, either earmarked for solid waste management or other programs or as non-tied revenue sharing.

Most recent proposals have favored revenue sharing with local governments tied to some (generally undefined) solid waste management or resource recovery function. The estimated amount involved could total on the order of $2 billion per year if a $30 per ton charge were fully implemented by 1980 or 1985.

REFERENCES

1. Wegman, L. S. Statement of Leonard S. Wegman, Leonard S. Wegman Co., Inc., New York. In U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Public Works, Resource Recovery Act of 1969 (pt. 3). Hearings before the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, 91st Congress, 2d session, on S. 2005, February 20, 23-25, 1970. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. p. 1854–1866.

2. U.S. Congress House Committee on Commerce, Solid Waste Utilization Act, Dec. 1975. (draft.)

3. U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Public Works, Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution. Hearings on effects of product disposal charges in municipal waste recovery and reuse, May 20, 1976.

4. Knese, A. V. The economics of regional water quality management. Washington and Baltimore, Resources for the Future, Inc., and The Johns Hopkins Press, 1964, 215 p.

5. Baumol, W. J. Statement of Dr. W. J. Baumol, Professor of Economics Princeton University. In U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Public Works. To Consider the Effects of Product Disposal Charges on Municipal Waste Recovery and Reuse. Hearing before the Panel on Materials Policy of the Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution, 94th Cong., 2d sess., May 20, 1976. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. p. 27–36.

The following questions highlight the issues for which the Committee seeks public comment:

1. What should the Resource Conservation Committee recommend regarding the potential development of legislation which levies a solid waste product charge on consumer products and packaging? Must a product charge be levied at a national level to be effective? Should State and local governments be urged to promote the concept?

2. What alternatives to product charges could accomplish similar results? What are the relative impacts on pollution and energy and materials consumption of these alternatives?

3. How, if at all, should product charge legislation relate to Federal, State or local beverage container deposit requirements?

4. What are the social aspects and consequences of product charge legislation? What sectors of society would be affected?

5. What are the economic consequences, both positive and negative, of resource conservation as it relates to product charge legislation? Should there be compensation for economic losses and, if so, how should this be accomplished?

6. What are the environmental impacts, both positive and negative which may occur as a result of product charge legislation? For what products could such charges significantly affect resource use?

7. Is additional research on this subject necessary or desirable prior to a legislative proposal? What should such research focus upon?

8. What are the key elements that should appear in product charge legislation?

9. What products or types of packaging should be included in a product charge requirement? What special problems are associated with putting a charge on particular products?

10. What should the size of such a charge be? Should it vary by product? What product characteristics (e.g., weight, volume, value, etc.) should be used as the basis for the charge?

11. At what point in the production/distribution system should the charge be levied? How does this affect the impact and the administrative problems associated with the charge?

12. Should the amount of the product charge be reduced in relation to the amount of recycled material in the products covered by the charge? If so, by how much?

13. Should the product charge be phased in over time? If desirable, should phasing be by product category or by the magnitude of the charge?

14. How should the revenues raised by the charge be used? If used to offset public disposal cost outlays, how should they be distributed?

Interested parties who are unable to attend or wish to make more extended comment are encouraged to submit written comments with the assurance that they will receive equally complete consideration by the Committee. Written comments must be received no later than November 28, 1977.

Comments and questions should be directed to Susan B. Mann, Public Participation Liaison, Resource Conservation Committee, (WH-563), 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, 202–755–9145.

Approved:

Dated: November 4, 1977.

THOMAS C. JORLING,
Assistant Administrator for Water and Hazardous Materials.

[FR Doc.77-32510 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 77-741]

ANNUAL PROGRAMMING REPORT

Composite Week Dates

NOVEMBER 3, 1977.

The following dates will constitute the composite week for use in the preparation of the Annual Programming Report (FCC Form 303-A) for all commercial television licensees and permittees who must file this report by February 1, 1978.

Sunday—February 6, 1977.
Monday—March 14, 1977.
Tuesday—May 24, 1977.
Wednesday—April 6, 1977.
Thursday—September 1, 1977.
Friday—October 21, 1977.
Saturday—July 16, 1977.

COMPOSITE WEEK FOR PROGRAM LOG ANALYSIS FOR COMMERCIAL TV LICENSEES AND CERTAIN OTHER APPLICANTS

Licensees of commercial television stations with license expiration dates of June 1, and thereafter during calendar year 1978, will also use the composite week dates set forth above in answering Question Nos. 5, 11 and 12 of Section IV

of the television license renewal application (FCC Form 303).

Additionally, the above dates will constitute the composite week for use by television applicants in preparing assignment of license and transfer of control applications filed on or after January 1, 1978.

Action by the Commission November 2, 1977. Commissioners Ferris (Chairman), Lee, Quello, Washburn, Fogarty, and White.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32294 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[Report No. I-402]

COMMON CARRIER SERVICES INFORMATION

International and Satellite Radio Applications Accepted for Filing

OCTOBER 31, 1977.

The Applications listed herein have been found, upon initial review, to be acceptable for filing. The Commission reserves the right to return any of these applications if, upon further examination, it is determined they are defective and not in conformance with the Commission's rules, regulations and its Policies. Final action will not be taken on any of these applications earlier than 31 days following the date of this notice. Section 309(d) (1).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Acting Secretary.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

AMENDMENTS

511-DSE-P/L-77—Columbia Cable TV Co., Columbia, S.C. Amended to change longitude to: 81°01'01'' W.

633-DSE-P/L-77—Oceanic Cablevision, Inc., Kelihi, Hawaii. Amended to change location to: Kaliki instead of Kahe Point. Lat. 21°21'44'' N., Long. 157°51'23'' W.

610-DSE-P/L-77—Mid South Cablevision Inc., Pearl, Mich. Amended to receive the programming from the Madison Square Garden events, signals from Station WTCG-TV, Atlanta, Ga. and WYAH-TV, Ch. 27, Portsmouth, Va.

453-DSE-P/L-77—Kansas City Cable, Inc., Kansas City, Kans. Amended to correct the coordinates to: Lat. 39°06'21'' N., Long. 94°40'31'' W.

649-DSE-P/L-77—Alert Cable TV, Inc., Fort Benning, Ga. Amended to add the reception of signals from the Home Box Office, Inc.

489-DSE-P/L-76—Vision Cable of South Carolina, Florence, S.C. Amended to change coordinates to: Lat. 34°10'00'' N., Long. 79°50'12'' W.

OH 37-DSE-P-78—The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 40°01'41'' N., Long. 83°01'74'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 10 meter antenna.

ME 38-DSE-P-78—Colby-Bates Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corp., Lewiston, Maine. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 44°09'11'' N., Long. 70°00'46'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 10 meter antenna.

MI 39-DSE-P-78—Detroit Educational Television Foundation, Avon Township, Mich. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 42°41'08'' N., Long. 83°07'22'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 10 meter antenna.

MS 40-DSE-P/L-78—Oxford Video Co., Oxford, Miss. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 34°25'26'' N., Long. 89°31'51'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 5 meter antenna.

41-DSE-P/L-78—Teleprompter Corp., various locations. Authority to construct a receive-only developmental satellite earth station to be operated at various locations throughout the continental United States. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 GHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 3 meter antenna.

AL-42-DSE-ML-78—Telecable of Columbus, Inc., Smiths, Ala. Modification of license to operate this facility on a non-profit cost-sharing basis with Columbus Cablevision, Inc.

WV 43-DSE-P/L-78—Century Huntington Co., Huntington, W. Va. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 38°23'30'' N., Long. 82°29'31'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 4.3 meter antenna. (Conical horn reflector.)

OH 44-DSE-P/L-78—Marion CATV, Inc., Marion, Ohio. Authority to construct, own and operate a domestic communications satellite receive-only earth station at this location. Lat. 40°36'09'' N., Long. 83°08'08'' W. Rec. freq: 3700-4200 MHz. Emission 36000F9. With a 5 meter antenna.

FL 45-DSE-ML-78—North Lauderdale Cablevision, Inc. (WE56), North Lauderdale, Fla. Modification of license to permit the reception of signals from Station WTCG-TV, Channel 17, Atlanta, Ga. and the Christian Broadcasting Network.

CT 46-DSE-ML-78—Home Entertainment Co. (WE50), Seymour, Conn. Modification of license to permit a nearby cable system (Bridgeport Cablevision, Inc.) to receive the programming of the Madison Square Garden events through this earth station facility.

[FR Doc.77-32204 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6712-01]

PURAC

Meeting

A meeting of the Personal Use Radio Advisory Committee (PURAC) will take place at the Sheraton Inn, U.S. Business Route 15 South, Gettysburg, Pa., on December 7 and 8, 1977, at 9 a.m.

The agenda for the meeting on December 7 will be to consider for adoption by the full committee the following five reports:

Operator Training Program.
Dissemination of Information.
Public Safety Uses of Personal Radio.
User Rule Compliance.
Local Interference.

The agenda for December 8 will be the various meetings of individual task areas, the purposes of which are to progress toward the submission of final reports to the full committee.

A tour of the Commission's Gettysburg facilities will be available to members of PURAC and general public alike both days.

Only those persons who are members of PURAC will be eligible to debate and vote. The general public, however, is invited to attend. Proxies may vote in a member's place if a signed statement from the member designating the proxy is provided.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32486 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6730-01]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

PUERTO RICO MARITIME SHIPPING AUTHORITY, ET AL.

Agreement Filed

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

Interested parties may inspect and obtain a copy of the agreement and the justification offered therefor at the Washington Office of the Federal Maritime Commission, 1100 L Street NW., Room 10126; or may inspect the agreement at the Field Offices located at New York, N.Y.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.; and San Juan, P.R. Interested parties may submit comments on the agreement, including requests for hearing, to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C., 20573, on or before November 28, 1977. Comments should include facts and arguments concerning the approval, modification, or disapproval of the proposed agreement. Comments shall discuss with particularity allegations that the agreement is unjustly discriminatory or unfair as between carriers, shippers, exporters, importers, or ports, or between exporters from the United States and their foreign competitors, or operators to the detriment of the commerce of the United States, or is contrary to the public interest, or is in violation of the Act.

A copy of any comments should also be forwarded to the party filing the agreement and the statement should indicate that this has been done.

PUERTO RICO MARITIME SHIPPING AUTHORITY
TRAILER MARINE TRANSPORT CORP.
SEATRAIN GITMO, INC.
AND
SEA-LAND SERVICE, INC.

Notice of agreement filed by:

Amy L. Klein, Esquire, Galland, Kharasch, Calkins & Short, Canal Square, 1054 Thirty-First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Agreement No. DC-83-4, among Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority, Trailer Marine Transport Corp., Seatrain Gitmo, Inc., and Sea-Land Service, Inc., modifies the basic agreement which provides for the parties': (1) discussion of tariff rates, charges, classifications, practices, and related matters to be charged or observed by each in the U.S. Atlantic Coast/Puerto Rico trade; and (2) discussion exploring the resolution of matters in litigation between the parties before the Federal Maritime Commission. The present agreement will expire December 28, 1977, and the purpose of the modification is to extend Commission approval of the basic agreement for an additional year.

Dated: November 3, 1977.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

FRANCIS C. HURNEY,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32349 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6210-01]

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CENTRAL BANCSHARES OF THE SOUTH, INC.

Proposed Acquisition of Trust Co. of California

Central Bancshares of the South, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., has applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.4(b)(2)), for permission to acquire voting shares of The Trust Co. of California, Newport Beach, Calif. Notice of the application was published on October 29, 1977, in The Los Angeles Times, a newspaper circulated in Los Angeles, Calif.

Applicant states that the proposed subsidiary would perform the activities that may be carried on by a trust company (including activities of a fiduciary, agency, or custodian nature) in the manner authorized by State law. Such activities have been specified by the Board in § 225.4(a) of Regulation Y as permissible for bank holding companies, subject to Board approval of individual proposals in accordance with the procedures of § 225.4(b).

Interested persons may express their views on the question whether consummation of the proposal can "reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." Any request for a hearing on this question should be accompanied by a statement summarizing the evidence the person requesting the hearing proposes to submit or to elicit at the hearing and a statement of the reasons why this matter should not be resolved without a hearing.

The application may be inspected at the offices of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Any views or requests for hearing should be submitted in writing and received by the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, not later than November 30, 1977.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 2, 1977.

ROBERT E. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-32245 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6210-01]

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANCSHARES, INC.

Acquisition of Bank

Central National Bancshares, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3) to acquire indirectly, through the acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Associated Bank Corp., Mason City, Iowa, voting shares of the following banks: Iowa Trust & Savings Bank, Estherville, Iowa; Iowa County Savings Bank, Marengo, Iowa; First Trust & Union Savings Bank, Sigourney, Iowa; Community State Bank of Clear Lake, Clear Lake, Iowa; Kalona Savings Bank, Kalona, Iowa; and Cresco National Bank, Cresco, Iowa. 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)).

Central National Bancshares, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, has also applied, pursuant to section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.4(b)(2) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.4(b)(22)), for permission to acquire voting shares of Leasing, Inc., Mason City, Iowa. Notice of the application was published on October 7, 1977, in The Globe Gazette, a newspaper circulated in Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and in The Des Moines Register, a newspaper circulated in Des Moines, Iowa.

Applicant states that the proposed subsidiary would engage in the activities of leasing personal property and equipment, or acting as agent, broker, or advisor in leasing of such property, where at the inception of the initial lease the expectation is that the effect of the transaction and reasonably anticipated future transactions with the same lessee as to the same property will be to compensate the lessor for not less than the lessor's full investment in the property, and making or acquiring, for its own account or the accounts of others, loans or other extensions of credit that would be functionally equivalent to a lease. Such activities have been specified by the Board in § 225.4(a) of Regulation Y as permissible for bank holding companies, subject to Board approval of individual proposals in accordance with the procedures of § 225.4(b).

Interested persons may express their views on the question whether consummation of the proposal can "reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." Any request for a hearing on this question should be accompanied by a statement summarizing the evidence the person requesting the hearing proposes to submit or to elicit at the hearing and a statement of the reasons why this matter should not be resolved without a hearing.

The application may be inspected at the offices of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Any views or requests for hearing should be submitted in writing and received by the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551, not later than November 30, 1977.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 2, 1977.

ROBERT E. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-32246 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6210-01]

WELLMAN INVESTMENT CO.

Formation of Bank Holding Co.

Wellman Investment Co., Wellman, Iowa, has applied for the Board's approval under Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 80 percent or more of the voting shares of Wellman Savings Bank, Wellman, Iowa. 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 Reserve Bank, to be received not later than December 5, 1977.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 2, 1977.

ROBERT E. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.77-32247 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6820-38]

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Temporary Reg. F-449]

FEDERAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Delegation of Authority

1. *Purpose.* This regulation delegates authority to the Secretary of Defense

to represent in conjunction with the Administrator of General Services the interests of the executive agencies of the Federal Government in a jurisdictional separations proceeding.

2. *Effective date.* This regulation is effective immediately.

3. *Delegation.* a. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended, particularly sections 201(a)(4) and 205(d) (40 U.S.C. 481(a)(4) and 486(d)), authority is delegated to the Secretary of Defense to represent the consumer interests of the executive agencies of the Federal Government before the Federal Communications Commission involving the establishment of jurisdictional separations precedures applicable to Alaska and Hawaii.

b. The Secretary of Defense may redelegate this authority to any officer, official, or employee of the Department of Defense.

c. This authority shall be exercised in accordance with the policies, procedures, and controls prescribed by the General Services Administration, and shall be exercised in cooperation with the responsible officers, officials, and employees thereof.

JAY SOLOMON,
Administrator of General Services.

OCTOBER 27, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-32234 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[6820-38]

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCKPILE

Policy Announcement

President Carter has reaffirmed major elements of the strategic and critical materials stockpile policy developed in 1976.

The moratorium imposed last February on requests for new acquisitions and disposals has been lifted.

A new feature of the policy is to ensure that the highest priorities for acquisitions of stockpile materials are associated with developing a strong readiness posture for the first year of an emergency.

The key elements of the previous policy that remain in force are:

(1) Stockpile planning will be based on United States requirements during the first three years of a major war.

(2) Significant austerity measures will be taken as necessary within the national economy during wartime to sustain defense production. The stockpile will provide a basis for timely mobilization and economic strength during wartime.

(3) An interagency stockpile planning process is approved, which includes development of an annual materials plan for acquisitions and disposals of stockpile materials.

The stockpile goals announced October 1, 1976, remain in force, but the overall goals, which are long-range in nature, will be reviewed at least annually and revised whenever appropriate.

Progress toward the goals will be made annually through development of the annual materials plan by the interagency Annual Materials Plan Steering Committee, chaired by the General Services Administration's Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA). The annual materials plans for acquisitions and disposals of stockpile materials will be in full accord with the policy prescribed by President Carter. The materials proposed for acquisition or disposal in any year will not be made known to the public until after they have been presented to the appropriate Congressional Committees.

The first action to be taken by the Administration under the new policy is preparation of a supplemental budget request for fiscal 1978 by GSA-FPA.

Dated: October 7, 1977.

JAY SOLOMON,
Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc.77-32233 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

National Institutes of Health

NATIONAL DIABETES ADVISORY BOARD

Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the National Diabetes Advisory Board on November 16, 1977, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., in Conference Room 5051, HEW-North Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C., which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 14, 1977, 42 FR 55269.

In addition to the meeting of the Board, there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on November 15, 1977, in Washington, D.C. The time and meeting location may be obtained by contacting Mr. Raymond M. Kuehne, Executive Director of the Board, P.O. Box 30174, Bethesda, Md. 20014, 301-496-6045.

The meetings, which will be open to the public, are being held to continue revenue of the status and implementation of the long-range plan to combat diabetes formulated by the National Commission on Diabetes. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

Mr. Raymond M. Kuehne, Executive Director of the Board (address above) will provide summaries of the meeting.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.847, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: November 2, 1977.

SUZANNE L. FREMEAU,
Committee Management Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32276 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Meetings for Review of Contract Proposals and Grant Applications

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given of the meetings of committees advisory to the National Cancer Institute.

These meetings will be open to the public to discuss administrative details or other issues relating to committee business as indicated in the notice. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

These meetings will be closed to the public as indicated below in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S.C. and Section 10(d) of Pub. L. 92-463, for the review, discussion and evaluation of individual contract proposals and grant applications, as indicated. These proposals and applications and the discussions could reveal confidential trade secrets or commercial property, such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals and applications.

Mrs. Marjorie F. Early, Committee Management Officer, NCI, Building 31, Room 4B43, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014, 301-496-5708, will furnish summaries of the meetings and rosters of committee members, upon request. Other information pertaining to the meeting can be obtained from the Executive Secretary indicated. Meetings will be held at the National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Committee: National Large Bowel Cancer Project Working Cadre.
Dates: December 1-2, 1977; 7:30 p.m.
Place: Anderson Mayfair Hotel, 1600 Holcombe Boulevard, Houston, Tex.
Times:
Open: December 1, 7:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m.
Closed: December 1, 8:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m.
Closed: December 2, 9:00 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research grant applications.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Andrew Chiarodo.
Address: Westwood Building, Room 853, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-7194.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393; 13.394; 13.395, National Institutes of Health.)

Name of Committe: Diagnostic Research Advisory Group.
Dates: December 6-8, 1977; 8:30 a.m.
Place: Building 31C, Conference Room 6, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 6, 8:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
Agenda Open Portion: General business related to cancer diagnosis contract research program and review of current contracts.
Closed: December 6, 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Closed: December 7, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Closed: December 8, 8:30 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposals.

Executive Secretary: Dr. R. Quentin Blackwell.
Address: Building 31, Room 3A10, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-1591.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.394, National Institutes of Health)
Name of Committee: National Bladder Cancer Project Working Cadre.
Dates: December 8-9, 1977; 8:30 a.m.
Place: Marriott Hotel, Dulles Airport, Chantilly, Va.
Times:
Open: December 8, 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon.
Agenda/Open Portion: To review progress reports.
Closed: December 8, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
Closed: December 9, 8:30 a.m.—adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research grant applications.
Executive Secretary: Dr. William Stralle.
Address: Westwood Building, Room 853, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-7194.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393; 13,394 13.395, National Institutes of Health)
Name of Committee: Committee on Cancer Immunodiagnosis.
Dates: December 12, 1977; 1:00 p.m.
Place: Building 10, Room 4B14, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 12, 1:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
Closed: December 12, 1:30 p.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposal.
Executive Secretary: Mrs. Judith M. Whalen.
Address: Bldg. 10, Room 4B17, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301/496-1791.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.394, National Institutes of Health)
Name of Committee: Clinical Cancer Program Project Review Committee.
Dates: December 12-14, 1977; 9 a.m.
Place: Building 31C, Conference Room 8, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 12, 9 a.m.-10.30 a.m.
Closed: December 13, 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m.
Closed: December 14, 8 a.m.—adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research grant applications.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Louise G. Thomson.
Address: Westwood Building, Room 809, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-7925.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.397, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of committee: Committee on Cancer Immunobiology.
Dates: December 13, 1977; 2:00 p.m.
Place: Building 10, Room 4B14, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 13, 2:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.
Closed: December 13, 2:30 p.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposals.
Executive Secretary: Mrs. Judith M. Whalen
Address: Bldg. 10, Room 4B17, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-1791.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.396, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of Committee: Subcommittee on National Organ Site Programs of the National Cancer Advisory Board.
Dates: December 14, 1977; 9:00 a.m.
Place: Building 31C, Conference Room 9, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 14, 10:30 a.m.-adjournment.
Agenda/Open Session: To discuss potential projects.
Closed: December 14, 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.
Closure Reason: To review research grant applications.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Samuel Price.
Address: Westwood Building, Room 853, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-7194.
(Catolog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393; 13.394; 13.395, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of Committee: Cancer and Nutrition Scientific Review Committee.
Date: December 14, 1977; 8:30 a.m.
Place: Building 31A, Conference Room 4, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 14, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Closed: December 14, 9:00 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposals.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Gio B. Gori.
Address: Building 31, Room 11A03, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-6616.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of Committee: Virus Cancer Program Scientific Review Committee.
Date: December 14, 1977; 9:00 a.m.
Place: Landow Building, Room C418, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Times:
Open: December 14, 9:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Closed: December 14, 9:30 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposals.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Maurice L. Guss.
Address: Landow Building, Room 9A10, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-4533.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of Committee: Carcinogenesis Program Scientific Review Committee.
Dates: December 15-16, 1977; 8:30 a.m.
Place: Landow Building, Room 4C18, 7910 Woodmont Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.
Times:
Open: December 15, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Open: December 16, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Agenda/Open Portion: To discuss program information.
Closed: December 15, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Closed: December 16, 9:00 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure reason: To review research contract proposals.
Executive secretary: Dr. Carl E. Smith.
Address: Landow Building, Room 8C37, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-4141.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.393, National Institutes of Health.)
Name of Committee: Clinical Trials Committee.
Dates: December 15-16, 1977; 8:30 a.m.
Place: Building 31C, Conference Room 8, National Institutes of Health.
Times:
Open: December 15, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Open: December 16, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Closed: December 15, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Closed: December 16, 9:00 a.m.-adjournment.
Closure Reason: To review research contract proposals.
Executive Secretary: Dr. Jane Henney.
Address: Landow Building, Room C808, National Institutes of Health.
Phone: 301-496-2522.
(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 13.395, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

SUZANNE L. FREMEAU,
Committee Management Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32279 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

COMMITTEE ON CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

Meetings

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given of meetings of the Committee on Cancer Immunotherapy, National Cancer Institute, December 1 and December 15, 1977, Building 10, Room 4B14, National Institutes of Health. These meetings will be open to the public on December 1 and December 15, from 1:15 p.m. to 1:45 p.m. to consider administrative details. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

In accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S. Code and Section 10(d) of Pub. L. 92-463, these meetings will be closed to the public on December 1 and December 15, 1977, from 1:45 p.m. to adjournment, for the review, discussion and evaluation of individual contract proposals. These proposals and the discussions could reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals.

Mrs. Marjorie F. Early, Committee Management Officer, National Cancer Institute, Building 31, Room 4B43, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014, 301-496-5708, will provide summaries of the meetings and rosters of committee members.

Dr. George M. Steinberg, Executive Secretary, National Cancer Institute, Building 10, Room 4B09, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014, 301-496-1791, will furnish substantive program information.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.395, National Institutes of Health)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

SUZANNE L. FREMEAU,
Committee Management Officer, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32280 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

RESEARCH MANPOWER REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given of the meeting of the Research Manpower Review Committee, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, on December 15 and 16, 1977, Con-

erence Room 10, Building 31, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.

This meeting will be open to the public on December 15, 1977, from 8 p.m. to approximately 10 p.m. to discuss administrative details and to hear reports concerning the current status of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

In accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 552b(c)(6), Title 5, U.S. Code and Section 10(d) of Pub. L. 92-463, the meeting will be closed to the public on December 16, 1977, from 9 a.m. until adjournment for the review, discussion, and evaluation of individual grant applications. These applications and the discussions could reveal personal information concerning individuals associated with the applications.

Mr. York E. Onnen, Chief, Public Inquiries and Reports Branch, NHLBI, NIH, Room 5A03, Building 31, Bethesda, Md. 20014, phone 301-496-4236, will provide summaries of the meeting and rosters of the committee members.

Dr. Charles L. Turbyfill, Executive Secretary, NHLBI, NIH, Room 553, Westwood Building, Bethesda, Md. 20014, phone 301-496-7351 will furnish substantive program information.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.837, National Institutes of Health.)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

SUZANNE L. FREMEAU,
Committee Management Officer,
National Institute of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32281 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Establishment

The National Institutes of Health announces the establishment on November 4, 1977, of the Committee on Health and Ecological Effects of Increased Coal Utilization, under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 217a, Section 222 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. This Committee is governed by provisions of Pub. L. 92-463 which sets forth standards for the formation and use of advisory committees.

This Committee is a technical advisory committee established in accordance with the President's National Energy Plan of April 29, 1977, to study and evaluate scientific data and make appropriate recommendations concerning the health and ecological effects of increased coal production and use, including coal mining, to the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Government agencies responsible for implementing the President's National Energy Plan.

Authority for this Committee shall expire two months after submittal of its report to the President and the Secretary, or September 30, 1978, whichever comes first.

Dated: November 4, 1977.

DONALD S. FREDRICKSON,
Director,
National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32491 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-08]

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Meetings

Pursuant to Pub. L. 92-463, notice is hereby given of three meetings of the Committee on Health and Ecological Effects of Increased Coal Utilization.

The entire session of each meeting will be open to the public from 9 a.m. to adjournment. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available. The meetings are as follows:

(1) November 10-11, 1977: New Executive Office Building, Room 2008, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20503.

Nov. 10: Discussion of administrative and organizational details, review of topics, and outlines for which background papers have been prepared. The topics of these eleven background papers are as follows: CO_2 Effects; Transport and Transformation of Gaseous Aerosols; Health Effects of Gaseous Aerosols; Environmental (Ecological) Effects of Gaseous Aerosols (Atmospheric Pollutants); Trace Metals/Radioactivity; Occupational Problems; Carcinogens and Cofactors (Organics, e.g., BaP, POM); Subsidence/Acid Mine Runoff; Reclamation; Solid Waste (Fly ash, scrubber wastes, spent dolomite); and, Thermal Pollution. Presentation by the Department of Energy on their Annual Environmental Analysis Report.

Nov. 11: Briefings on (1) health damage functions due to air pollutants, and (2) the current state of pollution control technology.

(2) November 21-22, 1977: HEW North Building, Auditorium, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Nov. 21: Overview presentation by the principal author for each of the eleven papers. Limited public discussion of each presentation will follow. It is anticipated that these papers, which will provide the background for the report, will be available in limited number at the meeting. To reserve a copy of any report, contact Mr. Al Fry, Energy Resources Company, Inc., 1701 K Street, NW., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006, 202-452-9222 by 5 p.m., November 17.

Nov. 22: The Committee will listen to comments and views of interested public on these overviews as well as receive questions on the direction of the Committee. Anyone interested in presenting their views will be allowed 10 minutes for an oral presentation; 5 minutes for discussion will follow. Oral presentations must be limited to November 22 and will be scheduled from 9 a.m. to noon and 1:15 to 5 p.m. on a first-come-first-serve basis. To reserve time for an oral presentation, please contact Mr. Al Fry, 202-452-9222 by 5 p.m., on November 17. Written comments will be accepted through 5 p.m., November 29 and should be addressed to Mr. Al Fry.

(3) December 6-7, 1977: New Executive Office Building, Room 2008, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20503.

The Committee will meet to prepare the final report.

It was not possible to publish a "timely notice" of these meetings in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with the requirement of Pub. L. 92-463 because of the extraordinarily complex circumstances surrounding the establishment and short life of this new Committee.

Additional information may be obtained from Mr. Al Fry, Executive Secretary of the Committee, Energy Resources Company, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20006, 202-452-9222.

Dated: November 4, 1977.

SUZANNE L. FREMEAU,
Committee Management Officer,
National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc.77-32492 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110-83]

Health Resources Administration

EXPANDED FUNCTION DENTAL AUXILIARY (EFDA) TRAINING

Application Announcement for Grants

The Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, announces that applications for fiscal year 1978 Grants for Expanded Function Dental Auxiliary (EFDA) Training are now being accepted under the authority of section 783(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-484).

Section 783(a)(2) authorizes the Secretary to make grants to public or nonprofit entities to meet the cost of projects to: plan, develop, and operate or maintain programs for the training of expanded function dental auxiliaries. As defined in section 701(8), the term "programs for the training of expanded function dental auxiliaries" means an educational program which (1) has as its objective the education of individuals who will, upon completion of an accredited program of studies, be qualified to assist the provision of dental care under the supervision of a dentist and (2) as a minimum, extends for at least one academic year, consists of supervised clinical practice and at least four months (in the aggregate) of classroom instruction, and has an enrollment of not less than eight students.

Requests for application materials and questions regarding grants policy should be directed to:

Grants Management Officer, Bureau of Health Manpower, HRA, Center Building, Room 4–22, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; phone: 301–436–6564.

To be considered for fiscal year 1978 funding, completed applications must be postmarked no later than December 1, 1977, and sent to the Grants Management Officer at the above address.

Should additional programmatic information be required, please contact:

Education Development Branch, Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Manpower, HRA, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; phone: 301–436–6510.

Dated: October 31, 1977.

HAROLD MARGULIES, M.D.,
Deputy Administrator,
Health Resources Administration.

[FR Doc.77-32186 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4110–83]

RESIDENCY TRAINING IN THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

Application Announcement for Grants

The Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, announces that applications for grants for Residency Training in the General Practice of dentistry for fiscal year 1978 are now being accepted under authority of section 786(b) of the Public Health Service Act.

Section 786(b) of the Act provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may make grants to any public or nonprofit private school of dentistry or accredited postgraduate dental training institution (e.g., hospitals and medical centers) "to plan, develop, and operate an approved residency program in the general practice of dentistry" and "to provide financial assistance to residents in such a program who are in need of financial assistance and who plan to specialize in the practice of general dentistry."

Requests for application materials and questions regarding grants policy should be directed to:

Grants Management Officer, Bureau of Health Manpower, HRA, Center Building, Room 4–22, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; phone 301–436–6564.

To be considered for fiscal year 1978 funding, completed applications must be received by the Grants Management Officer, at the above address, no later than December 1, 1977. Applications with a post mark of December 1 will be considered to have met the deadline.

Applicants requiring additional programmatic information should contact: Education and Development Branch, Division of Dentistry, Bureau of Health Manpower, HRA, Center Building, Room 3–22, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; phone: 301–436–6518.

Dated: October 31, 1977.

HAROLD MARGULIES, M.D.,
Deputy Administrator,
Health Resources Administration.

[FR Doc.77-32187 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4310–55]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMP CONTEST

Judging

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the date and location of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Contest, as provided by 50 CFR 91.22. This event is open to the public, and is being held to select a design for the 1978–79 Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp.

DATES: Entries will be open for viewing at 11 a.m., November 10, 1977, and will be judged at 1 p.m. that day.

ADDRESS: The contest will take place in the Main Auditorium, Department of the Interior, 18th and C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bob Hines, Chief, Office of Audio Visual, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, 202–343–5611.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Rules for the contest are published in 50 CFR 91, as revised in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 7, 1977 (42 FR 34885).

The primary author of this document is also Bob Hines.

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

NOVEMBER 4, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-32430 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4310–31]

Geological Survey

UTAH

Proposed Approval of Coal Mining Plan

In accordance with the requirements of 30 CFR Part 211.5(c)(2), notice is hereby given that Utah Power and Light Co., P.O. Box 899, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah 84110, has submitted a plan to mine by underground mining methods 8,200 acres of the 10,749 acres of Federal coal lands held by them in coal leases SL–064900, SL–070645–U–02292, U–040151, U–044025, U–083066, U–084923, U–084924, and U–1358. The proposed Wilberg mine is located in Emery County, Utah, in T. 17 S., R. 6 E., parts of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, and 25, and T. 17 S., R. 7 E., sections 4 through 9, 16 through 21, and parts of sections 10, 15, 22, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

The proposed mine is an expansion of underground prospecting entries approved in an exploration plan approved in February 1974. The coal will be mined through entries located on Federal land. The Wilberg mine is expected to furnish up to 2 million tons of coal a year to the Emery generating plant near Castle Dale, Emery County, Utah, for about 35 years.

The purpose of this notice is to inform the public that the Mining Supervisor proposes to approve the mining plan. Any person having an interest, which is or may be adversely affected, may request a public meeting in writing. Requests for a public meeting should include the name and address of the requestor and should be submitted to the Area Mining Supervior, Conservation Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 8426 Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138. All requests should be made on or before December 1, 1977. No decision on the mining plan will be made prior to December 1, 1977.

Two public meetings were held during the writing of the Environmental Impact Statement, for the Emery Power Plant. The Wilberg mine was discussed as the primary coal source in the Emery Statement. These meetings were held in Castle Dale, Utah, on September 8, 1976, and in Provo, Utah, on September 9, 1976. The Department may, after reviewing the comments on the plan, determine that as permitted by 30 CFR 211.5(c) (4) no additional public meetings will be required.

Dated: October 31, 1977.

W. A. RADLINSKI,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc.77-32270 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4310–70]

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 Oct. 29, 1977. Pursuant to § 60.13(a) of 36 CFR Part 60, published in final form on January 9, 1976, written comments concern-

ing 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 additional time to prepare comments should be submitted by November 18, 1977.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH,
Keeper of the National Register.

ARIZONA

Coconino County

Flagstaff, *Riordan Estate*, AZ 79.

Pima County

Tucson, *Pima County Courthouse*, 115 N. Church St.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County

Berkeley, *Bryne House (The Cedars)*, 1301 Oxford St.

Nevada County

Grass Valley vicinity, *Empire Mine*, SE of Grass Valley.

Santa Clara County

Campbell, *Galindo-Leigh House*, 140 S. Peter Dr.

Solano County

Rio Vista vicinity, *Delta King*, 3 mi. N of Rio Vista on CA 84.

Tuolumne County

Jamestown, *Emporium*, 735 Main St.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford County

Hartford, *Keney Tower*, Main and Ely Sts.

DELAWARE

New Castle County

Middletown, *Reading, Philip, Tannery*, 201 E. Main St.
Wilmington, *Pyle, Howard, Studios*, 1305–1307 N. Franklin St.

GEORGIA

Berrien County

Nashville, *Berrien County Courthouse*, Town Square.

HAWAII

Hawaii County

Hilo, *Lyman, Rev. D. B., House*, 276 Haili St.
Kapaau vicinity, *Bond District*, SE of Kapaau off HI 27.

Kauai County

Lihue vicinity, *Lihue Hongwanji Mission*, N of Lihue at Kapaia, HI 56.
Waimea, *Gulick-Rowell House*, Missionary Row.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dukes County

Vineyard Haven *Ritter House (Jireh Luce House)*, Beach St.

Middlesex County

Natick, *Clark Houses*, 74 and 76 W. Central St.

Plymouth County

Brockton, *Packard, Moses, House*, 647 Main St.
Duxbury vicinity, *Bradford, Capt. Gamaliel, House*, W of Duxbury at 942 Tremont St.

Worcester County

Worcester, *Worcester City Hall and Common*, 455 Main St.

NEW MEXICO

McKinley County

Fort Wingate, *Fort Wingate Historic District*, NM 400.

OHIO

Adams County

West Union, *Cockerill House*, 115 E. Main St.

Ashland County

Ashland vicinity, *Freer Farmhouse and Barn*, E of Ashland on U.S. 250.
Hayesville, *Vermilion Institute*, Main and College Sts.

Ashtabula County

Conneaut, *Harwood Block*, 246–356 Main St.

Auglaize County

New Bremen vicinity, *Boesel, Julius, House*, N of New Bremen on Quellhorst Rd.

Brown County

Georgetown, *Buckner, Dr. Philip, House and Barn*, 610 S. Main St.

Clermont County

Bantam vicinity, *Bethel Methodist Church*, 1 mi. N of Bantam on Elk Lick Rd.

Crawford County

Galion, *Howard, Adam, House*, 230 S. Boston St.

Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, *Goldsmith, Jacob, House*, 2200 E. 40th St.
Seven Hills, *Gabel, Daniel, House*, 1102 E. Ridgewood Dr.

Darke County

Greenville, *Coppess, Benjamin Franklin, House*, 209 Washington St.
Greenville vicinity, *Studebaker-Scott House and Beehive School*, S of Greenville on OH 49.

Fairfield County

Baltimore vicinity, *Musser, Henry, House*, 7079 Millersport Rd.
Lancaster, *Medill, William, House*, 319 N. High St.

Franklin County

Columbus vicinity, *McDannald Homestead*, 5847 Sunbury Rd.
Westerville, *Alkire House*, 259 N. State St.

Huron County

Greenwich vicinity, *Mead-Zimmerman House*, E of Greenwich on OH 13.

Lake County

Painesville, *Morley, Lewis, House*, 231 N. State St.

Lucas County

Maumee, *Hull, Isaac, Store*, 114 E. Harrison St.

Medina County

Mallet Creek, *York United Methodist Church*, Norwalk, Rd.
Sharon Center vicinity, *Chandler, Matthew, House*, 6908 Ridge Rd.

Meigs County

Middleport, *Grant, William H., House*, 453 Grant St.

Montgomery County

Clayton vicinity, *Flory, Joseph, House*, NW of Clayton on Diamond Mill Rd.
Dayton, *Gummer House*, 1428 Huffman Ave.
Kettering, *Kettering, Charles F., House*, 3965 Southern Blvd.
Vandalia vicinity, *Beard, John, Farm*, S of Vandalia on Mulberry Lane.

Muskingum County

Norwich vicinity, *West Union School*, S of Norwich on SR 200.
Zanesville, *Lash, William D., House*, 2261 Dresden Rd.
Zanesville, *Seborn, Frederick Augustus, House*, 1115–1119 Maysville Pike.

Stark County

Canton, *Brodner House*, 4522 7th St., S.W.

Warren County

Franklin vicinity, *Crane, Jonathan, Farm*, S of Franklin on OH 741.

Washington County

Belpre, *Ames, Charles Rice, House*, 2212 Miller Ave.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings County

Brookings, *SDSU Extension Building*, Rotunda Lane.

Butte County

Belle Fourche, *Wide Awake Grocery Building (Sly's Grocery)*, 520 State St.

Codington County

Watertown vicinity, *Emminger, Corson, Round Barn*, S of Watertown on U.S. 81.
Watertown vicinity, *Olive Place*, N of Watertown off U.S. 81.

Douglas County

Armour, *Douglas County Courthouse and Auditor's Office*, U.S. 281.

Edmunds County

Ipswich, *Edmunds County Courthouse*, 2nd Ave. between 2nd and 3rd Sts.
Ipswich, *Ipswich State Bank*, 1st Ave. and Main St.

Grant County

Strandburg, *Swedish Lutheran Church of Strandburg*, Main St.

Hyde County

Highmore, *Hyde County Courthouse*, 412 Commercial St., SE.

Jerauld County

Wessington Springs, *Big Spring*, off SD 34.

Lyman County

Presho, *Vernon, Edgar, House*, off U.S. 16.
Reliance vicinity, *Larson Well*, SE of Reliance off U.S. 16.

Minnehaha County

Dell Rapids, *Dell Rapids Historic District*, 335–536 E. 4th St.
Sioux Falls, *South Dakota State Penitentiary Historic Buildings*, 1600 North Drive.

Spink County

Redfield, *Redfield Carnegie Library*, 5 E. 5th Ave.
Redfield, *Redfield Light Plant and Fire Station*, 614 1st St. E.

Turner County

Hurley, *Brough-Martinson House*, off SD 19.
Hurley, *Farrar House*, off SD 19.
Hurley, *Graves, Dr. Harry S., House*, Center Ave. and Monroe St.

TEXAS

Travis County

Austin, *Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Building*, 410 Congress Ave.

UTAH

Salt Lake County

Salt Lake City, *Peery Hotel*, 270–280 S.W. Temple, 102–120 W. 300 South.

Utah County

Payson, *Dixon, John, House*, 218 N. Main St.

Weber County

Ogden, *Shupe-Williams Candy Company Factory*, 2605 Wall Ave.

[FR Doc.77-32014 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4410-01]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

UNITED STATES v. CARROLS DEVELOPMENT CORP., ET AL.

Written Comments Upon Consent Judgment and Department of Justice Responses Thereto

Pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16, the following written comment on the proposed judgment filed with the United States District Court in the Northern District of New York, Civil Action No. 76-CV-170, *United States* v. *Carrols Development Corp., et al.*, was received by the Department of Justice and is published herewith, together with Justice's response to the comment.

Dated: October 31, 1977.

CHARLES F. B. MCALEER,
Assistant Chief, Judgments and Judgment Enforcement Section.

[FR Doc.77-32271 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

AUGUST 11, 1977.

Re: *United States of America* vs. *Carrols Development Corp.*, and *Triple Schuyler Rome Corp.*, File No. 76-CV-170.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *Attention: Bernard Wehrmann, Esq., Chief, New York Office, Antitrust Division, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y.*

DEAR SIR: The purpose of this letter is to furnish a comment as provided by Section 2 of the Anti Trust Procedures and Penalties Act (15 USC § 16) and also to advise you that Kallet Realty, Inc., the party upon whose behalf this submission is made has the present intention of moving the Court for permission to intervene pursuant to the provisions of Rule 24(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for participation to the extent permitted by the Court either as a party or 24(b) as amicus curiae.

It is respectfully submitted:

KALLET REALTY, INC., HAS A SUFFICIENT INTEREST RELATING TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE ACTION

n.b. Kallet Realty, Inc. (with Kallet Theatres, Inc. and Oneida Theatres Inc., its wholly owned subsidiaries) hereinafter called Kallet, is the lessor in the lease dated February 12, 1974 and several theatres formerly operated by Kallet were subject of that lease and now are referred to in Exhibit A attached to the proposed judgment which with the Competitive Impact Statement and Stipulation was filed July 21, 1977.

KALLET INTEREST CAN BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED

Without conceding the basic validity of the government suit as it relates to the lease of February 12, 1974, which occurred prior to subsequently achieved and substantial expansion by Carrol Development Corp., Kallet has concern that as a practical matter:

(a) The divestitive procedures suggested by the proposed judgment may well be impractical and unrealistic.

(b) In such event in order to accomplish the divestiture at the end of the two year period plus the trusteeship, Kallet may encounter a defaulting lessee and the necessity and expense of litigation.

In support of (a) attention is respectfully called to the fact that in "Greater Syracuse Area" as referred to in Plaintiff's interrogatories, Carrol Development Corp., itself or through wholly owned subsidiaries on August 7, 1974 opened three separate theater auditoriums in Fayetteville Mall (six months after the Kallet lease); on December 20, 1974, (ten months after the Kallet lease) a theater was opened in the Tri-County Mall; on June 23, 1976, three auditoriums opened in the Penn Can Mall, (twenty-eight months after the Kallet lease.)

In addition, in the "Greater Utica Area," Carrols acquired three separate auditoriums for operation with the opening of Riverside Mall on November 27, 1974 some twenty-seven months after the Kallet lease.

Those acquiring theater leases must abide by the same reasonable consideration of business factors as any other businessmen. Clearly the lease now proposed to be assigned is not as attractive as it was in February of 1974. The ownership of a number of theaters does permit certain economies of operations, in staffing, concession supply purchase, maintenance and other rather obvious ways which permit a smaller gross margin of profit to the advantage of the larger buyer in a competitive business arrangement. Should the defendant fail, after due effort, to divest itself, possibly, some orderly procedure for disposition of subsequently acquired auditoriums as additions to any contemplated assignment or sublease would be in order—at least before a trustee directed final divestiture.

(b) Should an assignment or sublease not be forthcoming, as the judgment now stands, Kallet could find itself with theaters that it now by reason of age considerations and health of experienced personnel would hardly be able to operate. Under the terms of the lease, Kallet would then have 120 days to elect a remedy and would be compelled to look to Carrols for damages, if it were compelled to lease for a small sum. The probability of litigation would seem quite certain.

It is respectfully submitted that a presently evolved plan for making the position of any potential subleasing competitor more attractive by making available not only a divestiture of the Kallet Hallmark acquisitions but other subsequently acquired theaters is not only an essential requirement for each original lessor but, if the theaters are to continue in operation, one necessary in the public interest.

This submission is made by the undersigned for and on behalf of Kallet Realty Inc.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM D. KILEY.

OCTOBER 28, 1977.

Re: *United States* v. *Carrols Development Corporation* and *Triple Schuyler Rome Corporation* (76-CV-170, N.D.N.Y.)

WILLIAM D. KILEY, ESQ.,

Kiley, Feldmann, Whalen, Devine, Zeller and Patane, First Trust Building, Cazenovia, N.Y.

DEAR MR. KILEY: In accordance with the provisions of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act (15 U.S.C. § 16), this response is made to the written comments received by the Government on August 15, 1977 from Kallet Realty, Inc. (Kallet) concerning the proposed consent judgment between the United States and Carrols.[1]

The proposed judgment and a Competitive Impact Statement were filed with the Court on July 25, 1977 and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and August 3, 1977. The written comments from Kallet will also be filed with the Court and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER together with this response.

Under the proposed judgment Carrols must divest itself, by sublease or assignment, of 12 motion picture theatres located in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas, which it acquired from Kallet and Hallmark Releasing Corp. (Hallmark) under separate lease agreements of February and March 1974.

Kallet comments that Carrols may be unable to successfully divest all of these theatres because of changing market conditions in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas. In this connection, it points out that since August 1974 Carrols has constructed 4 new theatre complexes with a total of 10 separate motion picture screens, in these areas.[2]

Kallet fears that its lease agreement of February 1974 with Carrols may somehow be jeopardized if complete divestiture is not achieved. It urges, therefore, that in order to insure the successful divestiture of the 12 Kallet and Hallmark theatres, that the proposed judgment require Carrols to also divest itself of all or some of its newly constructed motion picture theatres in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas.

After carefully considering Kallet's written comments and conferring with you and Kallet's president regarding these comments, the Government has concluded that there is no public interest justification to include such a requirement in the proposed judgment.

Whether Carrols will be able to divest, by sublease or assignment, all of the Kallet and Hallmark theatres in question is a matter which must ultimately be determined by the free interplay of market forces. The Government, however, reasonably expects that full and complete divestiture of these theatres can be achieved under the proposed judgment.

In order to facilitate and insure successful divestiture, certain provisions have been included in the proposed judgment. For example, Carrols is allowed 24 months within which to divest. During this period, it must make known the availability of the threatres by various means, including advertising. It must also furnish, to all bona fide prospective sublessees or assignees who so request, all necessary information regarding the theatres and permit them reasonable access to inspect the theatre facilities and operations. Carrols is also required, during this period, to submit written reports to the Government every 90 days describing the steps which it has taken to accomplish full divesti-

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[1] Carrols refers collectively to both defendants: Carrols Development Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Triple Schuyler Rome Corp.

[2] Three of these complexes, with a total of 7 screens, were constructed in the Greater Syracuse Area. One, with a total of 3 screens, was constructed in the Greater Utica Area.

ture. Moreover, the proposed judgment provides for the appointment of a trustee by the Court if Carrols does not divest itself of all of the Kallet and Hallmark theatres within this 24-month period. The trustee would be empowered to divest the remaining theatres in accordance with the terms of the proposed judgment and would serve at the cost and expense of Carrols. Finally, the proposed judgment prohibits Carrols, without the prior approval of the Government, from continuing to operate any theatre which is not ultimately divested by it or the trustee.

The Government believes that the relief urged by Kallet is inappropriate in the context of this case. The proposed judgment, in its present form, achieves substantially all of the relief requested in the complaint and sought by the Government in bringing this action. Together with one former Kallet theatre already voluntarily divested, the proposed judgment provides for the total divestiture of all of the Kallet and Hallmark theatres obtained by Carrols as a result of the acquisitions challenged by the Government. As noted in the Competitive Impact Statement, such divestitures wil eliminate all of the additional bargaining power acquired by Carrols through such acquisitions. The divestitures will also increase competition in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas. The proposed judgment also prohibits Carrols, for 10 years, from acquiring any operating theatre in these areas without prior Government approval. It is unlikely that the Government would seek any additional relief if it were to prevail after a full trial on the merits.

Carrols' new theatre constructions in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas have not been challenged by the Government, nor has their divestiture been requested in the Complaint. While Section 7 of the Clayton Act prohibits anticompetitive acquisitions of existing competitive entities, it does not generally proscribe growth through internal expansion or new construction.[4] The acquisition of a competing (or potentially competing) theatre by a motion picture exhibitor is inherently anticompetitive in that it eliminates competition between the acquired and acquiring exhibitors. The construction of a new theatre, on the other hand, does not usually eliminate an existing competitor but rather provides distributors and the public with an additional theatre facility.[5]

As for Kallet's fears concerning its lease agreement with Carrols, it should be noted that the proposed judgment does not cancel the lease agreement nor does it foreclose any of Kallet's remedies thereunder. Kallet will continue to have those remedies which are specifically defined in the lease agreement as well as those provided by law.

For the reasons discussed above, the Government believes that the entry of the proposed consent judgment, in its present form, is in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH T. GIORDANO,
Attorney, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc.77-32271 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4] This case, as you know, alleges that Carrols' acquisitions of the Kallet and Hallmark theatres in the Greater Syracuse and Utica Areas violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act with respect to the purchase of licenses to exhibit feature motion pictures.

[5] It is noteworthy that the Paramount judgments were modified in May 1974, with the Government's consent, to permit 4 national exhibitors—Loew's Theatres, Inc.; RKO-Stanley Warner Theatres Inc.; Mann Theatres; and American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.—to construct new theatres or convert to multi-screen operations anywhere in the United States without prior Court approval. (See: *United States* v. *Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, et al., SDNY-Equity No. 87-273.)

[4510-28]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING CERTIFICATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR WORKER ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Petitions have been filed with the Secretary of Labor under section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") and are identified in the Appendix to this notice. Upon receipt of these petitions, the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted investigations pursuant to section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of each of the investigations is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision.

Petitioners meeting these eligibility requirements will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90. The investigations will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioners or any other persons showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigations may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than November 18, 1977.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the investigations to the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than November 18, 1977.

The petitions filed in this case are available for inspection at the Office of the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of October 1977.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

APPENDIX

Petitioner: union/workers or former workers of—	Location	Date received	Date of petition	Petition No.	Articles produced
Allied Leather Co., Wilmington Division (workers).	Wilmington, Del	Oct. 17, 1977	Oct. 12, 1977	TA-W-2,496	Blue stage of leather manufacturing.
Corning Glass Works (workers)	Blacksburg, Va	do	Oct. 11, 1977	TA-W-2,497	Microwave oven shelves.
Greenfield Components (company)	Greenfield, Mass	do	Oct. 7, 1977	TA-W-2,498	Glass and metal seals for electronic components.
Herman Geist, Inc. (workers)	Boston, Mass	do	Oct. 12, 1977	TA-W-2,499	Ladies' tailored blouses.
Irwin Toys (workers)	Nashua, N.H	do	Oct. 11, 1977	TA-W-2,500	Children's toys.
Margaret Doll Clothing Co., Inc. (workers)	Fitchburg, Mass	do	Oct. 5, 1977	TA-W-2,501	Sewing of precut doll clothing.
Vesuvius Crucible Co. (USWA)	Swissvale, Pa	do	Oct. 1, 1977	TA-W-2,502	Refractory and graphite refractory products.
Zuckerman Co., Inc. (workers)	Winchester, Va	do	Oct. 13, 1977	TA-W-2,503	Processing of scrap metal and copper into the finished product.

[FR Doc.77-32217 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING CERTIFICATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR WORKER ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Petitions have been filed with the Secretary of Labor under section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") and are identified in the Appendix to this notice. Upon receipt of these petitions, the Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, has instituted investigations pursuant to section 221(a) of the Act and 29 CFR 90.12.

The purpose of each of the investigations is to determine whether absolute or relative increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with articles produced by the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof have contributed importantly to an absolute decline in sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision and to the actual or threatened total or partial separation of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision.

Petitioners meeting these eligibility requirements will be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2, of the Act in accordance with the provisions of Subpart B of 29 CFR Part 90. The investigations will further relate, as appropriate, to the determination of the date on which total or partial separations began or threatened to begin and the subdivision of the firm involved.

Pursuant to 29 CFR 90.13, the petitioners or any other persons showing a substantial interest in the subject matter of the investigations may request a public hearing, provided such request is filed in writing with the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than November 18, 1977.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the subject matter of the investigations to the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, at the address shown below, not later than November 18, 1977.

The petitions filed in this case are available for inspection at the Office of the Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 17th day of October 1977.

MARVIN M. FOOKS,
Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

APPENDIX

Petitioner: union/workers or former workers of—	Location	Date received	Date of petition	Petition No.	Articles produced
F/V Alice J. (workers)	Provincetown, Mass	Oct. 4, 1977	Sept. 2, 1977	TA-W-2,466	Catching and selling of fish.
Bethlehem Steel Corp., Leetsdale Works (USWA).	Leetsdale, Pa	Oct. 7, 1977	Oct. 5, 1977	TA-W-2,467	Fabricating and assembling of transmission towers.
Brown Shoe Co., (Boot & Shoe Workers Union).	Charleston, Mo	Oct. 4, 1977	Sept. 21, 1977	TA-W-2,468	Women's dress shoes.
Cepco, Inc. (IAMAW)	South San Francisco, Calif	Oct. 7, 1977	Sept. 30, 1977	TA-W-2,469	Vinyl sheets.
Fiorsheim Shoe Co., (Retail Clerks International Union).	Anna, Ill. (1 Fiorsheim Dr.)	Oct. 4, 1977	Sept. 22, 1977	TA-W-2,470	Men's shoes.
Do	Anna, Ill. (214 West Davie Dr.)	do	do	TA-W-2,471	Do.
Ford Motor Co. (workers)	Romeo, Mich	Oct. 6, 1977	Oct. 3, 1977	TA-W-2,472	Durability test drivers.
GAF Corp. (workers)	Portland, Oreg	Oct. 7, 1977	Sept. 23, 1977	TA-W-2,473	Slide and movie projectors and view masters.
Leader Dyeing & Finishing Co., Inc., Regis Department (workers).	Paterson, N.J	Oct. 6, 1977	Sept. 26, 1977	TA-W-2,474	Textile processing.
F/V Leona Louise (workers)	Provincetown, Mass	Oct. 4, 1977	Sept. 20, 1977	TA-W-2,475	Catching and selling of fish.
Stackpole Carbon Co. (company)	St. Marys, Pa	Oct. 6, 1977	Oct. 3, 1977	TA-W-2,476	Fixed composition resistors.
Do	Kane, Pa	do	do	TA-W-2,477	Do.
The Contract Knitter, Inc. (workers)	Northport, Ala	Oct. 5, 1977	Sept. 29, 1977	TA-W-2,478	Double knit fabrics.
United Piece Dye Works (workers)	North Charleston, S.C	Oct. 4, 1977	Sept. 28, 1977	TA-W-2,479	Dye and finish textile piece goods.

[FR Doc.77-32218 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1890]

A AND Z FASHIONS, INC.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1890: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 24, 1977 in response to a worker petition received on March 24, 1977, which was filed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing women's dresses at the Wilkes-Barre, Pa. plant of A and Z Fashions, Incorporated.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 12, 1977 (42 FR 19175). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of A and Z Fashions, Incorporated, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the

U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether the other criteria have been met, the investigation revealed that criterion (1) has not been met.

Average plant employment of production workers at A and Z Fashions remained the same from 1974 to 1975, declined 4.2 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and increased 4.3 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the same quarter in 1976. The only permanent separation, which accounted for the decline in employment from 1975 to 1976, was a worker who retired at the end of 1976.

Conclusion

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, it is concluded that a significant number or proportion of workers at the Wilkes-Barre, Pa. plant of A and Z Fashions, Inc. have not become totally or partially separated as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 31st day of October 1977.

Harry Grubert,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32322 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2089]

AILEEN, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2089: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 24, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on May 23, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing ladies' and girls' knitwear at Aileen, Inc.'s Victoria, Virginia Cutting Plant. During the course of the investigation, it was determined that Aileen, Inc., produces women's, misses' and children's sportswear, which includes blouses and shirts, slacks, sweaters, and skirts.

The notice of investigation was published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1977 (42 FR 28633). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Aileen, Incorporated, its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

Significant Total or Partial Separations

Average total company employment of hourly workers (maintenance, clerical, and production) declined 3 percent from 1974 to 1975 and declined 11 percent from 1975 to 1976. Average employment declined 28 percent in the 5-month period from January through May 1977 compared to the same period in 1976.

The average number of workers at the Victoria Cutting plant increased 16 percent from 1974 to 1975 and 11 percent from 1975 to 1976. Employment declined 5 percent in the five month period from January through May 1977, compared to the same period in 1976. Employment began to decline in April 1977. Most workers were laid off by May 27, 1977, when the plant closed.

Sales or Production, or Both, Have Decreased Absolutely

Aileen operates on a fiscal year ending October 31. Company sales (in value) increased 5 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and then declined 8 percent from FY 1975 to FY 1976. Sales declined 22 percent in the six month period ending April 1977 compared to the same period ending April 1976.

Total company production (in quantity) for all plants combined increased 2 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1976. Production declined 30 percent in the six month period ending April 1977 compared to the same period ending April 1976.

The Victoria Cutting plant closed on May 27, 1977.

Increased Imports

Increased imports of women's, misses', and children's blouses and shirts increased in absolute terms, in each year from 1972 through 1976. Imports increased 16 percent from 1975 to 1976 and decreased 14 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 70.4 percent and 41.3 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 76.0 percent and 43.2 percent, respectively in 1976.

Imports of women's missues; and children's slacks and shorts decreased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, and from 1973 to 1974 and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 10 percent from 1975 to 1976 and decreased 4 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 33.0 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 39.0 percent and 28.0 percent, respectively in 1976.

Imports of women's, misses', and children's sweaters decreased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 7 percent from 1975 to 1976 and decreased 33 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 115.1 percent and 53.5 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 122.3 percent and 55.0 percent, respectively in 1976.

Imports of women's, misses', and children's skirts decreased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973 and from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 54 percent from 1975 to 1976 and decreased 61 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 10.6 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 12.2 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively in 1976.

Contributed Importantly

Aileen, Inc. experienced declining sales in 1976 and 1977. Decisions were made to close three of the Virginia plants and the Victoria Cutting, McKenney Sewing, and Altavista Sewing plants were closed in April and May 1977. Original plans to close the South Hill Sewing plant were discarded, in anticipation of growth in years ahead. Consolidation and domestic transfers occurred, while the plant closures resulted in a significant reduction in company wide employment.

Customers who decreased purchases from Aileen indicated that they increased purchases of women's and children's sportswear from imported sources.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with women's and children's sportswear produced at Aileen, Inc. contributed importantly to the decline in sales or production and to the total or partial separations of the workers at the Victoria, Virginia Cutting plant of Aileen, Inc. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at Aileen, Inc., Victoria, Virginia Cutting plant who become totally or partially separated from employment on or after April 1, 1977, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32318 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1693]

ALDON, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1693: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 1, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on February 15, 1977, which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's full-fashioned knit sweater shirts and sweaters at the San Antonio, Tex., plant of Aldon, Inc., a subsidiary of McGregor-Doniger, Inc. The investigation was expanded to include workers and former workers producing men's full-fashioned knit sweater shirts and sweaters at the New Braunfels, Texas plant of Aldon, Inc.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 11, 1977 (42 FR 13628). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of McGregor-Doniger, its customers, the National Cotton Council of America, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Employment of hourly and salaried workers at the San Antonio plant declined 17 percent from 1975 to 1976. All employment ceased at the plant by February 27, 1977, when the plant was permanently closed.

Employment of hourly and salaried workers at the New Braunfels plant decreased 14 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 147 percent in January–April 1977 compared to the like period in 1976. Employment began increasing in February 1977.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Net corporate sales by McGregor of full-fashioned sweater shirts, full-fashioned sweaters, and cut-and-sewn sweaters decreased in dollar value by 30 percent from 1975 to 1976 and by 22 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976.

Total shipments of full-fashioned sweater shirts and sweaters produced at Aldon's San Antonio and New Braunfels plants decreased in quantity by 14 percent from 1975 to 1976 and by 40 percent in January–April 1977 compared to the like period in 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of men's and boys' sweaters, knit cardigans, and pullovers increased from 1972 to 1973 and declined yearly from 1973 through 1975. Imports increased from 20.4 million units in 1975 to 26.5 million units in 1976 and rose from 2.7 million units in the first quarter of 1976 to 2.8 million units in the first quarter of 1977. The ratio of imports to domestic production rose from 36.6 percent in 1975 to 67.8 percent in 1976.

Imports of men's and boys' knit sport and dress shirts, excluding T-shirts, increased from 1972 to 1973, declined from 1973 to 1974, and increased yearly from 1974 through 1976. Imports rose from 66.2 million units in 1975 to 74.0 million units in 1976 and then declined from 20.2 million units in the first quarter of 1976 to 20.0 million units in the first quarter of 1977. The ratio of imports to domestic production decreased from 23.4 percent in 1975 to 21.7 percent in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The Department's investigation revealed that prior to February 1977 Aldon's production of full-fashioned sweater shirts and sweaters was integrated between the San Antonio and New Braunfels plants. Sales were made by McGregor.

Customers surveyed indicated that from 1975 to 1976 they had reduced their purchases of sweater shirts and sweaters from McGregor and had increased purchases of imports.

Faced with declining sales, increased import competition, and corporate financial problems, McGregor closed the older San Antonio plant on February 27, 1977, and consolidated all of Aldon's production and administrative functions into the New Braunfels plant.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with men's full-fashioned knit sweater shirts and sweaters produced at Aldon, Inc., contributed importantly to the decline in sales and to the total or partial separations of workers at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, I make the following certification:

All workers at the San Antonio, Tex., plant of Aldon, Inc., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after February 11, 1976, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974; and that all workers at the New Braunfels, Tex., plant of Aldon, Inc., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after February 11, 1976, and on or before January 31, 1977, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32319 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2060]

ALLIED LEATHER CO.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2060: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 11, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on May 10, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers

producing patent leather at Allied Leather Co., Waterboro, Maine.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 24, 1977 (42 FR 26481). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Allied Leather Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any other criteria have been met, criterion (4) has not been met.

Sales, production, and employment at the Waterboro division of Allied Leather increased from 1975 to 1976. There were no layoffs at the Waterboro plant in 1976.

The Department's investigation revealed that customers surveyed did not shift their purchases of patent leather made at the Waterboro plant to imported patent leather. Customers who reduced purchases from the Waterboro plant in the first half of 1977, indicated that they had reduced their purchases of imported patent leather by a greater extent than their purchases from Allied Leather.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that imports of articles like or directly competitive with patent leather produced at Allied Leather Co., Waterboro, Maine, did not contribute importantly to the total or partial separations as required for certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32320 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1780]

AMERICAN BRIDGE DIVISION, UNITED STATES STEEL CORP.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1780: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 7, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on March 7, 1977, which was filed by three workers on behalf of workers and former workers producing structural shapes and steel plate at the Ambridge, Pa., plant of the American Bridge Division of the United States Steel Corp.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 22, 1977 (42 FR 15477). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the United States Steel Corp., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proporof the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increase imports have contributed importantly to the seperations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any other criteria have been met, the investigation has revealed that criterion (4) has not been met.

The Department's investigation revealed that the Ambridge plant produces fabricated steel products which are primarily used in the construction industry. The fabricated structural steel products are designed for applications in bridges, buildings, barges, and roads.

The Department conducted a survey of some of the customers of fabricated structural products from the Ambridge plant. None of the customers surveyed have switched to imported products. Some customers, primarily in the construction and transportation industries, reported that they had reduced purchases from Ambridge due to the depressed construction market and due to a low level of economic activity relative to past years.

CONCLUSIONS

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with the fabricated structural products produced at the Ambridge, Pa., plant of the American Bridge Division of the United States Steel Corp. have not contributed importantly to the total or partial seperation of workers at the plant as required for certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32321 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1932]

BOUQUET FASHIONS

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1932: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 31, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on March 29, 1977, which was filed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing women's coats at Bouquet Fashions, Lancaster, Calif.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 15, 1977 (42 FR 19937). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Bouquet Fashions, its customers, the National Cotton Council of America, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average employment of production workers decreased 11 percent in 1976 compared to 1975. Increased employment in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976 reflects the fact that the plant was closed for 11 weeks during the first quarter of 1976 due to a lack of work. Average employment declined 45 percent in the first quarter of 1977 when compared to the first quarter of 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Company sales decreased 26 percent in quantity and 29 percent in value in 1976 compared to 1975. Increased sales in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976 reflects the fact that the plant was shut down for 11 weeks during the first quarter of 1976 due to lack of work. Company sales declined 71 percent in quantity and 58 percent in value in the first quarter of 1977 when compared to the first quarter of 1975.

Bouquet Fashions is a contractor. As such, its production equals its sales.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of women's, misses' and children's coats and jackets increased in quantity in absolute terms from 1972 to 1973, decreased from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 48 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 17 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 35.4 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 52.2 percent and 34.3 percent, respectively, in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The manufacturer for which Bouquet Fashions produced women's coats increased purchases of imported coats in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976. Orders for imported women's coats are placed 3 to 6 months prior to their receipt and recordation. Therefore, the increased imports recorded for the first half of 1977 reflect orders placed by the manufacturer during the second half of 1976.

Customers of this manufacturer who were surveyed also purchase imported women's coats. Some of these customers reduced purchases from the manufacturer in 1976 and 1977.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with women's coats produced by Bouquet Fashions, Lancaster, Calif., contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Bouquet Fashions, Lancaster, Calif., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after July 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 28th day of October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32323 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1992]

CISNE SHOES INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1992: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on April 19, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on April 19, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing soft-soled baby shoes at the Mayflower, Ark., plant of Cisne Shoes, Inc.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 6, 1977 (42 FR 23215). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Cisne Shoes, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average employment of production workers increased 75 percent from 1974 to 1975 and increased 43 percent from 1975 to 1976. The average number of workers declined 9 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of baby shoes increased 42 percent in quantity from 1974 to 1975 and increased 38 percent from 1975 to 1976. The quantity of sales declined 2 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976

Production of baby shoes increased 66 percent in quantity from 1974 to 1975 and increased 26 percent from 1975 to 1976. Production declined 7 percent in quantity in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of infants' and babies' nonrubber footwear decreased in absolute terms from 1972 to 1973, declined from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 55.1 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 7 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 28.5 percent and 22.2 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 43 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively, in 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 41.9 percent and 29.5 percent, respectively, in the first half of 1976 to 58.1 percent and 36.7 percent, respectively, in the first half of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

During the investigation, customers of Cisne were surveyed regarding their purchases of baby shoes. Some customers responding to the survey reduced purchases from Cisne in 1977 compared to 1976 and increased purchases of imported baby shoes.

Production and employment at Cisne increased from 1975 to 1976. In each quarter of 1976 average employment at the plant either increased or remained unchanged when compared to the like quarter of 1975. In 1977, however, sales, production and employment at Cisne began declining. The plant was closed for

two weeks in January and in April 1977 due to lack of orders.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with soft-soled baby shoes produced at the Mayflower, Ark., plant of Cisne Shoes, Inc., contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of the plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers engaged in employment related to the production of soft-soled shoes at the Mayflower, Ark., plant of Cisne Shoes, Inc., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after January 1, 1977, 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 October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32324 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2165]

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2165: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 23, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on June 22, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in employment related to the production of canvas and athletic footwear at the Charlotte, N.C., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 12, 1977 (42 FR 35903). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Converse Rubber Co., its customers, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average hourly employment at the Charlotte, N.C., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. increased 6 percent in 1975 from 1974, decreased 30 percent in 1976 from 1975 and decreased 20 percent in the first 5 months of 1977 compared to the same period of 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of canvas and athletic footwear by Converse Rubber Co. declined 12 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value in 1975 compared to 1974, 13 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value in 1976 compared to 1975 and 17 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of athletic footwear did not change in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 107 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 104 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 212.7 percent and 68 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 333.7 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 526.9 percent and 84 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

Imports of rubber/canvas footwear increased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 35 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 62 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 17.6 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 29.1 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 34.1 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Customers of Converse Rubber Co. indicated they have decreased their purchases of canvas and athletic footwear from Converse Rubber Co. and have increased their purchases of imported footwear.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with canvas and athletic footwear produced by Converse Rubber Co. contributed importantly to the decline in sales and to the total or partial separation of the workers at the Charlotte, N.C., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Charlotte, N.C., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 23, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32325 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-25]

[TA-W-2166]

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2166: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 23, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on June 22, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in employment related to the production of canvas and athletic footwear at the Contoocook, N.H., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 12, 1977 (42 FR 35903). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Converse Rubber Co., its customers, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations,

or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average hourly employment at the Contoocook, N.H., distribution center increased 2 percent in the third quarter of 1976 from the previous quarter, decreased 28 percent in the fourth quarter of 1976 from the previous quarter, decreased 12 percent in first quarter of 1977 from the previous quarter and decreased 20 percent in April–May 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1977. The distribution center began operation in March 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of canvas and athletic footwear by Converse Rubber Co. declined 12 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value in 1975 compared to 1974, 13 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value in 1976 compared to 1975 and 17 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of athletic footwear did not change in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 107 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 104 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 212.7 percent and 68 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 333.7 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 526.9 percent and 84 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

Imports of rubber/canvas footwear increased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 35 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 62 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 17.6 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 29.1 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 34.1 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Customers of Converse Rubber Co. indicated they have decreased their purchases of canvas and athletic footwear from Converse Rubber Co. and have increased their purchases of imported footwear.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with canvas and athletic footwear produced by Converse Rubber Co., contributed importantly to the decline in sales and to the total or partial separation of the workers at the Contoocook, N.H., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. In accordance with provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Contoocook, N.H., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after July 1, 1976, are eligible to apply for adjustment assfstance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32326 Filed 11-8-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2167]

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2167: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 23, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on June 22, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in employment related to the production of canvas and athletic footwear at the Elk Grove Village, Ill., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 12, 1977 (42 FR 35903). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Converse Rubber Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average hourly employment at the Elk Grove Village, Ill., distribution center decreased 9 percent in 1975 from 1974, 10 percent in 1976 from 1975, and 11 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of canvas and athletic footwear by Converse Rubber Co. declined 12 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value in 1975 compared to 1974, 13 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value in 1976 compared to 1975 and 17 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of athletic footwear did not change in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 107 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 104 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 212.7 percent and 68.0 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 333.7 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 526.9 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

Imports of rubber/canvas footwear increased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 35 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 62 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 17.6 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 29.1 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 34.1 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Customers of Converse Rubber Co. indicated they have decreased their purchases of canvas and athletic footwear from Converse Rubber Co. and have increased their purchases of imported footwear.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with canvas and athletic footwear produced by Converse Rubber Co., contributed importantly to the decline in sales and to the total or partial

separation of the workers at the Elk Grove Village, Ill., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Elk Grove Village, Ill., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 23, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32327 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2168]

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2168: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 23, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on June 22, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers engaged in employment related to the production of canvas and athletic footwear at the Reno, Nev., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 12, 1977 (42 FR 35903). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Converse Rubber Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average employment at the Reno, Nev., distribution center decreased 12 percent in 1976 from 1975 and 13 percent in the first 5 months of 1977 compared to the same period of 1976.

SALES OF PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of canvas and athletic footwear by Converse Rubber Co. declined 12 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value in 1975 compared to 1974, 13 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value in 1976 compared to 1975 and 17 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of athletic footwear did not change in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, increased from 1973 to 1974, and increased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 107 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 104 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 212.7 percent and 68.0 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 333.7 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 526.9 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

Imports or rubber/canvas footwear increased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, incraesed from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 35 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 62 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 17.6 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 29.1 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively, in 1976, and to 34.1 percent and 25.4 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Customers of Converse Rubber Co. indicated they have decreased their purchases of canvas and athletic footwear from Converse Rubber Co. and have increased their purchases of imported footwear.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with canvas and athletic footwear produced by Converse Rubber Co., contributed importantly to the decline in sales and the total or partial separation of workers at the Reno, Nev., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Reno, Nev., distribution center of Converse Rubber Co. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 23, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32328 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1875]

EDWARDSVILLE FASHIONS, INC.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1875: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 23, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on March 23, 1977, which was filed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union on behalf of workers and former workers producing women's dresses at Edwardsville Fashions, Inc., Larksville, Pa. During the course of the investigation it was determined that Edwardsville Fashions also produces pantsuits and jumpsuits.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 12, 1977 (42 FR 19176). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Edwardsville Fashions, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the National Cotton Council of America, Industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, the investigation revealed that criterion (4) has not been met.

Edwardsville Fashions is a contractor for women's dresses, pantsuits, and jumpsuits for only one manufacturer. Orders to Edwardsville Fashions from this manufacturer increased in 1976 compared to the same period of 1975 and in the first half of 1977 compared to the same period of 1976.

Sales and production at Edwardsville Fashions are equal. Production data prior to 1976 was destroyed in a fire. The owner of Edwardsville Fashions stated that production increased in 1976 compared to 1975. Production increased 13.2 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the same period of 1976.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that imports of articles like or directly competitive with women's dresses, pantsuits, and jumpsuits produced at Edwardsville Fashions, Inc., Larksville, Pa., have not contributed importantly to the decline in production and to the total or partial separation of workers at that firm as required for certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32329 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2174]

GENESCO, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2174: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 27, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on June 24, 1977, which was filed by three workers on behalf of workers and former workers producing women's shoes at the Cowan, Tenn., plant of the General Shoe Co. Division of Genesco, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 12, 1977 (42 FR 35904). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the General Shoe Co. Division of Genesco, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of hourly production workers employed at the Cowan, Tenn., plant of General Shoe declined 15.9 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and declined 30.2 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

The average number of salaried workers employed at the Cowan, Tenn., plant of General Shoe declined 5.3 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and declined 5.3 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Production of women's shoes in terms of quantity at the Cowan, Tenn., plant of General Shoe declined 26.3 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and declined 49.9 percent in the first half of 1977 compared to the first half of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of women's and misses' nonrubber footwear, except athletic, increased from 204.2 million pairs in 1972 to 218.4 million pairs in 1973 and then decreased to 187.6 million pairs in 1974. Imports increased to 190.7 million pairs in 1975 and then increased 2.5 percent to 195.5 million pairs in 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption decreased from 114.1 percent and 52.3 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 112.6 percent and 53 percent, respectively, in 1976. Imports totalled 92.6 million pairs in the first half of 1977, a decrease of 16.1 percent from the 110.4 million pairs imported in the first half of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 101.7 percent and 50.4 percent, respectively, in the first half of 1976 to 119.6 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively, in the first half of 1977.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

A survey conducted by the Department revealed that some customers have reduced their purchases of women's shoes from General Shoe and increased purchases of imported women's shoes. Company imports of women's shoes increased 23.8 percent in 1976 compared to 1975.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with the women's shoes produced by the Cowan, Tenn., plant of the General Shoe Co. Division of Genesco, Inc., contributed importantly to the decline in sales and or production and to the total or partial separations of workers at that firm. In accordance with the Provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of the Cowan, Tenn., plant of the General Shoe Co. Division of Genesco, Inc., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after June 15, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32330 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2270; TA-W-2271]

GRIECO BROTHERS, INC.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2270 and 2271: Investigations regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigations were initiated on August 17, 1977, in response to worker petitions received on August 16, 1977, which were filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's clothing at Grieco Brothers, Inc., Lawrence and Stoneham, Mass.

The notices of investigation were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 26, 1977 (42 FR 43155). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Grieco Brothers, Inc., the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are

threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (2) has not been met.

The Department's investigation revealed that Grieco Brothers, Inc., is a manufacturer of men's clothing with plant in Lawrence and Stoneham, Mass. The Lawrence plant produces men's suit coats, pants, and vests. The Stoneham plants in Lawrence and Stoneham, Mass. and production at Grieco Brothers are approximately equal, as production is based on orders received. The company operates on a fiscal year period ending October 31.

Company sales and production, in terms of value, increased 7 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and increased 12 percent from FY 1975 to FY 1976. Sales and production increased 19 percent in the November 1976–July 1977 period compared to the respective period of the previous year.

Sales and production of men's coats (suit coats and sports coats produced at both plants), in terms of quantity, declined 20 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and then increased 31 percent from FY 1975 to FY 1976. Sales and production of men's coats increased 9 percent in the November 1976–August 1977 period compared to the respective period of the previous year.

Sales and production of men's pants (Lawrence plant only), in terms of quantity, declined 19 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and then increased 26 percent from FY 1975 to FY 1976. Sales and production of men's pants increased 7 percent in the November 1976–August 1977 period compared to the respective period of the previous year.

Sales and production of men's vests (Lawrence plant only), in terms of quantity, increased 52 percent from FY 1974 to FY 1975 and increased 66 percent from FY 1975 to FY 1976. Sales and production of men's vests increased 36 percent in the November 1976–August 1977 period compared to the respective period of the previous year.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that sales or production of men's clothing at Grieco Brothers, Inc., Lawrence and Stoneham, Mass., have not declined as required for certification under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974. The petition is, therefore, denied.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32331 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1622]

JACANA SPORTSWEAR, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1622: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on February 3, 1977 in response to a worker petition received on January 10, 1977 which was filed by the Joint Board of Shirt, Leisurewear, Robe, Glove and Rainwear Workers' Union, ACTWU, on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's and boys' sportscoats and jackets at Jacana Sportswear, Inc., New York, N.Y.

The notice of investigation was published in the Federal Register on February 18, 1977 (42 FR 177). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Jacana Sportswear, Inc.; the manufacturer, David Peyser, Inc. and their customers; the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission; industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of workers in the workers' firm, or appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Employment of production workers at Jacana Sportswear decreased 23.0 percent in 1975 compared with 1974 and increased 15.8 percent in 1976 compared with 1975. Employment decreased 4.7 percent in the third quarter of 1976 and decreased 15.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1976 compared with the like quarters of 1975 The company closed permanently in December 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of men's and boys' sports coats and jackets in terms of value decreased 16.5 percent in 1975 compared with 1974 and increased 20.6 percent in 1976 compared with 1975. Sales decreased 7.7 percent in the third quarter of 1976 compared to th same quarter of 1975 and decreased 10.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1976 compared with the same quarter of 1975.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of men's and boys' nontailored outer jackets in terms of quantity increased from 15,956 thousand in 1972 to 21,062 thousand in 1973, decreased to 17,904 thousand in 1974, and decreased to 15,551 thousand in 1975 before increasing 1.2 percent to 15,736 thousand in 1976. Imports have increased from 7,558 thousand units in the first half of 1976 to 9,115 thousand units in the first half of 1977. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 28.1 percent and 21.9 percent, respectively, in 1974 to 34.6 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively, in 1975.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Jacana Sportswear in New York, N.Y. was closed by its parent company, David Peyser, Inc. in December 1976 to consolidate the company's contracting operations. The parent company, a manufacturer of men's and boys' coats and jackets, has experienced declining sales due to imports of lower priced men's and boys' coats and jackets. Retail customers surveyed reported increased purchases of imported men's and boy's coats and jackets and reduced purchases from David Peyser. These customers indicated that the imported coats and jackets are available at prices below comparable domestic products, and the quality and workmanship of these imported coats and jackets have recently shown improvement over previous years' shipments.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, it is concluded that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with the men's and boys' sports coats and jackets produced by Jacana Sportswear, Inc., New York, N.Y. contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers engaged in employment related to the production of men's and boys' sports coats and jackets at Jacana Sportswear, Inc., New York, N.Y. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after

June 4, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32332 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1962]

JAMKA STITCHING COMPANY, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1962: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on April 7, 1977 in response to a worker petition received on April 5, 1977 which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing doll clothes, sportswear for women and denim skirts for girls at JAMKA Stitching Co., Inc., Fitchburg, Mass. During the course of the investigation it was discovered that JAMKA also produced boys' woven shirts in 1976.

The Notice of Investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 15, 1977 (42 FR 19939). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of JAMKA Stitching Co., Inc., customers of the manufacturers contracting work with JAMKA, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average annual employment of production workers at JAMKA declined 20 percent from 1974 to 1975, declined 83 percent from 1975 to 1976. All workers were separated when JAMKA closed in mid-1977.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, DECLINED ABSOLUTELY

Sales declined in value (adjusted for price changes) 54 percent from 1974 to 1975 and declined 79 percent from 1975 to 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of doll clothes increased in absolute terms, from 1972 to 1973, decreased from 1973 to 1974, and decreased from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 31 percent from 1975 and 1976 and increased 106 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 163.2 percent and 62.0 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 226.6 percent and 73.7 percent, respectively, in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

The Department's investigation revealed that JAMKA Stitching Co. did sewing on a contract basis for other manufacturers. In 1975 and 1976 between 80 and 90 percent of production at JAMKA consisted of doll clothes.

The doll clothes manufacturing industry is relatively small, approximately six firms account for 75 percent of domestic production. The industry has experienced erratic but persistent production declines since 1973 but domestic consumption was higher in 1976 than it was in 1973.

Import competition has increased. Imports currently supply a higher share of domestic consumption than for any of the past five years. The most dramatic increase in imports and the import share of the market occurred between 1975 and 1976. The experience of increasing imports in 1976 appears to have continued into 1977 as well. Quarterly data indicates substantial increases in imports for the first quarter of 1976 compared to the first quarter of 1977.

During the 1975–1976 period the JAMKA Stitching Co. experienced declines in sales and production of 50 percent and 78 percent respectively. The manufacturer for whom JAMKA did most of its stitching of doll clothes went out of business in December 1976. JAMKA did not obtain stitching contracts with the successor to their principal manufacturer.

In 1976 over 75 percent of its output was still doll clothes. JAMKA in the face of increasing competition from imports attempted to diversify its production. The company could not, in the face of increasing imports and increased import penetration of the market for doll's clothes develop alternative stitching contracts from manufacturers of clothes for dolls.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with doll clothes produced by JAMKA Stitching Co., Inc., Fitchburg, Mass. did contribute importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers and to the absolute decline in sales or production at such firm.

In accordance with the provision of the Act, I make the following certification:

All employees of JAMKA Stitching Co., Inc., Fitchburg, Mass., who became totally or partially separated on or after March 26, 1976 are certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 27th day of October 1977.

HERBERT N. BLACKMAN,
Associate Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs.

[FR Doc.77-32333 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1752]

REPUBLIC SPORTSWEAR, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1752: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 3, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on February 28, 1977, which was filed by the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing men's sportcoats at Republic Sportswear, Inc., Republic, Pa.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 22, 1977 (42 FR 15477). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Republic Sportswear, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average hourly and piece rate employment at Republic Sportswear increased 4.4 percent in 1975 over 1974 and decreased 10.1 percent in the first four months of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975. Employment at Republic Sportswear ceased in April 1976 when the company closed.

Average weekly hours per worker increased 1.1 percent in the first four months of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975.

Average salaried employment decreased 15.4 percent in 1975 over 1974 and decreased 41.7 percent in the first seven months of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Production at Republic Sportswear, Inc., increased in quantity 5.6 percent in 1975 over 1974 and decreased 26.7 percent in the first four months of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975. Production ceased in April 1976 when the company closed.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of men's and boys' tailored dress coats and sportcoats increased from 4,346,000 coats and sportcoats in 1972 to 5,380,000 in 1973, decreased to 5,062,000 coats and sportcoats in 1974, and increased steadily to 6,965,000 suits and sportcoats in 1976.

Imports of men's and boys' tailored suits increased steadily from 1,954,000 suits in 1972 to 3,562,000 suits in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

A survey of customers of Republic Sportswear's major client revealed that some customers increased purchases of imports while decreasing purchases from Republic's client in the first half of 1976 compared to the first half of 1975.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with men's sportcoats produced at Republic Sportswear contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers and to the decrease in production at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

"All hourly, piece-rate, and salaried workers at Republic Sportswear, Inc., Republic, Pa., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after February 22, 1976, and before September 30, 1976, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974. All workers who became totally or partially separated on or after September 30, 1976, are denied certification.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32334 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1928]

SIRCO INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1928: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on March 30, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on March 29, 1977, which was filed on the behalf of workers formerly producing handbags at Sirco International Corp., Mount Vernon, N.Y.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 12, 1977 (42 FR 19178). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Sirco International Corp., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all four of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average plant employment decreased 3.8 percent from 1974 to 1975, and decreased 23.8 percent in the first three quarters of 1976 compared with the same period in 1975. All workers were laid off when the plant closed on October 1, 1976.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Plant sales in terms of value decreased 13.6 percent from 1974 to 1975, and decreased 58.7 percent in the first three quarters of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of handbags decreased 0.3 percent from 1972 to 1973, decreased 18.8 percent from 1973 to 1974, increased 64 percent from 1974 to 1975, and increased 55.8 percent from 1975 to 1976. The ratio of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 83.5 percent and 45.9 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 140.5 percent and 59.0 percent, respectively, in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

All of the customers of Sirco International Corp., which were surveyed indicated that they purchase imported handbags. Most of these customers either decreased purchases from Sirco while increasing import purchases, or they increased purchases of imports at a greater rate than their purchases from Sirco. Also, these customers stated that a high percentage of those handbags purchased from domestic sources were manufactured offshore.

Sirco International Corp., closed its domestic production facilities in October 1976 and has become strictly an importing operation. Its purchases of imported handbags increased 52.7 percent from 1975 to 1976.

CONCLUSION

After a careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with handbags produced at the Mount Vernon, N.Y., plant of Sirco International Corp., contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of workers of the firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All employees of the Mount Vernon, N.Y., plant of Sirco International Corp. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 14, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32335 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2106]

STRASBURG TEXTILE MILLS, INC.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of

Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2106: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 26, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on May 26, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing unbleached and undyed acetate material at Strasburg Textile Mills, Inc., Strasburg, Va.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 17, 1977 (42 FR 30938). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Strasburg Textile Mills, Inc., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, industry analysts and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (4) has not been met.

Strasburg Textile Mills was a commission weaver. The company wove yarns into acetate material (greige goods) that would be sold to converters through a selling agent. The converter, in turn, would sell finished fabric to manufacturers. Strasburg closed its plant in December 1976.

The Department's investigation of several commission weavers, printers and dyers examined the allegations that increased imports of apparel adversely affected production and employment in these industries. Converters, who sell finished fabric to apparel manufacturers, agree that imports of apparel have been a factor in reduced business with the commission weavers, printers and dyers.

Imported wearing apparel cannot be considered to be like or directly competitive with fabric. Imports of fabric must be considered in determining import injury to workers producing fabric.

Aggregate imports of all unfinished fabric increased both absolutely and relative to domestic production from 1975 to 1976 and then declined absolutely and relatively in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976.

Imports of gray woven acetate fabric, of the type produced by Strasburg Textile Mills, remained less than one-half of one percent from 1972 to the present.

Fabric produced at Strasburg Textile was sold to converters through Strasberg's selling agent. The selling agent does not import greige goods. The agent indicated that their business had been reduced in general. Business reductions can be attributed to imports of finished apparel.

Strasburg's selling agent indicated that one of their concerters (customers) substantially reduced purchases of acetate taffeta when the converter's own customers (apparel manufacturers) began importing finished garments.

Converters, who are customers of the selling agent, indicated that they only purchased minor amounts of imported greige goods and that imports have not exerted a large influence on the market for greige goods.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, it is concluded that imports of articles like or directly competitive with acetate fabric produced at Strasburg Textile Mills, Inc., Strasburg, Va., did not contribute importantly to the decline in sales or production or total or partial separations of the workers at that firm, as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974. The petition is therefore, denied.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 28th day of October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32336 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2101]

UTICA CUTLERY CO.

Determinations Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2101: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 25, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers producing stainless steel flatware, butcher and pocket knives at the Utica and New York Mills plants of the Utica Cutlery Co., Utica, N.Y.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 10, 1977 (42 FR 30013). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Utica Cutlery Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that with respect to the workers producing stainless steel flatware, all four of the above criteria have been met. Furthermore, without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (2) has not been met with regard to the production of butcher sets and pocket knives.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

The average number of production workers increased 11.4 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and increased 12.9 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the same quarter of 1976. Average number of hours increased 5.5 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and decreased 1 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the same quarter of 1976.

The average number of production workers began to decrease in February 1977 and continued to decrease until June 1977, the latest period for which employment data were obtained.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales of domestically produced stainless steel flatware, in terms of value, decreased 4.3 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and decreased 7.5 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976.

The Department's investigation further revealed that sales and production of butcher knives at the Utica and New York Mills plants increased 1 percent and 49.1 percent respectively in 1976 compared to 1975 and increased 19 percent and 9.1 percent respectively in the first

quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. Sales and production of pocket knives, increased 55.4 percent and 39.4 percent in 1976 compared to 1975 and increased 23.8 percent and 28.6 percent respectively in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of stainless steel flatware increased from 282,240 thousand pieces in 1972 to 352,092 thousand pieces in 1973 and increased to 392,385 thousand pieces in 1974. Imports increased to 415,218 thousand pieces in 1975 and again increased to 560,570 thousand pieces in 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production increased from 173.1 percent in 1975 to 233.7 percent in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

On May 28, 1975, the Department issued a certification (TA-W-5) under which all workers engaged in employment related to the productions of stainless steel flatware at the New York Mills, N. Y., and Utica, N.Y. plants of Utica Cutlery who became separated on or after Octaber 14, 1974, were eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. That certification expired on May 28, 1977.

Utica Cutlery Co.'s customers surveyed continued to reduce purchases from Utica Cutlery and increased their purchases of imported stainless steel flatware. Customers cited price advantages and better quality as the reasons for purchasing imports.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with stainless steel flatware produced at the Utica and New York Mills, N.Y., plants of Utica Cutlery Co., Utica, N.Y., contributed importantly to the total or partial separations of the workers at that firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Utica and New York Mills, N.Y., plants of Utica Cutlery Co., Utica, N.Y., engaged in the production of stainless steel flatware who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 28, 1977, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II, Chapter 2 of the Trade Act of 1974.

I further conclude that sales or production of butcher sets and pocket knives at the Utica and New York Mills, N.Y., plants of Utica Cutlery Co. have not declined as required under section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32337 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2080]

U & I, INC.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2080: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 18, 1977, in response to a worker petition received on May 17, 1977, which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers producing beet sugar at the Garland, Utah plant of U & I, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 31, 1977 (42 FR 27691). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of U & I, Inc., the Utah Sugar Beet Growers Association, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance each of the group eligibility requirements of section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in creased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average employment of production workers at the Garland factory declined 0.4 percent in fiscal 1976 (October 1, 1975-September 30, 1976) from fical 1975 and decreased 19 percent in the first 8 months of fiscal 1977 compared to the same period of fiscal 1976.

Average employment of salaried workers at the Garland factory decreased 5 percent in fiscal 1976 from fiscal 1975 and decreased 5 percent in the first 8 months of fiscal 1977 compared to the same period of fiscal 1976.

Production workers at the plant are divided into two categories: regular workers and campaign workers. The campaign workers are hired at the beginning of the production campaign (October) and work until the end of the campaign (February). Regular workers work at the factory year-round. Between production campaigns they perform packaging, shipping, and maintenance operations at the factory.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

All production and sales data are for the fiscal year October 1-September 30.

Total production, in quantity, at the Garland factory increased 18 percent in fiscal 1976 from fiscal 1975 and decreased 8 percent in fiscal 1977 from fiscal 1976.

Production at the factory is seasonal with all production occuring during the October through February period.

Total beet sugar sales, in quantity, from the Garland factory increased 137 percent in fiscal 1976 from fiscal 1975. Sales decreased 59 percent in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1976 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 1975 and decreased 73 percent in the first 8 months of fiscal 1977 compared to the same period of fiscal 1976.

INCREASED IMPORTS

From 1935 until December 31, 1974, imports of sugar into the United States were subject to quota by statute under the Sugar Act. In addition to the regulation of quantities of raw sugar imports the Sugar Act controlled the price of sugar imports and regulated the production of raw sugar. The Sugar Act expired on December 31, 1974, and since that date, sugar imports have not been regulated by statutory price restrictions or quota levels.

Trend analysis of imports is one of the statistical tools used to measure the influence of imports on the absolute decline in sales or production and the total or partial separation of workers. However, trend analysis cannot accurately measure the nature of competitive forces in an industry shifting from restrictions or regulations to a free market. It has therefore been determined that the measuring period which best exhibits the competitive forces in the unregulated raw sugar market commences with the expiration of the Sugar Act of December 31, 1974.

Since the expiration of the Sugar Act, imported sugar has entered the United States in the absence of price restrictions and quota levels. As a result, domestic prices of sugar have been merged with world sugar prices subjecting domestic prices to the competitive forces of increased supplies of sugar available

for a previously regulated market. The inevitable consequence was severely depressed prices in the U.S. sugar market. Under the competitive market situation beginning January 1, 1975, and the continuing to the present, imports of sugar have entered the United States at an increasing rate. Imports of sugar increased from 3.9 million short tons in 1975 to 4.7 million short tons in 1976, a 21 percent increase. The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 59 percent in 1975, to 66 percent in 1976. In the first quarter of 1977, imports were 20 percent greater than imports during the same period in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Profitable operation of the domestic sugar beet industry is dependent upon numerous factors including production costs, yield of the sugar beet harvest, and prices of crops substitutible for sugar beets. However, the single most important determinant of profitable operation is the price of sugar.

U & I and the sugar beet growers who supply the company with sugar beets share in the revenue from the sale of the refined sugar based on contractual agreements made prior to the planting season. U & I can process only as many beets as the growers are willing to grow. Growers contracted for 20 percent less acreage in the 1976 growing season (1977 production campaign) than in the 1975 season. Acreage for the 1977 season is 25 percent below the 1976 level. Representatives of the growers association that produces for U & I's Garland plant indicated that growers reduced acreage of sugar beets because of the low profitability of growing them. This low profit is due to the depressed prices of sugar resulting from increased sugar imports.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with sugar produced at the Garland, Utah, plant of U & I, Inc., contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the workers of that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Garland, Utah, plant of U & I, Inc., who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after May 6, 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 October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32339 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2079]

U AND I, INC.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2079: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on May 18, 1977 in response to a worker petition received on May 17, 1977 which was filed on behalf of workers and former workers at the Salt Lake City, Utah general offices of U and I, Inc. and the West Jordan, Utah distribution terminal of U and I, Inc.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 31, 1977 (42 FR 27691). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of U and I, Inc., the Utah Sugar Beet Growers Association, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether or not any of the other criteria have been met, with respect to the West Jordan, Utah Distribution Terminal, of U and I, Inc., criterion (2) has not been met, and with respect to the Salt Lake City, Utah general offices of U and I, Incorporated, criterion (4) has not been met.

The investigation has revealed that workers at the West Jordan distribution terminal are engaged in employment related to the packaging and distribution of sugar. It has also revealed that total sales, in quantity, from the West Jordan terminal increased 19 percent in fiscal 1976 from fiscal 1975 and increased 30 percent in the first 8 months of fiscal 1977 compared to the same period of fiscal 1976.

The investigation has further revealed that U and I Inc. encompasses a diversified line of food processing and agricultural operations. Workers at the Salt Lake City, Utah general offices of U and I, Inc. are engaged in employment related to all operations of the corporation and not specifically to the production and sale of sugar. U and I did not have a division or profit center specifically related to its sugar operations or to the Garland plant.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that sales or production at the West Jordan, Utah Distribution Terminal did not decline as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

I further conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with sugar produced by U and I, Incorporated did not contribute importantly to the separation of workers at the Salt Lake City, Utah general offices of U and I, Inc.

Signed at Washington, D.C. this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32338 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-2162]

WALTHAM DRESS CO.

Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-2162: investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on June 20, 1977 in response to a worker petition received on June 17, 1977 which was filed by workers and former workers producing women's and misses' dresses at the Waltham, Mass. plant of Waltham Dress Co.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June

28, 1977 (42 FR 32853). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of the Waltham Dress Co., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competi tive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

Without regard to whether any of the other criteria have been met, criterion (4) has not been met.

The Department conducted a survey of most of the manufacturers for which Waltham produced in 1976 and 1977. These dress manufacturers do not purchase imported dresses. The majority of the dress manufacturers decreased contract work to Waltham Dress in 1975–1976 and increased contract work to other U.S. dress contractors.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports of articles like or directly competitive with women's and misses' dresses produced by the Waltham Dress Co. did not contribute importantly to the decline in sales or production or separation of workers of that firm as required for certification under Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October 1977.

JAMES F. TAYLOR,
Director, Office of Management, Administration, and Planning.

[FR Doc.77-32340 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4510-28]

[TA-W-1472]

WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORP.

Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 the Department of Labor herein presents the results of TA-W-1472: Investigation regarding certification of eligibility to apply for worker adjustment assistance as prescribed in Section 222 of the Act.

The investigation was initiated on December 15, 1976 in response to a worker petition received on that date which was filed by the United Steelworkers of America on behalf of workers and former workers at the Benwood, W. Va. plant of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.

The notice of investigation was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on January 7, 1977 (42 FR 1544). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information upon which the determination was made was obtained principally from officials of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., its customers, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. International Trade Commission, industry analysts, and Department files.

In order to make an affirmative determination and issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance, each of the group eligibility requirements of Section 222 of the Trade Act of 1974 must be met:

(1) That a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof, have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated;

(2) That sales or production, or both, of such firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely;

(3) That articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm or subdivision are being imported in increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production; and

(4) That such increased imports have contributed importantly to the separations, or threat thereof, and to the decrease in sales or production. The term "contributed importantly" means a cause which is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

The investigation has revealed that all of the above criteria have been met.

SIGNIFICANT TOTAL OR PARTIAL SEPARATIONS

Average production employment at the plant decreased 3 percent in 1974 from 1973, 15 percent in 1975 from 1974 and 18 percent in 1976 from 1975.

Average salaried employment at the plant increased 8 percent in 1974 from 1973, remained virtually the same in 1975 as 1974 and declined 19 percent in 1976 from 1975.

SALES OR PRODUCTION, OR BOTH, HAVE DECREASED ABSOLUTELY

Sales, in quantity, of welded tubular products from the Benwood, W. Va. plant of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. increased 7 percent in 1974 from 1973 and decreased 32 percent in 1975 from 1974 and 18 percent in 1976 from 1975.

Production, in quantity, of welded tubular products at the plant increased 9 percent in 1974 from 1973 and decreased 26 percent in 1975 from 1974 and 23 percent in 1976 from 1975.

INCREASED IMPORTS

Imports of welded carbon steel pipe and tubing decreased in absolute terms, from 1974 to 1975. Imports increased 18 percent from 1975 to 1976 and increased 17 percent in the first quarter of 1977 compared to the first quarter of 1976. The ratios of imports to domestic production and consumption increased from 21.8 percent and 18.4 percent, respectively, in 1975 to 33.9 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively, in 1976.

CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY

Increased imports or a wide range of steel products have had the effect of both reducing domestic steel production and depressing domestic steel prices. For the week ending September 17, 1977 the domestic steel industry was operating at only 75 percent capacity.

A survey of customers of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel responding to an OTAA survey indicated some decreases in purchases of welded tubular products from Wheeling-Pittsburgh and increases in purchases of imports.

CONCLUSION

After careful review of the facts obtained in the investigation, I conclude that increases of imports like or directly competitive with welded tubular products produced at the Benwood, W. Va. plant of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of workers at that plant. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers at the Benwood, W. Va. plant of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after November 15, 1975 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 October 1977.

HARRY GRUBERT,
Director, Office of Foreign Economic Research.

[FR Doc.77-32341 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[1505-01]

Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING INSURANCE COMPANY POOLED SEPARATE ACCOUNTS REQUESTED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LIFE INSURANCE AND OTHERS (APPLICATION NO. D-039)

Pendency of Proposed Class Exemption

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-29733 appearing at page 54886 in the issue for Tuesday, October 11, 1977:

1. In the ninth line of the first full paragraph, middle column, page 54887, "plants" should read "plans".

2. In the eighth line of the second full paragraph, third column, page 54887, "or (disqualified person)" should read "(or disqualified person)".

3. In the ninth line, first column, page 54888, "multile" should read "multiple".

4. In the last line of paragraph (i), top of the first column, page 54889, "(ii)" should be deleted and placed in front of the following paragraph.

5. In the last line of paragraph (e), middle column, page 54890, "plant" should read "plan".

[1410–03]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

[S 77–6–B]

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS IN SOUND RECORDINGS

Inquiry

AGENCY: Library of Congress, Copyright Office.

ACTION: Notice of inquiry.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress has received an independent economic impact analysis of the potential effects of proposals to amend the Copyright Law to provide royalties to performers and record producers for the public performance of their copyrighted sound recordings. The purpose of this notice is to obtain public comment and views upon the study's findings, to assist the Copyright Office in evaluating the study as part of its forthcoming report to Congress under section 114(d) of Pub. L. 94–553 (90 Stat. 2541), the Act for General Revision of the Copyright Law.

DATES: Initial comments should be received on or before December 1, 1977; reply comments should be received by December 12, 1977.

ADDRESS: Interested persons should submit five copies of their written comments to: Harriet L. Oler, Senior Attorney, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Caller No. 2999, Arlington, Va. 22202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Harriet Oler, Senior Attorney, General Counsel's Office, Copright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 114 of the newly enacted copyright law, Pub. L. 94–553, specifies that the exclusive rights of the owner of copyright in a sound recording are limited to the rights to reproduce the sound recording in copies or phonorecords, to prepare derivative works based on the sound recording, and to distribute copies or phonorecords of the sound recording to the public. Paragraph (a) of section 114 states explicitly that the owner's rights "do not include any right of performance under section 106(4)."

Congress had considered the arguments in favor of establishing a limited performance right, in the form of compulsory license, for copyrighted sound recordings, but concluded that the issue required further study. Paragraph (d) of section 114 directs the Register of Copyrights, after consulting with representatives of the broadcasting, recording, motion picture and entertainment industries, arts organizations, copyright owners, organized labor, and performers to report to Congress by January 3, 1978, whether Section 114 should be amended to provide for performers and copyright owners any performance rights in sound recordings. The report is to describe the status of performance rights for sound recordings in foreign countries, the views of major interested parties, and specific legislative or other recommendations if any.

Congressional and, more recently, Copyright Office hearings on this question demonstrate that many of the arguments concerning the equities of enacting performance rights legislation revolve around the projected economic effect of royalty payments on interested parties: broadcasters, record companies, performers, authors and composers, and consumers. The predictions as to economic consequences in earlier studies by broadcasters and recording interests were widely divergent. In an effort to obtain as objective, thorough, and accurate an analysis of this problem as possible, the Copyright Office contracted with the firm of Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates to prepare an independent research study of the economic effect of enacting performance rights legislation similar to the proposed Danielson bill, H.R. 6063, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. (1977).

Copies of the study and all comments received will be available for public inspection and copying between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday in the Public Information Office, Room No. 101 Crystal Mall Building No. 2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va., telephone No.: 703–557–8700.

(Title 17 of the United States Code as amended by Pub. L. 94–553: Sec. 114).

Dated: November 2, 1977.

BARBARA RINGER,
Register of Copyrights.

Approved:

WILLIAM J. WELSH,
Acting Librarian of Congress.

[FR Doc.77–32293 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[6820–36]

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY STUDY COMMISSION

TRANSPORTATION POLICY HEARINGS

Change in Site

Pursuant to the Notice of Public Hearings being conducted by the National Transportation Policy Study Commission, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 31, 1977, Page 56989, the site of the hearing scheduled to be held in Jersey City, N.J., on November 16, has been changed as follows:

From: Path Plaza, Journal Square Transportation Center, Jersey City, N.J.

To: North Terminal, Newark International Airport, Newark, N.J.

Dated: November 4, 1977.

EDWARD R. HAMBERGER,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc.77–32490 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

[7590–01]

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–318]

BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License and Negative Declaration

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 9 to Facility Operating License No. DPR–69, issued to Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. (the licensee), which revised the license and its appended Technical Specifications for operation of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant Unit No. 2 (the facility) located in Calvert County, Md. The amended is effective as of the date of its issuance.

The amendment authorized the licensee to operate the facility at a power level of 2700 MWt which is an increase from the previously authorized level of 2560 MWt.

The application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Notice of Proposed Issuance of the Amendment to Facility Operating License in connection with this action was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 22, 1977 (42 FR 42264). No request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene was filed following notice of the proposed action.

The Commission has prepared an environmental impact appraisal for the authorized power increase and has concluded that an environmental impact statement for this particular action is not warranted because there will be no environmental impact attributable to the action significantly greater than that which has already been predicted and described in the Commission's Final Environmental Statement for the facility dated April 1973, and the action will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated July 13, 1977, and supplements dated September 30, 1977

and October 5, 1977, (2) Amendment No. 9 to License No. DPR–69, and (3) the Commission's combined Safety Evaluation and Environmental Impact Appraisal. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. and at the Calvert County Library, Prince Frederick, Md. 20678. A single copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 19th day of October 1977.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

DON K. DAVIS,
Acting Chief, Operating Reactors Branch No. 2, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.77-32240 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7590-01]

[Docket No. 50-325]

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

Proposed Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) is considering issuance of an amendment to Facility Operating License No. DPR–71 issued to Carolina Power & Light Co. (the licensee) for operation of the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 1 (the facility) located in Brunswick County, N.C.

The amendment would change the setpoint for (1) isolation of the reactor water cleanup system, (2) initiation of the standby gas treatment system, and (3) isolation of secondary containment from plus 12.5 inches decreasing reactor water level to minus 38 inches decreasing water level. The amendment would also eliminate the automatic closure of certain valves in the residual heat removal system in the event of high drywell pressure.

Prior to issuance of the proposed license amendment, the Commission will have made the findings required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations.

By December 8, 1977, the licensee may file a request for a hearing and any person whose interest may be affected by this proceeding may file a request for a hearing in the form of a petition for leave to intervene with respect to the issuance of this amendment to the subject facility operating license. Petitions for leave to intervene must be filed under oath or affirmation in accordance with the provisions of § 2.714 of 10 CFR Part 2 of the Commission's regulations. A petition for leave to intervene must set forth the interest of the petitioner in the proceeding, how that interest may be affected by the results of the proceeding, and the petitioner's contentions with respect to the proposed licensing action. Such petitions must be filed in accordance with the provisions of this FEDERAL REGISTER Notice and Section 2.714, and must be filed with the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Docketing and Service Section, by the above date. A copy of the petition and/or request for a hearing should be sent to the Executive Legal Director, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555 and to Richard E. Jones, Esquire, Carolina Power and Light Co., 336 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27602, attorney for the licensee.

A petition for leave to intervene must be accompanied by a supporting affidavit which identifies the specific aspect or aspects of the proceeding as to which intervention is desired and specifies with particularity the facts on which the petitioner relies as to both his interest and his contentions with regard to each aspect on which intervention is requested. Petitions stating contentions relating only to matters outside the Commission's jurisdiction will be denied.

All petitions will be acted upon by the Commission or licensing board, designated by the Commission or by the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. Timely petitions will be considered to determine whether a hearing should be noticed or another appropriate order issued regarding the disposition of the petitions.

In the event that a hearing is held and a person is permitted to intervene, he becomes a party to the proceeding and has a right to participate fully in the conduct of the hearing. For example, he may present evidence and examine and cross-examine witnesses.

For further details with respect to this action, see the application for amendment dated February 2, 1976, as supplemented August 18, 1976, and June 22, 1977, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. and at the Southport-Brunswick County Library, 109 W. Moore Street, Southport, N.C. 28461.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 28th day of October 1977.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

A. SCHWENCER,
Chief, Operating Reactors Branch No. 1, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.77-32239 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7590-01]

[Docket No. 50-325 and 50-324]

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses, Negative Declaration and Amendment to Indemnity Agreement

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment Nos. 9 and 34 to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR–71 and DPR–62, respectively, and Amendment No. 7 to Indemnity Agreement No. B–71, issued to Carolina Power & Light Co., which revised the licenses and the indemnity agreement for operation of the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 (the facilities) located in Brunswick County, N.C. The amendments are effective as of the date of their issuance.

The amendments to the operating licenses authorize Carolina Power & Light Co. to store irradiated fuel from the company's H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant Unit No. 2 in either spent fuel storage pool at the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant. The amendment to the indemnity agreement redefines the term "the radioactive material" in the indemnity agreement for the Brunswick facilities to provide indemnity coverage for storage at Brunswick of spent fuel generated by the Robinson facility.

The application for the amendments complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendments. Notice of Proposed Issuance of Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses in connection with this action was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 26, 1976 (41 FR 52113). Notice of Intent to Modify Indemnity Agreement No. B–71 was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 6, 1977 (42 FR 44617). No request for a hearing or petition for leave to intervene was filed following notice of these proposed actions.

The Commission has prepared an environmental impact appraisal associated with this action and has concluded that an environmental impact statement is not warranted because there will be no significant environmental impact attributable to the action. A negative declaration to this effect is appropriate.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendments dated September 23, 1976, as supplemented January 7, March 3, April 7 and 26, 1977, (2) Amendment No. 8 to License No. DPR–71, (3) Amendment No. 30 to License No. DPR–62, (4) the Commission's related Safety Evaluation, (5) the Commission's related Environmental Impact Appraisal, (6) Amendment No. 9 to License No. DPR–71, (7) Amendment No. 34 to License No. DPR–62, and (8) the Commission's related letter to the licensee dated October 14, 1977. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. and at the Southport-Brunswick County Library, 109 West Moore Street, Southport, N.C. 28461. A copy of items (2) through (8) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory

Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 14th day of October 1977.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

THOMAS V. WAMBACH,
Acting Chief, Operatnig Reactors Branch No. 1, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.77-32241 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7590-01]

[Docket No. 50-213]

CONNECTICUT YANKEE ATOMIC POWER CO.

Issuance of Amendment to Facility Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 20 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-61, issued to Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co. for operation of the Haddam Neck Plant, located in Middlesex County, Conn. The amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

This amendment revises the Haddam Neck Appendix A Technical Specifications to (1) specify limiting conditions for operation (LCO) for operability of steam generators, (2) specify LCOs for reactor coolant system leakage through steam generators and other pressure boundaries, and (3) add surveillance requirements for the steam generator tube inservice inspection program.

The application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Comsion's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Prior public notice of this amendment was not required since the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration.

The Commission has determined that the issuance of this amendment will not result in any significant environmental impact and that pursuant to 10 CFR 51.5(d)(4) an environmental impact statement or negative declaration and environmental impact appraisal need not be prepared in connection with issuance of this amendment.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated November 1, 1976, as supplemented May 2, and June 13, 1977, (2) Amendment No. 20 to License No. DPR-61, and (3) the Commission's related Safety Evaluation. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., and at the Russell Library, 119 Broad Street, Middletown, Conn. 06457. A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 21st day of October 1977.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

A. SCHWENCER,
Chief Operating Reactors Branch No. 1, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.77-32242 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7590-01]

[Docket No. 50-255]

CONSUMERS POWER CO.

Issuance of Amendment to Provisional Operating License

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 30 to Provisional Operating License No. DPR-20, issued to Consumers Power Co. (the licensee), which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the Palisades Plant (the facility) located in Covert Township, Van Buren County, Mich. The amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

This amendment makes revisions to the Chapter 4 surveillance interval definitions to bring them into conformance with the Standard Technical Specifications and also provides clarification of certain existing surveillance requirements.

The application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rule and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Prior public notice of this amendment was not required since the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration.

The Commission has determined that the issuance of this amendment will not result in any significant environmental impact and that pursuant to 10 CFR 51.5(d)(4) an environmental impact statement or negative declaration and environmental impact appraisal need not be prepared in connection with issuance of this amendemnt.

For further details with respect to this section, see (1) the application for amendment dated September 23, 1977, (2) Amendment No. 30 to License No. DPR-20, and (3) the Commission's related Safety Evaluation. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20555, and at the Kalamazoo Public Library, 315 South Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49006. A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Md., this 19th day of October 1977.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

A. SCHWENCER,
Chief, Operating Reactors Branch No. 1, Division of Operating Reactors.

[FR Doc.77-32243 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7590-01]

[Dockets Nos. 50-448, 50-449]

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO. (DOUGLAS POINT NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2)

Order Relative to Continuance of Evidentiary Hearing

On June 18, 1975, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board determined in ALAB-277, 1 NRC 539, that it appeared appropriate for this Licensing Board to hear issues relating to site suitability. There were ten (10) days of hearing between July 19 and August 13, 1976, but the site suitability phase of the hearing could not be concluded due to the fact that the NRC Staff had not completed its review of compliance with the seismic criteria. The NRC Staff has now completed its review and the Maryland Public Service Commission and the NRC Licensing Board have agreed to proceed with this phase of the hearing.

Take notice, the hearing will commence on November 28, 1977, at 10 a.m. (local time) at the Port Tobacco Courthouse, Port Tobacco, Md. The hearing will commence at 9:30 a.m. (local time) on the days following the opening session.

The public is invited to attend. Limited appearance statements from those individuals who have not previously given such statements will be called for at the commencement of the proceeding. Oral statements will be limited to five (5) minutes but written statements may be submitted without limitation on length.

It is so ordered.

Issued at Bethesda, Md., this 1st day of November 1977.

For the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board.

ELIZABETH S. BOWERS,
Chairman.

[FR Doc.77-32244 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[3110-01]

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

CLEARANCE OF REPORTS

List of Requests

The following is a list of requests for clearance of reports intended for use in collecting information from the public received by the Office of Management and Budget on October 31, 1977 (44

U.S.C. 3509). The purpose of publishing this list in the FEDERAL REGISTER is to inform the public.

The list includes the title of each request received; the name of the agency sponsoring the proposed collection of information; the agency form number(s), if applicable; the frequency with which the information is proposed to be collected; the name of the reviewer or reviewing division within OMB, and an indication of who will be the respondents to the proposed collection.

Requests for extension which appear to raise no significant issues are to be approved after brief notice through this release.

Further information about the items on this daily list may be obtained from the Clearance Office, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503, 202-395-4592, or from the reviewer listed.

NEW FORMS

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Importers' Questionnaire—Folding Chairs, single time, importers of folding, stackable, and other casual chairs, C. Louis Kincannon, 395-3211.

Producers- Questionnaire—Folding Chairs, single time, producers of folding, stackable, and other casual chairs, C. Louis Kincannon, 395-3211.

D5PARTMENT OF ENERGY

A Survey of Graduates of Energy Technology Programs, other (see SF-83), graduates of two-year energy technology programs, Strasser, A., 395-6132.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Audit Questionnaires, single time, CSA grantees, Lowry, R. L., 395-3772.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force: Television Prepost Attitude Study, single time, 16 to 21-year-old male civilians, parents of same, National Security Division, 395-4734.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Human Development: Trainee Appointment Statement, annually, colleges and universities, Warren Topelius, 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Pretest, Survey of Hours and Earnings of Nonsupervisory Employees, 1130-F; single time, nonfarm business establishments, Strasser, A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Unique or Nationally Significant Wildlife Ecosystems Survey, single time, nonprofit conservation organizations, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration: Delegation of Authority To Approve Technical Data for Major Repairs (SFAR), on occasion, air carriers, repair stations, Strasser, A., 395-6132.

REVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service: Refund for Overpayment of Food Coupon Issuance, FNS-333, 334, on occasion, State or local food stamp agencies, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

Rural Electrification Administration: Financial and Statistical Report—Electric Borrowers, REA 7, monthly, REA electric borrowers, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census:

Individual Census Report, CPS-262, monthly, persons unavailable for personal interview, Richard Eisinger, 395-3214.

Economic Censuses Classification Survey, NC-XIS, NC-XIT, single time, nonprofit organizations, C. Louis Kincannon, 395-3211.

Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders, M3, M3-1, M3-2, monthly, manufacturing companies, Marsha Traynham, 395-4529.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: National/Regional/State Telecommunications Network, Traffic Log, FDA-2810, monthly, FDA related State agencies, Richard Eisinger, 395-3214.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment Cost Index, 3038A/G through E/G, quarterly, Government units; private nonfarm establishments, excluding households, Strasser, A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service: Pasture and Livestock Survey (Kansas and Hawaii), monthly, cattle operations, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Claim for Indemnity—Crop Insurance for Selected Crops (Corn, Cotton, Grain, Peas, Sugar, Tobacco, Tomatoes), FCI-63, on occasion, farmers, Ellett C. A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census: Survey of Local Government Tax Revenues and Intergovernmental Revenues, RS-8, annually, local government officials, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Federal Insurance Administration: Crime Insurance Application Residential and Commercial, Crime Insurance Notice, HUD-1621, on occasion crime insurance Lavern V. Collins, 395-3214.

EXTENSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Housing Management: Expenditures Budget, HUD-6275, annually, local public agencies, Budget Review Division, 395-4775.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration:

Report of Theft of Controlled Substances, BND-106, on occasion, registrants under the Controlled Substances Act, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

BNDD-ARCOS-Automation of Reports and Consummated Orders System, DEA-333, on occasion, registrants under the Controlled Substances Act, Ellett, C. A., 395-6132.

Addict Report, DEA-34, on occasion, State/local law enforcement agencies, Ellett, C. A. 395-6132.

PHILLIP D. LARSEN,
Budget and Management Officer.

[FR Doc.77-32475 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1269; Amendment No. 2]

COLORADO

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

The above numbered Declaration (see 41 FR 37175), and amendment No. 1 (see 41 FR 35590), are amended by extending the filing date for physical damage until the close of business on December 30, 1977, and for economic injury until the close of business on July 31, 1978.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 27, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32249 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[License No. 07/07-5078]

COMMUNITY EQUITY CORP. OF NEBRASKA

Filing of Application for Exemption of Conflict of Interest Transaction

Notice is hereby given that Community Equity Corp. of Nebraska (CECN), 5620 Ames Avenue, Suite 103, Omaha, Nebr. 68104, a Federal licensee under Section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (15 U.S.C. 661 et. seq.), has filed an application pursuant to 13 CFR 107.1004 (1977) for an exemption of a conflict of interest transaction.

CECN was licensed by the Small Business Administration (SBA) on August 16, 1977. The licensee's voting stock is 82 percent owned by Community Equity Corp., a Nebraska non-profit corporation.

CECN is currently considering a $60,000 loan to Component Concepts Corp. Mr. Alvin M. Goodwin, Jr. and Mr. Herbert M. Patton, who are officers and directors of CECN, are also directors of Component Concepts Corp.

The proposed transaction falls within the purview of Section 107.1004(b)(1) by reason of the fact that Component Concepts Corp. is an Associate of CECN under the definition of Associate in § 107.3 of the Regulations.

Notice is hereby given that any interested person may submit to SBA written comments, no later on or before November 23, 1977, on this proposed financing. Any such communication should be addressed to: Deputy Associate Administrator for Investment, Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20416.

A copy of this notice shall be published by the licensee in a newspaper of general circulation in Omaha, Nebr.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 59.011, Small Business Investment Companies.)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

PETER F. MCNEISH,
Deputy Associate Administrator for Investment.

[FR Doc.77-32257 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1391]

ILLINOIS

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Vermilion County and adjacent counties within the State of Illinois, constitute a disaster area as a result of damage caused by severe storms, high winds and heavy rains which occurred on September 30, 1977 through October 1, 1977. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on December 27, 1977, and for economic injury until the close of business on July 27, 1978, at:

Small Business Administration, Branch Office, Illinois National Bank Building, One North Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, Ill. 62701.

or other locally announced locations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 27, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32250 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1392]

KENTUCKY

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Harlan County and adjacent counties within the State of Kentucky constitute a disaster area as a result of damage caused by heavy rainfall and flash flooding which occurred on October 1-2, 1977.

Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on December 29, 1977 and for economic injury until the close of business on July 28, 1978 at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, Federal Office Building, Room 188, 600 Federal Place, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

or other locally announced locations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32251 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1393]

MINNESOTA

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Cook County and adjacent counties within the State of Minnesota constitute a disaster area because of physical damage resulting from flash flooding which occurred on September 24, 1977. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on December 29, 1977 and for economic injury until the close of business on July 28, 1978 at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, Plymouth Building, Room 530, 12 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

or other locally announced locations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32252 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1396]

MISSOURI

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Green County and adjacent counties within the State of Missouri, constitute a disaster area as a result of damage caused by excessive rainfall, severe winds and flooding which occurred on September 26-27, 1977. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on December 29, 1977 and for economic injury until the close of business on July 27, 1978 at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, 12 Grand Building, 5th Floor, 1150 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

or other locally announced locations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32253 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[License No. 03/03-0022]

SHARON SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CO.

Application For Approval of a Conflict of Interest Transaction

Notice is hereby given that Sharon Small Business Investment Co. (SSBIC), 385 Shenango Avenue, Sharon, Pa. 16146, a Federal Licensee under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (Act), as amended (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), has filed an application with the Small Business Administration (SBA) pursuant to Section 312 of the Act and covered by § 107.1004(b) (1) and (4) of the SBA Regulations governing Small Business Investment Companies (SBIC) (13 CFR 107.1004 (1977)) for approval of a conflict of interest transaction falling within the scope of the above Sections of the Act and Regulations.

Subject to such approval SSBIC proposes to provide funds to Geauga Foods, Inc., 425 Water Street, Chardon, Ohio 44024.

The proposed financing is brought within the purview of § 107.1004(b) (1) and (4) of the Regulations because the principal stockholders of Geauga Foods, Inc., are former employees of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company of the SBIC, and therefore are considered an associate of SSBIC as defined by § 107.3 of the Regulations. The individuals involved are, Manuel and Linda Bland, Wayne Wolfgang, Daniel Marshall, James and Donna Beal.

The transaction also falls within § 107.1004(b)(4), in that Licensee's financing will provide funds, or release other funds, to discharge monetary obligations of Geauga Foods, Inc., to Licensee's parent, as sublessee of real estate from it.

Notice is hereby given that any interested person may not later than November 17, 1977 submit written comments on the proposed transaction to the Deputy Associate Administrator for Investment, Small Business Administration, 1441 "L" Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20416.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program N. 59.011, Small Business Investment Companies.)

Dated: October 31, 1977.

PETER F. MCNEISH,
Deputy Associate Administrator, for Investment.

[FR Doc.77-32256 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1394]

TENNESSEE

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

Johnson and Sullivan Counties and adjacent counties within the State of Tennessee, constitute a disaster area as a result of damage caused by a tornado, high wind, heavy rain, and flooding which occurred on October 1-2, 1977. Eligible persons, firms and organizations may file applications for loans for physical damage until the close of business on December 29, 1977, and for economic injury until the close of business on July 28, 1978, at:

Small Business Administration, District Office, Parkway Towers, Room 1012, 404 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tenn. 37219.

or other locally announced locations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32254 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[8025-01]

[Declaration of Disaster Loan Area No. 1312; Amendment No. 6]

VIRGINIA

Declaration of Disaster Loan Area

The above numbered Decalaration (see 42 FR 44863), Amendment No. 1 (see 42 FR 21887), Amendment No. 2 (see 42 FR 23220), Amendment No. 3 (see 42 FR 30459), Amendment No. 4 (see 42 FR 32604), Amendment No. 5 (see 42 FR 44863), are amended by extending the filing date for physical damage until the close of business on December 30, 1977, and for economic injury until the close of business on July 31, 1978.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program 59002 and 59008.)

Dated: October 28, 1977.

A. VERNON WEAVER,
Administrator.

[FR Doc.77-32255 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4710-02]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency for International Development

[Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1.81, Amdt. No. 1]

DIRECTOR, EAST AFRICA REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby amend Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1.81 dated October 13, 1976 (41 FR 48171 and 48172) as follows:

1. The first paragraph is hereby amended to reflect the following changes:

a. Subhead (2) is revised to read as follows:

"Sign contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone: *Provided*, That each individual contract action does not exceed $500,000 or local currency equivalent; and."

b. Subhead (3) is hereby deleted in its entirety.

c. Subheads (4) and (5) are hereby renumbered to read (3) and (4).

2. The second paragraph is hereby amended to reflect the following changes:

a. Subhead (1) is revised to read as follows:

"Authority up to $50,000 may be redelegated at the Regional Director's discretion; and."

b. Subhead (2) is revised to read as follows:

"Authority over $50,000 may be redelegated with the prior concurrence of the Director, Office of Contract Management (except that such prior concurrence is not required in the case of a redelegation to the Regional Director's principal deputy)."

Except as provided herein, the Redelegation of Authority remains unchanged and continues in full force and effect.

This amendment is effective on the date of signature.

Dated: October 25, 1977.

HUGH L. DWELLEY,
Director,
Office of Contract Management.

[FR Doc.77-32273 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4710-02]

[Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1.5, Amendment No. 1]

DIRECTOR, WEST AFRICA REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE

Redelegation of Authority Regarding Contracting Functions

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby amend Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1.5 dated July 30, 1973, (38 FR 21947) as follows:

A. The first paragraph is revised to read as follows:

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Director, Office of Contract Management, under Redelegation of Authority No. 99.1 (38 FR 12836) from the Assistant Administrator for Program and Management Services of the Agency for International Development, I hereby redelegate to the Director, West Africa Regional Economic Development Services Office, and to the person in that Office who has been designated, with the concurrence of this Office, as Contracting Officer, the authority to sign the following instruments, up to an amount of $500,000 (or local currency equivalent) per transaction:

1. U.S. Government contracts (including contracts with individuals for the services of the individual alone);

2. U.S. Government grants, other than grants to foreign governments or agencies thereof, for technical assistance activities; and

3. Modifications to the instruments specified above.

With respect to the contracts and grants referred to above, authority is hereby redelegated to make findings and determinations with respect to advance payments, including those financed by Federal Reserve Letters of Credit and to approve the contract provisions relating to such advance payments. This authority is limited to advance payments on non-profit contracts with non-profit educational or research institutions including international organizations.

B. The second paragraph is revised to read as follows:

The authority herein delegated to the Director, West Africa Regional Economic Development Services Office, may be exercised by duly authorized persons who are performing the functions of the Director in an acting capacity. The authorities delegated herein are to be exercised in accordance with regulations, procedures, and policies established or modified and promulgated within the Agency for International Development, and is not in derogation of the authority of the Director, Office of Contract Management, to exercise any of the functions herein redelegated.

Except as provided herein, the Redelegation of Authority remains unchanged and continues in full force and effect.

This amendment is effective on the date of signature.

Date: October 25, 1977.

HUGH L. DWELLEY,
Director,
Office of Contract Management.

[FR Doc.77-32272 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4830-01]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[Delegation Order No. 111 (Rev. 3)]

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service.

ACTION: Delegation of Authority.

SUMMARY: Authority is delegated to certain Internal Revenue Service officials for administrative collection, compromise, termination, or suspension of agency collection action under the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966. The text of the delegation order appears below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 11, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Charles H. Jenkins, Jr., A:F:S, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Room 3326, Washington, D.C. 20224, 202-566-6851 (not toll free).

CHARLES H. JENKINS, Jr.,
Chief, Financial Systems Branch.

FEDERAL CLAIMS COLLECTION ACT OF 1966

Date of issue: November 11, 1977.

Effective Date: November 11, 1977.

1. Pursuant to authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by 31 CFR Part 5, the authority for administrative collection, compromise, termination, or suspension of agency collection action under the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 is hereby delegated as follows.

(a) The Chief, Fiscal Management Branch, each Regional Office; the Chief, Financial Operations Branch, National Office; and the Chief, Fiscal/Personnel Processing Division, Data Center, shall take aggressive action, on a timely basis with effective follow-up, to collect claims of the United States (except claims arising from damage to, or loss of, Government property, breach of contract cases, or other damages arising from tortious acts against the Service) for money or property arising out of the activities of, or referred to, the Service. Each Chief is authorized to compromise, terminate, or suspend collection action on such claims that do not

exceed $20,000, exclusive of interest, upon written recommendation of Chief Counsel or Chief Counsel's designee, and may terminate collection action on such claims up to $50 without the recommendation of Chief Counsel.

(b) The Chief, Facilities Management Branch, each Regional Office, shall take aggressive action on a timely basis with effective follow-up, to collect claims arising from damage to, or loss of, Government property, breach of contract cases, or other damages arising from tortious acts against the Service up to $5,000, exclusive of interest and costs, of the United States for money or property arising out of the field activities of the Service. Each Chief is authorized to compromise such claims or terminate, or suspend collection action on such claims up to $5,000 upon written recommendation of Regional Counsel, and may terminate collection action on such claims up to $50 without the recommendation of Regional Counsel.

(c) The Safety Management Officer, Protective Programs Branch, National Office, shall take aggressive action, on a timely basis with effective follow-up, to collect claims of the United States for money or property arising out of the activities of, or referred to, the Service, for damage to, or loss of, Government property, breach of contract cases, or other damages arising from tortious acts against the Service. The Safety Management Officer is authorized to compromise, terminate, or suspend collection action on such claims that do not exceed $20,000 upon written recommendation of Chief Counsel and may terminate collection action on such claims up to $50 without recommendation of Chief Counsel.

2. This Order does not apply to tax claims nor any claim where there is an indication of fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the debtor.

3. The authority delegated herein may not be redelegated.

4. This Order supersedes Delegation Order No. 111 (Rev. 2), issued February 5, 1976.

Dated: October 23, 1977.

JEROME KURTZ,
Commissioner.

[FR Doc.77-32299 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4810-40]

Office of the Secretary

[Supplement to Dept. Circular—Public Debt Series—No. 26-77]

TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES A-1987

Interest Rate

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on November 1, 1977, that the interest rate on the notes described in Department Circular—Public Debt Series—No. 26-77, dated October 25, 1977, will be 7⅝ percent per annum. Accordingly, the notes are hereby redesignated 7⅝ percent Treasury Notes of Series A-1987. Interest on the notes will be payable at the rate of 7⅝ percent per annum.

DAVID MOSSO,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32263 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[4810-40]

[Supplement to Department Circular Public Debt Series—No. 27-77]

TREASURY BONDS OF 2002-2007

NOVEMBER 3, 1977.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on November 2, 1977, that the interest rate on the bonds described in Department Circular—Public Debt Series—No. 27-77, dated October 25, 1977, will be 7⅞ percent per annum. Accordingly, the bonds are hereby redesignated 7⅞ percent Treasury Bonds of 2002-2007. Interest on the bonds will be payable at the rate of 7⅞ percent per annum.

DAVID MOSSO,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32292 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[1505-01]

CERTAIN CARBON STEEL PIPES AND TUBES FROM JAPAN

Antidumping Proceeding Notice

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-30897 appearing on page 56403 in the issue of Tuesday, October 25, 1977, under SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, the 1st sentence in the 3rd paragraph should read as follows:

"The petition contains two counts, one alleging dumping on the basis of a comparison of home market prices on representative sales made during the month of September 1976, with sales to the United States during the same period, and the other alleging dumping on the basis of a comparison of a constructed value for Japanese steel products with U.S. prices."

In the 3rd column, 1st full paragraph, the 17th line should read:

* * * "margins on a not insignificant volume of * * *".

[8410-01]

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES; PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR PLANNING

Change in Discount Rate

Notice is hereby given that the interest rate to be used by Federal agencies in the formulation and evaluation of plans for water and related land resources is 6⅝ percent for the period October 1, 1977, through and including September 30, 1978.

The rate has been computed in accordance with Chapter IV, D., "The Discount Rate" in the "Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources" of the Water Resources Council, as amended (39 FR 29242), and is to be used by all Federal agencies in plan formulation and evaluation of water and related land resources projects for the purpose of discounting future benefits and computing costs, or otherwise converting benefits and costs to a common time basis.

The Department of the Treasury on October 14, 1977, informed the Water Resources Council pursuant to Chapter IV, D., (b) that the interest rate would be seven percent based upon the formula set forth in Chapter IV, D., (a): "* * * the average yield during the preceding Fiscal Year on interest-bearing marketable securities of the United States which, at the time the computation is made, have terms of 15 years or more remaining to maturity * * *." However, Chapter IV, D., (a) further provides "* * * [t]hat in no event shall the rate be raised or lowered more than one-quarter of one percent for any year." Since the rate in Fiscal Year 1977 was 6⅜ percent (41 FR 48010), the rate for Fiscal Year 1978 is 6⅝ percent.

LEWIS D. WALKER,
Acting Deputy Director.

[FR Doc.77-32274 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7035-01]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[No. 523]

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARINGS

NOVEMBER 3, 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 125368 (Sub-No. 17), Continental Coast Trucking Co., Inc., and MC 141430 (Sub-No. 4), Trans-Continental Express, Inc., now assigned December 6, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

MC 142672 (Sub-No. 2), David Beneux Produce & Trucking, Inc., now assigned December 7, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

MC 141033 (Sub-No. 21), Continental Contract Carrier Corp., now assigned December 12, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

MC 123407 (Sub-No. 362), Sawyer Transport, Inc., now assigned December 13, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

MC 129537 (Sub-No. 21), Reeves Transportation Co., now assigned December 12, 1977, at Atlanta, Ga. is canceled and application dismissed.

MC-C 9753, Direct Winters Transport Ltd., et al. v. Reliable Trnsport (U.S.) Ltd., now being assigned January 5, 1978 (2 days) at Buffalo, N.Y. in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 123233 (Sub-No. 76), Provost Cartage, Inc., now being assigned January 4, 1978 (1 day) at Buffalo, N.Y. in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC-F 12472, Spector Freight System, Inc.—Control and Merger—Hennis Freight Lines, Inc. of Nebraska and Control—M&M Tank Lines, Inc., M&M Tank Lines of Virginia, Inc., Hennis Freight Lines of Canada Ltd., now being assigned January 23, 1978 (1 week) at Chicago, Ill. in a hearing room to be later designated.

No. 36643, Bloomers Shippers Association v. Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co., now being assigned January 17, 1978 (4 days) at Bloomington, Ill. in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 130438, Delores P. Larson, d.b.a. American Motor Coach Tours, now assigned November 29, 1977, at St. Paul, Minn., will be held in Courtroom 2, Federal Building, 316 North Robert Street.

MC 143041, Byron G. Davenport, d.b.a. Drilling and Mining International, now assigned November 29, 1977, at Denver, Colo., will be held in Division 2, Court of Appeals, 4th Floor, 1961 Stout St.

MC 107515 (Sub 1096), Refrigerated Transport Co., Inc., now being assigned January 4, 1978 (1 day) at Atlanta, Ga., in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 136978 (Sub-No. 1), Hilltop Van Storage Co., now assigned November 29, 1977, at Columbus, Ohio, will be held in Room 235, Federal Building, 85 Marconi Boulevard.

MC 124939 (Sub-No. 11), Food Haul, Inc., now assigned November 30, 1977, at Columbus, Ohio, will be held in Room 235, Federal Building, 85 Marconi Boulevard.

MC 115730 (Sub-No. 31), The Mickow Corp., now assigned December 1, 1977, at Columbus, Ohio, will be held in Room 235, Federal Building, 85 Marconi Boulevard.

MC 133570 (Sub-No. 5), Melvin A. Atkin, d.b.a. Atkin's Trucking, now assigned December 2, 1977, at Columbus, Ohio, will be held in Room 235, Federal Building, 85 Marconi Boulevard.

No. AB 19 (Sub-No. 36), The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. Abandonment near Willard and Sandusky—And Abandonment of Operations—Over jointly owned with Norfolk & Western Railway—And trackage rights—Over Consolidated Rail Corp. near Sandusky in Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, now assigned December 5, 1977, will be held in the Firelands Room of Firelands Campus, the Firelands Extension of Bowling Green University, Ohio Route 2, Bypass U.S. Route 6.

MC 135684 (Sub 40) Bass Transportation Co., Inc., now being assigned January 17, 1978 (1 day at Chicago, Ill. in a hearing room to be later designated.

No. 36667, Chicago & North Western Transportation Co. v. the Belt Railway Co. of Chicago, now being assigned January 23, 1978 (1 week) at Chicago, Ill. in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 120477 (Sub 2), International Transport, Inc., Common Carrier Application, now being assigned January 16, 1978 (1 week) at Boston, Mass. in a hearing room to be later designated.

MC 66886 (Sub-No. 52), Belger Cartage Service, Inc., now assigned November 7, 1977, at Chicago, Ill., is canceled and application dismissed.

MC 113855 (Sub 381), International Transport, Inc., now being assigned January 18, 1978 at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission Washington, D.C.

MC 95876 (Sub 201), Anderson Trucking Service, Inc., now being assigned January 19, 1978 at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C.

MC 119641 (Sub 139), Ringle Express, Inc., now being assigned January 19, 1978 at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C.

MC-C 9763, Home Transportation Co., Inc. v. Colonial Fast Freight Lines, Inc., now being assigned January 5, 1978 at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C.

No. 36647, McComas Truck Lines, Inc. & Metal Spand, Inc.—Investigation of Practices, now assigned November 29, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

MC 124947 (Sub-No. 55), Machinery Transports, Inc., now assigned December 1, 1977 at Dallas, Tex., will be held in Room 5A15-17, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street.

AB 12 (Sub-No. 20), Southern Pacific Transportation Co.—Abandonment of its line of railroad—In Victoria, Goliad, Bee, San Patricio, Jim Wells, Brooks, and Hidalgo Counties, Tex., and FD 28024, Southern Pacific Transportation Co.—Trackage Rights—Over Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., between Harlingen and Placedo, in Cameron and Victoria Counties, Tex. and FD 28078, Southern Pacific Transportation Co.—Construction and operation between lines of Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and the Texas Mexican Railway Co. at Robstown, Nueces County, Tex., now assigned December 5, 1977 at Goliad, Tex., will be held in Jury Room, County Courthouse, Court Square.

No. FD 21215 (Sub-No. 2), Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. et al. Investigation of control and modification of traffic conditions, FD 28417, Florida East Coast Railway Company v. Seaboard Coast Line RR. Co., et al., FD 28480, Southern Railway Company v. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. et al. and FD 25309 (Sub-No. 1), Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. et al.—Investigation of control and modification of traffic conditions, now being assigned January 17, 1978, at the Offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

MC 42000 (Sub-No. 5), Texas Interstate Motor Express, Inc., now assigned January 16, 1978, at Austin, Tex., is canceled and application dismissed.

MC 107107 (Sub-No. 454), Alterman Transport Lines, Inc., now assigned January 17, 1978, at Orlando, Fla. is advanced to January 16, 1978 (1 week), at the Gold Key Inn, 7100 South Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, Fla.

H. G. Homme, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32308 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7035-01]

[AB 18 (Sub-No. 24)]

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY CO.

Abandonment Within the City Limits of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio

October 25, 1977.

The Interstate Commerce Commission hereby gives notice that comments received in response to the environmental threshold assessment survey (TAS) in the above-entitled proceeding have not caused the Commission's Section of Energy and Environment to modify its previous conclusion that this proceeding does not represent a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, et seq.

Said comments have been responded to in an addendum to the TAS which is available upon request to the Office of Proceedings, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423, telephone 202-275-7011.

H. G. Homme, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32305 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7035-01]

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

November 3, 1977.

An application, as summarized below, has been filed requesting relief from the requirements of Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act to permit common carriers named or described in the application to maintain higher rates and charges at intermediate points than those sought to be established at more distant points.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the General Rules of Practice (49 CFR 1100.40) and filed by November 23, 1977.

FSA No. 43455—*Soda Ash to West Lake Charles, La.* Filed by Southwestern Freight Bureau, Agent (No. B-712), for interested rail carriers.

Rates on soda ash, in bulk, in covered hopper cars, as described in the application, from Alchem, Stauffer, Tg Soda, and Westvaco, Wyo., to West Lake Charles, La.

Grounds for relief—Rate relationship.

Tariff—Supplement 311 to Southwestern Freight Bureau, Agent, tariff 270-F, I.C.C. No. 4832.

Rates are published to become effective on December 13, 1977.

By the Commission

H. G. Homme, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32306 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]

[7035-01]

[Ex Parte No. 343]

NATIONWIDE INCREASED FREIGHT RATES AND CHARGES, 1977

Oral Argument on November 8, 1977

November 2, 1977.

By petition filed September 26, 1977, the Nation's railroads sought to increase freight rates and charges from, to and within all territories by 5 percent, effective November 30, 1977. To date 260 protests have been filed objecting to this

proposed increase. Many of these protests question the interrelationship between the proposed general increase and the new provisions of tre Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (4R Act), particularly in instances where specific action has been taken by the carriers under such provisions. These questions include: should recent Yo Yo filings be considered in determining whether holddowns are appropriate? What is the revenue impact of recent and proposed selective filings?

The Commission, in Ex Parte No. 336, has indicated its concern with the interrelationship. Accordingly, the Commission has determined to hold oral argument on November 8, 1977, commencing at 9 a.m. to explore this matter and other issues raised on protest, including the carriers' progress in updating tariffs and improving service.

One hour will be allocated for the carriers' presentation, any portion of which may be reserved for rebuttal. Protestants and other interested parties will be alloted a total of two hours. Matters already of record in the pleadings shall not be repeated. To the extent feasible, the parties are requested to consolidate their positions and fairly apportion the time between various interests. If agreement can not be reached, the Commission will order such apportionment.

Parties who plan to participate in the oral argument should as soon as possible, but no later than November 4, 1977, inform the Commission, Room 5342, Washington, D.C. 20423.

H. G. Homme, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc.77-32307 Filed 11-7-77;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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[6320–01]

1

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

[M–76 Amdt. 3]

DELETION OF ITEM FROM THE NOVEMBER 3, 1977 MEETING

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m.—November 3, 1977.

PLACE: Room 1027, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20428.

SUBJECT: (Deletion) 2. Docket 30555, Motion of Texas International to relieve its DFW–LAX economy fare from being investigated in the Peanuts Fare Investigation (Memo No. 7100–A, BLJ, OGC).

STATUS: Open.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Phyllis T. Kaylor, The Secretary, 202–673–5068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Subsequent to the staff's submitting its recommendation to the Board in this case, additional relevant information has been received which might have significant bearing on this case. In light of this additonal information, it is necessary to delete this item from the November 3, 1977 meeting and to reschedule this item in the future. Accordingly, the following Members have voted that agency business requires the deletion of item 2 from the November 3, 1977 agenda and that no earlier announcement of this deletion was possible:

Chairman Alfred E. Kahn
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member G. Joseph Minetti
Member Elizabeth E. Bailey

[S–1781–77 Filed 11–4–77;3:41 pm]

[6320–01]

2

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

DELETION AND ADDITIONS IN THE NOVEMBER 3, 1977 MEETING AGENDA

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m.—November 3, 1977.

PLACE: Room 1027, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20428.

SUBJECT: (Addition) 12a. Letter to OMB on enrolled bill, H.R. 6010, All-Cargo Deregulation (Memo No. 7553, OGC).

(Deletion) 20. Consumer Abuses by Tour Operators (Memo No. 7497, BOE, BOR, OGC, OCA, OEA).

(Addition) 21b. Dockets 31562 and 31572, GIT and Special APEX fares proposed by Polskie Linie Lotnicze (LOT), and Holiday group and individual fares proposed by El Al (BFR).

STATUS: Open.

PERSON TO CONTACT: Phyllis T. Kaylor, The Secretary, 202–673–5068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Senate has passed H.R. 6010, All-Cargo Deregulation, and House action is likely this week. When the bill has passed both Houses, OMB will request the Board's comments. Because of the importance of this bill and since OMB allows only 48 hours for comment, it is desirable that the Board consider this item on November 3, 1977.

The staff had indicated that it would have prepared for the Board's consideration on November 3, 1977 material that relates to item 20. The necessary material will not be available before the November 3, 1977 meeting. In order to give the Board the benefit of all information on this item, it is necessary to delete this item from the November 3, 1977 agenda and to reschedule this item when all material is available.

The tariffs on item 21b were posted on October 21 and October 19, 1977, respectively, and complaints received on October 27, and October 25, 1977. Along with other equally urgent matters, the Board's staff has analyzed these documents and all relevant matters and will submit its recommendations to the Board for the November 3, 1977 meeting. If the Board desires to suspend these tariffs pending investigation, it must submit its order of suspension and investigation to the President by November 4, 1977 or El Al's proposed fares will go into effect. Although the deadline for LOT's fares is November 14, 1977 but because there are similar issues involved, its filing will be disposed of concurrently with El Al's

Accordingly, the following Members have voted that agency business requires the deletion of item 20 and the addition of items 12a and 21b in the November 3, 1977 agenda on less than seven days' notice and that no earlier announcement of these changes was possible:

Chairman Alfred E. Kahn
Vice Chairman Richard J. O'Melia
Member G. Joseph Minetti
Member Lee R. West
Member Elizabeth E. Bailey

[S–1780–77 Filed 11–4–77;3:41 pm]

[6325–01]

3

NOTE.—This document originally appeared at page 57781 in the FEDERAL REGISTER for Friday, November 4, 1977.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: 9 a.m., Friday, November 11, 1977.

PLACE: Commissioners' Meeting Room, Room 5H09 (fifth floor) 1900 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

The Commissioners will receive testimony (oral and written) from Government officials and others on a proposal, "A Plan for Special Emphasis Employment Programs," developed by Vice Chairman Jule M. Sugarman. The paper discusses a plan to consolidate and improve the Commission's activities with regard to some 27 programs with special emphasis on employment—such as selective placement of the handicapped, veterans readjustment appointments, college work-study programs, equal opportunity programs, and intergovernmental mobility assignments. Adoption of the proposal, with or without modification, may follow discussion.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Georgia Metropulos, Office of the Executive Assistant to the Commissioners, 202–632–5556.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[S–1756–77 Filed 11–2–77;12:36 pm]

[6740–02]

4

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: (Pub. October 31, 1977, 42 FR 57004).

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: November 2, 1977, 10 a.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following item has been added:

Item No., Docket No. and Company

P–15.—E–9599. Investigation of Major Power Outages on Entire System of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, July 13–14, 1977.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Secretary.

[S–1779–77 Filed 11–4–77;2:09 pm]

[7020–02]

5

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 42 FR 57006.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF THE MEETING: 4 p.m., Tuesday, November 8, 1977.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: Agenda Item No. 4 (Proposed Canons of Ethics for Commissioners—see action jacket CO3–77–5), previously announced as being open to the public, was closed to the public by a vote of a majority of the entire membership of the Commission.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary, 202–523–0161.

[S–1778–77 Filed 11–4–77;2:09 pm]

[7715–01]

6

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

TIME AND DATE: 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, November 9, 1977.

PLACE: Conference Room, Room 500, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel rules and practices. Closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 b(c) (2)

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Ned Callan, Information Officer, Postal Rate Commission, Room 500, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20268 Telephone 202–254–5614.

[S–1777–77 Filed 11–4–77;11:58 am]

[8120–01]

7

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.

[Meeting No. 1184]

TIME AND DATE: 10:30 a.m., Thursday, November 10, 1977.

PLACE: Conference Room B–32, West Tower, 400 Commerce Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

A—Personnel Actions

None.

B—Consulting and Personal Service Contracts

None.

C. Purchase Awards

1. Req. No. 822056—Miscellaneous steel for reactor buildings for Hartsville and proposed Phipps Bend Nuclear Plants.

2. Req. No. 554730—Mobile hydraulic crane for construction pool equipment.

3. Req. No. 822091—Station-post insulators for Hartsville and Phipps Bend Nuclear Plants.

4. Req. No. 821100—Cooling towers for heat rejection system for Hartsville and Phipps Bend Nuclear Plants.

5. Amendment to contract with Bristol Steel and Iron Works, Inc., Bristol, Virginia, for structural steel liners for containment vessels for Bellefonte Nuclear Plant.

6. Resolution relating to continuation of emergency coal procurement for TVA steam plants.

D—Project Authorizations

1. No. 3273—Automatic data acquisition system for reservoir operations.

2. No. 3280—Acquisition of substation site and transmission line rights of way for the Jackson, Tennessee, 500-kV substation.

E—Fertilizer Items

None.

F—Power Items

None.

G—Real Property Transactions

1. Resolution relating to deed modification for highway and bridge expansion affecting 0.70 acre of Cherokee Reservoir land—tract XTCK–21.

2. Filing of condemnation suits.

H—Unclassified

1. Memorandum of Understanding between TVA and The Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources in development and protection of fish and wildlife resources.

DATE: November 3, 1977.

The Board will also conduct the preliminary rate review. In connection with the Board's quarterly financial review, information concerning current and anticipated conditions and costs affecting TVA's power operations and the adequacy of revenues to meet the requirements of the TVA Act and the tests and provisions of its bond resolutions will be discussed with the Board. This information will be considered by the Board in its later determination as to whether an adjustment of the rates and charges for the sale of electric power will be necessary during the quarter beginning January 1, 1978. The Board will complete its quarterly review at the next meeting on Wednesday, November 23, at 10:30 a.m. in Conference Room B–32, West Tower, 400 Commerce Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

John Van Mol, Director of Information, or a member of his staff can respond to requests for information about this meeting. Call (615) 632–3257, Knoxville, Tennessee. Information is also available at TVA's Washington Office, (202) 566–1401.

[S–1776–77 Filed 11–4–77;10:41 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977
PART II

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

■

BACTERIAL VACCINES AND BACTERIAL ANTIGENS WITH NO U.S. STANDARD OF POTENCY

Implementation of Efficacy Review

[4110-03]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Parts 601 and 610]

[Docket No. 77N-0091]

BACTERIAL VACCINES AND BACTERIAL ANTIGENS WITH NO U.S. STANDARD OF POTENCY

Implementation of Efficacy Review

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.

ACTION: Proposal.

SUMMARY: This is a proposal to amend the biologics regulations in response to the report of the Advisory Review Panel on the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens that have "No U.S. Standard of Potency." In addition, on the basis of the Panel's findings and recommendations, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is announcing his conclusion that none of these products is in Category I (safe, effective and not misbranded) and that certain products are in Category IIIA (on the market during further studies in support of effectiveness) and is inviting comments and the submission of views and additional data on the classification of these products. The Commissioner is also announcing his conclusion of those products in Category II (unsafe, ineffective or misbranded) and in Category IIIB (off the market pending completion of studies to determine effectiveness). On or before December 8, 1977, the Commissioner will publish a notice of opportunity for hearing on his intention to revoke the licenses for these products.

DATES: Written comments by January 9, 1978.

ADDRESS: Written comments to Hearing Clerk (HFC-20), Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John J. Singleton, Bureau of Biologics (HFB-620), Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 6110 Executive Blvd., Rockville, Md. 20857 (301-443-1920).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 13, 1973 (38 FR 4319), the Commissioner issued § 273.245 (21 CFR 273.245 subsequently recodified as § 601.25 in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 20, 1973 (38 FR 32048)) concerning procedures for review of safety, effectiveness, and labeling of biological products licensed prior to July 1, 1972. The biologics to be reviewed were assigned, pursuant to a redesignation of panel assignments published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 19, 1974 (39 FR 21176), to one of the following categories: (1) Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency," (2) Bacterial Vaccines and Toxoids with Standards of Potency, (3) Viral Vaccines and Rickettsial Vaccines, (4) Allergenic Extracts, (5) Skin Test Antigens and (6) Blood and Blood Derivatives.

Pursuant to § 601.25, the Commissioner assigned responsibility for the initial review for each of the products in these categories to a separate independent advisory panel consisting of qualified experts. The Commissioner charged each Panel to: (1) evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the biological product, (2) review the labeling of the biological product, and (3) advise him on which biological products under review are safe, effective, and not misbranded, in the form of an advisory review panel report to the Commissioner. The advisory review panel was directed to include in its report a statement classifying products into one of three categories.

Category I designates those biological products determined by the Panel to be safe, effective, and not misbranded. The Panel statement may include any condition relating to active components, labeling, tests required prior to release of batches, product standards, or other conditions necessary or appropriate for their safety and effectiveness.

Category II designates those biological products determined by the Panel to be unsafe or ineffective or to be misbranded.

Category III designates those biological products determined by the Panel not to fall within either Category I or II on the basis of the Panel's conclusion that the available data are insufficient to classify such biological products, and for which further testing is therefore required. Those biological products in Category III for which continued licensing, manufacturing, and marketing are recommended are designated as Category IIIA. Those biological products in Category III for which revocation of the license is recommended (and thus continued manufacturing and marketing are denied) are designated as Category IIIB. The recommendation for either Category IIIA or IIIB is based on an assessment of the present evidence of safety and effectiveness of the product and the potential benefits and risks likely to result from the continued use of the product for a limited period of time while the questions raised concerning the product are being resolved by further study.

To facilitate review of safety, effectiveness, and labeling of these products and to provide all interested persons an opportunity to present, for consideration by the Panel, the best information available to support the stated claims for Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency," the Commissioner solicited, in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 18, 1972 (37 FR 16690), submission of data pertinent of these products.

The Commissioner particularly notes that some concern has been expressed that information submitted to FDA pursuant to § 601.25 will become public information. Data and information submitted pursuant to the August 1972 notice and falling within the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1905, 5 U.S.C. 552(b), or 21 U.S.C. 331(j) have been handled as confidential. However, with publication of this proposed implementation and the full report of the Panel, such data and information will, pursuant to § 601.25(b)(2), be made publicly available December 7, 1977, and may be viewed at the office of the Hearing Clerk, except to the extent that the person submitting the data and information demonstrates that it still falls within one or more of the confidentiality provisions. Accordingly, comments concerning confidentiality should be submitted by December 7, 1977.

In addition, during 1972, the Commissioner issued letters to approximately 35 medical and scientific associations and consumer group organizations requesting that interested persons nominate qualified experts to serve on the Advisory Panel on Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency."

The Commissioner appointed the following Panel to review the data and information submitted, and to prepare a report on the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency":

Panel Chairman, Richard S. Farr, M.D., Director, Department of Medicine, National Jewish Hospital and Research Center, Professor of Medicine, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colo.

Randolph M. Chase, Jr., M.D., Associate Professor (Immunology), Department of Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, N.Y.

Susan Coons Dees, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics (Allergy), Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N.C.

Harry A. Feldman, M.D., Professor and Chairman (Infectious Diseases, Epidemiology), Department of Preventive Medicine, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, N.Y.

Carolyn Coker Huntly, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Peter E. Issacson, M.D., Professor and Department Head (Epidemiology), Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Paul P. Van Arsdel, Jr., M.D., Professor of Medicine, Head, Division of Allergy, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Huntley resigned on August 7, 1973, and subsequently was replaced by: Sidney Friedlaender, M.D., (Private practice), Clinical Professor of Medicine, Wayne State University College of Medicine, Southfield, Mich.

The Panel was first convened on February 15, 1973, in an organizational meeting. Working meetings were held on: February 16, March 16-17, May 18-19, June 21-22, July 27-28, September 14-15, November 1-3, December 19-20, 1973; January 16-17, February 21-22, March 29-30, May 10-11, June 21-22, September 27-28, November 1-2, 1974; January 24-25, March 10-11, May 2-3, June 27-28, 1975; and January 29-30, 1976.

Two nonvoting liaison representatives served on the Panel. James Turner, J.D.,

nominated by the Consumer Federation of America, served as the consumer representative. John Adams, Ph. D., of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, nominated by a number of producers with products under review by the Panel, served as the industry representative. Arthur Koch, Alice Shabecoff, and Cathy Sulzberger served as substitutes for Mr. Turner during his absences. Karl Bambach, Ph. D., and Charles B. Cleveland substituted for Dr. Adams during his absences. Morris Schaeffer, M.D., Ph. D., participated in the Panel meetings in his capacity as Director of the Office of Efficacy Review, Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration. Jack Gertzog, Deputy Director, Office of Efficacy Review, Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration, served as Executive Secretary of the Panel.

Paul Sheehe, D.Sc., was selected by the Panel as its consultant in biostatistical matters.

The following individuals appeared before the Panel to express their view either at their own or the Panel's request:

Harold Baer, Ph. D.
Solomon Barr, M.D.
Robert J. Becker, M.D.
Edward Buescher, M.D.
Samuel J. DeCourcy, Jr., D.Sc.
Thomas Espersen, Esq.
Eugene N. Fox, Ph. D.
Herman Friedman, Ph. D.
George Galasso, Ph. D.
Marvin P. Goff, D.V.M.
Winfield S. Hammond, M.S.
Carolyn Hardegree, M.D.
Douglas J. Hennessy, Ph. D.
James C. Hill, Ph. D.
Julia R. Hoffmann
Peter Hutt, Esq.
Charles R. Manclark, Ph. D.
Francis Martini
Harry L. Mueller, M.D.
Jack Pavuk
Robert J. Price, D.V.M.
John Robbins, M.D.
Billie Rutt
Michael W. Rytel, M.D.
James W. Smith, Ph. D.
Gene H. Stollerman, M.D.
L. O. Tippett
J. W. Townsend, M.D.
Sheldon Wolff, M.D.

No person who so requested was denied an opportunity to appear before the Panel.

The following firms submitted data and information relating to the indicated products:

TABLE 1.—*Products reviewed, their components and license years*

Manufacturer	Product	Advisory Panel product description	Year licensed [2]	Names of components as licensed
Center Laboratories, Inc.	Allergenic Extracts of Mixed Respiratory Bacteria.	*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Albus*.	1950	Allergenic extract.
		Streptococcus mitis and *salivarius*.		
		Streptococcus pyogenes, Group A.		
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, and III.		
		K. pneumoniae, two strains.		
		N. catarrhalis.		
Delmont Laboratories, Inc.	Staphage Lysate (SPL) [1], Type I.	*Staphylococcus aureus*, Type I, lysed by polyvalent phage.	1950	Bacterial antigen made from staphylococcus.
	Staphage Lysate (SPL) [1], Types I and III.	Mixture of Types I and III.	1959	Do.
Lilly and Co.	Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V-151).	Heat-killed:		Bacterial vaccines made from:
		N. catarrhalis (1915)		1. *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.
		K. pneumoniae (1915)		2. Friedlander bacillus.
		D. pneumoniae (1915)		3. Pneumococcus.
		Streptococci (1915)		4. Streptococcus.
		Staphylococci (1915)		5. *Staphylococcus albus*.
				6. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
	Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with *H. influenzae* (V-306).	Heat-killed:		Bacterial vaccines made from:
		H. influenzae (1915)		Influenzae bacillus.
		N. catarrhalis (1915)		*Micrococcus catarrhalis*.
		Streptococci (1915)		Streptococcus.
		K. pneumoniae (1915)		Friedlander bacillus.
		Staphylococci (1915)		*Staphylococcus albus*.
		Pneumococci (1915)		*Staphylococcus aureus*.
				Pneumococcus.
	Respiratory UBA (UBA-32).	Undenatured bacterial antigens of:		Bacterial antigens made from:
		Pneumococci (1931)		1. Pneumococcus.
		Streptococci (1931)		2. Streptococcus.
		H. influenzae (1939)		3. Influenza bacillus.
		N. catarrhalis (1939)		4. *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.
		Staph. aureus and *albus* (1930)		5. *Staphylococcus albus*.
				6. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
	Staphylococcus-Streptococcus UBA (UBA-48).	Undenatured bacterial antigens of: Staphylococci and streptococci.	1915	Bacterial antigens made from:
				1. *Staphylococcus albus*.
				2. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
				3. Streptococcus.
	Staphylococcus Vaccine (V-563).	Heat-killed: *Staphylococcus aureus* and *epidermidis*.	1915	Bacterial vaccine made from:
				1. *Staphylococcus albus*.
				2. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
	Streptococcus Vaccine (Intravenous) (V-677).	Heat-killed: Streptococci (Clawson and Weatherby).	1952	Streptococcus vaccine.
	Typhoid H Antigen (V-763).	Flagellar typhoid bacilli antigens.	1931	Bacterial vaccine made from typhoid bacilli.
	Entoral (V-404 and V-408).	Contains killed:		Bacterial vaccines made from:
		Pneumococci (1915)		1. Pneumococcus.
		Streptococci (1915)		2. Streptococcus.
		H. influenzae (1915)		3. Influenza bacillus.
		N. catarrhalis (1915)		4. *Micrococcus catarrhalis*.

Footnotes at end of table.

Manufacturer	Product	Advisory Panel product description	Year licensed [3]	Names of components as licensed
Hoffmann Laboratories, Inc.	Staphylococcal BAC [2]	Acellular BAC antigens from *Staphylococcus albus* and *aureus*.	1956	Bacterial antigens made from staphylococcus species.
	Pooled Skin BAC [2]	Acellular BAC from: *Staphylococcus albus* and *aureus* and *P. vulgaris*.	1956	Bacterial antigens made from: 1. Staphylococcus. 2. *Proteus vulgaris*.
	Respiratory BAC [2]	Acellular BAC from:	1956	Bacterial antigens made from:
		Strep. pyogenes, faecalis and *viridans*.		1. Streptococcus species.
		D. pneumoniae		2. *Diplococcus pneumoniae*.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*		3. Staphylococcus species.
		E. coli		4. *Escherichia coli*.
		N. catarrhalis		5. *Neisseria catarrhalis*.
		H. influenzae		6. *Haemophilus influenzae*.
	Gram-Negative BAC [2].	Acellular BAC from:	1956	Bacterial antigens made from:
		Ps. aeruginosa		1. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
		E. coli		2. *Escherichia coli*.
		A. aerogenes		3. *Aerobacter aerogenes*.
	Pooled Stock BAC [2], No. 1.	Acellular BAC from:	1956	Bacterial antigens made from:
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, V, VII, and XIV.		1. *Diplococcis pneumoniae*.
		Strep. pyogenes, Grp. A, Types 3, 10, 12, and Granger.		2. Streptococcus species.
		Strep. viridans (R 1551, R 1822 and R 353).		
		Staph. albus and *aureus*		3. Staphylococcus species.
		N. catarrhalis		4. *Neisseria catarrhalis*.
		E. coli		5. *Escherichia coli*.
		H. influenzae, types a and b.		6. *Haemophilus influenzae*.
	Pooled Stock BAC [2], No. 2.	Acellular BAC from:	1956	Bacterial antigens made from:
		D. pneumoniae, III, VI, XIX.		1. *Diplococcus pneumoniae*.
		K. pneumoniae, A		2. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.
		Strep. pyogenes, 14, 18, 19		3. Streptococcus species.
		P. aeruginosa		4. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
		E. coli		5. *Escherichia coli*.
		A. aerogenes		6. *Aerobactor aerogenes*.
Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories.	Mixed Respiratory Vaccine (MRV).	Killed bacteria:		Bacteria vaccines made from:
		Streptococci (pyogenes, viridans and nonhemolytic).	(1928)	1. *Strepococcus viridans*. 2. Streptococcus nonhemolytic. 3. *Streptococcus pyogenes*.
		Staph. aureus (albus)	(1928)	4. *Staphylococcus aureus*.
		D. pneumoniae	(1928)	5. *Staphylococcus albus*.
		N. catarrhalis	(1953)	6. *Neisseria catarrhalis*.
		K. pneumoniae	(1928)	7. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.
				8. *Diplococcus pneumoniae*.
		H. influenzae	(1928)	9. *Haemophilus influenzae*.
	Bacterial Vaccine T-50.	Killed bacteria made to prescription.	(1928)	Bacterial vaccine made from *Streptococcus pyogenes*.
	Bacterial Vaccine, Diagnostic/Therapeutic.	Killed bacteria:		All licensed bacterial vaccines with no U.S. standard of potency and those bacterial products licensed under the general allergenic extract license.
		A. aerogenes	(1955)	
		C. pseudodiphtheriticum		
		D. pneumoniae, mixed		
		E. coli		
		G. tetragena	(1955)	
		H. influenzae	(1928)	
		H. pertussis		
		K. pneumoniae		
		N. catarrhalis	(1928)	
		P. vulgaris	(1955)	
		P. aeruginosa	(1955)	
		S. enteritidis	(1955)	
		S. paratyphi	(1955)	
		S. schottmuelleri	(1955)	
		S. typhosa	(1955)	
		S. dysenteriae	(1955)	
		S. flexneri		
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1928)	
		Strep. fecalis, pyogenes, viridans and *nonhemolyticus*.	(*)	
Instituto Sieroterapico Vaccinogeno Toscano "Sclavo."	Staphylococcus Toxoid "Sclavo."	*Staphylococcus aureus*	1960	Staphylococcus toxoid.
Lederle Laboratories Div., American Cyanamid Co.	Staphylococcus Toxoid:		1933	
	(Digest Modified)	*Staph. aureus* (1 strain)		Staphylococcus toxoid.
	(Formalinized)	*Staph. aureus* (3 strains)		

Manufacturer	Product	Advisory Panel product description	Year licensed [2]	Names of components as licensed
Parke, Davis and Co.	Immunovac Oral Vaccine.	Killed bacteria:		Bacterial vaccines made from:
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, XIV.	(1914)	1. Pneumococcus.
		Streptococci, hemolytic and nonhemolytic.	(1918)	2. Streptococcus.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1914)	3. *Staphylococcus albus.* 4. *Staphylococcus aureus.*
		N. catarrhalis	(1914)	5. *Micrococcus catarrhalis.*
		H. influenzae	(1914)	6. Influenza bacillus.
		K. pneumoniae	(1914)	7. Friedlander bacillus.
		C. diphtheroides	(1915)	8. Pseudodiphtheria bacillus.
	Immunovac Respiratory Vaccine (Parenteral).	Killed bacteria:		Bacterial antigen made from:
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX.	(1926)	1. Pneumococcus.
		Strep., hemolytic and nonhemolytic.	(1926)	2. Streptococcus.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1926)	3. *Staphylococcus albus.* 4. *Staphylococcus aureus.*
		N. catarrhalis	(1939)	5. *Micrococcus catarrhalis.*
		H. influenzae	(1939)	6. Influenza bacillus.
		K. pneumoniae		7. Friedlander bacillus.
		C. diphtheroides		8. Pseudodiphtheria bacillus.
	Mixed Infection Phylacogen.	Extract solution of:		Modified bacterial antigens:
		E. coli	(1928)	1. *Colon bacillus.*
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, and XIV.	(1926)	2. Pneumococcus.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1926)	3. *Staphylococcus albus.*
		Streptococci, hemolytic and nonhemolytic.	(1926)	4. *Staphylococcus aureus* 5. Streptococcus.
	N. catarrhalis Immunogen (combined).	Ectoantigens from:		Bacterial antigens made from:
		N. catarrhalis	(1926)	1. *Micrococcus catarrhalis.*
		D. pneumoniae, I, II and III.	(1926)	2. Pneumococcus.
		H. influenzae	(1939)	3. Influenza bacillus.
		Streptococci, hemolytic and nonhemolytic.	(1926)	4. Streptococcus.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1926)	5. *Staphylococcus albus.* 6. *Staphylococcus aureus.*
	N. catarrhalis Vaccine (Combined).	Killed:		Bacterial vaccines made from:
		N. catarrhalis	(1914)	1. *Micrococcus catarrhalis.*
		K. pneumoniae	(1914)	2. *Friedlander bacillus.*
		D. pneumoniae, I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, XIV.	(1914)	3. *Pneumococcus.*
		Streptococcus hemolytic and nonhemolytic.	(1918)	4. Streptococcus.
		Staph. albus and *aureus*	(1914)	5. *Staphylococcus albus.* 6. *Staphylococcus aureus.*
		C. diphtheroides	(1915)	7. *Pseudodiphtheria* bacillus.
		H. influenzae	(1914)	8. Influenza bacillus.
	Streptococcus Immunogen, Arthritis (Bio. 327).	Ectoantigens from: Six nonhemolytic and three beta hemolytic streptococcal strains.	1918	Bacterial antigen made from streptococcus.
Travenol Laboratories, Inc.	Piromen (Pseudomonas polysaccharide).	Mixture of polysaccharide and nucleic acids derived from pseudomonas.	1952	Pseudomonas polysaccharide.

[1] SPL said to contain live polyvalent staphylococcal bacteriophage and products of bacteriological media.
[2] Year component licensed indicated in parentheses.
[3] BAC=Bacterial Antigen Complex.
*(1955=fecalis; 1928 for remainder.)

The Advisory Panel appointed to review data and information concerning safety, effectiveness, and labeling of Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency," has completed the review and submitted the following report:

Basis of Evaluation

About a century ago it was established that some diseases were caused by microbes; somewhat later, it was shown that certain infections could be prevented by properly prepared and utilized vaccines. Once these observations were accepted, the pendulum swung from an attitude of skepticism to a belief that it was only necessary to identify the offending microbe, prepare and inject an appropriate vaccine, and a wide variety of diseases could be prevented, ameliorated, or cured. Were this simplistic version of the host-parasite relationship invariably true, "colds," rhinitis, sinusitis, sore throats, pustular acne, bronchitis, recurrent boils, and "intrinsic or infective" asthma would not remain as man's common afflictions.

The bacterial vaccines and antigens reviewed by the Panel are most commonly prescribed for the treatment or prevention of persistent (or recurrent) respiratory, arthritic and skin ailments. They consist of whole bacterial cells or extracts, modified bacterial antigens, altered bacterial toxins, and other material derived from bacteria, which are generally unproven to be related to the symptom-complex in question. It should be emphasized that they were originally developed when acceptable documentation for product safety and effectiveness often consisted of clinical impressions, testimonial evidence, or other anecdotal and equivocal information. Partly because of major scientific and technical advances (e.g., antibiotics,) and partly because standards for well-controlled evaluations are now more stringent than when these products were originally licensed and made available, the Panel was charged to review them for their safety and effectiveness according to current scientific standards.

Since many of the bacterial products and vaccines under assessment are purported to confer immunity and/or ameliorate bacterial allergies, it is appropriate to define the terms "immunity" and "allergy" as viewed by the Panel.

1. "Immunity" may be defined as the ability of the individual to resist or to overcome an infection. This may be innate or acquired. For most infectious diseases, immunity is generally acquired during recovery or induced by the administration of vaccines prepared from inactivated or live microorganisms of modified disease-producing potential or specific antigen(s) derived from them. The purpose of immunization therefore is to provoke a specific immunologic response to a selected microbial agent or its antigen(s) with the expectation that this will result in humoral (protective antibodies in the blood), or secretory, or cell-mediated immunity. While such protection may diminish with time, sufficient residual immunity usually remains so that the individual responds to future exposures to the same stimulus with a rapid return of the immune response because of the heightened reactivity of his antibody forming, phagocytic, and other cells that mediate the immune mechanism.

For those diseases in which the role and manner of immune responses are clearly definable, methods for such prevention have been readily devised. Indeed, safe and effective vaccines with U.S. standard of potency have been produced which, with adequate immunization programs, have been responsible for the marked reduction or elimination of such previously common diseases as smallpox, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, and yellow fever.

Certain infectious diseases present special problems that impede the development of effective vaccines. One such example is infection with salmonella bacteria; the salmonella group of organisms is composed of a multiplicity of antigenic variants or strains numbering in the hundreds. Among the respiratory diseases, the "cold" viruses (rhino-viruses) and pneumococci present a similar problem. Recovery from infection with any one type of organism leaves the person vulnerable to the others.

In addition, antigen-antibody immune mechanisms are not well understood in all diseases caused by microbial agents. Immune responses to some antigens may be absent, meager, or ephemeral. In addition, the pathogeneses of some diseases alleged to be induced by bacteria, e.g., asthma, are poorly understood and in-

fection may play only an insignificant role in their etiology or course. The presence of the organism, or its antigens, may sometimes be adventitious or part of a complex cycle in the evolution of the disease syndrome in question. In certain situations, unfortunately too often in recurrent and chronic infections of the respiratory tract and occasionally of the skin, the exact host-parasite relationships of the presumed offending organisms are so obscure that the factors that determine infection and resistance remain undefined.

Thus, many diseases such as "colds," rhinitis, infectious asthma, uveitis, and rheumatoid arthritis for which treatment with "bacterial vaccines and antigens" is recommended are of unknown etiology or, at best, of obscure pathogenesis. Moreover, diagnoses of these diseases frequently are unsupportable with objective data. Since it has been demonstrated that certain types of treatment are useful in some diseases of unknown cause, it is questionable whether it is always necessary to know the specific etiology of a disease to determine an effective treatment. The need to know the etiology may not apply to the products under review because of the complex natures of their target diseases, often chronic ailments with frequent spontaneous remissions and relapses. Their symptoms are ill-defined and often equally characteristic of many other diseases. Furthermore, as with other illnesses, psychological factors in many maladies for which these products are recommended may be associated with a placebo effect following any therapeutic measure. It also is probable that the populations with these disabilities are heterogeneous because their responses to a given treatment often are unpredictable.

2. "Allergy" is currently defined as a broad spectrum of untoward physiologic events mediated by one or more immunologic mechanisms. Poison ivy and poison oak reactions, serum sickness induced by penicillin or horse serum injections, and asthma induced by exposure to ragweed pollen or dog dander are all considered to be "allergic conditions."

This definition may seem too permissive; but in fact it is very stringent because it requires than an immune mechanism be involved in the immunopathology of the disease. Indeed, its acceptance implies three criteria for establishing the definitive diagnosis of a symptomatic allergic state: (1) Identification of the suspected antigen, (2) proof of a causal relationship between this antigen and the sign or symptom under consideration, and (3) identification of the immunological mechanism involved and its causal relationship to the signs or symptoms. A strict adherence to these criteria would be of great assistance to the evaluations of the pathogeneses of the disease states for which treatment with the products reviewed by this Panel is recommended.

Experts disagree about the relative roles of allergy, infection and immunity as defined by the Panel in such varied diseases as recurrent or chronic rhinitis, uveitis, glomerulonephritis and angioedema.

Areas of Panel Concern

A major problem for the Panel was that the information available often was inadequate to characterize the effects of these products in man. If a product were potent as an antigen it could: (1) Induce immunity, (2) diminish allergy as defined by the Panel, or (3) produce or enhance allergy. Hardly any information could be identified on the use of these products that would permit the establishment of the conditions that favor the first two possible effects over the third.

To complicate the situation further, different microbes vary in their disease-producing capacities. Some accomplish this by an antiphagocytic effect of their polysaccharide capsular material, others by secreting exotoxins (often with the aid of their own parasites) or by releasing endotoxin. Most microbe disease-producing capacities are caused by unknown mechansims. Since numerous microbial agents normally inhabit the respiratory tract, the task of determining whether a particular agent is pathogenic and if so, how often, can be formidable.

In addition, there is reason to believe than once an infectious disease is initiated, vaccine can be no longer effective because it has been proven to be at best a preventive rather than a therapeutic or ameliorative measure. Nevertheless, the Panel discussed the possibility that some infections, such as chronic sinusitis, may represent the combination of an infective as well as an allergic manifestation. Thus repeated injections of a vaccine containing the offending antigen may result in an altered immunologic state and reduction of allergic symptoms. However, this premise remains to be demonstrated.

The Panel concluded that the effectiveness and safety of treatment with a product for a given disease can be judged properly by adequate and well-controlled studies on populations of patients having the most well-defined disease states and carefully selected to be as homogenous as possible. Such studies would demonstrate effectiveness whether the mechanisms of action were by either immunization or desensitization.

Specific Product Characteristics

While all licensed biologics are undergoing reviews for safety, effectiveness, and appropriateness of labeling at this time, the products assigned to this Panel have several characteristics that distinguish them from other categories of vaccines and antigens. Some of these characteristics are:

1. No additional standards or standard measures of potency now exist for any of them. For practical purposes, it could be argued that demonstrated effectiveness of the material in the treatment or prophylaxis of a given disease state a priori is a measure of potency. Nonetheless, the Panel believes that defined standards of potency for these products are necessary to establish that the microbial factors claimed to be present are indeed there and in what concentration. Standards of potency also are required for laboratory tests to evaluate the relative quality of different product lots and to correlate component presence with clinical effectiveness data.

2. A second characteristic of the products reviewed by this Panel is that most were licensed many years before the bacterial vaccines for which there are standards of potency. This is of significance for several reasons:

(a) Vaccines of recent origin were developed for diseases whose specific etiologic agents had been identified and whose pathogeneses had been elaborated. With rare exceptions, this cannot be said for the biologics without standards of potency. When many of the products reviewed within this report were first developed, many of the diseases for which they were recommended were (and some remain) of obscure etiology.

(b) It is apparent that the studies of the newer products were relatively well conducted in terms of scientific methodology, and good information was produced which permits their usefulness or harmful effects to be adequately assessed.

(c) The specific information available for these biologics is inadequate. This includes frequently unstated rationales for (1) Selecting component bacterial strains and their etiologic relationships, (2) justifying the use of multiple bacterial species derived from normal respiratory flora, (3) selecting a particular method for product preparation that influences its ultimate quantitative and qualitative antigenic contents, and (4) recommending dosage and treatment schedules.

3. The third characteristic is a lengthy history of use. The Panel attempted to identify information that would corroborate the testimonial evidence and unconfirmed and uncontrolled clinical impressions that it received from both producers and individuals. Alternative methods for adequate and well-controlled studies were considered and have been described (21 CFR 314.111(a)(5)(ii)). Among these were animal studies, laboratory assay methods, serological responses, and historical controls. None of these alternatives was considered to be sufficient to establish definitive effectiveness, for reasons that will be discussed later.

Safety

A recurring question about safety comes from the recommendation that the "bacterial vaccines and antigens" under review be administered (usually parenterally) repetitively over extended periods of time. Claims for safety were based primarily upon the manufacturers' reliance on long marketing experience and infrequent physicians' reports of adverse reactions. This might have been satisfactory had there been some evidence of systematic followup by physicians for the late, and perhaps subtle, adverse effects that might be associated with repeated inoculations.

In view of what is known from laboratory studies about the potential risks associated with repeated inoculations of foreign substances, the Panel was left with reservations about the long-term safety of the subject products.

Another question of safety that surfaced repeatedly, as individual items were reviewed, was their use in pediatric populations. Specifically, only the most limited information was available to provide the basis for dosages, routes, and recommended repetitive usage in children.

Panel Specific Product Reports and Reviews

More detailed analyses will be found in the Panel's general position statements and specific product reports. The problems may be summarized as follows:

1. The etiologies and pathogeneses of many conditions treated with "bacterial vaccines and antigens" and the way in which they might prevent or alleviate the pathologic state are not well understood.

2. The causal relationships of the species or strains of vaccine organisms (or derivatives) to the diseases for which they are prescribed are generally unclear.

3. Standards of potency are needed, including precise identification of the contents of the finished products.

4. Patients treated for many of the recommended conditions represent highly heterogeneous subgroups whose conditions and symptoms are noticeably labile and difficult to characterize objectively. These subpopulations should be defined and identified.

5. Data on the rate and significance of spontaneous remissions in the chronic disorders for which these products are used are not available.

6. The rationale by which the selection of bacterial strains for incorporation into a given product often was either not clear or not stated.

7. The need to include different bacterial strains (and species) into one vehicle was not documented.

In reviewing the submitted data and preparing its report, the Panel applied the definitions of standards for safety, effectiveness, and labeling that are specified in the regulations governing the review procedures under which its report was prepared (21 CFR 601.25(d) (1) through (5)).

The Panel cannot recommend waiver of these requirements on the basis of claims that a controlled clinical trial is not feasible because of lack of funding, lack of interest, or difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of patients.

In essence, three basic questions were asked by this Panel for each product reviewed:

(1) Does the final product, as administered to the patient, contain the active ingredients that are said to be present?

(2) Has the active substance been clearly shown to be safe in a defined population?

(3) Has it been clearly demonstrated that the active agent is effective for specified indications under defined conditions?

Theoretically, it may not appear difficult to outline a set of scientifically sound criteria with which to determine the safety and effectiveness of a preventive or therapeutic agent. Practically, this has been relatively easy for some products, for example, poliovirus vaccine. This has not been done for most of the products under consideration in this review; the development of such criteria constitutes a formidable but mandatory task.

Panel Recommendations and Conclusions

Because evaluation of the questions cited above may be beyond the capability of some of the manufacturers involved, the Panel recommends to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs that the Federal Government undertake or sponsor some of the required studies. This recommendation would be consistent with the review procedures as described in the Code of Federal Regulations (21 CFR 601.25(h)(1)), which state that "the Federal Government may undertake the studies." This recommendation is made because of concern that there may exist a subpopulation of patients that might conceivably benefit from these products. Another reason for Federal support for research in this area is that data resulting from some of the more recent studies conducted with a few of these products may be interpreted to indicate that cell-mediated immunity may be altered by the use of bacterial vaccines. Such information, if verified, could have some theoretical implications for the future use of some of the products under review.

The Panel realizes that research in this area would compete for Federal sponsorship with many high-priority research areas, but if a large number of illnesses are indeed allergic states caused by bacterial antigens, then this too is a high-priority area. It is estimated that 15 percent, or more than 30 million Americans, experience significant allergic illnesses and that at least 4,000 deaths a year may be attributed to asthma. Hospitalization costs for 1972 were more than $60 million for allergy-related sicknesses and close to $150 million are spent for prescription drugs to treat allergic diseases annually. Thus the illnesses for which the products under review are used are not insignificant in terms of morbidity, disability, mortality, and cost.

The Panel on Review of Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency" evaluated the data submitted in support of the licensure of each of the products listed in Table 1 in this preamble.

After completing a product-by-product review, the Panel assigned each product to one of the following three categories required by existing regulations (21 CFR 601.25(e) (1) through (3)):

Category I. Biological products determined to be safe and effective and not misbranded.

Category II. Biological products determined to be unsafe, ineffective, or misbranded.

Category III. Biological products determined not to fall within either Category I or II on the basis of the Panel's conclusion that the available data are insufficient for their classification and for which further testing is therefore required. For those products judged to be in Category III, the Panel was asked to recommend whether their licenses should be retained (Category IIIA) or revoked (Category IIIB) while adequate data concerning safety and effectiveness are generated under controlled conditions. The product license will not be revoked "where the Commissioner determines that the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks" under § 601.25(f)(3) of the regulations (21 CFR 601.25(f)(3)).

The discussions that follow include a series of position statements that form the basis for the Panel's recommendations and the detailed individual reviews of each product. Generic-type assessments were attempted, but the Panel concluded that most of these products were essentially single-class items and did not readily lend themselves to such groupings. The Panel concluded that for specific products for which there are little or no data, it would be unwarranted to assume a generic similarity to those for which there might be sufficient data to permit their retention pending the completion of further evaluations. The safety and effectiveness of biologic products can be significantly affected by variations in, for example, the bacterial growth media used; the sources of seed cultures and the strains used; the methods of growing, harvesting, and inactivating the organisms used for biological products; and the method of preparing the final product. If data for a specific product are lacking, benefit-risk assessments cannot be made objectively, leaving the Panel with no alternative but to recommend its removal pursuant to § 601.25(e)(3) of the regulations.

Therefore, the Panel recommended that some products be allowed to remain on the market pending completion of additional tests and that others, which may superficially appear similar, have their licenses suspended pending the completion of further studies. In any case, the Panel is unalterably opposed to the future use of any product of imprecise nature and strongly recommends that action be taken to assure that standards of potency will be developed within a reasonable period for those items whose continued availability is permitted.

The Panel has arrived at these decisions after much discussion and thought. In categorizing products, it risks leaving the impression that it is unaware of current research in the development of new vaccines for some organisms which are included in these products, such as *H.*

influenzae, type b, pneumococci, the M-proteins of Group A beta hemolytic streptococci and others.

The cross antigenicity between organisms and shared antigens has been shown to have a potential for benefit as well as for adverse effects. An example of potential benefit could be the shared antigenicity between certain strains of *E. coli* and *H. influenzae*, type b. There is currently research interest in using this cross antigenicity as the basis for producing better immune responses to *H. influenzae* vaccines. This then, could provide a rationale for testing the effectiveness of *E. coli* in certain preparations where its presence at first might seem illogical. This same relationship may be expanded to include many other shared antigens.

The Panel also is cognizant of the wide spectrum of immunological capabilities and sensitivities that all persons possess. Current research suggests these may have a genetic basis, which could explain the variation in therapeutic responses suggested by some of the clinical impressions of the effects of the vaccines.

The intense activity that currently characterizes the fields of immunology, microbiology, and genetics may lead to clarification of the contradictions and obscurities in the usage of bacterial vaccines for the disorders for which they were devised and recommended in the past.

EXTENT TO WHICH PRIOR USE OF THESE PRODUCTS CAN BE USED TO SATISFY PRESENT STANDARDS OF SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Justification for placing products in Category IIIA is presumptive evidence of effectiveness and safety. Although not clearly stated, the implication is that such suggestive evidence can be largely derived from the fact that many of the products have been widely used for many years and that although systematic rigorous trials may not have been done, the lack of reported dangerous side effects over a period of many years indicates in itself at least a certain degree of safety. Effectiveness can be looked at in the same way, in that continued use over many years by licensed physicians would presume some degree of effectiveness.

These contentions are quite reasonable, provided there is some evidence to show that the product, in fact, has been widely used, that careful clinical judgment was exercised, and that adverse effects, if present, would have been reported. The crucial task presented to the Panel then became an evaluation of the strength of the data that have accumulated as a result of the widespread human use in the years between initial licensure and recent revision of standards. The purpose of this position statement is to describe the considerations used by the Panel in evaluating the validity of past use as a measure of safety and effectiveness. It has been prompted in large part by the expressed fears of many practicing physicians that Panel members will make arbitrary decisions and that the findings of doctors who have used these biologicals for many years will be discounted without careful consideration. This is not the intent of the Panel, and one purpose of this statement is to allay any such fears.

DETERMINATION OF USE

Compilations of testimonials from practicing physicians do indicate some degree of acceptance and are of value to the Panel, but their significance is limited. Other measures, also of limited significance, which have been considered by the Panel, are sales volume, recommendation both in standard medical texts and by study groups of specialty societies, and use in teaching hospitals. This information, with the exception of sales volume data, is available from the files of this Panel and can be viewed on request at the office of the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration.

EFFECTIVENESS

For the biologicals which this Panel reviewed, the bulk of the effectiveness data consists of either statements by individual physicians, collections of case reports, or uncontrolled clinical trials.

In evaluating these biologicals, it is essential to keep in mind that there are two basic questions involved in determining their effectiveness. These are clinical judgment and causal relationship:

1. *Clinical judgment.* Is the evidence that an effect occurred following administration of a biological based on sound clinical judgment?

(a) Is the determination of response based on objective data? Impressions gained solely from subjective patient responses may be valuable in certain circumstances, but are less useful to the Panel than objective criteria.

(b) Have the clinical findings been systematically recorded? General unsupported statements stating only that "good clinical responses were obtained" were reviewed by the Panel as additional evidence, but could not be used to support effectiveness (see 21 CFR 601.25-(d)(2)).

2. *Causal relationship.* Is the clinical effect causally related to the action of the product? In the absence of double-blind and placebo-controlled trials, other factors can be used to make judgments on causal relationships. Specific questions the Panel considered were:

(a) What is the natural history of the disease to be treated? This critical question to a large extent determines the need for controlled studies. Certainly, when a disease has a uniformly poor prognosis and administration of a biological improves the clinical state, a causal relationship can be inferred on the basis of clinical data alone. On the other hand, some diseases are subject to frequent spontaneous cure or remission and others are known to be strongly influenced by psychologic factors. It is for these that controlled studies are necessary since clinical judgment alone cannot determine causal relationships.

(b) Are the results reproducible? Data obtained by a single study or investigator, regardless of competence, can only be considered suggestive.

(c) How strong is the association? A marked and uniform association of clinical response with administration of a biological gives greater confidence in inferring a causal relationship.

(d) How specific is the association? Biologicals may have diverse effects, but one that appears to do all things for all people must be regarded with some suspicion.

(e) Are the beneficial effects observed derived from other therapeutic measures being carried out simultaneously with administration of the biologic products?

(f) Is the explanation for its effect plausible? A clear scientific basis, although not essential, gives strength to the assumption of effectiveness of any biological.

SAFETY

It could be logically presumed that physicians would not continue to use any biological that has an obviously unfavorable risk/benefit ratio. The problem faced by the Panel, however, is that safety or danger can be viewed as a matter of degree, and that lesser degrees of danger may not become obvious under normal conditions of use. There are several possible reasons for this inability to recognize dangerous effects, all of which must be considered by the Panel and weighed for each biological under review. These are:

1. There is no effective mandatory system for the reporting of adverse reactions. Under-reporting has been documented for a wide variety of products, and its existence must be assumed.

2. The practicing physician sees only a limited number of patients and will identify only adverse reactions that occur at a high rate, even if he can retrieve information from all patients. The accumulation of reports from a single practice might not uncover reaction rates as high as 1:1,000.

3. Patients with severe reactions may not return to the same treatment situation, further diminishing the likelihood of discovery and reporting. While well-designed clinical trials make provision for followup of dropouts, this situation is generally not feasible in any individual private practice.

4. If adverse reactions show varied clinical manifestations, as may be seen in immunopathologic conditions, it is more difficult to recognize their relationship to the administered biological.

5. The likelihood of noticing a causal relationship is inversely related to the elapsed time between the administration of a biological and the onset of adverse effects. This point becomes of particular importance in judging possible long-term consequences.

6. Adverse reactions that are exaggerations of already present symptoms of the clinical state being treated, or which mimic them, are less apt to be noted and reported as adverse reactions. Instead,

they may be regarded as natural consequences of the disease being treated.

All of the above features have been considered by the Panel, since all tend to reduce the likelihood of becoming aware of possible adverse or dangerous effects. It also should be noted that the reverse situation, i.e., reported associations of adverse effects with biologicals, must be subjected to the same type of scrutiny. The appearances of untoward symptoms at or near the time a biological product is administered does not in itself establish a causal relationship. The same causal factors must be considered as were addressed above concerning effectiveness.

SUMMARY

Many factors are used to evaluate safety and effectiveness, only one of which is many years of prior use without recorded ill effects.

1. The fact that a biological has been used for many years does not of itself provide the basis for continuation of usage under new standards. Rather, the circumstances of its use must be examined. For illustration, two extremes can be considered:

(a) A biological may have demonstrable widespread acceptance and use; the natural history of the disease for which it is employed is predictable and relatively uniform; the clinical picture is well documented by modern clinical standards; and systematic observations of possible side effects have been made. Under such circumstances, the Panel could regard the intervening years of use as providing an acceptable indication of safety and effectiveness, despite lack of extensive double-blind controlled trials.

(b) A biological has been used at a low frequency rate in conditions that have high rates of spontaneous variation in which clinical effects cannot be objectively determined; the period of usage would have little influence on present safety and effectiveness considerations.

2. There is no simple answer to the question as to how much the Panel should ascribe to the prior experiences of practicing physicians. Such extensive physician experience is of considerable importance and has been carefully considered. Any just and fair recommendations must be based on skills from a variety of disciplines and should reflect no single outlook or attitude. The Panel considered the data available from all sources, carefully weighing and balancing the various points of view in an effort to arrive at just and fair recommendations.

DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN PRODUCT STANDARDS AND POTENCY

Most of the bacterial vaccines and antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency" originated when taxonomic classifications based upon morphology, motility, colony characteristics, growth requirements, metabolic patterns, and staining properties were the principal means available for the identification of microorganisms. Virulence in humans and/or animals sometimes provided an additional parameter for identification. Standardization of contents usually was based upon the initial number of organisms per milliliter that went into the production of the product.

The conditions under which the strains of bacteria were maintained in the producing laboratories have not always been such as to ensure stability of their biological characteristics. Multiple transfers on artificial media provide opportunities for changes among the bacteria thus propagated. It has become apparent with the accumulation of knowledge of the capabilities of microorganisms to mutate, to transfer genetic material sexually and to form protoplasts, and as unique products such as specific carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, toxins and endotoxins have been more precisely defined, that there must be concern with far more than the number of dead cells (or products thereof) that are in a given volume of a vaccine or antigen.

Effective standardization of content does not necessarily guarantee "potency." Potency is legally defined in 21 CFR 600.3(s) as follows:

> The word "potency" is interpreted to mean the specific ability or capacity of the product, as indicated by appropriate laboratory tests or by adequately controlled clinical data obtained through the administration of the product in the manner intended, to effect a given result.

Thus potency may be distinct from ability to prevent, ameliorate, or modify in a beneficial way a disease state (effectiveness). For example, a given antigen may induce specific antibodies after a specified interval of time when administered in a specified fashion. Whether such antibodies prevent or alter the course of disease is a separate problem. To illustrate, agglutinating antibodies induced by the antigen may be found not to correlate with the prevention or modification of a given disease state. On the other hand, serum neutralizing antibodies might follow the natural disease, but not administration of the antigen, and correlate strongly with the ability of the host to recover from or not to acquire a particular disease. Thus evidence that a substance is potent as an immunogen would be insufficient to support effectiveness, unless a previously established correlation existed.

Potency is an extremely important aspect of the consideration of bacterial vaccines and antigens for which there are no U.S. standards. The primary attribute, of necessity, is that these substances be so safe as not to cause more harm than benefit. The third desired characteristic is effectiveness, but usually all three aspects are interrelated. Thus it would be unreasonable to assume that a vaccine or antigen of inadequate potency would be effective, except perhaps for a placebo effect. Consequently, the establishment of potency is second only to safety among the requisite attributes of vaccines and antigens and when possible should precede attempts to determine effectiveness. Exceptions, if any, can be dealt with on an ad hoc basis.

How should potency be assessed? First, it would seem reasonable to expect and to require that whatever biologically active ingredients are stated to be in a biological product are indeed present. In addition to this qualitative determination, it is also necessary to know the concentration of active ingredient(s) present. As a consequence, general statements by themselves that a vaccine or antigen contains "those products which result from the dissolution of bacterial cells" are unacceptable. The substances considered to be germane to the proposed function of the product should be identified as precisely as is consistent with current knowledge. The statement concerning their identification should be accompanied by some quantitative estimate of their presence in the vaccine, however that estimate is determined. Whenever possible, this should be on an absolute weight basis; otherwise, it may be in terms relative to some reference substance (activity) or even in concentrations determined with a reproducible dilution system. Since the belief that these produots are biologically active is implicit in the fact that they are marketed and used, some indications of the effects of the material in animals or man are required. Determinations of effectiveness ultimately must be performed in humans who are at risk of acquiring the defined disease state for which the product was devised if it was meant to be preventive, or who have the disease if the product was meant to be ameliorative or curative.

For some of the products for which there are no U.S. standards, the matter of potency is doubly complicated by their recommended usage as both immunizing and desensitizing agents. These apparently quite different functions demand quite different approaches and tests for potency evaluation, although that of immunization or protection is not as complicated as is that for desensitization. For the latter, presumably one is dealing with diseases in which an allergic reaction to an antigen is the keystone of pathogenesis. The function of the desensitizing substance presumably is to diminish the amount of antibody or other receptors either attached to or contained within sensitized cells. For safety, the antigen dose which can be administered to the host without ill effects, per se, or aggravating the disease, must be determined by trial and error during the desensitization process. The same conditions pertain for the determination of the therapeutic dose.

There is no suitable animal model for most of these human diseases, and in vitro testing has not produced acceptable standards of potency for clinical use of any product. Until such standards are developed, proof of clinical effectiveness may be the only reliable evidence for potency.

From the foregoing, it is evident that single component or single purpose products are more readily evaluated as to

their potency than complex, multipurpose, multicomponent vaccines. It can be anticipated that there will be a direct relationship between the number of components said to be present in a particular biological product and the difficulty in establishing the "potencies" of these components, individually and in combination. Moreover, without such determinations it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine shelf life. While it might not always be possible at any given stage of development to establish the potency of each assumed component of a vaccine, some must be measurable and standards for them should be set. Ultimately, this will not only have to be done product-by-product, but component-by-component as well. Otherwise, the products remain in continued use without reason or substance, raising false expectations on the part of both physician and patient for prevention, amelioration, or cure. Until products of reproducible composition are available, it would seem impractical to consider mounting human trials of effectiveness.

Standardization of Vaccine or Bacterial Product Content

To standardize the contents of these biological products, the following shall be required:

1. All bacteria (or the products thereof) that are incorporated into "bacterial vaccines and antigens which have no U.S. standard of potency" shall be identified in accordance with the nomenclature employed in the current edition of "Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology", Williams and Wilkins, Waverly Press, Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Md. For the present, the designations of specific strains hitherto in use should parenthetically follow the definitive species name. Because of the constraints of printing space, these parenthetical designations would not be required on the label, but would appear in the package insert and in descriptive records supplied to the Bureau of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration. It would be expected that justification for the use of specific strains would be available on request; that is, evidence that a particular strain yields a product(s) that is (are) more useful in a given circumstance than other members of the same species.

The use of standardized nomenclature should make the product's contents more readily discernible to the physician who prescribes it, in articles in the scientific literature, and for those persons charged with maintaining surveillance of the product's safety and effectiveness.

2. Seed and reference cultures shall be maintained under conditions that favor stability of their biologic characteristics using such methods as lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen.

3. The bacterial strain used shall originate from a well-defined source, e.g., the American Type Culture Collection, and be maintained within a circumscribed number of passages and in such a way that periodic comparisons with the original source can be made to determine variations. If changes are recognized, manufacturing seed lots will be replaced from the original seed.

4. Contents will be defined in quantitative, physical, and chemical terms; biologic activity shall be estimated by suitable in vitro or in vivo systems to ensure that conditions of growth or processing have not resulted in undesired alterations in the final product.

5. The possible interactions of active components in a mixed vaccine shall be evaluated to determine whether they potentiate or vitiate each other's properties.

6. Preparations that do not contain whole bacteria, but rather one or more products or antigenic components of the bacteria from which they are derived, shall have similar standards applied as for whole bacterial vaccines. Their sources shall be clearly designated, their characteristics fully described and recorded, and their biologically active principles defined in either or both chemical and biological terms according to generally recognized standards.

Potency

The following shall be required for the establishment of potency:

1. The biologically active ingredients said to be present in a vaccine or antigen shall be enumerated. This includes substances that are assumed to be present but for which proof of identity is either lacking or not possible.

2. Methods for detecting and measuring each identifiable ingredient said to be present in the vaccine or bacterial product shall be provided. If this is not possible, a reasonable explanation shall be offered.

3. Methods for estimating the biological activity of each measurable ingredient, both individually and in combination, under suitably controlled conditions shall be provided.

4. The methods mentioned above shall be applicable to determinations of the durations of biological activities under various conditions of storage such as temperature, light, suspending vehicle, container characteristics, air, etc. The effects of the incorporated preservatives on the activities of the components of the vaccine shall be estimated similarly. This implies validation of the expiration date on the label, which indicates that the vaccine was "active" to that time.

Safety of Bacterial Vaccines and Products

The "Virus and Serum Toxin Act" of 1902, the first of the laws regulating biological products, was passed as a result of deaths following the use of contaminated diphtheria antitoxin. The first laws regulating food, drugs, and cosmetics followed in 1906 to stem adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs by producers. Modifications of the original acts have since occurred as the direct result of tragedies following inadequate testing of drugs and/or drug vehicles.

Safety, as it relates to bacterial vaccines and bacterial products, indicates absence from harmful effects on persons, directly or indirectly. Biological products, by their nature, must be considered to have a potential for danger. For example, no information was provided on the presence or absence of bacteriophage or its residual antigen(s) at any stage in the manufacturing process, except for one product.

In late 1972, Merril and associates first isolated bacteriophage (*E. coli*) from commercial lots of bovine serum used to support tissue culture growth of attenuated live virus vaccines (Ref. 2). This information increased the general concern about the purity and safety of viral vaccines, actually or potentially contaminated by viruses such as SV40 (endogenous), bovine herpes virus (exogenous), and coliphage, the latter from a slaughterhouse contaminant, *E. coli*. These problems were summarized recently by Hopps (Ref. 3). She discussed the malignancy risks of certain endogenous viruses and bovine herpes virus, the latter being a malignant transforming effect on hamster embryo cells similar to that of the human herpes virus (Ref. 4). By contrast, no one has demonstrated any such effects from any bacteriophage, although Merril (Ref. 5) used the results of two preliminary studies to support his concern about the interaction between bacteriophage and mammalian cells. In one, published over 10 years ago, Mankiewicz reported that myco-corynebacteriophages isolated from patients with lung cancer were cytopathogenic for HeLa and African green monkey renal cells in tissue cultures (Ref. 6). In the second report, a brief abstract, Schechtman et al. found that T7 bacteriophage and phage DNA were taken up by the nuclei of hamster cells in culture (Ref. 7). No evidence of malignant transformation has emerged.

Another of Merril's concerns was the possible conversion of bacteria into pathogenic forms by phage. Perhaps the best example is the conversion of *C. diphtheriae* into a toxin-producing form after infection with its βphage (Ref. 6). Whether any of the products under review might contain such a class of phages is doubtful but not completely ruled out.

The Panel recognizes that, except for the limited examples of bacterial transduction, no harmful effects of bacteriophages in man have yet been recognized, despite the extensive use of bacteriophages in therapy before the antibiotic era (Ref. 8). Furthermore, there is constant contact with phages throughout the life of man (but not by parenteral administration). Finally, immunological studies in infants and immunodeficient subjects given coliphage X174 have revealed no adverse effects (Refs. 9 and 10). Yet the Panel shares the concern expressed by Hopps who, after acknowl-

edging the lack of adverse information for man (Ref. 3), stated:

> Nevertheless, whether on account of theoretical risks for man, from the public health point of view, or because of the possible interaction of phages with cell cultures used in research, the exclusion of these agents seems desirable.

Exclusion may not, in fact, be attainable, particularly in the case of staphylococci. Perhaps all strains of pyogenic staphylococci are lysogenic and thus carry phage (Ref. 11); phage cannot be eradicated from a true lysogenic strain (Ref. 12). Thus it must be assumed that phage or phage precursors are present in the starting materials for several products; consequently, the Panel shares the admittedly theoretical concern about the possible adverse effects of long-term parenterally administered live bacteriophages.

The Panel notes cross-reacting antigens have been described among a variety of widely separated phylogenetic groups. This phenemonon was first reported at the turn of the century with the demonstration of antisheep and antigoat hemolysins in rabbits immunized with ox erythrocytes (Ref. 13). Such observations were extended to include the cross-reaction of red yeast with gram-negative organisms (Ref. 14) and the demonstration of sheep hemolysins in rabbits immunized with guinea pig tissues by Forssman (Ref. 15).

Since that time, cross-reacting antigens have been described between bacteria and mammals, including antigens shared by human Group A red blood cells, the Shiga and paratyphoid bacilli, the pneumococcus, and human Group O erythrocytes (Refs. 16 and 17). The demonstration of cross-reactions between Group A streptococcal antigens and human heart muscle (Refs. 18 and 20) stimulated conjecture about the part played by such cross-reactions in autoimmune diseases. The discovery of the transplantation and antigen-like properties of Group A streptococcal cells extended the concept of cross-reacting factors from humoral to delayed hypersensitivity systems (Refs. 21 through 23).

Rowley and Jenkin (Ref. 24) described the antigenic similarity between *Salmonella typhimurium* and mouse tissues resulting in the extreme susceptibility of mice to infection with *S. typhimurium*. Rats, on the other hand, were found to be resistant to such infections. Utilizing mouse and rat peritoneal macrophages, these authors demonstrated that phagocytosis and killing of *S. typhimurium* by mouse macrophages was minimal after treatment of the bacteria with normal mouse sera, whereas treatment with rat sera resulted in appreciable phagocytosis and markedly reduced bacteria survival.

These observations were extended further in an experiment demonstrating Salmonella clearance by the reticuloendothelial system of normal mice before and after opsonization of the bacterial cells with rabbit antiserum to mouse tissue. This data suggested that antigens shared by mice and *S. typhimurium* make mice susceptible to infections whereas opsonization of *S. typhimurium* by antimouse tissue antibodies ablated the effect of tolerance. Other evidence to support this hypothesis was reported by Simonsen and Harris (Ref. 25), who found that turkeys (normally resistant to Rous tumor virus) immunized with chicken (the natural host of Rous virus) red blood cells during embryonic life, became susceptible to the Rous tumor virus.

The demonstration of blood Group A activity in variola (smallpox) virus and blood Group O activity in *Yersinia pestis* (Pasturella) prompted attempts at correlating the presence of blood group distributions in certain geographic areas with epidemics caused by these agents. This hypothesis by Pettenkofer (Ref. 26) that persons with blood Group A or O are susceptible to infections by these pathogens on the basis of being unable to respond because of tolerance, has been vigorously disputed (Ref. 27). Nonetheless, a case has been made for cross-reactive antigens playing a part in host-parasite relationships and in phylogeny.

The repetitive administration of bacterial antigens to patients raises questions of safety that are both real and demonstrated as well as hypothetical. The presence of ABO blood group cross-reacting antigens in bacteria is of clear-cut danger in the induction of isoantibodies capable of producing hemolytic ABO reactions in newborns (Ref. 28).

Theoretical considerations for which there is supporting evidence leading to some concern may be seen in instances of cross-reactions between Group A streptococcal cytoplasmic and human glomerular membranes (Ref. 20) and in reports of white graft reactions by Rose and Rapaport (Ref. 28) in patients with Group A streptococcal and staphylococcal infections who received homografts.

The hypothesis proposed by Mekler (Ref. 29) to explain the clinical manifestations of influenzal infection suggests that the incorporation of host DNA into the process of viral replication results in a viral membrane bearing host antigens. Given this sequence an antibody response potentially could produce a variety of auto-immune complications.

Studies of cross-reacting antigens in auto-immune reactions suggest that new (or previously unrecognized) problems may follow the injection of patients with some bacterial and viral preparations.

Springer (Ref. 30) described the development of immunologic incompatibility between mother and fetus following immunization of a mother with blood Group O substance and with bacterial and viral antigens with A or B blood group activity.

Lyampert (Ref. 31) cites a report in the Russian literature of experimental evidence for fetal damage after the immunization of the mother and fetus with microbial antigens corresponding to organ-specific antigens.

Many of the organisms present in the vaccines and antigens reviewed by this Panel have been demonstrated to contain cross-reacting antigens. Thus the possibility that cross-reacting substances may induce serious auto-immune reactions must be considered in weighing their benefit and risk potentials. The demonstration of white graft reaction after streptococcal and staphylococcal infection (Ref. 28) has been noted and is of interest relative to the potential for cross-reactive immune phenomena. However, the Panel, in considering that a long history of staphylococcal immunization exists without any of the signposts described for the Group A streptococci, chose not to recommend the deletion of all staphylococci from the products under discussion.

It is noted however, that the same concerns expressed relative to repeated injections of foreign material apply to the vaccines and antigens containing staphylococci.

Endotoxin, the toxic principle produced by gram-negative bacteria, is a constituent of the gram-negative cell wall composed of polysaccharide, lipid and protein referred to as the endotoxic complex. This complex is released into the surrounding medium when organisms are lysed or disintegrated. Endotoxins are produced by a variety of the Enterobacteriaceae, both pathogenic and nonpathogenic. The interest in endotoxin dates to the late 19th century and is the direct result of the many biologic activities ascribed to the substance.

In 1893 typhoid endotoxin was described as having high pyrogenic activity (Ref. 1). Following the introduction of malaria infection in the treatment of patients with tertiary lues (CNS) in the early 1900's, endotoxin (killed endotoxin-producing bacteria) was used in the induction of artificial fever in the treatment of lues and in chronic inflammatory processes.

In 1893 Coley described the tumor necrotizing effect of endotoxin (Coley's Toxin). This effect of endotoxin has prompted such tumor therapy in recent years but the uncontrollable side effects have militated against its extensive use in therapy.

Nonetheless, the many biologic effects of endotoxin have been the subject for research and speculation. As described by Ivan Bennett,

> * * * this spectrum of activities makes possible at least one prediction: an investigator in almost any biological field is likely to obtain a "positive" result if he tries endotoxin in the experimental system he is using.

Over the years much has been done chemically in defining the chemical nature of the biologically active fraction (endotoxin) Lipid A, the product of dilute acid treatment of cell-wall glycolipid, which has been shown to have all of the biologic capabilities of endotoxin listed below.

Pyrogenicity
Lethal toxicity
Toxicity increased by adrenalectomy
Toxicity increased by BCG pretreatment
Shwartzman phenomenon
Bone marrow necrosis
Embryonic bone resorption

Leukopenia
Leukocytosis
Depression of blood pressure
Tumor necrotic activity
Enhanced dermal reactivity to epinephrine
Adjuvant activity
Mitogenic lymphocyte stimulation
Induction of IgG synthesis in newborn mice
Macrophage activation
Colony-stimulating factor
Complement activation
Hagemann factor activation
Plasminogen activator
Induction of prostaglandin synthesis
Induction of interferon production
Nonspecific resistance to infection
Early refractory state to endotoxin pyrogenicity
Induction of endotoxin tolerance
Limulus lysate gelation

These many biologic effects coupled with clinical correlates of endotoxin-induced clinical disease raise serious question of the safety of injecting "endotoxin active" material into humans.

The tumor necrotic activity, induction of interferon production, induction of tolerance weighed against the presumptive clinical correlate of the general Shwartzman-acute cortical necrosis renal) and the many other adverse effects of endotoxin make benefit-risk judgments critical in the use of agents containing "endotoxic activity." The place of such agents rests with carefully controlled studies where apparent benefits clearly outweigh monitored risks. The Panel considering these facts has made its judgments of each individual product in which the potential for endotoxic activity exists.

The Panel also notes that the Advisory Panel on Review of Skin Test Antigens has discussed the problem of thimerosal-induced positive skin reactions (summary minutes, June 6–7, 1975, item 6). This Panel concurs, in general, with the concern expressed therein about the use of a preservative in biological products which are used for skin tests and may induce skin reactions of unknown mechanism in some recipients. This Panel also concurs with the recommendation of the Skin Test Antigen Panel that efforts be initiated to use, or develop if necessary, safe and effective preservatives that do not induce such reactions.

The problem of comparing benefit and risk in these agents presents another parameter and an additional problem in assessing safety in that linking benefit-to-risk introduces and ties effectiveness to safety. In reviewing this problem, the Panel has been guided by the consideration that the public interest is not served by allowing the use of products with high danger potential, or by denying it the use of beneficial agents. Meaningful measures of effectiveness and safety, therefore, must be established if one is to equate or relate benefit-to-risk effectively.

General Considerations for Safety Testing

Investigations of safety of a given bacterial vaccine or product are subject to the same principles as are investigations of effectiveness (Ref. 1). Ideally, tests for safety should be specific and relate to human toxicity. In reality, however, animal studies relevant (or possibly relevant) to safety must be considered in preliminary product assessment. Product sterility, reproducibility, purity, uniformity, consistency, and stability among (bacterial) biological agents are as important in assessing safety as in effectiveness.

1. *Sterility.* Sterility of each lot of each vaccine shall be demonstrated as described in § 610.12 (21 CFR 610.12). Provisions are made for:

(a) Anaerobic and aerobic cultures using Fluid Thioglycollate Medium incubated at 30–32°C.

(b) Aerobic cultures using Soybean Casein Digest Medium incubated at 20–25°C.

(c) Culture of products with mercurial preservative in Fluid Thioglycollate Medium (anaerobic and aerobic) incubated at both 30–32°C and 20–25°C.

(d) Membrane filtration for water insoluble products (U.S. Pharmacopeia, 18th Rev., 1970, pages 853–854) with exceptions as prescribed in § 610.12(f) (21 CFR 610.12(f)).

(e) Different sterility tests as individually outlined.

(f) Different tests equal or superior.

2. *Purity.* Purity of product shall conform to criteria set forth in § 610.13 (21 CFR 610.13).

3. *Additives and constituents.* Provision for additives and constituent material are cited in § 610.15 (21 CFR 610.15).

4. *Storage and maintenance.* These criteria are designed to cite storage requisites for the retention of initial characteristics of the organism and ensure freedom from deterioration as described in § 610.18 (21 CFR 610.18).

5. *Animal testing.* The regulations require a general safety test that is designed to demonstrate acute toxic effects of each lot of all products intended for administration to man (21 CFR 610.11).

(a) Recognizing the vagaries of animal testing associated with dose, and the relationship and significance of tests when applied to man, the Panel suggested that a subcommittee of the various panels on biologics consider the common problem of animal testing. This subcommittee met on February 21, 1974, and noted that special problems exist with products that are repetitively or chronically administered. It was recommended that criteria be considered for chronic animal testing of such products. As such, the Panel recommends that a study designed to establish guidelines for chronic toxicity testing in animals be undertaken under the auspices of the Bureau of Biologics.

(b) In addition to tests for general safety, toxoids are subject to tests to ensure detoxification relative to hemolytic, dermonecrotic, and lethal effects (Ref. 32).

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A Specific Evaluation of the Benefit-to-Risk Ratio on the Use of Group A Streptococcal Antigens in Certain Vaccines and Antigens in Humans

The association of the Group A streptococcus with a variety of pyogenic infections and postinfectious conditions is now well accepted. The history of these associations and the characterization of attempts to establish immunity in humans has been carefully chronicled by Gill (Ref. 1 below). However, the problems that confronted early workers who identified an organism that could be causally related to a clinical disease entity continue to plague present day workers in developing effective and safe vaccines. The classic studies by Dick, Schultz and Charlton (Ref. 2), in the pathogenesis of scarlet fever and the definition of the basic mechanism by Zabriskie (Ref. 3) provide some insight into the multifaceted challenge presented by the Group A beta hemolytic streptococcus and its extracellular products in the pathogenesis of disease.

Almost 100 years have elapsed since Pasteur's description of a chain-forming coccus in his discussion in 1879 of puerperal sepsis (Ref. 4). The detailed studies of Griffith (Ref. 5) and Rebecca Lancefield (Ref. 6) took place almost 50 years later and defined the surface antigens, which allowed for the classification of streptococci. These signal works provided the basis for another half century of immunological study of the role played by the Group A streptococcus in disease. Despite the advances in physical and chemical methods that allowed for the isolation, purification and characterization of the cellular antigens of the streptococcus and the development of experimental models that enhance the theories of immune mechanisms of the nonsuppurative complications of streptococcal infections, we have not moved far in the field of immunology from Lancefield's initial observations. Her demonstration —that the heat resistant, acid extractable, alcohol soluble protein capable of inducing antibody in animals (M-protein) is the virulence factor and that type-specific protection is induced by active immunization with "M" substance or passive immunization (with type-specific antibody)—remains the sole basis for immunization with streptococcal substance to prevent streptococcal disease.

The history of major attempts to immunize humans with hemolytic streptococci dates to the 1930's when Wilson and Swift (Ref. 7) and Swift et al. (Ref. 8) attempted to reduce the symptoms and recurrences of acute rheumatic fever by injecting heat-killed streptococci and "nucleoprotein" intravenously. These studies, though considered encouraging, failed to demonstrate effectiveness in either area, but did elicit severe systemic reactions in the tested patients. Rantz et al. (Ref. 9), in 1949, immunized humans with heat-killed Group A streptococci, Types 3 and 17, inducing what was described as severe systemic toxicity. Toxicity was described as being of three varieties: (1) Systemic reactions with chills, malaise and aching, (2) swelling and soreness of the injected limb, and (3) nodule formation with no difference described for the types tested. He was able, however, to demonstrate anti-M-protein (using the Rothbard method), implying the development of type-specific immunity.

Recent immunization trials have been accomplished with isolated cell wall fractions with attempts directed at establishing antigenic purity of the M substance. Of note are the reports of Massell et al. (Ref. 10), who describe the occurrence of two cases of acute rheumatic fever and one suggestive case, following the immunization of 21 healthy siblings (ages 6 through 12) of rheumatic fever patients with a partially purified M-protein preparation of Type 3, Group A streptococci. The described attack rate of acute rheumatic fever of 11.1 percent (or 16 percent if calculations include the case of probable rheumatic fever as well as the two cases of definite rheumatic fever) is noted by the author to be in excess of the 2 percent incidence described for their control group. This description of altered responses to streptococcal M-protein injections is the first recorded suggestion of such phenomena since Swift, Hitchcock, Dereck and McEwen described postvaccinal reactions in rheumatic fever patients receiving intravenous streptococci.

This observation, however, was not reproduced in the studies of Fox et al., in which a highly purified preparation of M-protein was used to immunize human volunteers (Ref. 11). Fox has continued his careful studies without evidence of such complication while demonstrating significant immunity in infants immunized with purified T_{12} M-protein (Ref. 12). Local (delayed cutaneous erythematous) reactions with minimal induration are cited as occurring occasionally. No instances of fever, malaise, postimmunization clinical signs, or laboratory findings are reported in these studies. It should be stressed, however, that the type of experimental material used in the Fox study was very highly purified and, in this regard, bears little resemblance to the products being considered by this Panel.

The hypothesis relating the etiology of poststreptococcal complications to the cytotoxic effect of streptococcal antibody on cross-reacting antigens of heart and kidney tissue has been raised as an objection to immunization with streptococcal antigens. Kaplan and Meyesarian (Ref. 13) demonstrated cross-reactions between streptococcal cell wall protein and mammalian myocardium. Zabriskie and Friemer (Ref. 14) described fractions of the streptococcal cytoplasmic membrane that share antigenic determinants with heart muscle. Although antiheart and antikidney antibodies have been demonstrated in the sera of patients during the acute phase of poststreptococcal disease, a causal relationship between these antibodies and cytopathology has not been established.

Fox (Ref. 12) notes that no antiheart antibody has been observed in the postimmunization sera of infants or adults receiving his purified M-protein preparation.

There are no available data to determine what quantity of streptococcal antigen would be required to induce dangerous tissue reactions in humans. Therefore, the potential for danger must be considered to exist even in preparations containing small amounts of streptococcal antigen such as in those to be used for desensitization rather than immunization.

In view of the carefully conducted controlled studies currently under way with purified chemically defined antigenic preparations, one finds it difficult to justify the use of uncontrolled, poorly defined preparations presumed to contain antigens that have been demonstrated in earlier studies to produce local and systemic reactions. The hypothetical and theoretical objections stemming from laboratory studies linking mammalian and streptococcal antigens have been given serious consideration in the design and conduct of present studies treating humans with the newer purified streptococcal antigens. Equal consideration should

be extended to those being treated with mixed bacterial antigens containing Group A streptococcal products.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel concludes that, based on the available information, the uncontrolled use of Group A streptococcal antigens in all bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens with no U.S. standard of potency represents unacceptable actual and theoretical risks. It therefore recommends that the Group A streptococcus and its products be removed from all vaccines and antigens represented in this group.

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LABELING

General problems of labeling of drugs used in man have been the subject of many extensive reviews. Panel members have been made aware of a draft of an FDA document on "Labeling for Prescription Drugs used in Man," which is intended for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Rather than reviewing the same ground in a detailed position paper, it was felt appropriate to react to this document.

Panel members agree that: (1) The existing FDA proposal for labeling, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 7, 1975 (40 FR 15392–15396), reflects its opinion and no changes are suggested.

(2) Vaccines and antigens that have been recommended for Category IIIA, i.e., licensure permitted to continue for a limited time while further studies are done, require separate considerations on labeling.

(3) The package inserts for most of these products are inadequate and outmoded and in serious need of reevaluation and revision. There is a need for long-term clinical followup with revision of the insert as indicated by experience. Continued followup data during use would allow for updating of toxicity, side effects, dosage, and extension where indicated to new use. Useful information about safety and effectiveness should be provided directly to patients who receive products continued in use. The package insert or circular used to satisfy the need for consumer information should contain the updated information provided to the prescribing physician. The package insert or circular given to the patient and physician should also state in boldface, at the beginning, that this product is under review by FDA for a limited time since safety and effectiveness have not been substantially established. In particular, it should be noted that adequately controlled human trials have not been done.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR THE EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF SUBJECT VACCINES AND ANTIGENS IN HUMANS

1. *Introduction.* Well-designed clinical trials are necessary for the evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of any biological designed for human use. Details of recommended features of such trials can be found in many published articles and standard texts. In addition, essentials of adequate and well-controlled clinical investigations have been previously identified (21 CFR 314.111 (a)(5)(ii)). This section will review these general guidelines specifically in relation to the problems presented by the biologicals under study by this Panel. It is also presented in response to the charge to the Panel to provide recommendations to manufacturers for the type of studies required to develop acceptable evidence of safety and effectiveness.

2. *General principles*—a. *Need.* A clinical trial is deemed necessary for a product when there is no consensus among experts that its safety and effectiveness have been substantially demonstrated. The type of trial selected will be influenced by both the natural history of the disease to be treated and ethical considerations. When the natural history of the disease state is not well understood or when spontaneous fluctuations in severity are known to occur, the trial must include appropriate control groups. Such controls would be considered unethical when there is a consensus that the biological to be studied is safe and effective. A trial also would be unethical if there is a consensus that the biological to be studied is unsafe or ineffective.

It is the opinion of the Panel that the biologicals under review which have been classified in Category III meet the criteria of need for controlled trials in that the disease states for which they are intended show considerable spontaneous variation and ethical considerations do not preclude the use of controls.

b. *Prerequisites.* Extensive clinical trials logically cannot be performed each time a new lot of a given biological is prepared. If results of clinical trials of initial lots are to be extrapolated to subsequent use, there is an implicit assumption that the biological characteristics and stability of the product can be adequately controlled by the manufacturer. The Panel has noted that this prerequisite has not been adequately fulfilled by many of the products under review, and wishes to emphasize its importance. A further discussion can be found in the section of this report on "Standardization of Vaccine or Bacterial Product Content" and specific deficiencies are noted in the reviews of individual products.

c. *Planning and coordination.* A complete detailed protocol for the conduct and analysis of the trial should be prepared under the aegis of the sponsor. Results obtained from clinical trials whose protocols were not mutually agreed upon by the sponsor and the FDA will not be excluded from consideration. However, to minimize possible conflicts in the interpretation of results, the protocol should be reviewed beforehand with the FDA and be mutually acceptable.

3. *Guidelines for the protocol*—a. *Subjects.* Criteria for inclusion should be stated as specifically and unequivocally as possible. Those included should be representative of subjects for whom the product is to be recommended. The criteria should include age, signs, symptoms, laboratory findings and other factors considered to be most characteristic of the condition whose treatment is to be studied. The Panel feels that the specificity of the disease state to be studied has been a severe limiting factor of trials performed with the products under review. The term "asthma," for example, represents such a diverse set of etiologic and pathogenetic problems that a single method of biological control might not be applicable in all circumstances. Failure to narrowly define disease states may result in inconclusive trial data, even if the biological under investigation is truly beneficial for a defined subtype of the disease. When double-blind trials are planned, prospective participants must be fully informed of the procedure.

b. *Specification of treatments.* Complete descriptions of dosages, routes, schedules, durations, contingent modifications or other aspects of medical management of participants will be clearly stated in the protocol. There should be both an experimental and a control group. The Panel recognizes that specific circumstances may preclude the possibility of complete adherence to double-blind procedures. However, the placebo-controlled double-blind evaluation of responses remains the most reliable of designs. Any deviation from this design must be accompanied by an explanation of why rigid adherence is not feasible. Following a prearranged period, crossover of treatments may be desirable in some conditions. Information from the crossover period will be considered adjunctive to the results from the initial phase of treatment.

c. *Definitions of response.* The protocol should provide an unequivocal definition of an individual response, either qualitative, ranked or measurable. The Panel has noted that a lack of precise, objective definitions of responses has been a limiting feature of trials involving many of the products under review.

d. *Randomization.* The random allocation of subjects to the treatment groups should be performed using a table of random digits or other closely related methods. Alternate entry procedures are not acceptable, nor is any method by which single codes are used for experimental and control groups.

e. *Collaborative investigations.* Ideally, the trial would be conducted simultaneously under the supervision of investigators in different geographic locations. When done in this fashion, the protocol should specify the design used to assure maximum randomization of lots of vaccines and antigens, time of entry into study, age, sex, etc., so as to prevent possible imbalances between two treatment groups in one location.

f. *Records.* Complete record sets should be maintained at a central office in such a way as to assure supervision of protocol adherence and monitoring for adverse or otherwise unanticipated effects. All participants in a trial must be accounted for completely.

g. *Statistical analysis.* It is crucial to include expert biostatistical consultation on all phases of the controlled trial, particularly in its initial design and sample size deliberations. This would help minimize design defects which might complicate analysis. Levels of significance for all tests to be employed in a particular study should be mutually agreed upon in advance by the sponsor and FDA.

h. *Discovered effects.* Modified definitions, recombinations of categories, and adjustments for variables not explicitly provided for in the protocol may lead to the discovery of unanticipated effects. While the search for such additional insights is to be encouraged, they may require confirmation from additional studies before being construed to be prima facie evidence for or against effectiveness.

i. *Safety during clinical trials of effectiveness*—(1) *Subjects.* There should be careful screening to eliminate those who may be subject to adverse reactions. When feasible, all participants shall have discontinued previously administered agents for an agreed upon period before entering the trial.

(2) *Clinical observations.* Physical and laboratory observations should be recorded on entry and subsequently, at regularly prescribed intervals. The tests selected will be those considered pertinent to safety considerations of the product under trial.

(3) *Adverse events.* Two classes of adverse events can be considered—those which are anticipated as possible consequences of experimental or control treatments and those not anticipated. Anticipated events should be specified completely in the trial protocol and a detailed standard form should be developed for their recording. The relative importance of these events should be weighted prior to onset of the trial by mutual agreement between the sponsor and FDA. The relative importance of unanticipated events must be assessed by a comparison of their incidence in the experimental and control groups. As in the analysis of effectiveness, the degree of difference in rates which is considered to be significant should be agreed upon beforehand.

(4) *Continuation of trial.* New patient entries into the trial shall be suspended if the adverse events in either group are considered to be of sufficient importance as described above.

4. *Additional measures for determination of safety.* Concomitant with the authorization for general use of a bacterial vaccine or antigen, the Panel urges that a program for the surveillance of randomly sampled recipients be instituted and maintained for as long as the product remains on the market. Two basic types should be used:

a. *Short-term studies.* The basic purpose of short-term surveillance is to allow inclusion of sufficient recipients so that adverse effects which occur at relatively low rates may be detected. These rates may be too low to be discernible in the controlled trials, yet may be considered unacceptably high in relation to the potential benefits of the biologic in question.

The trials therefore would follow existing guidelines for inclusion and observation of participants, but would not require a control group. The number to be included should be determined in advance with statistical consultation and should be sufficient so that the presence or absence of an agreed upon rate of significant adverse reactions (1:500, 1:1,000 etc.) may be determined within reasonable statistical confidence limits. Duration should be as long as the customary length of treatment. Some modification will be required when courses of treatment are either intermittent (seasonal) or continuing.

Should a significantly high rate of adverse reactions be definitively encountered, it is recognized that a causal relationship may not necessarily be inferred. In such an instance, controlled trials would have to be reinstituted using a sufficiently large number of participants to provide a significant answer. A significantly high rate of adverse reactions may be defined as one which alters the benefit-to-risk ratio to the extent that use of the product is not justifiable.

b. *Long-term studies.* The basic purpose of long-term surveillance is to search for adverse effects which are demonstrable only after many years. The Panel recognizes the inherent difficulties of developing long-term prospective studies. It will be noted that the products under consideration by the Panel are not uniformly employed. Thus, there will exist at any given time, sufficiently large groups of persons of similar disease states, age, sex and socio-economic status who have never received the product in question. Incidence and/or prevalence rates of major illness indicators, including death, can then be compared in populations whose essential difference is whether or not there has been prior receipt of the product under study.

To accomplish this, a protocol should be submitted which:

(1) Details methods of obtaining a random sample of subjects;

(2) Specifies methods by which all such subjects can be traced through time so that the potential bias of unexplained loss to followup is not present;

(3) Lists the major disease states and adverse reactions which are to be studied and details the methods of surveying for these states; and

(4) Specifies the number of participants to be involved with an indication of the magnitude of the attributable risk which could be detected in that sample size.

Specific Product Review

Mixed Respiratory Bacteria Manufactured by Center Laboratories, Inc.

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* A mixture of washed organisms killed by "gentle inspissation," suspended in physiologic saline containing 0.4 percent phenol and consisting of:

	Percent
Staphylococcus aureus, American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) 6538 DR Strain PCIR 09/D, FDA	30
Staphylococcus albus, ATCC 9491	30
Neisseria catarrhalis, ATCC 8176	10
Klebsiella pneumoniae, ATCC 9590	[1] 5
Klebsiella pneumoniae, ATCC 9591	5
Streptococcus mitis, ATCC 9811 (Sherman Strain MFA, Cornell University)	3.33
Streptococcus salivarius, ATCC 9222 (Gunsalus Strain S20B, Cornell University)	3.33
Streptococcus pyogenes, Group A, ATCC 12344	[1] 3.33
Diplococcus pneumoniae I, ATCC 6301	3.33
Diplococcus pneumoniae II, ATCC 6302	3.33
Diplococcus pneumoniae III, ATCC 6303	3.33

[1] Type I.

b. *Preparation.* The package insert states that:

[E]ach organism is grown on a medium specially formulated for the needs of that organism and with the ultimate objective of obtaining it free of any contamination with foreign antigenic materials. Each growth is harvested separately, washed, and at each step identified by microscopy and subculture so that there is no alteration in the integrity and purity of the product. The final concentrated washed organisms are then killed by gentle inspissation and suspended in physiological saline with a suitable preservative. Each suspension is counted, and the final mixture made from the counted pure, identified suspensions of the separate organisms. The final Allergenic Extract of Mixed Respiratory Bacteria is tested for sterility and safety in accordance with all the applicable regulations.

It is further stated in the package insert that:

The organisms are identified and have been in pure culture isolation and maintenance for a sufficient period of time to assure stability and purity of species and variety.

2. *Labeling*—a. *Package insert.* The package insert gives directions for use of the product as a desensitizing agent for persons "clinically reactive to the common flora of the upper respiratory tract." A suggested simple dosage schedule for subcutaneous injections is provided from strengths of 1 to 1,000 million organisms per milliliter, based on the patient's degree of sensitivity. The instructions for managing reactions are standard ones. The warning for treatment of systemic reactions and precautions to be observed in administering vaccine seems adequate.

b. *Labels.* Sample labels are given for concentrations of 1,000; 100,000; 1 million; 10 million; 100 million; and 1,000 million killed organisms per milliliter. These labels include a list of organisms instruction for storage and initial dose. The size of printing is very small and difficult to read.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Description.* The source of each organism is ATCC (American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852). The manufacturer does not state how the stock cultures are maintained or stored to "assure stability and purity." There is no specific information about the methods of achieving "the ultimate objective of obtaining the bacterial growth free of any contamination with foreign antigenic materials" or how it is attained or checked other than the statement "each growth is washed and at each step identified by microscopy and subculture." There is no indication of the original concentration of organisms in the individual stock culture suspension, except by inference that 1,000 million organisms per milliliter might be the strongest concentration, since this, the strongest mixture marketed, is used in the individual component animal safety test.

The statement, "The organism count is verified by counting chamber technique and opacity standard method," could be interpreted as meaning either both methods, or one or the other method is used. In testing for bacterial agglutination, the McFarland barium chloride turbidity scale is employed. Each organism is tested for antigenicity by its ability to induce agglutinating antibody in rabbit sera. The information given does not state what concentration of organism per milliliter, or what nitrogen content per milliliter is used for the inoculum, since only the volume of suspension is stated. No antibody titers are provided following this immunization program. "If the antibody titer is adequate and serologically specific for each respective organism, each animal is then exsanguinated, the serum separated, and stored for future use, frozen and/or freeze dried."

The manufacturer does not state how he uses the information obtained by rabbit immunization or by slide agglutination with these antisera to select organisms or batches of organisms for his individual stock vaccines or for the final mixed product.

b. *Labeling.* The size of printing on the label is so small that it is difficult to read. The rationales for the selection and percentages of each species used in the vaccine are not provided.

The insert is plainly worded and informative but makes the unsubstantiated claims for desensitization of individuals clinically reactive to the common bacterial flora of the upper respiratory tract. No specific disease entities or details of what constitutes "clinically reactive" are mentioned. There is no claim for its use as a preventive for respiratory infections. The dosage is to be based on "patient's degree of sensitivity," but no suggestions are made as to how this sensitivity is to be determined by the prescriber. The statement regarding local reactions is ambiguous. "Swelling (Edema), redness (erythema) and pain at the site of injection in 10 to 30 minutes are characteristic. The dose for subsequent treatment should be reduced to the previous dose which elicited no local response or the dose eliciting a response should be repeated."

c. *Effectiveness.* The respiratory bacterial vaccines have been used in attempts to (1) stimulate immunity and (2) diminish, or desensitize to, bacterial allergy. Since the manufacturer indicates this vaccine is to be used as a desensitizing agent, one would expect to find evidence presented for this process in sensitive humans or experimental animals, pursuant to the "Recommended Procedures for the Evaluation of Effectiveness and Safety of Subject Vaccines and Antigens in Humans" in this review, and § 314.111(a)(5)(ii) of the regulations (21 CFR 314.111(a)(5)(ii).

The manufacturer presents no specific studies of the effectiveness of this particular vaccine. The references cited for animal studies are those of Eisen and Bacal (Ref. 1 below), who report the development of circulating antibody to the polysaccharide antigens of staphylococci, pneumococci and Rantz antigen in children and rabbits. Immunized guinea pigs had skin reactions to staphylococci and streptococci. Two papers describe the induction of interferon in mice by bacterial vaccines (Refs. 2 and 3), but since this submission, unsuccessful attempts to confirm the induction of interferon by this product in humans have been reported (Refs. 4 and 5).

The series of 17 papers listed by the producer, report uncontrolled human studies on effectiveness and do not deal with the product under consideration. They include many of the same reports that are frequently quoted to support the efficacy of all the mixed bacterial vaccines in this group. Tuft and Ermilio (Ref. 6) report a reduction of 70 percent in the frequency of asthma and/or rhinitis, after the intracutaneous administration of a bacterial vaccine containing *Staphylococcus aureus*, pneumococcus, *H. influenzae*, *Neisseria flava*, *Streptococcus viridans* and other hemolytic and nonhemolytic streptococci. Moore and Reed (Ref. 7) questioned the significance of their own uncontrolled study of stock and autogenous vaccines, which gave 50 to 75 percent improvement, in the absence of double-blind placebo controls.

Among the controlled studies attempted, those of Barr et al. (Ref. 8), Mueller and Lanz (Ref. 9), are quoted as showing effectiveness of bacterial vaccines in asthmatic adults and children, respectively. Both studies have certain characteristics in their statistical designs, which detract from the forcefulness of their conclusions on effectiveness.

d. *Potency standards.* These are outlined in the general statement of the Panel on product standards and potency which, for this product, specifically include the conditions that:

(1) The biologically active ingredients said to be present in a vaccine must be enumerated.

(2) Methods for detecting and measuring each identifiable ingredient must be provided.

(3) Methods for the estimation of the biological activity of each ingredient, both individually and in combination, under suitably controlled conditions must be provided.

e. *Safety.* Quoting from the Panel statement on Drug Safety, Safety as it relates to bacterial vaccines and bacterial products, indicates freedom from harmful effects on persons, directly or indirectly. Biologic products, by their nature, however, must be considered to have a potential for danger.

The product must be sterile, pure, free of harmful additives and constituents, and remain stable under recommended conditions of storage and use. It should be shown to be safe and free of undesirable and adverse side effects by adequately controlled clinical trials, as well as in preliminary well-designed animal experiments, both for acute and chronic toxicity.

The bacterial vaccines in long use that have been reviewed by this Panel, including this product, have not been subjected to such rigorous criteria in their many years of clinical usage. Other than tests for sterility, some monitoring of

certain vaccines for pyrogens, the absence of deliberate additions of any previously recognized harmful ingredient and the apparent absence of ill effects during many millions of injections, there has been no systematic examination of the safety of these vaccines.

Theoretically, the polysaccharides of pneumococci and *H. influenzae*, and various media constituents could produce long-term adverse effects, but presumably the rate is very low. The Panel has concluded that Group A streptococcal products carry undesirable long-term risks and therefore should be removed from all vaccines.

The evidence for animal safety presented is confined to the general safety test for the 7-days survival of two mice and two guinea pigs, as described in Part 610—General Biological Products Standards (21 CFR Part 610), and specifically in § 610.11 (21 CFR 610.11). The manufacturer presents no studies specifically related to the safety of this particular vaccine. Human safety is addressed in the submission by references to two texts on the practice of pharmacy (Ref. 10) and bacteriology (Ref. 11), which include the use of killed bacterial vaccines for immunization. The submission refers to Willis' (Ref. 12) study of 500 rheumatic patients treated with a heat-killed polyvalent streptococcal and staphylococcal product. "There was temporary aggravation of joint pain but in not a single instance were effects observed attributable to the vaccine, while the ideal dosage was being determined." There are no references to Massell's recent studies (Ref. 13) with purified M-protein vaccines of streptococci, during which reactions were noted.

Consideration is given to several references cited (Refs. 14 through 17) on the local or systemic reactions that may occur after the injection of vaccine; none are said to have been significant or severe.

Marketing experiences in which no adverse reactions were reported to the manufacturer in 1971 and 1972, are cited in support of the safety of this product.

No analyses of clinical case reports are included in the presentation.

f. *Benefit-risk consideration.* No specific conditions for the use of this product are cited. The desensitization of persons sensitive to bacteria of the respiratory tract can encompass a variety of clinical conditions. The inference is that the vaccine will be used chiefly in asthma related to respiratory infection. This implies the existence of a subpopulation that reacts in a peculiar fashion to bacterial infections. This population needs to be more clearly identified and monitored for both good or bad effects of the use of vaccine to be estimated.

The risk of immediate catastrophic reactions to mixed bacterial vaccine might be assumed to be very low, in view of the many years of clinical use of various vaccines, and the paucity of such reports in the literature. Adverse reactions have not been reported to the manufacturer in marketing experience in 1971 and 1972 according to this submission. The possibility of the risks of late or mild reactions to bacterial products have been noted and discussed by the Panel. These possibilities are not dealt with in this submission.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique.* The entire presentation is sketchy, particularly in the details relating to the actual composition of the product and its method of manufacture. There is meager information regarding potency, the serologic tests described and how they apply to the standardization of the vaccine. There are no studies directly related to the safety or effectiveness of this particular combination of bacterial vaccines, in either animals or humans. The literature cited as supporting its safety and effectiveness is meager and, in fact, concerns preparations having similar bacterial content, but containing heat or chemically killed organisms. It includes other aspects such as immunization and interferon production, as well as desensitization.

b. *Recommendations.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate product license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety. The evidence cited from the literature by the manufacturer refers to other similar combinations of bacterial species and thus does not apply in particular to the combinations under consideration.

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STAPHAGE LYSATE (SPL) FOR STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE MANUFACTURED BY DELMONT LABORATORIES, INC.

Smith (Ref. 1 below), in a recent review, stated that between 1900 and 1904, Wright coined the term "autogenous vaccine" and introduced autogenous vaccines into the treatment of patients with chronic or recurrent infections. Smith describes the results obtained by investigators other than Wright as inconsistent, ranging from patients who appeared to undergo some harm, to others in whom the disease was unaltered, to some who seemed to have had dramatic responses.

Wright utilized a typhoid vaccine consisting of killed bacilli whose administration was followed by agglutinin formation. Later, he measured responses with an opsonocytophagic test, which he had developed. From typhoid vaccine, he went on to treat patients suffering from recurrent boils over a period of months to years with a vaccine made from heat-killed homologous staphylococci isolated from the individual. He reported that as the opsonic index improved following increasing doses of the vaccine, the patient's boils tended to disappear. While small "stimulating doses" of the vaccine seemed to improve the rate of phagocytosis, this was not always readily accomplished because some vaccine doses produced either local or systemic reactions, or both.

The use of autogenous vaccines in the treatment of asthma was initiated as early as 1910 by Sicard (Ref. 2). By 1920, Rackemann (Ref. 3) had begun to treat such patients with autogenous vaccines prepared from heat-killed organisms that had been isolated from their sputa. He used skin tests to demonstrate hypersensitivity and subsequently concluded that the vaccine acted through "desensitization" of the patient to his bacterial flora.

During the following 20 years, arguments and interest waxed and waned over the use of staphylococcal and "respiratory bacterial" vaccines. A decrease in their popularity followed the appearance of sulfonamides and antibiotics. When penicillin resistance in staphylococci became a problem in the late 1950's and early 1960's, there was a resurgence of interest in other forms of therapy, but vaccines did not achieve great popularity, probably because many of the problem illnesses were acute and not suited to an agent that required long-term administration.

Recently, as interest in cell-mediated immunity has come to the fore, Mudd and others have proposed that repeated injections of staphylococcal vaccines in the experimental animal suppress the reactivity of its leucocytes to the injected antigens.

In another direction, Twort in 1915 and d'Herelle somewhat earlier, independently discovered a transmissible lytic effect on bacteria (bacteriophage), which became known as the Twort-d'Herelle phenomenon. Since living bacteria were lysed in vitro, it was only natural for bacteriophage to become attractive as a potential therapeutic agent. Consequently, phage was used in the living host as well as for the preparation of material for immunization. Eaton and Bayne-Jones extensively reviewed (Ref. 4) the subject of bacteriophage therapy and concluded that "The favorable reports may have been due to the specific immunizing action of bacterial proteins in the material used and to nonspecific effects of the broth filtrates." They also summarized a report by Larkum, who had treated patients with furunculosis by injecting 2.0 milliliters of bacteriophage subcutaneously on 2 successive days. Among 208 patients who received such treatment, 60 had no reactions, 72 had mild responses, 15 had general responses, and 2 had severe reactions. No information on reactions was obtained from the remainder. Larkum also stated that 78 percent of his patients had no recurrences in the 6-month period following treatment. Only 3 percent were unimproved, and the remainder had recurrences of varying degrees. Thirteen of the "cured" patients had previously failed to respond to autogenous vaccines. Only 2 of 23 acne patients were "cured" by phage injections.

The Eaton, Bayne-Jones review concludes that,

> While bacheriophage dissolved sensitive bacteria in cultures and causes numerous modifications of the organisms, its lytic action in the body is inhibited or greatly impeded by blood and other body fluids.

With the interest in acute and chronic staphylococcal infections on the part of both physicians and patients during an era when no suitable chemical or antibiotic therapy was available, attempts were made to either induce or to bolster the defenses of the host. Apparently, Staphage Lysate (SPL) was an outgrowth of this search.

1. *Description.* According to the submission, The product is an ultrafiltrate of the complete bacteriophage lysate (Gratia polyvalent bacteriophage) of appropriate specific propagating strains (parent cultures) of *Staphylococcus aureus* (Cowan Serological Types I and III).

It is further stated that:

> Bacteriological sterility is achieved by use of excess bacteriophage and ultrafiltration (0.02 Selas filter candles) and maintained by meticulous aseptic technique.

The finished product consists of the following:

a. A full representation of the antigenic components of the entire staphylococcal cell ($1.2–1.8\times10^8$ colony-forming units/ml) rendered soluble by the lytic process, the metabolites and the heat labile and heat stable intra- and extra-cellular enzymes elaborated by *S. aureus;*

b. Active bacteriophage ($1\times10^5–1\times10^9$ plaque-forming units/ml);

c. Ingredients of the culture medium (Bacto, heart infusion broth, dehydrated, Difco).

2. *Labeling.* SPL is marketed as two products, each labeled Bacterial Antigen. One (white label) states that it is made from *Staphylococcus aureus,* Serologic Type I and is for aerosol, topical and oral use only. For aerosol usage the dosage range is 0.1 to 1.0 milliliter, for topical usage the dosage range is 0.25 to 2.0 milliliters, and for oral usage the dosage range is 1.0 to 2.0 milliliters. The label includes a lot number, expiration date, and instructions to store the product at 5°C (±3°C). The product contains no preservative and is not to be used if it becomes cloudy. Each package contains 10 milliliters.

There are two package types for the second preparation, SPL-Types I and III. One is the same as for SPL–I, described in the preceding paragraph, and the other contains similar statements on its label (yellow), except that it is for subcutaneous and aerosol usage. For subcutaneous usage the dosage range is 0.05 to 0.5 milliliter and for aerosol usage the dosage range is 0.1 to 1.0 milliliter. A package consists of ten 1-milliliter ampules, each containing equal parts of Types I and III staphylococci. It too has no preservative, and the user is cautioned to employ "a separate heat-sterilized syringe and needle for each patient" and not to use the product should it appear cloudy.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Animal safety data.* Each lot is tested prior to its release in accordance with FDA regulations. It is stated that,

> during the course of routine testing of 280 lots over a period of 15 years (never) has any evidence of significant unfavorable symptoms or deaths of 1,120 test animals resulting from the administration of SPL has been observed.

From time to time, other nonroutine tests have been conducted. These have included two intravenous doses of 25 milliliters each to three grown chinchilla rabbits at 7-day intervals, with none ever becoming ill. Whenever such rabbits were retested after a 12-week period with 3 milliliters per kilogram intravenously, none showed any evidence of hypersensitivity.

b. *Human safety data.* This is based upon correspondence with individual physicians and reports in the literature (Refs. 15 and 17). In addition, the submission states that millions of doses have been administered and that there have been "no complaints of prohibitively undesirable side effects resulting from SPL administration, when used as directed."

c. *Effectiveness data.* The following data were submitted by the manufacturer regarding the finished biological product.

(1) Controlled studies (Ref. 15).

(2) Partially controlled or uncontrolled.

(3) Documented case reports of individual patients submitted by their physicians.

(4) Pertinent marketing experiences that may influence a determination as to the effectiveness of the finished biological product. Representative letters from physicians were included with the submission.

The producer "has never made a practice of journal advertising or direct mail advertising." SPL is promoted only by providing physicians who prescribe it or those who inquire, with "documented results of current studies relevant to SPL which appear in learned medical and scientific journals along with clinical notes (case reports) and periodic information letters." Presumably, this is the method that has been used to estimate effectiveness and to transmit this information to the physician. Copies of some reports from journals were provided in the submission. One of the more recent papers states that if mice were injected repeatedly with staphylococci and if they were then "elicited" by SPL, the mice were subsequently more resistant to influenza virus (Ref. 5).

Mills (Ref. 18) described his experiences beginning in 1946 with SPL-like material administered by nasal aerosol as a supplement to other treatments of sinusitis. The author discusses 60 cases of chronic sinusitis, which "constitute a random sampling of patients who had proven stubborn to conventional treatment." When he combined the "excellent" and "good" responders, 78 percent fell into this combination. These response categories are not defined nor was any attempt made to achieve randomization or "blindness." This is in essence an anecdotal report, which does not lend itself to objective analysis.

Baker (Ref. 15) described a 4-year study of staphylococcus phage lysate aerosol therapy in chronic asthma. The 50 patients studied were selected from a group of 150 receiving intranasal and intrabronchial treatment with SPL aerosol, and 40 were selected on the basis of:

(i) Those who had received adequate allergic therapy for 5 months or more with little or no benefit;

(ii) Those who had had bronchial asthma long enough so that the course of their symptoms was steady and constant;

(iii) Those whose nasal and nasopharyngeal repeated cultures revealed

the presence of pathogenic staphylococci;

(iv) Those without other systemic disease that could confuse the asthmatic picture.

Twenty patients were selected as controls and were given aerosol-containing culture medium. The basis for selecting the controls was not defined.

The treated (experimental) group received SPL intranasally after clearance of the airway by irrigation with "isotonic dextrose or physiologic saline." Vasoconstrictor nose drops were described as being used to clear the nares of excessive mucus. SPL-designated Type I and Type III were described as being available, but Type III, for reasons not explained, gave rise to "flare ups" of asthmatic symptoms, and its use was discontinued.

The Type I Lysate was rendered according to the following schedule:

Dose number and interval	Lysate	Dosage volume (milliliter)	Site of application
1 to 6, q 1 to 4 days	Type I	0.1 to 0.2	Intranasal.
7 to 12, q 2 to 7 days	do	0.2 to 0.5	Do.
13 to 22, q 4 to 7 days.	do	0.2 to 1.0	Intranasal and intrabronchial.

The controls were described as having no improvement or reaction during the first 6 weeks of the study. At the end of 6 weeks the control group was started on SPL.

The authors described definite improvement in all patients, although improvement was described in some instances during the first six treatments, with continued improvement thereafter. No compilation of treatment results was described for the 6-week period during the controlled portion of the study.

Results were described as, 44 percent (22 patients) "excellent," 42 percent (21 patients) "good" and 14 percent (7 patients) "fair." This study cannot be considered a controlled study, but if the observations are accurate that status asthmaticus attacks were prevented in a group described as severe asthmatics, some degree of effect may be inferred.

Reactions were noted only in the early stages of treatment and were described as mild. The discarding of a batch of test material because of reactions is noted and implies a potential for other reactions.

As regards the studies of Salmon and Symonds (Ref. 17), the Panel notes that patients are said to have recovered because of antibody induction but no data demonstrating such responses are provided. Cases were treated over a 7-year period, 1954–1961.

Boger et al. (Ref. 6) described an attempt to control staphylococcal skin infections among institutionalized mentally retarded individuals. Although the authors, at one point, tried to control their studies, the description of the procedure devised for this purpose is incomplete. Their previous trials were essentially anecdotal and limited to the "worst" cases. The "controlled" series was indecisive. There was no discernible difference in the results in the two groups (16 persons each), but the total level of skin infections had decreased. Boger in his discussion states,

> Of some interest is the fact that some lots of the bacteriophage-lysed vaccine and certain commercially available toxoids have not given significant rises of antibody titers as measured by the Boger-Frankel-Gavin test.

Whatever the merits of this antibody system, this experience may point to some differences in lot potency of shelf-life resistance.

Bryant et al. (Ref. 7) described a randomized double-blind trial in which SPL prepared by Delmont Laboratories was used as the vaccine. The controls received broth used to produce the vaccine. The subjects were children 6 to 12 years of age, living in an institution under good hygienic conditions. No differences were noted between the effects of either the vaccine or placebo on the occurrence of furunculosis.

Some information sheets sent to physicians by the manufacturer contain brief case reprts, sometimes with conflicting conclusions. One, dated July 1971, ends with "In line with this new concept of cell-mediated immunity the use of SPL as a specific eliciting agent is making significant advances." In another clinical note, dated February 1972, after describing the ease of a 6-year-old child with bronchial asthma, there is the statement, "Injections have been shown to be the best method to maintain immunity to staphylococci." In a following note, after a lengthy discussion about how SPL may be "altering the macrophage of the patient, that is converting cellular allergy to cellular immunity," there is the statement that,

> Clinical observations reported to this laboratory by physicians over the past 15 years in which SPL has been found to be effective in reducing the number and severity of upper-respiratory infections, add to the mounting evidence in support of nonspecific cellular immunity.

The individual case report forms, which constitute the major share of this portion of the submission, record brief, uncontrolled observations that usually include a general diagnosis, little or no evidence for a staphylococcal origin of the problem, some indication of the route of administration, but often not of dosage, and end with a checkmark alongside of "excellent" to indicate the degree of clinical response.

More recent publications, which date from about 1970, are concerned with the question of delayed-type hypersensitivity. "Delayed-Type Hypersensitivity to *Staphylococcus aureus* in Human Subjects" (Ref. 8) is a brief report of observations in 52 patients "predominantly suffering from recurrent sinusitis, bronchitis and asthma, recurrent secondary infection in atopic eczema, or furunculosis." Patients receiving other forms of hyposensitization treatment were continued unchanged. Each of the 52 received an intracutaneous injection of 0.1 milliliter of SPL once weekly for 6 weeks. These skin tests were read at ½-hour, 3, 12, 24 and 48 hours after each injection. The first three tests produced marked immediate reactions (within 30 minutes), which subsided within 3 hours, recurred at 12 hours, and reached a maximum at 12 to 24 hours. The average diameter of the erythematous reaction decreased after 3 weeks. The authors concluded that the decrease in skin reaction resulted from hyposensitization and that such hyposensitization was accompanied by "activation of the reticuloendothelial system and with increased capacity of the macrophages to inactivate intracellular agents." Discussion of these findings stated that the authors are "well aware that presentation of the above data does not constitute acceptable evidence of clinical efficacy."

Mudd (Ref. 9) stated that the assumption that circulating antibodies protect against staphylococcal infections was incorrect. He hypothesized that most humans, as the result of frequent infections, have delayed hypersensitivity to *Staphylococcus aureus* and that cell-mediated immunity can be "elicited" by staphylococcal antigens such as SPL. No data dealing with this material or staphylococcal infections are presented.

Other papers by Mudd and colleagues, which were provided in the submission, describe studies in rabbits and mice. It is pointed out that rabbits, as the result of infections, develop delayed-type hypersensitivity to staphylococci. Also, the staphylococcal killing capacities of macrophages were increased statistically when given SPL intra- or subcutaneously in 0.1 to 0.2 milliliter amounts.

Subsequently, Mudd reported that mice hypersensitivite to *Staphylococcus aureus* and treated with SPL had increased resistance to vaccinia and influenza virus infections. In mice, also, it was found that the ability of their leukocytes to kill staphylococci was enhanced by treatment with SPL. From this and other reports, it was concluded that (SPL) specifically activated macrophage are "nonspecific in their capacity to inactivate intracellular disease agents" (Ref. 16). However, these authors do not take into consideration the possible role of cross-reactivity between taxonomically unrelated bacteria and other antigens.

d. *Labeling.* Five routes of administration are listed, but either single or multiple methods may be called for "in the treatment of staphylococcal infection and disease." Further it is stated that:

> SPL is indicated in all primary and secondary staphylococcal infections involving the sino-respiratory tract, skin, mucous membranes, wounds, burns, grafts and gastrointestinal system.
>
> SPL is indicated for the staphylococcal components of those mixed infections in which the "SYNERGISTIC" factor is causing increasingly severe problems.
>
> SPL is especially indicated for deep-seated infections such as staphylococcal septicemias, intractable osteomyelitis, severe pustular acne, chronic recurrent furunculosis and sinusitis.

SPL affords a specific therapy for staphylococcus infections, and may be used safely for the prophylaxis and control of staphylococcal disease without the hazards of hypersensitivity or toxic reactions.

In addition, "SPL Types I and III cover more than 90 percent of all strains (staphylococcal)." This includes phage types 80/81, 54 and other antibiotic-resistant strains.

SPL is a standardized product. Each milliliter contains:

(a) 2,000 million lysed, antigenically potent *Staphylococcus aureus*, antigenic Types I and III, as a whole culture antigen in solution, and

(b) more than 10,000 million active Staphylococcus bacterial phage particles.

Accordingly, SPL provides (1) a potent antigen which stimulates high antibody response in the host, and (2) the bacteriophage that destroys the infecting organism on contact.

Children receiving the vaccine subcutaneously should receive one-half the adult dose. When other routes, e.g., aerosol, topical, or oral are employed, dosages for adults and children are the same. For infants, nose drops or oral doses are the preferred routes. One should also treat acute infections with more frequent administrations than for subacute or chronic cases.

When the subcutaneous route is used, it is recommended that supplementary doses should be administered topically either by spray, pack, or installation, if open lesions or wounds are present. In gastrointestinal infections, oral doses of 1 to 2 milliliters are given every 12 to 24 hours.

The best dosage schedule is the one which produces the desired therapeutic results without causing either systemic or excessive local reactions. After reaching top or optimum dose, that dose (the maintenance dose) is repeated at 1- to 4-week intervals. Tolerance: The maximum quantity of SPL that can be given without producing general, vaccine-like reactions (malaise, increase in temperature); or an excessive local reaction (redness greater than 2 inches in diameter or uncomfortable soreness).

Administered as suggested, SPL is nontoxic, nonsensitizing, nonirritating to any body tissue or fluid. No reported anaphylactic reactions.

The package insert, dated April 1972, contains essentially the same material, except that it is expanded and lists 14 bibliographical references. In discussing the rationale for using SPL, the statement is made that although for a long time it was thought that it functioned primarily to induce antibacterial antibodies, this is not supported by modern clinical and laboratory studies.

Benefit from staphylococcal vaccines and equivalent staphylococcal products is now coming to be understood as resulting from favorable effect upon the state of cellular sensitivity to Staphylococcus.

It is further stated that repeated treatment with SPL markedly reduces cellular hypersensitivity to *Staphylococcus aureus*. The several references submitted to support this conclusion are described in the insert as "still uncontrolled." The additional point is made that SPL contains active polyvalent bacteriophage, which is able "to lyse in vitro a significant proportion of the field strains of staphylococcus, in particular the notorious hospital strains." No preservatives are added to SPL in order "to maintain maximum antigenic potency and phage activity."

Aerosols or nose drops of Staphage Lysate are the classic methods to induce a specific local and systemic immunity to staphylococci by lysis and rapid absorption of the antigen in the anterior nares, the main reservoir of pathogenic staphylococci. Intranasal aerosol inhalations allow direct access to the sinuses, throat and bronchial tubes; combined with subcutaneous injections better clinical results are obtained.

This is followed by a description as to how the aerosols should be administered. Inhalations may be repeated at 1- to 3-day intervals with increasing doses to a maximum of 0.5 to 1 milliliter, depending upon urgency and tolerance. For better coverage, one is advised to combine this with subcutaneous injections and oral doses. SPL may also be given by nose drops at home, between visits, to reduce the dissemination of the offending staphylococci from the anterior nares. Sterile droppers should be obtained for this purpose. When drops are instilled, the droppers should not touch the nose "or anything else." Those with allergies should be started on SPL Type I by aerosol and when a plateau has been reached, Types I and III may be tried.

Oral administration is rceommended for the specific treatment of staphylococcal enterocolitis. This may be reinforced by either concurrent subcutaneous injections or nose drops or both. Accessible lesions (skin, mucous membranes, eye, ear, burns, sinus tracts and ulcers) can be treated by topical applications of SPL I and III as sprays, drops, packs, or irrigations.

Under "Precautions" there is a statement that,

In common with all antigens employed to stimulate the production of antibodies that are protective in the event of subsequent disease, SPL presents the remote potential of host sensitization to staphylococcal or bovine protein. No instances of anaphylactic shock have been observed in many thousands of injections or aerosols, but the physician must bear this possibility in mind, be prepared to deal with such an emergency by having at hand epinephrine, intravenous antihistamines and corticosteriods.

The patients said to be likeliest to have reactions to SPL Type III are those "with bronchial asthma, pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema, bronchiectasis and multiple allergies * * *." In such patients, SPL presumably should not be administered by inhalation, but the other routes should be satisfactory.

To prevent relapses, it is recommended that booster treatments be provided every 2- to 4-weeks indefinitely, either by injections, aerosols, or nose drops.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique.* What began as a vaccine designed to induce antibodies against staphylococci in acute, subacute or chronic infections or "allergy" to the organism, has evolved as the "medical rationale for use of Staphage Lysate (SPL) is based on the following summarized principles," (from section VII of the Delmont data submission to Panel). The ability of macrophages to destroy intracellular organisms may be increased by the processes of "induction and elicitation of reticuloendothelial function." "Induction" follows colonization or infection by *Staphylococcus aureus* and leads to delayed-type hypersensitivity, while "elicitation is achieved by administering staphylococcal antigens present in Staphage Lysate." The latter leads to a reduction in cellular hypersensitivity (desensitization) which, in turn, provides clinical benefits. The application of these principles offers "great promise in cases in which the capacity of macrophages to deal with intracellular agents is critical."

At the same time, it is emphasized that SPL contains active polyvalent bacteriophage, which in vitro can lyse different kinds of staphylococci. The statement concludes:

With a view to conforming to appropriate labeling of SPL, the package circular clearly states that SPL is distributed for the treatment of staphylococcal infections.

The package insert, while describing a number of disease variants and purposes for which SPL treatment could be used, has moved into the use of current immunologic terminology without adding any more information than was available in the past.

It is also significant that while it is stated that this vaccine contains live polyvalent bacteriophage at the time of production and following final filtration, no data are provided as to its persistence in the package during storage, or at the expiration date. It is stressed that the bacteriophage in SPL offers additional therapeutic benefits, but this is not supported by the data. Nor is there information as to whether the contained phage is antigenic in humans or animals. The recent concern about bacteriophage in live virus vaccines (Ref. 13) must be considered in reviewing this product. (See discussion on phage in statement on safety.) If live phage is present then the concern about harm to humans either in the transmission of genetic material capable of producing cancer and/or degenerative disease (Ref. 14) is valid and must be considered.

The fact that bacteriophage can replicate in certain mammalian cells (Ref. 13) as well as alter nonpathogenic bacteria to pathogens by inducing toxin production are additional factors to be considered in the evaluation of the product's safety. That bacteriophages are potent antigens in humans has been shown by Uhr (Ref. 10) in newborn premature infants. The ϕX174 bacteriophage has subsequently been studied by Ochs, Davis and Wedgwood (Ref. 11) in patients with immunodeficiency diseases. Wedgwood and Uhr did not see any adverse effects from phage. Klein-schmidt, Douthart and Murphy (Ref. 12) have reported that T4 coliphage may induce interferon formation.

The emphasis on bacteriophage appears to be unrelated to the producer's attempt to ascribe the benefits of SPL to the "elicitation" of cell-mediated immunity. While the resultant "angry macrophages" may require specific stimuli, their presumed beneficial functions are said to be nonspecific, suggesting to the manufacturer a potential new avenue for the use of this product.

Taken as a whole, the data cited above indicate the following:

(1) The evidence for this product's safety is incomplete. Since bacteriophage genetic material has been reported to enter mammalian cells and their genetic components under certain conditions, the safety of bacteriophage per se and especially in parenterally administered biologicals, is a matter of concern, e.g., witness the case of live virus vaccines (Ref. 13). SPL presents an analogous problem;

(2) This product is said to contain not only all components of the lysed staphylococcal cell, its metabolites and enzymes, but also "ingredients of the culture medium." The latter would include beef heart infusion, which may induce antibodies that cross-react with human heart muscle. No data are supplied that the vaccine's content of heart infusion broth is safe and nonsensitizing to patients of all age groups, especially when delivered to mucous membranes. In the absence of evidence to the contrary for this and the other product components, conclusions as to the safety of SPL must be held in abeyance;

(3) No objective, controlled data are supplied that demonstrate that SPL is effective in the treatment of staphylococcal infections and the other listed conditions;

(4) The suggested indications for the use of SPL are diffuse, ill-defined, and have undergone changes over the years so as to now include a new set of unsubstantiated (in man) modes of action and indications for usage;

(5) No justification is supplied for the selection of the various routes of administration;

(6) No evidence is provided that there is live bacteriophage available at the time when the material is used and that, if present, it provides any therapeutic benefits;

(7) No evidence is provided that the bacteriophage, if present, is antigenic in man and if it is, that such antibodies affect "therapeutic" activity.

b. *Recommendations.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

(3) If SPL is to be recommended for use as a stimulator of cell-mediated immunity, either specific or general, this "new" function requires evaluation as a new biological.

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BACTERIAL VACCINE MADE FROM PNEUMOCOCCI, STREPTOCOCCI, H. INFLUENZAE, AND N. CATARRHALIS (ENTORAL) (V–404, V–408) MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

During the two decades following the influenza pandemic of 1919, extensive efforts were made to develop effective vaccine against serious infections from various bacterial respiratory pathogens. These efforts were extended to include preventive treatment of the milder recurrent bacterial complications of the common cold. Because of the impression that any vaccine effect would be short-lived and that frequent injections would be costly, time consuming and not likely to be generally accepted by patients, research on oral vaccines was instituted in animals, and results were promising. In addition to inducing antibody production, vaccines had protective effects under certain conditions. In one of the last studies reported, ENTORAL protected rats from fatal doses of pneumococcus Type I. The recommended human dose was used (Ref. 1 below).

Proponents of oral "cold" vaccines recognized the problem of developing a polyvalent vaccine that would impart immunity to the numerous species of bacteria that might complicate respiratory viral infection. Rockwell and Van-Kirk attempted to circumvent this problem by selecting organisms with high contents of heterophile antigens, on the basis that they might stimulate much broader immunity than would species-specific antigens (Ref. 2). They observed that heterophile antibody production could be induced by oral vaccine and reported some correlation between antibody titer and clinical improvement (Ref. 3). Apparently their selection of organisms for heterophile antigen was the basis for the formulation of ENTORAL (Ref. 4), though this is not explicitly stated in the literature.

1. *Description.* ENTORAL is an oral vaccine prepared in capsules. Each capsule contains the following heat-killed organisms:

	Billions
D. pneumoniae (types 1, 2, 5, 7)	40.0
Streptococcus—3 strains, (Beta-group C, untypable alpha and gamma)	15.0
H. influenzae—2 strains	2.5
N. catarrhalis—2 strains	2.5

The package label indicates that the vaccine "may be useful for increasing resistance to bacterial respiratory infections." The recommended dose for older children and adults is one capsule daily for 1 week, then twice weekly for the duration of the "infection season."

2. *Analysis*—a. *Effectiveness.* Several reports were submitted by the company which indicated that oral vaccine can induce antibody production and animal protection. The contents encouraged some clinical studies in the 1930's. Yet, even a predictable antibody response in man cannot stand as adequate proof of effectiveness unless it correlates well with a significant clinical component in an adequately controlled study. This would apply to any antibody but particularly to heterophile antibody, which has no known direct protective effect. The association of heterophile immunity and "cold" protection (Ref. 3) was found as part of a study that was not controlled adequately. In fact, though the favorable reports used control subjects, the

controls were untreated. Volunteers would be treated, while nonvolunteers served as controls.

As it turned out, the potential value of oral vaccine as a method of reducing absenteeism in schools and industry attracted the attention of physicians who were prepared to carry out double-blind, placebo-controlled studies. Two of these, one reported in 1938 and one in 1943, showed no significant benefits from oral vaccine treatment. The first study, by Diehl, Baker and Cowan, included information on the frequency of "colds" in University of Minnesota students who reported from memory, for the year preceding treatment (Ref. 5). Both the treatment and control groups had reductions of 70 percent in the average number of "colds" per person during the treatment period, compared with the preceding year—a response rate similar to that of treated groups in the earlier favorable studies. There was no difference in the number of days per person lost from school. The source of the vaccine used was not given. The number of organisms per capsule differed somewhat from ENTORAL as it is now marketed:

	Billions
D. pneumoniae (types not given)	25
Streptococci	15
H. influenzae	5
N. catarrhalis	5

The 1943 study involved 253 employees of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service in New York City. The vaccine capsules contained the same number of organisms as was used in the Minnesota study, and both vaccine and placebo were provided by the Eli Lilly and Company. The number of colds per person-period was similar in the treated (2.1) and control (2.2) groups. Although the number of days absent from work was somewhat less in the treated group (3.1 vs. 4.2), the authors concluded that treatment "appeared to have no influence" either on the incidence or severity of the common cold or on the secondary complications (Ref. 6).

A third study from England, also reported in 1938 and involving 1,062 workers, compared ENTORAL (composition not stated) with ultraviolet lamp treatment, vitamins A and D, lysed bacterial vaccine, and an untreated group. The study involved the number and duration of colds and working days lost (Ref. 7). Only the effect of ultraviolet treatment seemed to be better than no treatment at all.

The literature on oral bacterial vaccine, then, reflects the classical pattern, namely, an initial surge of favorable reports leading eventually to controlled studies that do not support claims for effectiveness.

In addition to the medical literature and other material submitted by the manufacturer, the Panel gave careful consideration to letters submitted to the Bureau of Biologics by users of the vaccine, who attested to its effectiveness. Unfortunately, such individual reports do not provide evidence for effctiveness in settings where high placebo-response rates exist.

b. *Safety.* There is no evidence that this product is not safe. The organisms used may be found in the nasopharynx in the absence of disease. No animal safety data were submitted by the manufacturer, and no mention of toxicity appears in reports on the biological effects of the product in animals (e.g., Ref. 1). Diehl et al. found that about 3 percent of their ENTORAL-treated subjects developed side effects, of which about half were gastrointestinal, compared with about 0.5 percent of the controls (Ref. 5). None of the side effects were serious. Marketing data provided by the manufacturer indicate the following consumer complaints based on millions of pulvules distributed annually. Of 31 therapeutic-type consumer complaints received by the manufacturer over almost 5 years, 21 related to lack of benefit. The remainder related to diverse conditions, which probably were associated with ENTORAL only temporally.

c. *Labeling.* Although cautiously worded, the statement on use of the vaccine does imply effectiveness, but the implication is not supported by the evidence. Capsules need to be opened to provide half-doses for infants and young children. If a legitimate indication exists for treating this age group, then half-dose capsules should be available.

3. *Conclusion*—a. *Critique.* Although it may be granted that killed oral vaccine can stimulate some humoral antibody production in man, there is no evidence that such antibody has any protective effect on upper respiratory bacterial infections. In fact, no direct proof exists that the organisms used in the vaccine are even significant as pathogens complicating the common cold. If a true bacterial infection were to develop, antibiotic treatment would be necessary and reliance on such vaccines might delay treatment to the detriment of the patient. In addition, the vaccine has long since been put to the test of controlled clinical studies and found wanting.

b. *Recommendations.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate organism license(s) be revoked for the following reason: There is no substantial or presumptive evidence of effectiveness.

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RESPIRATORY UBA (UBA–32); MIXED VACCINE NO. 4 WITH H. INFLUENZAE (V–306); AND COMBINED VACCINE NO. 4 WITH CATARRHALIS (V–151) MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

1. *Description*—a. *Composition*—(1) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32):*

Organisms	Number of strains	Percent	Milligrams nitrogen per milliliter
Streptococci	7	30	0.015
Pneumococci	4	30	.015
Hemophilus influenzae	2	20	.01
Staphylococci	3	15	.0075
Neisseria catarrhalis	2	5	.0025

(2) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306):*

Organisms	Number of strains	Millions of organisms per milliliter
H. influenzae	2	500
N. catarrhalis	4	100
Streptococci	6	500
K. pneumoniae	1	150
Staphylococci	11	100
Pneumococci	4	1,500

(3) *Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151):*

Organisms	Number of strains	Millions of organisms per milliliter
N. catarrhalis	4	200
K. pneumoniae	1	200
Pneumococci	4	100
Streptococci	6	100
Staphylococci	11	600

b. *Preparation*—(1) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32).* This product is prepared by growing individual strains in mass cultures, washing in Locke's solutions to remove metabolites and fragmenting the bacterial cells in a ball mill as described by Krueger (Refs. 1 and 2 below), and, Powell and Jamieson (Ref. 3). The initial washing is said to remove extra-cellular metabolites and culture components, and the grinding in a ball mill with subsequent filtration is claimed to produce less denaturation of protein than other methods of killing. The ground material is suspended in Locke-Ringer's solution and filtered through acetic-collodion ultrafilters. Standardization of the sterile filtrate is made on the basis of native protein content. Thimerosal, 1:20,000, is added as a preservative.

Strain derivation includes organisms collected from a variety of sources from 1927 to 1948. None of the streptococcal strains are identified as being Group A; three are Group C; one is Group B; and three are nongroupable. Among the pneumococci, Types 1, 2, 5 and 7 are

represented. The two strains of *H. influenzae* are both of type b. The three strains of staphylococci were isolated in 1915, 1929 and 1934; two are *S. aureus* and the third, *S. epidermidis*. The strains of *N. catarrhalis* were obtained in 1934, one from the New York State Health Department Laboratories and the other from Johns Hopkins University. The product is supplied in 20 milliliters rubber-stoppered vials.

(2) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306)*. This product consists of heat-killed bacteria suspended in isotonic saline. The preservative is 1:10,000 thimerosal. It has four strains of *N. catarrhalis*, two are the same as those in UBA–32 and two are different. One is described as having been obtained from "the sputum of asthma patients" and the other from someone with rhinitis. The six strains of streptococci used in this vaccine are the same as in UBA–32, but the ten strains of *S. aureus* are different in that they were isolated more recently and their phage typing patterns are stated. They represent a variety of types although three are of the 80/81 pattern. An eleventh strain of staphylococcus is the same *S. epidermidis* that is in UBA–32. The four strains of pneumocci are also Types 1, 2, 5 and 7. The one strain of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was isolated in 1914 by the New York City Board of Health. Standardization of the vaccine is in terms of the numbers of bacteria rather than antigen nitrogen. The product is supplied in 20 milliliters rubber-stoppered vials.

(3) *Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151)*. This product is a suspension of heat-killed bacteria in isotonic saline with the preservative thimerosal 1:10,000. The method of preparation is the same as in the case of product V–306 as are the strains of *N. catarrhalis*. The four types of pneumococci are, again, Types 1, 2, 5 and 7. Of the six strains of streptococci, one is alpha, two are beta, and three are gamma streptococci according to the hemolysis patterns. Both strains of beta-streptococci are Group C. There are no Group A streptococci in this vaccine. The eleven strains of staphylococci are the same as in V–306. The product is supplied in 20 milliliters rubber-stoppered vials.

2. *Labeling*—a. *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32)*. According to the package insert, the preparation is "intended for cutaneous, intradermal, and topical administration as a means of developing immunity to the organisms represented by the formula." No specific claims of effectiveness are made, but the possibility of improvement in certain patients, namely those with frequently recurring infections and those suspected of having bacterial allergy, is suggested. The types of respiratory infection are not specified, but mention is made of the prophylaxis of respiratory bacterial infections and treatment of chronic suppurative sinusitis.

One dosage schedule is that used by Diehl et al. (Ref. 19) which suggests "prophylaxis of respiratory bacterial infections." Subcutaneous injections of 0.5 milliliter are given twice weekly for 3 weeks, and then 0.5 milliliter every 2 weeks through the fall, winter and spring. It is not stated whether this is to be repeated annually or whether a single course is sufficient. If one is treating "chronic suppurative sinusitis," then "best results have followed subcutaneous, intradermal and topical administration at each visit." When given intranasally, it is suggested that "1.0 to 1.5 milliliters of the product be diluted with an equal quantity of 1 percent epinephrine or other vasoconstrictor in physiological saline." Nothing is mentioned about precautions in the use of such a dose of epinephrine in the presence of certain conditions such as hypertension. Precautions mention the possibility of hypersensitivity reactions, but no mention is made of possible induction of asthmatic attacks. Induction of bronchospasm in asthmatics has been reported to be produced by the inhalation of an aerosol of *N. catarrhalis*. It was felt that this did not represent infection, but rather hypersensitivity (Ref. 20). The user is advised that "precaution of denaturation of the antigen should be observed," but no further explanation or clarification of this statement is given. Dosage for children is not mentioned.

b. *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306)*. The indications for this product are expressed somewhat differently as "a means of developing immunity to organisms represented in the formula." This statement is qualified by citing differences of opinion regarding the effectiveness of bacterial vaccines in decreasing the incidence or severity of respiratory infections. It is stated that improvement often follows administration in patients with frequently recurring infections and those suspected of having bacterial allergy. Implied is the assumption that the organisms from which the product is prepared are responsible for respiratory infections when in fact *N. catarrhalis* and *S. epidermidis* are considered nonpathogenic inhabitants of the respiratory tract.

Injections of the product are recommended for the fall and to be maintained throughout the cold weather. The suggested starting dose is 0.1 to 0.25 milliliter which is increased at 7-day intervals for 4 weeks, and then repeating the maximum dose (usually 1 milliliter) at intervals of 3 to 4 weeks to "maintain immunity." Dosage in children is not given.

Adverse reactions are stated as being due to bacterial allergy, illustrated with an example of the induction of asthma in an asthmatic patient with bacterial allergy. Induction of bronchospasm in asthmatics has been reported to be produced by the inhalation of an aerosol of *N. catarrhalis*. It was felt this did not represent infection but rather hypersensitivity (Ref. 20).

c. *Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151)*. Indications and precautions are the same as for product V-306. The same assumptions are made that the organisms in the formula are responsible for respiratory infections, when in fact several are normal inhabitants of the respiratory tract.

The suggested dosage schedule recommends the subcutaneous administration of an initial dose of 0.1 milliliter, followed at 5-day intervals by 0.25 milliliter, 0.5 milliliter and 1.0 milliliter. A monthly maintenance dose of 1.0 milliliter is suggested throughout the winter months. Instructions are given for decreasing the dose if a reaction occurs. For small children, the dosage may be reduced, but this is not a firm recommendation and thus not very useful. The induction of bronchospasm as evidence of hypersensitivity to *N. catarrhalis*, mentioned above, also is pertinent.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety*—(1) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32)*. The company submitted animal safety test results obtained over a 7-year period. These conform to regulations on general safety.

Human safety studies are not presented, but the absence of reports of serious reactions over the many years that the vaccine has been in use is cited as evidence of safety. Dose-related reactions are to be expected in the use of such vaccines and the manufacturer recommends that any dose which results in a marked local or systemic reaction should be reduced on subsequent injection, and then gradually increased in repeated injections. Eighteen therapeutic complaints, 13 local reactions and five systemic reactions, are recorded. None is listed as a severe or prolonged illness, but clinical details are not given. Systematic analysis and long-term followup are lacking.

(2) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306)*. No studies are presented except those required by the FDA for general safety. Human safety data are lacking. The statement is made that no complaints have been received from users of this vaccine.

(3) *Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151)*. Animal safety data are limited to that required by FDA regulations for general safety. No human safety data are presented except for a report of one adverse reaction during a 6-year period. This is described as "sunburn-like" but with no further details.

b. *Effectiveness*—(1) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32)*. The background of effectiveness is based on 12 medical references (Refs. 1 through 12 below) three of which (Refs. 4, 10, and 11) deal with *H. pertussis*, an organism which is not used in this product. It is only in these *H. pertussis* reports that one finds any information on the effects of UBA on antibody production and resistance to challenge with virulent bacteria. Other references describe the Krueger method of preparation and use of the product in sinusitis and asthma. Clinical results are reported as variable, but generally favorable and with few adverse reactions. Womack (Ref. 5) reported on the treatment of 53 cases of acute respiratory in-

fections with overnight "cure" in 40 percent of the cases, "good" improvement within 48 to 72 hours in 31 percent of the cases, "fair" improvement over a 5-year period in 25 percent of the cases, and no effect in 4 percent of the cases. No bacteriologic studies were performed and no other treatment is mentioned. Patients who relapsed within 10 days were subsequently treated with injections of the product 3 times weekly for at least 2 weeks. Chronic cases were treated for 6 to 8 months. Ten cases of furuncles of the external ear were treated, all cured. Only one local reaction was observed.

Hosmer (Ref. 9) reported treating 50 patients with chronic sinusitis, of whom 62 percent had good results. All were selected as treatment failures with other types of therapy. Cultures obtained from 50 patients showed hemolytic *S. aureus* to be the most frequent organism present.

Six other references were provided by the manufacturer, none of which has direct application for supporting the effectiveness of the product under consideration (Refs. 13 through 18).

(2) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306) and Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151).* No data are provided to demonstrate antibody responses in either animals or humans with these two products. Evidence in support of human effectiveness is based on availability and clinical usage of these products for many years.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique*—(1) *General.* These products were developed at a time when neither the etiologies of acute respiratory diseases were clearly understood nor the specific antigenic components of the bacteria contained in the products clearly defined. It is now accepted that 90 percent or more of acute respiratory infections are not caused by bacteria but by 300 or more viruses and some mycoplasma. Immunity in the case of bacteria which can be causative is type-specific in the case of *H. influenzae*, pneumococci and streptococci. *N. catarrhalis* is not known to play any role in respiratory infection and immunologic defenses against staphylococci remain to be defined. At best, the latter is only rarely a primary factor in respiratory disease.

The uses for which these products are recommended tend to confuse the issue further. They are claimed to increase immunity to the bacteria from which they are made through repeated, almost constant usage. On the other hand, the same products are recommended for treatment of patients with "bacterial allergy" and asthma through the mechanism of "desensitization." No evidence is provided which would support the contention that the bacterial components of these products are related to the clinical problems presented by such patients. The data provided are largely anecdotal which makes it impossible to assess the benefits claimed from the products' use. With respect to the two types of products described: one of whole bacterial bodies and the other of "denatured bacterial antigen," there are no data which demonstrate whether the two are interchangeable, or that one is superior to the other. It is possible that the method of preparation may result in lower yields of effective antigens or of selective removal of pertinent cell wall antigens. At the very least, it would be desirable to have valid data from experimental animals and humans indicating that they stimulate the formation of measurable antibodies when administered according to directions. It also would need to be demonstrated that value is to be gained from employing vaccines which contain strains of streptococci which only occasionally produce human infections, and other organisms such as *N. catarrhalis* which do not cause respiratory infection. The rationale for including in these products two different *H. influenzae*, type b strains whose antigen is known to be a specific polysaccharide, or multiple strains of non-Group A streptococci and a strain of Klebsiella require supportive evidence. If these are truly immunizing, then the question can be asked why benefits should only be anticipated during their administration, without apparently inducing residual benefits?

(2) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32).* In support of Respiratory UBA (UBA–32), brief reports are presented on the immunization of rabbits with pertussis vaccine prepared by the Krueger method, one showing antibody production and the other resistance to challenge with virulent bacteria (Ref. 4). Antibody responses to the bacterial antigens in UBA–32 apparently have not been studied. None of the submitted clinical trials show appropriate controls (Refs. 5 through 9, and 12).

While several bacterial isolations are reported before instituting "immunization," none show any data concerning the type or frequency of bacterial isolation during or after the "immunization" procedure. Desensitization to bacteria has been suggested by several authors as the mode of action. No data, however, are presented on whether the injection of these products has any influence on immediate or delayed hypersensitivity responses, nor is any data presented which would help support the contention that the recipients were hypersensitive to any bacteria in the first place. In treating those with chronic sinusitis, three of the authors specified that the subjects who were included had proven refractory to other forms of treatment, thus making them their own controls. This type of analysis is limited by the subjective nature of the criteria for improvement and by the lack of any precise definition of the natural history of the disease. One partially controlled study which used the Krueger preparation was that of Diehl et al. (Ref. 19) who reported a 25 percent greater reduction in the average number of colds in inoculated subjects as compared to controls. These authors considered the difference statistically significant, but concluded that it was not sufficiently great to warrant use of this product. Although referred to in the package insert, this article was not included in the manufacturer's presentation.

(3) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306) and Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151).* Support for effectiveness of the two other products, Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with *H. Influenzae* (V–306) and Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151), is indeed meager. Little information is submitted upon which to base any claims for inducing either immunity or desensitization to the organisms from which they are prepared. The statement included in the package insert, which claims that the products are useful in persons with bacterial allergy, is not supported by any data which show that the patients treated had such allergy in the first place, or that the vaccine alters such hypersensitivity states in any way. As to safety considerations in humans, the only support cited is the lack of reported serious adverse reactions during the marketing experiences of the products.

b. *Recommendations.* The data submitted do not adequately prove the effectiveness and safety of any of these three products. Randomized, controlled double-blind studies in accord with the Panel's position on these subjects as part of their general findings are desirable to support effectiveness. Similarly, the period of marketing is not in itself adequate support of safety of these products, as pointed out in the Panel's position as part of their general findings.

Since any product administered parenterally involves risk, and the benefits here have not been clearly documented, benefit-to-risk ratio for all three products is considered to be low.

Since the data which suggest safety and effectiveness are largely based on experience with UBA-32 and there are no data concerning the use of V-306 and V-151, it is recommended that any further studies to substantiate the claims of safety and effectiveness be directed towards the first product.

(1) *Respiratory UBA (UBA–32).* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reason for this recommendation are that:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

(ii) There is evidence presumptive of safety based on published reports.

This recommendation to permit continued use of UBA–32 during a test period is made on the condition that no strains of Group A streptococci will be contained in the product in accord with the Panel's statement on this subject as part of their general findings.

Changes in labeling for UBA–32 are required to state clearly the specific indications for use expressed in standard medical terminology. Claims that this product induces either protective immunity or desensitization should be modified

to indicate to the user that these are possible effects that have not been proven. Since there is no conclusive evidence that treatment with this product induces a beneficial effect, claims or implications milliliter, followed by increments to 1 such time as they might be substantiated by further study. Also see labeling statement.)

(2) *Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with H. Influenzae (V–306) and Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151)*. It is recommended that these two products be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(ii) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE (V–563) MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

1. *Description*. The product is a heat-killed suspension of staphylococci (10 strains of *Stapylococcus aureus* and 1 strain of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*) in saline containing thimerosal 1:10,000 as preservative. The vaccine contains 2,000 million *Staphylococcus aureus* and 2,000 million *Staphylococcus epidermidis* organisms per milliliter and is supplied in 5-milliliter-stoppered vials. The sources of all of the bacterial strains are provided in the submission. This includes the phage type and hemolysis patterns of the *Staphylococcus aureus* strains.

2. *Labeling*. The product is suggested for use in chronic or recurrent staphylococcal infections. Other concurrent treatment (antibiotics) also is recommended. Lack of unanimity as to effectiveness of this treatment is noted in the package insert (Refs. 1 through 5 below).

Dosage is variable and depends on patient response. An initial dose of 0.1 milliliter at 3- to 7-day intervals, is the suggested schedule. Adverse reactions such as local redness and constitutional signs such as headache, backache, and lassitude may occur a few to 24 hours after injection. A reaction requires reduction in the next dose. An allergic response to a bacterial vaccine is a contraindication for its use.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety*. The animal safety tests are performed as described in 21 CFR 610.11. Conclusions as to human safety are based on the absence of reported adverse reactions during a long period of use.

b. *Effectiveness*. Animal and human effectiveness data were not provided

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique*. There is no available information for making a judgment concerning the safety and effectiveness of this product. There is potential harm in repeated injections of foreign material without adequate justification (Refs. 6 and 7). The statement in the package insert, "the immunity which can be produced by staphylococcal vaccines is often useful," is not supported by facts.

b. *Recommendations*. It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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V–677 STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE (INTRAVENOUS) MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

The description by Swift (Ref. 1 below) in 1928 of the development of skin allergy in rabbits injected with streptococci and its loss following intravenous administration of the same organisms leads to their consideration as being hypothetically related to the pathogenesis of rheumatic diseases. Clawson reported (Ref. 2) that intradermal injections of alpha hemolytic streptococci produced similar skin reactions in rheumatic patients, furthering interest in such organisms as causal agents of acute rheumatic fever. Following these observations came other reports of the similarities between skin reactions in rabbits and rheumatic patients and suggested potential benefits from intravenous injections of alpha hemolytic streptococci into rheumatic patients (Ref. 3). Later, this was extended to include patients with "chronic" arthritis. The reports of the isolation of alpha hemolytic streptococci from subcutaneous nodules removed from patients with acute rheumatic fever (Ref. 5) and chronic arthritis (Ref. 4), and from the bloods of patients with chronic arthritis (Refs. 6 and 7), suggested the concepts of cause and treatment in the minds of some clinicians.

The papers submitted by the manufacturer detail this history and outline the studies of Wetherby and Clawson (Ref. 3) and Wetherby (Ref. 8) which

attempted to document the value of intravenous streptococcal treatment of chronic arthritis. These authors noted a lack of uniformity in the diagnoses of their treated cases, varying from rheumatic fever to osteoarthritis. They also believed (despite the variety of diagnoses) that the presence of streptococci in the blood streams of patients with chronic arthritis implied an etiologic relationship between the two.

The bulk of the patients described by Wetherby (Ref. 11) were treated with vaccines made from alpha hemolytic streptococci (not the gamma organisms used in the V–677 vaccine under discussion) and at one time considered to be causally related to rheumatoid arthritis. He treated 4,000 patients with "rheumatoid complaints" and with diagnoses varying from hypertrophic osteoarthritis to rheumatic fever at the University of Minnesota Hospital during a 9-year period. About 90 percent of the patients were said to have had symptoms for more than a year. Among 1,192 consecutive patients (from the larger group) with "chronic arthritis" treated with intravenous vaccine, 75 percent were "definitely improved," 10 percent "questionably improved," and 15 percent "not improved" during 6 to 24 months of observation. Recognizing that these were uncontrolled observations, the author undertook another study which is described in the same paper. In this study, 80 rheumatoid arthritic patients were treated alternately (without selection) with either vaccine or sterile saline supplied from bottles identified as A or B. Among the vaccine-treated, 82 percent "improved" as opposed to 40 percent in the saline-treated group.

The investigator's objective in this "mini" trial was laudable and its design adequate for its time, but it has deficiencies which seriously impair its current usefulness. For example, no attempt was made to randomize recipients but rather, they were alternated. The latter system fails to avoid selective biases and is not acceptable. Secondly, only two label identifications (A and B) were used for the vials so that reactions could be quickly associated with one or the other and the "code" easily broken. No information is supplied to indicate that patients in the two groups were paired for variables such as diagnosis, age, sex, sedimentation rate, duration of illness, number of joints involved, etc. Responses were estimated subjectively by different observers. It is stated that each patient received "eight weekly injections of increasing dosage" and "if improved," continued at 4-week intervals. Presumably, then, those in the "no improvement" category were dropped after 8 weeks, but this is not stated, nor are there any data concerning their outcomes and whether they might have improved subsequently. Thus there appear to have been unequal (and unaccounted) followup periods for individual participants. All estimates of change were arrived at by three staff members from reviews of patient records. All are said to have concurred as to the clinical results as recorded. It is not stated whether any of the three had also recorded primary responses as patient-care physicians.

Reactions to the intravenous vaccine are described as minor (chills, fever, nausea) with no deaths being recorded after 100,000 injections in 4,000 patients. One death is described in a chronic arthritic patient; it was demonstrated postmortem that the patient had amyloid disease. This relationship is not analyzed further. Alarming reactions are ascribed to vaccines made from beta hemolytic streptococci but are not further detailed. The author mentions the difficulty of evaluating such vaccine therapy because of a variety of therapeutic variables such as rest, avoidance of cold and trauma. The vaccine used in the Wetherby study appears to have been made from alpha rather than gamma streptococci and was not produced by the manufacturer of this product under review.

Although the data (experimental and clinical) presented by Swift (Ref. 1), Clawson and Wetherby (Ref. 3) resulted in reasonable conclusions based upon the then available evidence, alpha hemolytic streptococci have not been considered to be causally related either to rheumatic fever or to rheumatoid arthritis for many years. The demonstration that minimal dental manipulation often results in alpha or gamma streptococcal bacteremia may explain the frequency of isolations of such organisms in blood cultures (Ref. 9). The lack of toxicity of nonpathogenic streptococci which may frequently invade the blood stream in the course of many normal activities is therefore not entirely surprising.

1. *Description.* The vaccine consists of heat-killed gamma hemolytic streptococci of a strain used by Clawson and Wetherby for the treatment of chronic arthritis. One milliliter contains 400 million organisms suspended in isotonic sodium chloride solution with merthiolate (thimerosal, Lilly) 1:10,000 added as a preservative.

The manufacturer's marketing data records 18 reactions, such as chills, fever, aching and nausea, between May 1972 and December 1973, following injections with four lots of vaccine. An increased incidence of febrile reactions in 1951–1952 is discussed in a series of letters between Dr. M. Wetherby and the Lilly Biological Research Division. This increase was ascribed to a change in the medium used to cultivate the bacteria for the vaccine.

2. *Labeling.* Indications for V–677 vaccine's use are based upon the concept that bacterial allergy plays a role in the etiology of rheumatoid arthritis. Desensitization by serial injections of this streptococcal vaccine is recommended as an adjuvant to other forms of treatment of this disease. The manufacturer's insert states that there is a lack of unanimity among medical observers as to the value of such vaccine treatment and warns that it not be administered to those who are pregnant or have glomerulonephritis.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety.* The available data suggest that though reactions do occur with nonhemolytic streptococcal vaccines, organ pathology or directly related deaths have not been recorded. This presumed safety may be more apparent than real and only a reflection of the intensity with which sophisticated investigative methods have been employed. For example, in clinical situations, such as subacute bacterial endocarditis, where chronic infections with nonpathogenic (alpha and gamma hemolytic) streptococci are seen, conglutinin (positive latex agglutination) titers and immune glomerulonephritis may be found (Ref. 14). These observations pose questions of safety with regard to the chronic injection of such material into humans.

b. *Effectiveness.* The data presented by Wetherby and Clawson (Refs. 3 and 10) and Wetherby (Refs. 8 and 11) indicating improvement in 75 to 82.5 percent of patients treated with intravenous streptococcal vaccines as compared to 40 percent improvement in a "control" group treated with saline solution already has been discussed. At first glance this would appear to be significant were it not for the defects previously noted in the study. The variability of the clinical course of rheumatoid arthritis was referred to by the different authors. To this should be added that rheumatoid arthritic patients most likely to have complete remissions are those who have had the disease for less than 3 years (Ref. 12). The majority of Wetherby's "chronic arthritis group" fell into this range. As such, a large proportion might have been expected to remit or improve spontaneously, independent of treatment. The duration of symptoms among the 80 rheumatoid patients who were studied in the controlled study was not provided, adding another uncontrollable variable to a "controlled" study. The inconclusive nature of this, the only "controlled" study with streptococcal vaccine (different from the V–677 product) does not provide the data required for a positive judgment of the safety or effectiveness of V–677. The etiology of rheumatoid arthritis remains unidentified but the overwhelmingly negative results of many bacteriological studies indicate that it is unlikely that rheumatoid arthritis is the result of any easily culturable or characterized bacterium (Ref. 13).

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

b. There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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STAPHYLOCOCCUS-STREPTOCOCCUS UBA (UBA–48), UNDENATURED BACTERIAL ANTIGEN) MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* Staphylococcus-Streptococcus UBA, undenatured bacterial antigen) contains undenatured antigens of staphylococci and streptococci standardized to 0.5 milligram of nitrogen per milliliter. Two strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, one strain of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, four strains of ungroupable streptococci (one of which is identified as the Clawson-Wetherby Strain), and three groupable strains of streptococci (two Group C and Group B) are listed as the constituents of the vaccine.

b. *Preparation.* The antigens are prepared by grinding the organisms in a ball mill, as described by Krueger (Ref. 1 below) and by Powell and Jamieson (Ref. 2). The ground material is then suspended in Locke-Ringer's solutions and passed through sterile filters. Thimerosal, 1:20,000, is used as a preservative.

Since heat and chemicals are not used in the manufacturing process, it is thought by the manufacturer that denaturation of the bacterial protein does not occur and, therefore, that immunization is more likely to be specific.

2. *Labeling.* The indications for use of this preparation are described as being intended for treatment of mixed staphylococcus and streptococcus infections, chronic arthritis, and as an adjunct to therapy in cases of acne complicated by pyogenic infection.

Adverse reactions are described as locations consisting of redness and swelling at the injection site due to hypersensitivity to the vaccine, such a reaction being an indication for a reduction in dosage. Inflammatory focal reactions are cited as occurring at the site of the disease being treated. It is also noted that inflammation in the joints in cases of arthritis may be increased, or pustular lesions may be temporarily more severe. Such reactions as noted are to be avoided through reduction of the individual doses employed.

Epinephrine 1:1,000 and other emergency drugs and equipment are recommended to combat severe systemic reactions if they develop.

It is recommended that dosage be individualized. If the initial dose of 0.1 milliliter subcutaneously produces a local reaction, it should be reduced to 0.01 milliliter or less. If no reaction occurs, the prescribed dose is to be increased by 0.1 milliliter with each injection. Injections are to be given two or three times a week until improvement is maintained without focal reaction.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety.* Animal safety tests are performed as described in 21 CFR 610.11.

Human safety data are presented in the form of marketing data and in the statement that during a period of 7 years, four complaints were received. The nature of the complaints is not cited.

No specific documentation is cited by the manufacturer for safety of the product. Staphylococcal antigens have been described to induce altered states of mammalian tissue reactivity (Refs. 3 through 5). A recent report of accelerated skin graft rejection occurring in a human with *Staphylococcus aureus* and Group A streptococcus infection (Ref. 5) is noted.

b. *Effectiveness.* No documentation of effectiveness is provided in published reports.

Effectiveness is questioned in the absence of evidence of demonstrated antigenicity or of clinical evidence of response in a defined disease state.

One paper that is directly related to this agent is found in the manufacturer's submission for respiratory UBA. The paper by Schallig (Ref. 6) describes the treatment of "chronic arthritis" with UBA Staphylococcus-Streptococcus, 0.5 cubic centimeter intramuscularly biweekly. One hundred patients are recorded as receiving the vaccine with 65 percent being completely relieved of their symptoms within 10 weeks of instituting therapy. An additional 25 percent are described as responding within 10 to 25 weeks of starting therapy. Systemic reactions are recorded as not occurring. The lack of diagnosis, controls and objective criteria for measuring response renders this report virtually useless for evaluating the product.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique.* The paucity of data makes meaningful evaluation of Staphylococcus-Streptococcus UBA difficult. Labeling is therefore at best inaccurate.

Safety would appear to present no major problems on the basis of the manufacturer's marketing data. There is, however, evidence that streptococcal and staphylococcal antigens are capable of inducing altered tissue reactivity in mammals.

b. *Recommendations.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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BACTERIAL VACCINE MADE FROM TYPHOID H. ANTIGEN (B–763 TYPHOID H. ANTIGEN), MANUFACTURED BY ELI LILLY AND CO.

1. *Description.* The product is a suspension of organisms from cultures of motile *Salmonella typhosa* in isotonic sodium chloride. The organisms are killed by 0.5 percent phenol, which probably fixes the flagellar (H) antigen on the surface of the cell without inactivating this antigen (Ref. 1 below). The final product contains 25 million killed organisms per milliliter.

2. *Labeling.* The package insert states that the antigen is intended for the production of a nonspecific febrile response following intravenous administration, which may be useful in certain infections and inflammations of the eye, particularly of the uveal tract (Refs. 2 and 3). Reference also is made to its use to prevent postoperative eye inflammation (Ref. 4).

3. *Analysis*—a. *Effectiveness.* The package insert describes the expected febrile response following intravenous administration of the vaccine. In this restricted sense, the vaccine is potent. It is highly probable that potency is related to the somatic antigen and/or endotoxin

rather than to the H antigen, which lacks a significant biological effect except to stimulate antibody production. The vaccine came into use in the 1930's as one of various types of substances used in nonspecific "protein therapy" such as boiled milk, autogenous blood, vaccinia, placental implantation, and diphtheria antitoxin (Refs. 3 and 5). Brown claimed that the vaccine was more effective than these other agents and "less shocking" than conventional typhoid vaccine. He also proposed that the therapeutic effect was due to stimulation of H antibodies rather than to the production of fever—a most speculative concept, since the etiology of most cases of uveitis was completely unknown and remains so today and there is no evidence that typhoid has any role in uveitis.

The company submitted three published papers in support of effectiveness. One is a report on the effect of vaccine on staphylococcus-induced corneal ulcers in rabbits and seven human cases (Ref. 2). Another relates to its prophylactic use before intraocular operations (Ref. 4). One deals with uveitis and consists of five case reports, plus a summary discussion of the author's general treatment of 40 patients that provides meager information regarding the effectiveness of the vaccine itself (Ref. 3). There have been no controlled or partially controlled studies, and no other data were submitted to the Panel from any source.

The modern concept regarding the possible benefit of fever therapy is that it stimulates adrenocorticotropin and glucocorticoid production. This was established in 1956 by Donn, who observed a rise in plasma corticoid levels after injection of conventional Typhoid-AB vaccine that was comparable to that produced by ACTH (Ref. 6). No studies have been done to show that typhoid H vaccine has this effect, but there is little doubt that it does. Despite some claims to the contrary (Ref. 7), there is no reason to expect this would have any advantage over direct corticosteroid treatment.

Modern authorities refer to typhoid vaccine as available treatment for uveitis, but without much enthusiasm or documentation. Two recommended that it should be abandoned in favor of safer modes of therapy (Refs. 5 and 7). Typhoid H antigen was cited as one form of treatment for anterior uveitis in the 1968 edition of "May's Diseases of the Eye" (Ref. 8). Several forms of nonspecific therapy were discussed by Coles in a 1972 text, including "Triple Typhoid H antigen," with the qualifying statement that such treatment "has limited usefulness, and with the advent of steroids there is little indication for its use" (Ref. 9). In one of the most authoritative and newest texts, such treatment is relegated to three lines as "mainly of historical interest" (Ref. 10).

b. *Safety.* Available animal safety data is limited to the general safety test required by FDA regulations (21 CFR 610.-11), and the published report on corneal ulcers in rabbits (Ref. 2). Support for human safety consists of five published papers, which were submitted by the company (Refs. 2 through 4 and two papers on the use of the product for peripheral vascular disease). Other than the anticipated toxic reactions ("shock") for which it became prudent to hospitalize patients before giving the vaccine there was practically no mention of adverse reactions, except in the peripheral vascular disease patients, in whom 3 of 150 developed femoral artery thrombosis, acute hemorrhagic enteritis, and recurrence of quiescent iritis reactions (Ref. 11). Reference is made to arterial thrombosis in another paper as being noted by several observers, but it is not clear whether these events were related to typhoid H or to Typhoid-AB vaccines (Ref. 12).

No complaints of adverse effects were received by the company over a period of almost 6 years, during which time some thousands of vials of vaccine were sold. So little has been published regarding the use of typhoid H vaccine that it is necessary to look at the record of typhoid vaccine in general to gain a more adequate impression of its safety, and the record is hardly reassuring. Several fatal reactions have occurred. In 1944, Urbach et al. (Ref. 13) reported a death with features of the generalized Sanarelli-Shwartzman phenomenon following the intravenous injection of "triple typhoid" to a patient with arthritis and made reference to other reports of sudden death. Another fatality with disseminated intravascular coagulation occurred after injection with typhoid vaccine (type not specified) intravenously to a patient with uveitis. This was reported by Aronson, who stated it would be virtually impossible to predict who would have a lethal reaction (Ref. 5). Block-Michel has stated that "vaccinotherapy is relatively dangerous and should be abandoned," but he did not support this statement with specific case records (Ref. 7). Despite the lack of such reports following typhoid H vaccine, the Panel must be concerned about the potential risk in giving this vaccine when used to produce a biological effect so similar to that induced by these other vaccines.

c. *Labeling.* The package insert is misleading in several particulars.

(1) The product contains substantial biologically active material besides the H antigen.

(2) The indications for use have no scientifically documented support other than the expected production of fever. Use for infections of the eye would be inappropriate and could well delay more specific treatment.

(3) The heterogeneity of disorders involving the uveal tract is not mentioned.

(4) The potential for severe adverse reactions is not adequately emphasized.

4. *Conclusions.* Typhoid H antigen has been used for its fever producing qualities but there is insufficient evidence for effectiveness to justify the risk of treatment with it.

It is recommended that the product be placed in Category IIIB, and that the appropriate organism license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

a. There is no substantial evidence for safety and effectiveness.

b. There is no evidence presumptive of safety, and a lack of safety is suggested by the composition of the product.

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RESPIRATORY BACTERIAL ANTIGEN COMPLEXES (B.A.C.): RESPIRATORY B.A.C., POOLED STOCK B.A.C. NO. 1, POOLED STOCK B.A.C. NO. 2, AND GRAM NEGATIVE B.A.C. MANUFACTURED BY HOFFMANN LABORATORIES, INC.

License to manufacture B.A.C. products was originally granted in 1956. The manufacturer describes these preparations as "polyvalent acellular complexes" which are produced through a—

unique manufacturing process resulting in diffusible bacterial antigens modified to be nontoxic when injected intraperitoneally into mice and guinea pigs at levels in the range of 1,500 times the maximum dose recommended for intradermal or subcutaneous administration into humans.

B.A.C. preparations are therefore claimed to represent sterile, acellular, aqueous solutions of bacterial antigens, free of bacterial cells.

The basis for B.A.C. products dates back to the 1940's when Hoffmann Laboratories first used autogenous cultures of respiratory flora to prepare their special bacterial antigens. From autogenous preparations, the manufacturer progressed to mixtures of bacterial antigen concentrates, which were varied from year to year on the basis of the particular microorganisms reported by public health surveys to have high incidences in patients with respiratory illness. In 1968, the Division of Biologics Standards directed that fixed groups of bacterial cultures be selected, and used thereafter in the preparation of Hoffmann products.

The rationale of B.A.C. effectiveness is based on the following premise as taken from their advertising:

> Protective immunization can best be induced by the use of live bacteria and viruses which produce toxins and enzymes to manifest varied forms of disease. Since the use of live bacteria in man is not feasible, combination of toxins, enzymes, and somatic antigens into a B.A.C. preparation can produce a succession of events which approximates that of actual infections. B.A.C. is capable of stimulating the formation of antibodies, some of which are capable of neutralizing these same toxins and enzymes, thereby accelerating the healing process and eliminating the infection.

It is the manufacturer's contention that strains of organisms subjected to their special manufacturing technique provide important antigens lacking in standard mixed bacterial vaccines prepared by conventional methods.

1. *Description*—a. *Composition*—(1) *Products.* Four respiratory products are currently marketed. Their composition as expressed in terms of percentages of bacterial antigen concentrates are as follows:

Product component	Percent of antigen concentrate
(i) Respiratory B.A.C.:	
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A, beta hemolytic strep.), autogenous, and types 3, 4, 10 and 12	17.0
Streptococcus viridans (alpha hemolytic strep.)	15.0
Streptococcus faecalis (nonhemolytic strep.)	4.0
Diplococcus pneumoniae, autogenous and types I, II, III, V, VI, VII, XIV, and XIX	22.0
Staphylococcus aureus and *albus*	24.0
Escherichia coli	6.0
Haemophilus influenzae	6.0
Neisseria catarrhalis	6.0
(ii) Gram-negative B.A.C.:	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	32.0
Escherichia coli	45.0
Aerobacter aerogenes	23.0
(iii) Pooled stock B.A.C. #1:	
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A, beta hemolytic strep.) types 3, 10, 12 and Granger	15.0
Streptococcus viridans, (alpha-hemolytic strep.) R1551, R1822, and R353	10.0
Diplococcus pneumoniae, types I, II, V, VII, and XIV	35.0
Staphylococcus aureus and albus	20.0
Escherichia coli	5.0
Haemophilus influenzae, types A and B	10.0
Neisseria catarrhalis	5.0
(iv) Pooled stock B.A.C. #2:	
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A, beta hemolytic strep.), types 14, 18 and 19	40.0
Diplococcus pneumoniae, types III, VI, and XIX	32.0
Klebsiella pneumoniae, type A	8.0
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	6.5
Escherichia coli	7.0
Aerobacter aerogenes	6.5

(2) *Basis for selection of organisms.* In the development of these products, organisms were isolated from individual patients suffering from chronically recurring upper respiratory infections and asthma. Following identification, autogenous B.A.C. preparations were made for the treatment of these same patients, the surplus powder remaining for each organism was retained and stored, and eventually some of these became the constituents of the first lots of Pooled Autogenous B.A.C. Subsequently the number of species and strains of organisms included in B.A.C. products represented those isolated from patients believed to have bacterial allergy as one component of their illness. Selection was further guided by the composition of polyvalent bacterial vaccines of other manufacturers, and the published and personal communications of various investigators.

A so-called "set of eight B.A.C.'s" is constantly referred to in the manufacturer's literature and represents eight groups of bacteria. These are listed as various types of Beta hemolytic streptococci, Group A; pneumococcal types most prevalent in adults; pneumococcal types most prevalent in children; *Streptococcus viridans* types; *Staphylococcus aureus* and *albus; Neisseria catarrhalis; Hemophilus influenzae A* and *B;* and *E. coli.* This "set of eight" was used by Dalven and Romano (Ref. 13) as well as by Spielman (Ref. 8) in treating child and adult patients with upper respiratory and throat infections, infectious asthma, bronchitis and sinusitis.

The first reference to Pooled Stock B.A.C. #1 is that of Gundy (Ref. 14), who used this combination to treat children with recurrent upper respiratory infections and infectious asthma. Its composition was based on selections from the "set of eight" decided by the manufacturer with the advice of Dr. William B. Sherman, one of the early clinical investigators. According to the submission, the composition of Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2 was determined by Dr. Spielman who recommended that those organisms whose antigens were in the "set of eight" and which had not been used in Pooled Stock B.A.C. #1 should be combined together with antigens from *A. aerogenes, P. aeruginosa* and *K. pneumoniae* to make Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2.

Gram-negative B.A.C., representing combination of antigens from *E. coli, A aerogenes, P. aeruginosa* was formulated on the basis of potential usefulness of such a product in patients who had received prolonged treatment with antibiotics and in whom the bacterial flora had changed from gram-positive to gram-negative.

Respiratory B.A.C. was originally prepared with B.A.C. powders made from *D. pneumoniae, S. pyogenes, S. viridans, S. faecalis, N. catarrhalis, H. influenzae, E. coli,* and varying strains of staphylococci from year to year according to the incidence of their isolates from the respiratory tract. In 1968, on the basis of a directive from the Division of Biologics Standards, the composition of this product was made constant in all subsequent marketing.

b. *Preparation.* Identification procedures of the various microorganisms which serve as the basis of B.A.C. preparations (Refs. 1 through 3) appear in line with accepted methods, and are described extensively in the manufacturer's submissions.

Cultures of each species of microorganism are grown to high titer on various standard culture media, checked for purity, centrifuged, and processed into powders by a method which the manufacturer considers confidential. Preservatives are added, and after sterility tests, the extract is injected intraperitoneally into mice as a preliminary safety test, and then packaged for use. The special process is claimed to be effective in selecting the higher molecular-weight materials from the culture media filtrates in which the microorganisms are grown, as demonstrated by an increase in nondialyzable nitrogen-containing fractions. These fractions are said to contain the antigenic materials produced by the bacteria which are experimentally capable of producing specific agglutinins and precipitins.

2. *Labeling.* B.A.C. respiratory products are claimed to be useful in the treatment of "patients known or suspected to be allergic to bacteria and their metabolites." They also are suggested for use in the treatment of recurrent and chronic bacterial upper respiratory infections, bronchitis, sinusitis and throat infections. In allergic disease complicated by infection, the use of B.A.C. preparations said to be in keeping with the commonly employed medical practice of utilizing bacterial products in the treatment of such illnesses. B.A.C. preparations are claimed to be more effective than conventionally prepared extracts of bacterial cells inasmuch as they contain bacterial antigens shown by experimental data to be more effective in achieving both "protection" and "dissensitization." Stock B.A.C. products are considered by the manufacturer to be more effective than autogenous vaccines, "since different flora exists in different sites, and a seasonal variation in bacteria may be present in infectious foci." Simultaneous treatment with B.A.C. products and inhalant allergens is advised for "concurrent allergic and infectious states with the purpose of increasing resistance to existing and possible future infection."

Administration is recommended in doses of 0.02 to 0.05 milliliter intradermally and 0.035 to 0.10 milliliter subcutaneously. The intradermal route is suggested for best results. Increments are recommended if the patient fails to sustain improvement. The suggested inter-

vals are weekly for 4 weeks, twice biweekly and then once monthly throughout the year. Unspecified variations of intervals according to the response of the recipient are advocated. No more than two B.A.C. products at any one visit are suggested, and pooling of B.A.C. products is not considered advisable. No references are given to indicate the basis for these statements.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Activity and stability data.* An early unpublished report by one clinical investigator, E. Perlman, notes that a B.A.C. filtrate contained immunologically active constituents of each organism from which it was prepared, as determined by agar-gel zone precipitation technique. Data concerning the stability of B.A.C. products was recently supplemented by the manufacturer following initiation of this Panel's review. Immunodiffusion studies were carried out utilizing two lots of one product, Respiratory B.A.C., one lot within the expiration date and the other lot outdated. Each of these was reacted against standard pneumonococcal and streptococcal antisera and showed weak immunoprecipitin lines. Other data submitted were immunodiffusion studies of various lots of the same product, Respiratory B.A.C., in and out of the dating period, against antisera prepared by inoculating rabbits with a previously prepared batch of the same product. Also submitted were data purporting to show stability of five other B.A.C. products, Pooled Stock B.A.C. No. 1, Pooled Stock B.A.C. No. 2, Gram Negative B.A.C., as well as two skin products, Staphylococcal B.A.C. and Pooled Skin B.A.C. Outdated lots of each of these products were used. Quantification of antigen by the polygon plate method was carried out in each case against a corresponding antiserum prepared in rabbits. Immunoprecipitin lines were observed with all but the oldest lots which had expired approximately 5 years before. Least reactivity was noted in one product, Pooled Stock B.A.C. No. 2, which was explained on the basis of a weaker antiserum resulting from inoculating a rabbit with less antigen than was given in preparing antisera against the other products.

b. *Animal experimental data*—(1) *Effectiveness.* Data submitted by the manufacturer are designed to show that immunization of experimental animals with B.A.C. products confers a degree of protection when such animals are challenged with injections of live bacterial cultures (Refs. 4 through 6). Mice receiving immunizing doses of B.A.C. prepared from *staphylococcus* albus 42D (this is a designation used in information submitted by the manufacturer) were challenged 7 days later by intraperitoneal injections of *Staphylococcus albus* 42D culture. Organs from animals sacrificed 4 days after challenge showed fewer positive cultures than among untreated controls. Also reported was the protective effect of the same B.A.C. preparation on a phenomenon described as "crippling" resulting in symptoms of limping and paralysis which are said to follow injections of staphylococcal 42D toxin in mice. Fewer mice receiving multiple injections of B.A.C. prepared from staphylococcal 42D developed the "crippling" phenomenon, when compared to untreated controls, or animals receiving only single B.A.C. immunizing injections. A comparison of the effects of this same B.A.C. preparation and a standard bacterial vaccine (type or method of preparation not specified) is reported. Repeating the above experiments utilizing a conventionally prepared bacterial vaccine in what could be considered as immunizing doses, no protection of the test animals was reported. Experiments were not carried out with organisms other than *Staphylococcus albus* 42D, but the implication is drawn that similar advantages exist in all B.A.C. preparations.

(2) *Safety.* The manufacturer states that intraperitoneal injections into mice and guinea pigs are "nontoxic at levels 1,500 times the maximum doses recommended for intradermal or subcutaneous administration in humans." They also cite experiments in which rabbits who received repeated injections of B.A.C. products (types not specified) over long-term periods showed no degenerative changes in organs or tissues. During 1972–1973, the manufacturer treated mice with each of his B.A.C. products over a 1-year period, utilizing a human regimen with doses of 0.10 cubic centimeter subcutaneously. On a dose-per-kilogram basis, this would represent 1,000 times the human dose. Limited alopecia was observed in some groups of mice. Growth was comparable to controls. Autopsy results of various groups of animals were considered not to show any significant differences from controls. Organs and tissues have been fixed and preserved, awaiting further examination by the FDA, if such is thought to be required.

(c) *Human data*—(1) *Laboratory data.* In the historical development of B.A.C. products, the manufacturer claimed that antigenic activity of the materials obtained by the special manufacturing process is greater than that of conventional extracts of bacterial cells. Very little proof of such advantages in humans is found in the submission data. Although it is stated in the submission that B.A.C. products under review are capable of producing specific agglutinins and precipitins, it is not stated whether these effects were noted in man as well as in animals. H. J. Harris states that Brucella antigens prepared by the B.A.C. process produced serologic responses (type or extent not stated) in a high percentage of patients with Brucellosis who were treated with such antigens (Ref. 7). Other biologic reactions reported are quantitative changes in leucocytes (up or down) 15 minutes following administration of B.A.C. products to patients with arthritis.

(2) *Skin test data.* Observations on skin tests are reported by several observers. Spielman (Refs. 8 and 9) observed immediate whealing skin test reactions in 65 percent of patients he treated. He was unable to correlate such reactions with their clinical response to treatment. For testing, he used B.A.C. preparations of *S. aureus* and *albus; N. catarrhalis; H. influenzae,* types a and b; and *E. coli.* Biopsy of a B.A.C. skin test site (presumably positive-reacting site) showed almost no cellular reaction as contrasted to biopsies of similar sites tested with standard bacterial vaccines. The latter showed marked infiltration and large numbers of leucocytes. He also reported that B.A.C. products, in contrast to standard bacterial vaccines, did not produce delayed 24-hour responses.

It is not stated whether both preparations were compared in the same patient. Repeating such skin tests with B.A.C. in patients who were being treated with a Respiratory B.A.C. combination of these organisms, Spielman reported that skin tests remained positive in some, lessened in others, and became totally negative in still others. Where tests remained positive, passive transfer of sensitivity by serum to another recipient was possible. Details of these experiments were not given and have not been published. Spielman also concluded that patients who showed persistently negative skin tests to B.A.C. products before and after treatment required less treatment than those who reacted strongly. He further concluded that skin test negative patients were probably "not hypersensitive to bacteria, but needed only to be better immunized" (Ref. 9).

According to unpublished reports supplied by the manufacturer, E. Perlman carried out skin tests with filtrates of B.A.C. products and noted both immediate and delayed skin reactions. He concluded that such reactions were not helpful in revealing the type of bacterial allergy present or in gauging the patient's response to such treatment. Sheldon, who carried out a small treatment program in patients with bronchial asthma associated with infection, reported that patients showed immediate wheal and flare reactions to the B.A.C. product he used. The types of B.A.C. product used were not indicated in either Perlman's or Sheldon's work, nor were other details of the experiments provided in any of the above reports.

(3) *Clinical effectiveness.* The manufacturer submitted unpublished reports on clinical trials carried out by several observers. A report by Arbesman (1955) covered patients with bronchial asthma and atopic eczema in whom infectious or bacterial elements were considered to play a role. His general impression was that the material (possibly, Respiratory B.A.C.) "did not induce sufficient benefit to warrant continuation of study." Later, he reported in 1956 on the use of "new Pooled B.A.C. Vaccine," and again he failed to observe striking improvement in patients he treated.

Sherman and Cooke, in 1956, summarized a preliminary uncontrolled trial of B.A.C. preparation (possibly, Pooled B.A.C. #1) in patients with asthma, vasomotor rhinitis, and sinusitis believed

due to bacterial infection. The impression was gained by these observers that B.A.C. had definite value in the treatment of such cases, the results being superior to those observed with whole cell bacterial vaccines, and seemed to warrant further study. Four patients in this series experienced constitutional reactions from the first or second dose of B.A.C. and were dropped from the study.

Perlman, in 1956, found no difference between B.A.C. treated patients and controls. He concluded that "while B.A.C. filtrates contained active materials," as determined by his previous experiments, treatment proved to be no more dramatic or satisfactory than with standard bacterial vaccines in patients with "infectious asthma." Comments from Hoffmann Laboratories take issue with his conclusions and point out that recommended dosage schedules were not employed. Sheldon, in 1955, treated 14 patients, (the type of B.A.C. was not specified) with bronchial asthma initiated by or associated with infection. One patient appeared to be benefited, and possible improvement was reported in three others. Stoesser and Nelson in 1956 utilized two dosage schedules in patients with asthma. The first did not produce any improvement while the second did show improvement in some, but the results were not considered dramatic. The details of their dosage schedules are not included in the data supplied.

Published reports on the use of Respiratory B.A.C. products include those of Spielman (Refs. 8 and 9), Shinefield (Ref. 10), Simon and Rinard (Refs. 11 and 12), Dulvin and Romano (Ref. 13) and Gundy (Ref. 14). All are uncontrolled studies which claimed effectiveness in the treatment of children and adults with recurrent respiratory infections, infectious asthma and chronic lung disease. The B.A.C. products utilized in these studies are not always the same as those presently marketed. No substantial basis could be found for the selection of one product over another for treatment. Spielman (Ref. 8), who appears to have been the prime early clinical investigator for these products, states that:

> selection of a particular pooled group strain depends on the patient's clinical response—only clinical response is used as indication of treatment with a particular preparation.

He indicates that when improvement in his patients was established, an "all-inclusive" B.A.C. was used as a maintenance dose throughout the balance of treatment. Other authors, including Simon and Rinard (Refs. 11 and 12), described their procedure for establishing both dosage and the type of B.A.C. to be used. If a patient showed improvement following two successive doses of an undiluted B.A.C. preparation, they continued to use this product undiluted in a subsequent series of injections. If the patient appeared worse following these initial intradermal injections, the same B.A.C. combination was diluted to 1/100, and a series of gradually increasing doses was used in treatment. The exact dosage and the interval between injections depended on the duration of relief afforded the patient. If the B.A.C. product first used failed to benefit the patient, another B.A.C. preparation was tried, and a similar procedure followed. These authors used four Respiratory B.A.C. products close to the composition of those currently marketed, as well as a fifth preparation called "Special Hospital Staphylococcus B.A.C.," which is listed as containing phage types 42B/52/80/81. They reported improvement in 200 of 300 patients with chronic lung disease, infectious asthma, chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema on this program. One patient who failed to improve with other therapy was subsequently treated with a B.A.C. prepared from organisms isolated from his own sputum and showed improvement (Ref. 15). Shinefield's study (Ref. 10) utilized only autogenous B.A.C. products, comparing them to stock bacterial vaccines. He reported superior results with the B.A.C. preparations.

Numerous letters, depositions and reports from physicians and patients supporting the efficacy of Respiratory B.A.C. products are part of the manufacturer's submission. Many reports were in response to the manufacturer's letter, directed to physician prescribers of these products, indicating that a review was taking place. These cover a wide range of respiratory illnesses and frequently do not specify the type of B.A.C. product used. The manufacturer estimates that these reports show an efficacy rate in the range of 80 percent for all patients treated.

(4) *Safety.* A review of submitted data and published literature shows few instances of acute reactions aside from those associated with local pain or swelling at the site of injection, or an occasional febrile reaction. Among the earlier investigators, Sheldon, Sherman and Cooke reported constitutional reactions from the first or second doses of B.A.C. On the other hand, Shinefield (Ref. 10), who used only autogenous B.A.C. preparations, commented on the lack of untoward reactions from doses several times higher than those recommended for treatment. During the period from December 1958 to March 1970, only 16 reports of untoward reactions were received by the manufacturer from physicians who used three separate lots of Respiratory B.A.C. products. They called attention to local swelling, soreness, redness and itching at injection sites, systemic effects consisting of elevated temperatures (101–105° F), nausea, diarrhea and rash. These reactions were traced to one lot of dessicated B.A.C. powder utilized in the manufacture of the three lots of the finished product. They occurred mostly in children, were temporary and self-limited, and did not deter the continued use of the product by the reporting physicians. No reports of fatal reactions were received. Controlled or partially controlled studies on long-term safety in humans were not submitted.

d. *Labeling.* The same package insert is used for each of the four Respiratory B.A.C. preparations currently marketed. General recommendations and dosages listed in the package insert were noted in the general findings of the Panel under "Manufacturer's Recommendations and Indications For Use." No information is supplied to serve as a guide for selecting one respiratory product over another. The manufacturer indicates that physicians who make inquiries concerning this question are sent a set of published reprints of the articles listed in the package insert. A review of these articles is contained in the general Panel findings on "Clinical Effectiveness." Detailed examination of these references fails to find specific guidelines for such selection, except to infer that the choice should bear some relationship to infection with, or undue susceptibility to, the bacterial strains listed on the product's label.

Review of submitted data shows that dosage directions are derived strictly empirically based on those often used for immunotherapy procedures with other antigens.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique*—(1) *Composition activity and stability.* The manufacturer has provided data showing that care is taken in the selection and identification of microorganisms which serve as the basis for these products. Some evidence that bacterial antigens in the product retain their stability during the dating period is shown by the gel-diffusion experiment presented by the manufacturer. The more sensitive radioimmunoassays might reveal other antigens, some of which could be important but fail to precipitate with antibodies. No evidence is submitted to support the claim in the package insert that the Boivin antigens or M proteins are present.

(2) *Effectiveness.* Support for effectiveness of these preparations in humans is based entirely on uncontrolled studies, case reports, letters and depositions from physicians and their patients, attesting to favorable results in a wide range of respiratory syndromes associated with infection, allergy, or both. Regarding possible effectiveness based on the long period of each product's use, reference is made to the Panel's position on the extent to which prior use of biologicals can be used to satisfy present standards of safety and effectiveness, as part of their general findings.

(3) *Safety.* Animal data, mainly in mice and rabbits, are presented to show lack of acute or chronic toxicity of these products in equivalent doses many times those recommended for human use. Such data for humans are of extremely limited value. The manufacturer's claim of fewer constitutional reactions compared to standard bacterial vaccines is not well supported, since reactions tend to occur with B.A.C. products as well as with bacterial vaccines in relation to dosage and individual susceptibility. Well-designed comparative studies would be required to

establish the claim that B.A.C. products produce fewer reactions than do killed bacterial cell suspensions.

While the long period of clinical use in humans has shown no overt toxicity, the difficulties in excluding long-term effects in patients treated with these and similar products have been pointed out, as part of the general findings of the Panel.

(4) *Labeling.* The general indications for use of these products stated in the package insert for physician's guidance are extremely broad and involve both the development of protective immunity to bacteria and the reduction in hypersensitivity to bacterial antigens. The present state of knowledge neither proves nor disproves the possibility that bacterial antigens or vaccines in general, or these products in particular, induce either of these effects. Specific indications listed in the insert include illnesses which are not in conformity with standard terminology. The disease states listed required better definition, and their relationship to the bacterial antigens said to be contained in these products should be presented in the context of current medical knowledge.

The present package insert, which is the same for all products, is totally inadequate in guiding the physician-user's selection among the four products marketed. Published articles supplied by the manufacturer, at the specific request of the physician, fail to provide adequate guidance.

b. *Recommendations*—(1) *Respiratory B.A.C.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reasons for this recommendation are that:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

(ii) There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports and physicians' surveys.

This recommendation to permit continued use of Respiratory B.A.C. during a test period is made on the conditions that no strains of Group A streptococci will be contained in the product in accord with the Panel's statement on the subject as part of their general findings.

In addition, the labeling for this product should state clearly in standard medical terminology the specific indications for use. It should also be stated that local and constitutional reactions occur with this product in relation to the amount given and to the individual patient's susceptibility. The claim that fewer constitutional reactions occur with this product than with standard bacterial vaccine should be deleted, since this has not been determined by adequately controlled studies. Claims that this product induces protective immunity to bacteria and reduced hypersensitivity to bacterial antigens should be omitted until such claims are proven.

Also see "Labeling" statement in this report.

(2) *Pooled Stock B.A.C. #1, Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2, Gram Negative B.A.C.* It is recommended that these three products be placed in Category IIIB, and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(ii) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

The majority of letters from physicians submitted by the manufacturers to support effectiveness and safety refer to Respiratory B.A.C. Hence, most of the safety and, presumably, effectiveness data are based on Respiratory B.A.C. rather than Pooled Stock B.A.C. #1, Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2, and Gram Negative B.A.C.

With reference to the gram-negative organisms contained in both Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2 and Gram Negative B.A.C., there is no evidence presented to substantiate the manufacturer's claim that these products are of benefit to patients with gram-negative infections complicating prolonged treatment with antibiotics. The use of these products would be dangerous if used in lieu of antibiotic therapy.

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STAPHYLOCOCCAL B.A.C. AND POOLED SKIN B.A.C. MANUFACTURED BY HOFFMANN LABORATORIES, INC.

Staphylococci were first described and categorized in the late 1800's when their causal relationship to human disease, particularly skin lesions, was established. Animal studies on the toxic effects of staphylococci suggested that the alpha hemolysin present in culture filtrates was lethal as well as responsible for dermonecrosis (Ref. 1). As the principles of immunology began to evolve, it followed quite logically that attempts should be made to develop methods of immunization against these bacterial toxic properties. Both toxoids and antitoxins therefore came into vogue in the first part of the 20th century, but the clinical results generally were disappointing. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered that the mold penicillium had a marked inhibitory effect on staphylococci; this led to the beginning of the antibiotic era a decade later. Thereafter, interest in the use of such vaccines declined, and control of staphylococcal infections by vaccines never became an important aspect of either the prevention or treatment of acute infections.

In the 1940's, Josef Hoffmann prepared several hundred autogenous bacterial antigens from a variety of sources. Initially, these were related entirely to respiratory problems and were made available for clinical testing. By 1958, it became impractical to continue the preparation of autogenous vaccines and, in addition, the Division of Biologics Standards ruled that it would be necessary to settle on a fixed group of bacterial cultures to be used for all future vaccines. Pooled Skin B.A.C. (Bacterial Antigen Complex) and Staphylococcal B.A.C. followed this same general course, although they were developed after the respiratory model had been set. Their distribution began in 1956 and 1958, respectively.

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* Staphylococcal B.A.C. contains *Staphylococcus aureus*, phage types 42B/52/80/81, and albus in equal proportions. *Staphylococcus albus* is not phage typed in the manufacturer's description. In 1973, two of the original strains were replaced, one because of inadvertent discarding and the other because of the nonviability of the lyophilized stock. The replacements were of similar phage types and other characteristics.

Pooled Skin B.A.C. contains *Staphylococcus aureus* (14 strains) and albus

(2 strains). This includes 9.2 percent phage types 43B/53/80/81 in addition to two strains of *Proteus vulgaris*. The final preparation contains approximately equal contributions from all types.

b. *Preparation.* The Hoffmann B.A.C. products basically are all made in the same way. Standardization is made on the basis of weight, nitrogen content, and appropriate tests for sterility and chemical contamination. Under these conditions, and with the volumes distributed, growth and extraction procedures need to be carried out only once every 5 to 6 years.

2. *Labeling*—a. *Package insert.* A single insert is used for the Staphylococcal B.A.C. and Pooled Skin B.A.C. General comments about B.A.C. preparations are initially made, some of which are not applicable to the staphylococcal or Pooled Skin B.A.C.'s. Emphasis is placed on the acellular nature and on the claim that the Hoffmann products "provide some important antigens lacking in cellular vaccines."

There are three indications:

(1) Staphylococcal and Pooled Skin B.A.C. for treatment of recurrent and chronic staphylococcal infections of the skin, eyes, ears and nose.

(2) Hoffmann B.A.C. products in general are recommended to induce antibody formation in "the chronically ill patient."

(3) Hoffmann B.A.C. products in general are recommended for desensitization of patients known to be allergic to the bacteria represented in the vaccines.

A section on rationale states that "B.A.C. therapy" confers both antitoxic and antibacterial immunity in mice. References are made to an abstract and to an article dealing primarily with Respiratory B.A.C. of which the latter states that patients with chronic lung disease were in many cases improved by the addition of Staphylococcal B.A.C. to the other B.A.C.'s they had been receiving.

Administration is recommended in doses of 0.02 to 0.05 milliliter intradermally and 0.035 to 0.10 milliliter subcutaneously. The intradermal route is suggested for best results. Increments are recommended if the patient fails to sustain improvement. The suggested intervals are weekly for 4 weeks, twice biweekly, and then once monthly throughout the year. Unspecified variations of intervals according to the response of the recipient are advocated. No more than two B.A.C. products at any one visit are suggested, and pooling of B.A.C. products is not considered advisable. No references are given to indicate the basis for these statements.

Standard precautions are listed, and it is stated that if the patient is known or suspected to be hypersensitive to bacterial antigens, the initial dosage should be considerably reduced. Significant side effects are said to be "uncommon," and it is specifically stated that there are no known contraindications to the use of B.A.C. antigens.

b. *Other promotional material.* A limited amount of advertising in medical journals had been placed prior to 1972, but none since then. Hoffmann, Inc., employs no detail men. The bulk of advertising has been in direct mailings to physicians, consisting of reviews of all B.A.C. products and order forms. In 1972, mailings were sent to 53,634 physicians in the United States. The information supplied is essentially identical to that described for the package insert.

The package circular has no therapeutic claims or suggestions.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Theoretical considerations*—(1) *Effectiveness.* The problems of developing a coherent rationale for the use of staphylococcal antigens in staphylococcal disease is largely related to the fact that no one as yet understands why disease is produced. As Morse (Ref. 2) has pointed out,

> The inability to incriminate a single product, component, or property of *Staphylococcus aureus* as the determinant of pathogenicity is a recurring feature in the history of research in staphylococcal disease. Included in the list of substances or characteristics which have been advanced as primary factors are: coagulase; alpha toxin and hemolysins; leukocidin; lipase; hyaluronidase and other enzymes; and the ability of the organisms to resist phagocytosis or to multiply within phagocytic cells. In each instance, proponents have been unable to gather sufficient evidence to establish the role of the proposed mechanisms. Only the ability of staphylococcal enterotoxin to induce food poisoning, but not invasive disease, remains intact in the legacy of this search.

Aside from the problems of relating the various staphylococcal toxins to disease, the role of host resistance in disease is equally difficult to understand. No clear evidence is available to show the relative roles of circulating antibody or immediate or delayed hypersensitivity in either protection or pathogenesis. This confusion is exemplified in the manufacturer's recommendation for use. The products allegedly may work either by increasing resistance and immunity, or by decreasing or increasing a preexisting hypersensitivity. Certainly, analogies for any of these hypotheses can be found in other microbial immunologic systems. For staphylococcal disease, however, it can only be said that no solid theoretical base has been established for any form of immunotherapy. Recent work by Mudd and his associates has clearly shown the development of cell-mediated (Type IV) hypersensitivity to staphylococci (Ref. 3), but the part this plays in disease or resistance is not yet clear.

The "acellular" nature of the bacterial product is considered by the manufacturer to be of considerable importance. Since the role of staphylococcal antigens in general is not understood, it follows that there is no reason to expect any one method of preparation to be superior to any other. On a conceptual basis, a whole bacterial cell antigen might even be preferable to an "acellular" preparation.

It is difficult to devise any theoretical framework for the inclusion of *Proteus species* in Pooled Skin B.A.C.

(2) *Safety.* Theoretical dangers include all those inherent to any product used parenterally, particularly when the type and multiplicity of antigens in the preparation have not been completely identified.

Recommended use as either a desensitizing agent or a stimulator of circulating antibodies also points up theoretical dangers. In contrast to sensitivities such as those to certain pollens, no good way apparently exists to determine levels of preexisting sensitivity to staphylococci or other bacteria. Initial dosages must therefore be considered to possess a potential danger if one accepts the hypothesis that abnormal hypersensitivity is at least partially responsible for the initial disease state. While staphylococcal infections are often related to a type of chronic skin disease, their potential to threaten life under appropriate circumstances is well known. It should be recalled that interest in staphylococcal toxins was prompted in large part by the disaster in Bundaberg, Australia, in 1928, in which more than half of the children who received a diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture contaminated with staphylococci developed symptoms in 5 to 7 hours and died within 2 days (Ref. 4).

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique*—(1) *Effectiveness*—(i) *Animal studies.* Data showing serologic responses in lower animals are adequately presented, and agar gel precipitation tests using hyperimmune animal sera document antigen antibody reactions. Although such tests may be useful in demonstrating that staphylococcal antigens are present in the product, the ability to stimulate the formation of circulating antibodies in animals is not substantial evidence for effectiveness in human disease.

Antitoxic immunity following B.A.C. immunization, as measured by the prevention of paralysis or limping in mice after inoculation with virulent, staphylococci, has been documented (Ref. 5). In addition, "antibacterial" immunity was observed by noting a decreased rate of recovery of viable staphylococci in immunized mice, as contrasted to the controls. In this set of experiments a "cellular vaccine" was also prepared and included. No protective effect was observed, which forms the basis for the manufacturer's contention that the Hoffmann B.A.C. "coprecipitation" process provides important antigens that are lacking in cellular vaccines. It should be noted that this experiment has been reported only once and that the method of preparation of the "cellular" vaccine was not described at all. More importantly, the experiments reported dealt only with a vaccine prepared by the Hoffmann process from a single organism, *Staphylococcus albus* 42D, a designation used in information submitted by the manufacturer. While it is possible to suggest that results would be generally applicable, the manufacturer has presented no data to show that the vaccines as licensed are capable of producing antitoxic and/or antibacterial immunity in any animal species. This general problem of extrapolation is present throughout the Hoffmann submissions. The manufacturer has made little effort to distinguish the

various products, as if the rationale for use and the effectiveness of a Gram Negative B.A.C. were identical to that of a Respiratory B.A.C.

(ii) *Human studies.* No controlled human trials of the effectiveness of either Staphylococcal B.A.C. or Pooled Skin B.A.C. are presented. Effectiveness data are presented as either published literature summaries of treated cases or unpublished compilations of reports requested by the manufacturer from physicians who have used the products.

Simon and Rinard (Ref. 6) reported on 5 years of experience with all B.A.C.'s in the treatment of chronic lung disease. Over 200 patients were included, but the report does not detail in any way how many of them received staphylococcal or Pooled Skin B.A.C. or what the responses were to these specific products. The only comment is made in the discussion section, and states in its entirety,

> In many cases improvement was accelerated and intensified by the addition of Staphylococcal B.A.C. to the other one or two B.A.C.'s the patient had been receiving.

Using this extraordinarily limited data as a basis for the package insert, inference that Staphylococcal B.A.C. could be of value in chronic lung disease is of dubious judgment at best.

An article on nummular eczema in children (Ref. 7) submitted by the manufacturer states that:

> The addition of staphylococcus toxoid, Staphylococcus B.A.C. (Hoffmann), or Pooled Skin B.A.C. (Hoffmann) to the treatment armamentarium is helpful and may bring about a complete remission of the disease.

No data are presented to support this statement, nor is any reference given to other literature.

Simon and Rinard (Ref. 8) used Staphylococcal B.A.C. as well as the others in clinical treatment and reported improvement, although rates were not presented. The primary purpose of their presentation was to document a complete lack of correlation between skin test reactivity and clinical response to the product.

A series of three submitted papers deal with the release of histamine from whole blood before and after treatment of allergic patients with various vaccines, including a staphylococcal vaccine (Refs. 9 through 11). Histamine release was found to be significantly decreased after vaccine treatment, and this was accompanied by objective evidence of clinical improvement after exposure to the offending antigens such as animal dander and various pollens. Thus a nonspecific beneficial effect of staphylococcal vaccine on general immediate hypersensitivities was suggested. The studies, however, were uncontrolled from the clinical standpoint, and the staphylococcal vaccine was evidently a cellular vaccine unrelated to the Hoffmann products. The data are thus not relevant to the products under review.

A clinical compilation was made from 1,852 patients treated with either Pooled Skin B.A.C. or Staphylococcal B.A.C. (Ref. 5). Compilation results were obtained by a questionnaire survey of physicians in collaboration with the manufacturer. The cases dealt primarily with skin infections, although a variety of eye, ear, nose and throat infection cases also were included. There were reports of 977 cases having "excellent" results, and 610 cases were reported as having "good" results. No objective bases for these criteria were supplied. There were 304 physicians surveyed using an unspecified selection process, of which 109 physicians reported; however, according to the compilation "a number did not supply all the information requested."

In addition to this report, the manufacturer has submitted to the Panel compilations or individual case reports from 306 patients provided by 93 physicians. Physicians who used B.A.C. during the period 1956–1972 were contacted, so this separate submission may have included many of the cases referred to in the previous report published in 1961. Specific response rates are not given. The questionnaire distributed was detailed and included requests for laboratory data and data on frequency of inoculation and length of treatment. It also included an attempt to objectively calibrate responses through use of data concerning frequency of infection, size and number of lesions, duration of illness and necessity for other medications. Overall improvement rates were comparable to those previously reported, i.e., 80 to 90 percent.

The value of such data are limited for several reasons:

(*a*) The data are uncontrolled. As indicated in this review, uncontrolled trials can have value only in circumstances where the natural history of the disease in question is precisely known and is not subject to variations unrelated to the therapeutic agent. Such is not the case with the majority of forms of staphylococcal diseases. Reports of controlled studies of other products have clearly demonstrated the significant improvement that can be seen in placebo treatment cases (Refs. 12 and 13). Reasons for such variability are not completely known but may reflect seasonal variation, a natural decline with aging psychologic factors, or other measures introduced into the treatment situation.

(*b*) In the published series (Ref. 5), only one-third of the physicians answered the questionnaire. The method of approach for the more recent unpublished survey, which was initiated by the manufacturer in response to the request for information on safety and effectiveness of bacterial vaccines and antigens published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 18, 1972 (37 FR 16690), was a letter from the manufacturer to physician purchasers of B.A.C. products. This letter enclosed the questionnaire and emphasized the urgency of a reply. The rate of physician response on the use of Staphylococcal B.A.C. and Pooled Skin B.A.C. is not clear, although 38 physicians reported on 151 cases using these two products.

(*c*) Truly objective measures of clinical benefit were not obtained. Virtually all were susceptible to a significant degree of subjective interpretation.

(2) *Safety*—(i) *Animal studies.* Safety in laboratory animals has been more extensively studied for the Hoffmann products than for others of this class. Repetitive inoculations of mice covering spans of over 1 year and extensive autopsy studies have been included. Toxic levels in standard laboratory species appear to be well beyond approachable human dosages, and no overt immunological problems have been seen. It should be noted, however, that humans and lower animals differ markedly in their reactions to staphylococci, and an appropriate model in lower animals does not exist. Thus the animal studies primarily reflect a lack of major toxic phenomena.

(ii) *Human studies.* Review of published literature and data compiled from physician questionnaires reveals no instances of severe reactions. One instance of nausea and vomiting and one of psychosomatic syncope were reported. The remainder of reported reactions were minor side effects of momentary local burning and pain at the site of injection, itching 24 hours after injection, occasional malaise and headache, and occasional febrile reaction.

The questionnaire submitted was relatively detailed and specific. In examining the data, however, the following points should be noted:

(*a*) The source for the selection of physicians solicited has not been explained. Presumably this came from the manufacturer's direct sales records. Thus physicians obtaining the products sporadically through a pharmacy would not have been included.

(*b*) A denominator is not available for the compiled submitted data. It is not stated how many physicians were solicited in order to obtain the 306 case reports from 93 physicians. Judging from the published summary of earlier questionnaire data from 1961 (Ref. 5), only about one-third of the physicians responded with any reports.

(*c*) Of those who returned questionnaires, many probably did not answer the question on side effects. Again, extrapolating from the earlier report, 30 of 109 physicians did not answer side-effect questions.

(*d*) When available, side effect data were indicative of only gross, major reactions. No indication is available to indicate that less easily demonstrable side effects requiring laboratory documentation were sought. Although laboratory data were requested, no information is given of the number of completed responses.

To summarize the safety considerations, neither experimental animal nor human use data have shown significant adverse reactions, nor is there any compelling theoretical reason to expect them. However, the human use data are flawed by problems of bias, and it becomes impossible to derive any meaningful risk estimates. From the information available, severe reactions, possibly life

threatening, could occur at rates of 1:500 to 1:1,000. No information is available on possible kidney, liver or lung damage. No information was provided on the presence or absence of bacteriophage or its residual antigen(s) at any stage in the manufacturing process. The Panel shares the, as yet, theoretical concern about the possible adverse effects of long-term parenterally administered bacteriophage, live or killed (Ref. 14). Thus safety cannot be said to have been substantially demonstrated.

(3) *Labeling.* On the basis of the preceding discussion, it is clear that the package insert and promotional material contain statements that are misleading and not in accord with the weight of scientific evidence. In particular, the material should refer only to the products involved, not the entire gamut of B.A.C. preparations. It should be noted that controlled human trials have not been done. The implication of effectiveness in chronic lung disease should be removed, and reference should be removed to phage typing of *Staphylococcus albus*.

(4) *Benefit-to-risk ratio.* Since benefit has not been substantially demonstrated, the ratio must be low.

Staphylococci, if invasive, can be life threatening. In such circumstances, however, antibiotics would form the basis of treatment. The type of staphylococcal disease for which the vaccines are recommended are chronic nonlife threatening conditions. Some instances of chronic furunculosis or other recurrent staphylococcal infections may occur that are not easily handled by antibiotics. In such relatively rare instances it would be of definite value to have another form of therapy available.

b. *Recommendations*—(1) *Staphylococcal B.A.C.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reasons for this recommendation are that:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

(ii) There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports and/or physician surveys.

(iii) The recommendation that Staphylococcal B.A.C. be placed in Category IIIA is contingent upon compliance with the Panel's recommendations for changes in labeling, package insert, and all promotional material to encompass the following concepts:

(*a*) Information should be specific for the individual product Staphylococcal B.A.C.; i.e., the product should be presented separately, not simply as one of many B.A.C. preparations.

(*b*) Implication of effectiveness in chronic lung disease should be omitted.

(*c*) Reference to phage typing Staphylococcus albus should be omitted.

(*d*) See "LABELING" statement, which appears above in this preamble.

(iv) In addition to labeling, package insert and promotional material changes, the manufacturer must provide evidence that the cultures used for the preparation of the product do not contain bacteriophage(s).

(2) *Pooled Skin B.A.C.* It is recommended that the product Pooled Skin B.A.C. be placed in Category IIIB, and the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(i) There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

(ii) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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BACTERIAL VACCINE MIXED RESPIRATORY (MRV OR MVRI) MANUFACTURED BY HOLLISTER-STIER, DIVISION OF CUTTER LABORATORIES

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* This is a mixture of chemically killed organisms, suspended in physiologic saline, and consisting of:

Organisms:	*Millions per cubic centimeter*
Staphylococcus aureus and *albus*	1,200
Streptococcus pyrogenes, viridans and *nonhemolytic*	200
Diplococcus pneumoniae	150
Neisseria catarrhalis	150
Klebsiella pneumoniae	150
Haemophilus influenzae	150
Total	2,000

b. *Preparation.* The package insert states:

The organisms are grown in artificial media suited for rapid growth, washed with physiological salt solution, centrifuged and suspended in salt solution and killed with thimerosal. The suspensions are standardized and mixed in required amounts and filled in rubber-stoppered bottles. The filled bottles are tested for sterility and safety in the approved manner. Thimerosal 1:10,000 is used as a preservative.

It continues,

The vaccine is prepared from many strains of bacterial organisms commonly found in respiratory tract infections. Many of these strains were isolated in preparation of autogenous vaccines for patients subject to respiratory infections. All strains of Group A beta hemolytic streptococci known to be associated with glomerulonephritis or rheumatic fever are excluded from this vaccine.

Further information regarding the source of the organisms used is found in Hollister-Stier's response of January 20, 1970, to a request for more information regarding the vaccine.

The cultures in production bottles are washed and centrifuged with physiologic saline, the organisms are chemically killed with 1:10,000 thimerosal, and then resuspended in physiologic saline with a final concentration of 1:10,000 thimerosal.

Standard tests for sterility of the finished product by culture, and the standard animal safety test inoculating two mice and two guinea pigs, with a 7-day observation period, are done for each bacterial vaccine.

Enumeration for each organism is performed by comparing turbidity with barium sulfate nephelometer standards in a photometer. For each species there is the statement, "Plans in future to enumerate by direct microscopic count on membrane filiters." There is no information that this change has been made in the manufacturing process.

2. *Labeling—Package insert.* The package insert states that:

This vaccine is not designed as a prevention or treatment of the virus "colds." Neither will it give a lasting immunity to the "secondary invaders." It is designed as an aid in the desensitization to the common bacterial organisms present in the respiratory system. Such densitization can best be ac-

complished by subcutaneous injections of small doses, gradually increased and given over a long period of time.

The following is a recommended dose schedule:

Prophylactic: ----	0.05 cc (1 minim).
Increase: ------	0.05 cc to 0.1 cc, (1–2 minims), every 4 to 7 days.
Maximum ------	0.05 to 1.0 cc.

Increasingly large delayed local reactions may occur after administering maintenance doses for many months. Continued administration of vaccine even at smaller doses may continue to increase the reaction. Stop vaccine injections. A rest period of 2 to 6 months may allow the delayed hypersensitivity to subside and the injections may be resumed if still needed by the patient.

Repeat maximum dose at monthly intervals during susceptibility period.

Acute condition---	0.02 cc to 0.05 cc (½ to 1 minim).
Increase -------	0.02 cc to 0.05 cc (½ to 1 minim) 3- to 5-day intervals.

Decreasing the doses by one-half or three-fourths, or discontinuing the vaccine is advised if increasingly large local delayed reactions occur, or the condition under treatment becomes aggravated. "Caution is recommended in administering bacterial vaccine to patients with rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosis or other collagen diseases.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Description of product.* There is no information to indicate how the stock cultures are maintained. Their sources are various, ranging from strains isolated from patients to ATCC cultures that are not identified by number. The organisms are not tested for virulence, and until a recent proposal by the manufacturer, apparently have not been tested for antigenicity. The presence of media constituents, brain, heart (beef), peptones and agar are noted, and no information is available as to how much of these remain in the finished product.

The package insert states that:

all strains of A Beta hemolytic streptococci known to be associated with glomerulonephritis or rheumatic fever are excluded from this vaccine.

The list of types used includes Types 4, 10 (12) and 18, which are nephritogenic (Ref. 1) and Type 28, which is erythrogenic. All Group A streptococci are capable of initiating infections that culminate in acute rheumatic fever regardless of type.

The question raised regarding the actual bacterial count of the final product seems to be adequately answered and accurate by whatever method is being used—turbidity or direct count. Supplementary information supplied by the manufacturer compares direct counts of stored and new products, showing no change after storage.

b. *Labeling.* An abbreviated dosage schedule is given, presumably for subcutaneous injection, although labeling for intracutaneous injections is also present. The labeling includes an expiration date and a storage temperature of 5°C+ or −3°C.

Other than warning to use separate heat-sterilized tuberculin syringes for each patient and to obtain accurate measurements, no warning is given about possible acute allergic reaction or anaphylaxis, except in a reference in the disclaimer warranty statement "* * * of the inherent danger of injecting any biological product."

The implication on the package insert is that the vaccine is to be used for desensitization, but no specific disease states are listed and no method is suggested for determining whether the patient is sensitive, and to what degree. That there may be differences in patients is implied by the phrase "a treatment set of four graduated dilutions of the vaccine and other bacterial mixtures is available."

The rationale for the selection of the strains used in the vaccine is that they were commonly isolated from patients with respiratory tract infections. The basis for the incorporation of each component is empirical, as are the bases for determining the concentration and dosage (Refs. 2 and 3).

c. *Theoretical considerations*—(1) *Effectiveness.* The possible values of respiratory bacterial vaccine could be: (i) To stimulate immunity to infections, and (ii) to diminish bacterial allergy. The first value is disclaimed by the manufacturer in the package insert, relative to "lasting immunity" in humans. The second possibility is based on the proposition that "sensitivity" to bacteria is the basis for a variety of upper and lower respiratory syndromes characterized by edema, exudates and airway obstruction. There is no clear distinction as to whether this is, by analogy with treatment of proven extrinsic reaginic allergy, a sensitivity of the immediate type, or whether this is delayed hypersensitivity, which is implied as being manifest by large local reactions to the vaccine in the course of its administration, as indicated on the package insert.

The experiments by Kasuga sponsored by the manufacturers, now underway to update the information on the antigenicity of the MRV, include studies of the delayed skin test in sensitive human recipients and of the Macrophage Inhibition Factor (Ref. 23).

Without an animal model or clearly defined target population whose disease is sharply defined, and whose immune capability is known, it is difficult to evaluate the studies that have been reported and to conceive of critical studies that will resolve these basic questions.

The weight of clinical evidence supporting the effectiveness of bacterial vaccines in humans is largely uncontrolled and anecdotal, but it comprises many thousands of patients and its use spans a period of at least 40 years. In this clinical material are some outstanding examples, seemingly distinct from the majority, of individuals who do react differently to bacterial infections and in ways that so closely resemble the animal models of hypersensitivity of various types that one inescapably feels the individuals do have altered reactivity to infection. Unfortunately, our understanding of these reactions and our techniques for investigating them are just emerging; thus, the older studies that have been reported on these patients are difficult to interpret in the light of the little we now understand.

(2) *Potency standards.* To date, the MRV has had as its only measure of potency the enumeration of the number of each species of killed organisms per milliliter. Methods of detecting the presence of these organisms by using a specific precipitating antibody, and possibly of measuring the amount of antigenic material present, are being evolved. Other immunologic tests are being applied to the vaccine, and it is already known to have a well-recognized ability to elicit both immediate, intermediate, delayed and arthus-type skin reactions in human skin. These are but a few of the parameters that should be known in order to ensure a stable, reproducible and biologically active product.

(3) *Safety.* There has been no systematic review of the safety of these vaccines. Theoretically, repeated injections of capsular polysaccharides of invasive bacteria such as pneumococci, *H. influenzae* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* could exert a suppressive effect upon acquisition of immunity to these organisms (Ref. 4). Further, injection of media components, such as bovine proteins, could produce long-term adverse effects. Also, see Panel statement regarding the Group A streptococcal antigens.

d. *Available data*—(1) *Effectiveness.* A wide divergence of opinions was submitted regarding clinical indications for treatment, use in adults versus children, use of skin tests, etc. There is also a difference of opinion among the reported studies as to the value of bacterial vaccines for the conditions in which they have been used (Refs. 5 through 7).

The weight of human clinical evidence supporting effectiveness is uncontrolled or anecdotal. Documented case reports from 18 physicians were submitted by the manufacturer and include information about 1,134 patients, both adults and children whose ages often are not specified. A summary of these physician reports was developed by the Panel. Ailments treated consist chiefly of asthma, bronchitis, allergic rhinitis, infectious sinusitis, chronic respiratory infection, and also serous otitis media, conjunctivitis, blepharitis, otitis externa, headaches, urticaria and atopic dermatitis. The route of administration often is not specified, but presumably it is by subcutaneous injection, by variable dosage schedules, for varying periods of time. The results are not expressed in uniform or always precise form but are generally reported to be good. Among the 10 physicians indicating improvement expressed in percentages, "good" results were noted in 50 to 100 percent. Others described patients as "immensely improved, etc." Eight physicians reported using MRV along with allergens, dust, mold or histamine in this group of patients.

Clinical impressions are conveyed in responses from among 2,421 customers surveyed in 1971. As submitted by the manufacturer, this yielded 99 letters from physicians (4.09 percent of the customers replying). Seventeen physicians reported tens of thousands of patients treated at sometime with MRV, 11 others stated thousands of patients were under current treatment, 17 physicians indicated use in "many," "several dozen," "hundreds," and "thousands," without specifying exact numbers. Fifty did not give any quantitative data regarding the number of cases treated, and four listed themselves merely as "large users" of vaccine. Of 48 physicians who indicated the number of years in practice, 29 had been practicing more than 20 years, 13 for 10 to 19 years, and 6 for 5 to 8 years. A summary of the contents of these letter reports was prepared by the Panel. Only one physician reported "no data on efficacy." In every other instance, the results are generally in the tenor of "good to excellent" results for patients with the same spectrum of respiratory and skin disorders as in the group of "documented case reports" noted above. Dosage and duration of treatment are as varied as the conditions being treated. There is a notable absence of any reported adverse effects from among these treated patients.

The manufacturer submitted several published reports of double-blind, blind, and uncontrolled clinical studies, using MRV or other bacterial vaccine combinations in treating chiefly allergic and infectious respiratory illness.

Fontana et al. (Ref. 8) reported the results of a 2-year double-blind control study to determine the effectiveness of bacterial vaccine therapy in 30 children with infectious asthma. The vaccine used for this study differed from MRV in concentration (6 billion vs. 2 billion organisms per milliliter in MRV), and contained *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Proteus mirabilis* in addition to *Staphylococcus aureus* and *albus, Streptococcus viridans* and *Streptococcus hemolyticus.* MRV contains *Diplococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria catarrhalis, Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae.* During the first year of the study, all children received saline injections weekly from October to April, and records were kept of number of days of wheezing, number of infections and number of injections associated with wheezing. In the second year of the study the same observations were continued with patients randomly divided into placebo and vaccine group. A reduction in the incidence of wheezing, infection and infection episodes associated with wheezing was observed in a larger percentage of the placebo group than in the vaccine-treated group. The results of the study are somewhat marred by the following points: (i) of 41 children ages 2–10 years originally entered the study; 11 dropped out who are not accounted for; (ii) the age of the patients was not taken into account in randomizing the individuals, so that two-thirds of the placebo-treated patients were over 9 years of age, and two-thirds of the vaccine-treated were less than 9 years. This could be a very significant difference in the groups since asthma may spontaneously improve in the older child. The authors acknowledge the importance of this difference.

The double-blind study, using a vaccine similar, but not identical, to MRV, of Mueller and Lanz (Ref. 9) describes significant differences in favor of a vaccine-treated group of 14 young children who experienced severe asthma only during infections. This was accompanied by a single-blind study of a larger group of children with infectious asthma, who were treated effectively by vaccine.

Barr et al. (Ref. 10) carried out a double-blind study of 52 adult asthmatics and found a significant difference in favor of the vaccine-treated group in only 1 of 7 variables tested.

The statistical designs of the latter two studies did not satisfactorily randomize the patients.

A fourth double-blind study involving 122 patients was done in France, by Boutin et al. (Ref. 11) using MRV, Stallergenes (Hollister-Stier Licensee in France using essentially the same product as is used in the United States). This study showed a significant difference in favor of the vaccine-treated group for bronchitis and rhinobronchitis, but not for asthma.

Additional studies on the effectiveness of mixed bacterial vaccines have been done using the patient's previous condition as his own control, comparing pre- and post-treatment clinical conditions. One of these studies is that of Bruttman (Ref. 12), who treated 37 allergic patients with MRV used as an intradermal injection into the scapuar region. The dose was 2,000 million organisms per cubic centimeter for adults and 200 million organisms for children, in a series of 12 bi-weekly injections ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 cubic centimeters. Of 30 asthmatics treated, 25 benefited—16 very good and 9 good results—lasting for 2 years. Seven patients with rhinitis all had good results for 2 years.

An unpublished study, Nouvel et al. (Ref. 13), of 50 patients subjected to vaccine treatment of bacterial respiratory conditions from September 1, 1970, to May 31, 1971, was presented by Hollister-Stier, using MRV (Stallergenes). Chronic bronchitis, asthma, recurrent infantile rhinobronchitis, tracheitis and conjunctivitis were treated. Preliminary skin tests to detect sensitivity to concentrated MRV were performed. The type of reaction obtained was not stated. Apparently, five "general incidents" associated with fatigue and fever were seen, with 10 instances of local reactions. Overall, 80 percent good results were obtained, the best being in patients under 20 years of age. In a group of 22 asthmatics, 17 had good results, and of the 17 chronic bronchitis patients, 14 had good results. Treatment was by the intradermal route unless local or necrotic reactions occurred, in which case treatment was administered subcutaneously.

A study by Boutin et al. (Ref. 14) compared intradermal therapy with MRV and subcutaneous treatment with CCB Minet Vaccine in 100 patients, and no difference in results between the 2 treatments was noted in patients with chronic bronchitis as 50 percent of those treated with each vaccine reported improvement. Better results were observed in cases of infectious asthma in children treated with MRV than with CCB vaccine. Twenty-one patients noted local reactions; 15 of them were treated with MRV, given intradermally; and of these, 5 patients also had generalized reactions, the nature of which was not described.

An unpublished survey by Kasuga et al., "Responses to MRV Immunization of Normal Adults" (Ref. 23), concludes, on the basis of a continuing study, that injections of MRV into sensitive recipients result in a decrease in the size of the delayed skin test at 24 hours, that precipitin titers were increased in eight of nine patients tested after MRV inoculation, and that injection of MRV showed an increase in Macrophage Inhibition Factor. A review of the data does not show consistent changes in skin test either for the organism or the patient.

The manufacturer presents as a supplement (June 14, 1974) to his original submission, translations of six papers from Spanish investigators (Refs. 15 through 20), reporting on partially controlled and uncontrolled studies with bacterial vaccines other than MRV, in which it is claimed that support is given for the effectiveness and safety of bacterial vaccines in the treatment of asthma and sinobronchopulmonary ailments.

Although a large number of clinical reports were submitted, they represent an uncritical view of the effectiveness of bacterial vaccines in a variety of conditions. Two double-blind studies did not use this particular product. The one using it (Boutin) does show some effectiveness for bronchitis but not for asthma.

The papers cited in the Panel's review are indicative of the wide difference of opinion on this subject.

(2) *Safety*—(i) *Animal.* The standard animal safety tests are conducted for MRV. There are no long-term studies on the effect of repeated injections in a schedule comparable to the human protocol for treatment.

(ii) *Human.* Since the patients who receive bacterial vaccine often are selected on the basis of skin reactivity, with delayed or immediate skin test response, this may be considered an expected, not an adverse, response to vaccine (Refs. 21 and 22). Thus, skin testing does not contribute evidence for or against safety of the product.

The human safety data are described by the manufacturer as being the accumulation of 35 years of marketing experience, without known side effects, except for local reactions and one reported systemic reaction.

e. *Adequacy of manufacturer's presentation.* The original submission was in-

complete in regard to the description of the product and ambiguous regarding the organisms used. This was clarified in supplementary submissions. A fair representation of the pertinent literature was submitted which is extensive on the subject of bacterial vaccines; however, few studies have been conducted using the product under review.

The study of Kasuga is a step toward investigating the responses to MRV in the immunization of normal adults. Final results from this should be available soon. The next phase should be to make similar investigation of persons "hypersensitive to bacteria of the respiratory tract" if such a group can be defined.

The manufacturer submitted evidence from studies which they conducted that indicated MRV contains antigens to the several bacterial constituents, using Ouchterlony plate identification; however, these studies were not carried out with controls to show lines of identity with known standard cultures of each organism, or with media or serum controls. Whether a sonicated preparation of MRV is the same antigenically as the unsonicated whole bacterial vaccine is a question not answered by the information supplied. The manufacturer proposes to carry out additional studies as indicated in a letter dated June 12, 1974.

f. *Benefit-to-risk.* Precise risk rates of any adverse reactions to a mixed respiratory vaccine cannot be determined because of lack of systematic reporting and controlled trials. The risk of catastrophic immediate reaction must be assumed to be very low since there are no reports of such in the literature, nor has a canvas of physicians' experiences produced any such report, and the manufacturer states no such complaints have been received in the course of 35 years, during which time many millions of doses were administered.

Risk of late, mild or subtle reactions from long-term use are even more difficult to determine for the reasons noted previously. The incidences of skin redness, induration, fever, malaise etc., which are sporadically noted, are generally considered to be indicators of sensitivity to the vaccine, but since they are expected, they are not systematically reported. On theoretical grounds, from experimental studies, purified streptococcal antigens can give rise to antiheart antibodies, pneumococcal polysaccharides can cross-react with blood substances, and gram-negative organisms can produce endotoxins. The potential risks for occurrence of these events from the product as now supplied are not known and should be investigated.

From the long years of clinical use of the vaccine without any of these problems being associated with it, it is unlikely that they will occur in any appreciable degree but their potential must be considered.

The purported benefits that may be derived from MRV may relate to a subpopulation that reacts to bacterial infection with asthma, bronchitis, rhinitis and urticaria.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reasons for this recommendation are that:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

b. There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports and on physicians' surveys.

c. There is a suggestion of effectiveness in the available literature.

This recommendation is made with the provision that all strains of Group A streptococci be removed from the product in accordance with the Panel's statement on this subject as part of its general findings and that the labeling be revised in accord with the Panel's general recommendation on product labeling.

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BACTERIAL VACCINE DIAGNOSTICS MANUFACTURED BY HOLLISTER-STIER, DIVISION OF CUTTER LABORATORIES

1. *Description.* Three groups of bacterial products are presented together in this submission by Hollister-Stier Laboratories—Bacterial Vaccines Diagnostics, Bacterial Vaccine Special Mixture for Treatment, and Mixed Respiratory Vaccine (MRV). The following description of the Bacterial Vaccine Diagnostics was obtained from the manufacturer's general statement, labels, and the professional price list of January 1976, and was extrapolated from the information on MRV for the organisms common to both products.

The products are described as being suspensions of killed bacterial cells containing 1,000 million cells per cubic centimeter,[1] "suspended in physiologic saline containing a preservative of 0.01 percent thimerosal or 0.4 percent phenol," and are supplied in 2-cc and 5-cc vials for intradermal testing.

LABELED AS BACTERIAL VACCINES FOR INTRADERMAL TESTS, 1,000 MILLION ORGANISMS PER CC [1]

Aerobactor aerogenes
Klebsiella pneumoniae (B. Friedlander)

[1] Strength as shown on labels in original submission to Panel. Listed in the January 1976 manufacturer's brochure as available in concentrations of 2,000 or 5,000 million organisms per cubic centimeter.

Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum
Staphylococcus aureus (Albus)
Streptococcus pyogenes
Streptococcus viridans

LABELED AS ALLERGENIC EXTRACT FOR INTRADERMAL TESTS, 1,000 MILLION ORGANISMS PER CC [1]

Corynebacterium (Propionibacterium) acnes
Neisseria catarrhalis
Proteus vulgaris
Salmonella enteritidis
Salmonella schottmuelleri
Streptococcus nonhemolyticus (for intradermal use)
Escherichia coli
Gaffkya tetragena
Haemophilus influenzae
Diplococcus pneumoniae mix
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Salmonella paratyphi
Salmonella typhosa
Shigella flexneri (paradysenteriae)
Shigella paradysenteriae (type Y)
Streptococcus faecalis
Corynebacterium xerosis

2. *Labeling.* The product labeling includes the statement: Diagnostic Allergenic Extracts, use intradermal 0.02 cc, see enclosed directions. Preservative 0.4 percent phenol (code letter P on vial label) or 0.01 percent Thimerosal with disodium edetate 3 ppm.

No code P appears on any individual label; presumably all contain thimerosal. In the original submission, each bacterial vaccine label indicates 1,000 million organisms per milliliter. The January 1976 price list shows strengths of 2,000 or 5,000 million organisms per cc as the concentrations available. The organisms are labeled as Bacterial Vaccine for intradermal tests or as Allergenic Extracts for intradermal tests. No reason is given for the change in strength. The Panel was not provided with information that the skin-test dose had been changed because of the increased strength.

The dose of all the products is 0.02 cc intradermally. The package insert describes in detail how to perform and read an intradermal test. Readings at 30 minutes, 24 and 48 hours are suggested with no mention of a 6- to 12-hour reading. Local reactions are described, but there is no warning of possible anaphylaxis in the description of systemic reactions or any indication as to when a systemic reaction might occur or how to treat it.

The 30-minute reading of an urticarial wheal and erythema is said to:

> indicate a bacterial atopy but occurs infrequently. The typical reaction is delayed in character, resembles the positive tuberculin type in appearance in 24 to 48 hours. Many allergists agree that while bacterial infections commonly influence asthma and other allergic conditions, skin tests cannot be depended upon to incriminate them as etiologic factors * * *. One should make any desensitizing treatment as specific as possible, bacterial allergy is no exception. Hollister-Stier Laboratories can furnish an individualized desensitizing treatment, made according to the physician's selection on the basis of the test results.

The expiration date, as indicated for the organisms used in MRV, is 18 months from the date of issue or 30 months from the date of manufacture.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Product description.* No information is supplied as to the source or type of the various organisms, how they are grown, by what method they are killed, or whether they are assayed by direct count or by barium sulfate turbidity, except as indicated for those organisms used in MRV.

Current nomenclature is not used for many bacterial species; *Diplococcus pneumoniae* mix does not indicate the types used, and other typable organisms are not identified by types. The sample label does not indicate that organisms are killed.

No information is supplied to indicate the reasons for the designation of some products as bacterial vaccines and others as allergenic extracts. All are labeled for intradermal tests with the exception of *Streptococcus nonhemolyticus*, which is marked for "intradermal use."

b. *Safety.* The standard animal safety test is applied to: each lot of each individual species by injection of maximum tolerated dose, generally 0.5 cc in mice and 5.0 cc in guinea pigs. The strength of the suspension is the strongest normally supplied 5,000,000 organisms per cc. The results on file and available for examination of hundreds of these tests over a period in excess of 25 years shows the components have satisfactorily passed these tests as evidence of safety in the animals tested.

There are no data on human safety for these products except for the organisms used in MRV. No marketing data are supplied for the diagnostic vaccines.

c. *Effectiveness.* No information is presented to indicate that these vaccines are active antigens for skin tests, nor for what specific conditions they are to be used for diagnosis. The manufacturer implies that tests with these diagnostic vaccines can be used as the basis for selection of organisms for desensitization, but in what circumstances and what relationship they bear to vaccine treatment is never clarified. Therefore, the absence of any statement regarding effectiveness is not surprising.

d. *Benefit-risk ratio.* All of the organisms that constitute the diagnostic bacterial vaccines either cause specific disease entities that can be, and are, diagnosed by appropriate microbiological techniques, and not by skin tests, or are nonpathogenic normal inhabitants of the respiratory, gastrointestinal tracts, or skin, for which there is no reason to perform a skin test. No benefit has been demonstrated from these products. There is a potential risk for both immediate and long-term adverse effects from injections of any foreign proteins, and from streptococcal proteins in particular, which have been evaluated as unacceptable except for use in controlled research protocols. The bacterial vaccines from the pathogenic organisms in this group of products have been superseded as therapeutic agents by specific antimicrobial agents. For nonpathogens such as *Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum, Corynebacterium acnes, Corynebacterium xerosis,* and *Gaffkya tetragena,* their role as allergens has not been demonstrated. The benefit-risk ratio is not satisfactory.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that all diagnostic Bacterial Vaccines and Allergenic Extracts be placed in Category II and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked because there is no evidence that skin tests with these products are of use in diagnosis.

BACTERIAL VACCINES FOR TREATMENT, SPECIAL MIXTURES MANUFACTURED BY HOLLISTER-STIER, DIVISION OF CUTTER LABORATORIES

1. *Description.* The product is a suspension of killed bacterial cells containing one or more of the organisms for which the license is held and custom formulated on the physician's prescription. Washed organisms are suspended in physiological saline, killed with 1:10,000 thimersosal, and in the final container are preserved with 0.01 percent thimerosal. There are four graded dilutions:

Dilutions (million-organisms-per-cubic centimeter):	*Vial size (cubic centimeters)*
(a) 2	3.7
(b) 20	3.3
(c) 200	3.3
(d) 2,000	4.7

The inactive ingredients consist of 0.9 percent NaCl and possible trace quantities of beef brain heart infusion, peptones, yeast extract, agar, sheep blood, dextrose and sodium phosphate.

2. *Labeling.* The label suggests an initial dose of 0.05 cc for subcutaneous injection. Whether the vaccine is to be used for testing or for treatment is not stated. The dilutions are clearly marked. The package insert gives clear, readable instructions for administration of the vaccine, with precautions and a suggested dosage schedule for average sensitive patients. Included are suggestions for modification for very sensitive patients. No claim is made that bacterial infection is the etiologic factor for any particular disease. Symptoms "most often attributed to bacterial hypersensitiveness are asthma, rhinitis, urticaria, and some forms of atopic skin manifestations." A statement is made about the role of focal bacterial infections, and when these cannot be eradicated, "autogenous vaccines or stock vaccines containing the organisms usually found in such foci are indicated."

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety.* Animal safety studies consist of the standard tests required by Federal regulations. In the submission, the vaccines are described as containing from 50,000 to 5 billion organisms per milliliter, and in the animal safety test, it is stated that each lot of each individual species is continually tested by injections of the maximum tolerated dose, generally 0.5 milliliter for mice and 5.0 milliliters in guinea pigs. The strength of the suspension is the strongest normally supplied, i.e., 5 billion organisms per milliliter. Whether this concentration is used in the safety tests for the ingredients of the Special Mixture, or the 2 billion concentration, which is the most concentrated vaccine usually supplied, is not clear. The finished prod-

uct is tested similarly. It is stated that hundreds of these tests over more than 25 years of use have been satisfactory.

Human safety data are derived from 35 years of marketing experience without reported side effects.

b. *Effectiveness.* No information directly related to the effectiveness of Special Mixtures Vaccine is presented.

c. *Benefit-risk ratio.* The information provided was inadequate to prove safety and effectiveness. No comment is made as to selection of patients who might be adversely affected by reactions, nor is there any mention of use of the product during pregnancy or in children.

4. *Conclusions*—a. It is recommended that all bacterial vaccines for treatment, except the eight organisms in MRV, including the non-Group A sterptococci, be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

(3) The evidence for human safety as presented is confined to case reports in which MRV is the product used. There is no specific information on any bacterial vaccine from the other organisms.

b. It is recommended that the following eight vaccines which are components of MRV be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report.

Staphylococcus (*aureus* and *albus*)
Streptococcus (*viridans* and nonhemolytic)
Diplococcus pneumoniae
Neisseria catarrhalis
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Haemophilus influenzae

The reasons for this recommendation are that:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

(2) There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports and/or physicians surveys.

(3) There is a suggestion of effectiveness for these components when used in MRV in the available literature.

BACTERIAL VACCINE T–50 MADE FROM STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES TYPE L–8, OR BY PRESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED BY HOLLISTER–STIER, DIVISION OF CUTTER LABORATORIES

1. *Description.* The vaccine consists of killed-bacteria suspended in physiologic saline with 1:10,000 thimerosal preservative. The treatment set consists of the following five graduated dilutions in 5-cc vials (expressed in organisms per cc):

1. 500,000,000
2. 50,000,000
3. 5,000,000
4. 500,000
5. 50,000

2. *Labeling.* One representative label indicates that the product contains *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Type L–8; another one, a Special Mixture, is for a product consisting of Types L–8, L–19, L–24, L–39 and L–41, all Group A streptococci. The package insert does not describe the contents specifically as to the type of streptococci used; it merely suggests that not more than five strains be included. Presumably, special mixtures can be prepared from any strains of any group, selected on the basis of skin sensitivity. The insert is entitled "Bacterial Desensitization Therapy in Uveitis." If the attacks of nongranulomatous uveitis do not respond to steroid therapy, "desensitization is indicated."

Treatment is successful in about 70 percent of cases adequately treated. Sensitivity is determined by intradermal testing with various strains of alpha, beta, and gamma streptococci, as outlined by Alan Woods, described in Procedure Manual American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Uveitis Field Study Committee.

This manual is not generally available, but Woods outlined his skin testing procedure in "Endogenous Uveitis" and in a more recent paper (Refs. 1 and 2).

Intradermal testing is performed with a stock set of 60 strains of hemolytic streptococci consisting of:

	Strains
Alpha streptococci	10
Group A beta streptococci	42
Group B beta streptococci	4
Group C, F and G beta streptococci	(1)
Gamma streptococci	1

(1) 1 strain each.

Tests are inspected at 15 minutes and read for erythema and induration at 48 hours. Any immediate reactions will have no bearing on the final interpretation.

The label states "for subcutaneous injection," while the package insert says that vaccines can be given "intravenously or subcutaneously." Under the technique of desensitization and in the paragraph headed "Caution," the label says, "Injections can be given by intravenous, subcutaneous, or intradermal methods." Dilutions are labeled in this vaccine in reverse order to those of the other special mixture vaccine produced by the manufacturer, i.e., vial No. 1 is the strongest, and vial No. 5 is the weakest concentration. This could cause serious errors if users of both types of vaccines do not notice the difference in nomenclature.

The initial dosage suggested on the label, 0.05 cc of vial No. 5 (50,000 organisms per cc), is contradicted in the package insert where it recommends that a 0.1 cc of vial No. 3 (5 million organisms per cc) be used. The instructions continue,

If the patient shows any suggestion of a local reaction to this dose, No. 4 dilution is used. If there is a focal reaction in the eye, the weakest dilution No. 5 is used. When the dose to which the patient does not react is determined, the amount of succeeding doses is gradually increased (by) 0.1 cc at each injection.

There are instructions given for cutting back the dose if systemic or focal reactions occur in the eye, for continuing treatment for 6 months, for retesting and continuing treatment if the patient is still skin sensitive or discontinuing treatment if insensitive. No comment is made as to whether to continue if uveitis is still present. If uveitis recurs after stopping treatment, desensitization should be resumed.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Safety.* No data were provided for animal or human safety.

b. *Effectiveness.* No source was given for the manufacturer's claim of 70 percent successful treatment.

c. *Benefit-to-risk ratio.* The benefit-to-risk ratio is low.

The product is inadequately described, both as to its preparation and the type of organisms it contains. The labeling is confusing, and the package insert is contradictory regarding administration of the vaccine.

There is some weight of support for this vaccine from its clinical usage in selected cases of uveitis, but the hazards of treatment reactions and the potential sensitization to streptococcal M-proteins are not adequately described in the package insert. The theory that nongranulomatous uveitis is associated with focal infections and bacterial sensitivity —particularly to Group A, beta hemolytic streptococci—was proposed by Woods, who found 80 percent of 198 patients with nongranulomatous uveitis as opposed to 27 percent of 185 patients with granulomatous uveitis to have specific bacterial hypersensitivity. He recommended intravenous vaccine treatment, based on animal studies that showed that repeated intravenous injections of bacterial antigens (nonhemolytic streptococci) produce only a low degree, or none at all, of cutaneous reactivity while inducing high precipitin-agglutinin titers (Ref. 3.) He assumed that the intravenous route had little danger of increasing sensitivity, but that it had good chances of desensitizing and possibly immunizing patients.

There were 86 patients with nongranulomatous uveitis and with specific streptococcal sensitivity treated by intravenous desensitization; 67 (78 percent) had either complete cessation of attacks or marked decreases in their frequency and intensity. Twenty-two percent were failures, with some developing transient ocular inflammation who had to be removed from the study. In cases successfully treated and retested, there was practically complete abolition of previous hypersensitivity. In 15 percent with recurrences, there was coincidental reappearance of streptococcal hypersensitivity (Ref. 1).

The high incidence of positive skin tests to streptococcal vaccine, in nongranulomatous uveitis compared to granulomatous uveitis, is not confirmed by Van Metre, who found 67 of 110 patients with nongranulomatous uveitis to have delayed skin reactions to streptococci, and reactions of equal severity and frequency in 244 of 446 patients with other uveal disease (Refs. 4 and 5). He states,

There is no doubt that a given case of uveitis may improve and recurrent attacks cease while the patient is taking the vaccine,

but he said a controlled study of effectiveness is needed and had not been done.

Current investigations and clinical studies of uveitis do not mention streptococcal vaccine therapy, but do concern themselves with cellular immunity, prostaglandins, the apparent increased association of HLA-W 27 genes with uveitis and ankylosing spondylitis, as well as the separate roles of herpes, and adenovirus infections and multiple sclerosis (Ref. 6).

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category II and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked because there are compelling reasons to assume a lack of safety and an unsatisfactory benefit-risk ratio for this product.

a. In keeping with the Panel's statement regarding the use of Group A streptococcal strains and their derivatives, this product is considered hazardous because it consists of one or more strains of Group A streptococci.

b. Reported studies include instances of local ocular and acute systemic reactions to the intravenous vaccine.

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STAPHYLOCOCCUS TOXOID SCLAVO MANUFACTURED BY INSTITUTO SIEROTERAPICO VACCINOGENO TOSCANO "SCLAVO"

1. *Description.* The toxoid is prepared by formalin treatment of a *Staphylococcus aureus* filtrate. The Wood 46 strain is grown in a liquid medium "composed by meat soaking and tryptic digestion of meat." The 9-day culture is filtered and the filtrate detoxified with 0.2 to 0.4 percent formalin after it has been tested for toxic and antigenic potency. Thimerosal is added as a preservative (0.01 percent) just after detoxification. The product is then tested for general safety in guinea pigs and mice, and for dermonecrosis in rabbits. Rabbits and guinea pigs also are used to test for antigenic potency. The product is also tested for in vitro hemolytic activity.

The finished product is prepared by dilution to a concentration of five combining units. A combining unit is the amount of toxoid bound by one unit of a reference antitoxin distributed by the World Health Organization and measured in milliliters. At this dilution, formalin is "undetectable." It is marketed as a 5-milliliter multiple-dose vial and also as single-dose ampoules containing 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 milliliters, usually supplied in a treatment set of eight.

2. *Labeling.* The product is indicated for the prophylaxis of recurrent infections caused by staphylococci and in treatment preferably in conjunction with with antibacterial agents. It is contraindicated in the presence of febrile disease or "cardiovascular, renal, hepatic and severe pulmonary involvement." The action of the toxoid, as described in the package insert, is to produce a specific antitoxin and to exert a desensitizing effect.

Specific directions for administration are provided in the package insert, including the precautionary intradermal injection of the first dose to identify preexisting allergic sensitivity. An appropriate warning regarding possible adverse reactions is included.

3. *Analysis.* At the turn of the century, staphylococcal filtrates were shown to produce lethal, dermonecrotic, leucocidal, hemolytic, coagulation and fibrinolytic reactions, which were attributed to various "toxins." Some were shown to be immunogenic (Ref. 1). Interest in such "toxins" languished until the disaster which occurred in Bundaberg, Australia, in 1928. More than half of the children who received a diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture contaminated with staphylococci developed symptoms in 5 to 7 hours and died within 2 days (Ref. 2). This led to extensive research by Burnet, who reported on the production of antitoxic immunity in rabbits in 1929 (Ref. 3). He used the Wood strain of staphylococcus primarily because it could be readily identified with a specific bacteriophage. It also produced a potent, killing toxin. For immunization, he developed an "anatoxin" (toxoid) by formalin treatment of toxin; his method for toxoid preparation has since been used with little modification. He also introduced his unitarian concept at this time, arguing that the various toxic effects were produced by the same immunogenic substance. Rapid development followed in several countries, and favorable clinical reports on the use of toxoid for human staphylococcal infections began to appear in the early 1930's (Ref. 4). Enthusiasm in some quarters for such treatment was bolstered by: (1) Poor understanding of the mechanisms of staphylococcal immunity, coupled with unwarranted acceptance of the diphtheria antitoxin analogy; (2) unquestioned potency of toxoid in stimulating antitoxic immunity in animals; and (3) development of a simple antihemolysin assay that showed a measurable antibody response to alpha toxoid in man (Ref. 5). Thus, the presumed potency of the toxoid was used to encourage uncontrolled clinical studies, despite the lack of substantial evidence that antitoxin has much of a protective effect against staphylococcal infection. For example, rabbit survival was prolonged, but the development of abscesses was not prevented (Ref. 6). Rabbit experiments offer little value in support for human effectiveness since the alpha toxin has biological effects in rabbits (leukocidal and hemolytic) that have not been demonstrated in man. The alpha toxins role in the virulence of staphylococci in man appear to be minor. Treatment of human infection with passively administered antitoxin was of little or no value and was quickly replaced by penicillin when it became available (Ref. 6).

Because of its demonstrated potency as an immunogen and its apparent safety, supported by adequately designed and regulated acute toxicity tests, many investigators assumed toxoid to be effective despite the lack of any well-controlled clinical studies and the appearance of a negative uncontrolled study in the 1930's (Ref. 7). After Burnet's early work, more than two decades passed before any placebo-controlled studies were carried out. Two reports favorable to toxoid have been reported; one was published in 1951 (Ref. 8) and the other was an unpublished report to the World Health Organization submitted in 1962. Both used toxoid prepared by the Wellcome Research Laboratories. The first study involved treatment of Royal Air Force apprentices with pustular acne, recurrent boils and styes. Of 75 subjects, 66 had pustular acne. Of the latter, 34 received toxoid and 32 received a placebo. Two to 3 months after treatment, the difference in degree of improvement favored the treated group, but was not statistically significant. At 6 months, 21 of the toxoid-treated group were improved, but only 5 of the controls; and the difference was highly significant. None was completely cured. A flaw in the study design existed in that only two identifying symbols were used: one for toxoid and one for placebo. Reactions to toxoid soon effectively "broke the code." In addition, most of the organisms cultured from the lesions were coagulase-negative staphylococci.

The second study was conducted by the Statens Seruminstitut in Copenhagen (Ref. 9). Patients with furunculosis were divided into four groups of about 70 each. Treatments were autogenous or stock staphylococcus vaccines, or toxoid. *E. coli* vaccine was given to the control group. After 12 months, 16 of 69 (23 percent) of the control group remained free from relapse, compared with 30 of 70 (43 percent) of those treated with toxoid. The difference was significant at the 5 percent level but not as significant as that with the group treated with autogenous vaccine (57 percent, $p=0.001$). The effect of the stock vaccine was no different from the control vaccine. Since toxoid was given intramuscularly and the others subcutaneously, it would appear that this was a single-blind study.

Very little has appeared in the literature in recent years that can be related to an assessment of toxoid. In 1961, Thal and Egner reported that alpha toxin has a significant toxic action on smooth muscle cells in experimental animals (Ref. 10), but this work apparently has not led to any clinical applications. The only significant work published recently has been with leucocidin toxoid (Ref. 11).

One can speculate that continuing interest in leucocidin reflects the impression that this toxin is more likely than alpha toxin to contribute to the pathogenicity of the staphylococcus, an impression that had its origins in the work of Panton and Valentine more than 40 years ago (Ref. 12), but has never been proven.

a. *Effectiveness.* The company submitted summaries of two clinical studies utilizing its product. The first was a report of 15 cases of chronic osteomyelitis treated both with toxoid and surgery. Seven cases recovered and two showed fair improvement. One had a severe reaction after the second injection (Ref. 13). No mention was made of controls. The second study involved the prophylactic use of toxoid in 106 pregnant women who were treated 1 month before delivery. One case of mastitis occurred in this group. In 99 untreated control subjects, 15 cases occurred. A significant elevation in circulating antitoxin was found in the treated group (Ref. 14). In a detailed review article, also submitted by the company, D'Antona makes many comments about the effectiveness of the toxoid, such as a statement that toxoid is a "sovereign method for radically and definitely conquering the staphylococcal disease, with a percentage of cures exceeding 90 percent" (Ref. 15, p. 17 of translation). Unfortunately, none of these reports cites specific data in support of effectiveness. The company did make available to the Panel the report of the controlled study contracted by the Statens Seruminstitut in Copenhagen described previously (Ref. 9) in which Wellcome, rather than Sclavo, toxoid was used.

b. *Safety.* Animal tests conform to tentative requirements for staphylococcus toxoids (Ref. 16), as well as the standard safety regulations. No information is available on possible long-term adverse effects in animals.

Human safety data is limited to short-term observations in published studies and the general impression of safety (and the self-limited nature of the occasional expected acute adverse reaction) gained from decades of use (Ref. 15). The company reported on its marketing experience from 1949 to 1972, with no complaints except for 37 cases of severe local reactions (necrosis) from the first test dose (intracutaneous). No information on long-term safety exists, except for the usual lack of evidence to the contrary over decades of clinical use. No information was provided on the presence or absence of bacteriophage or its residual antigen(s) at any stage in the manufacturing process. The concern of the Panel regarding possible long-term adverse effects of injecting bacteriophage is discussed earlier in this preamble, under the heading "Safety of Bacterial Vaccines and Products."

c. *Labeling.* The external label specified intramuscular use, while the package insert indicates intramuscular or subcutaneous use. A paper (Ref. 15) states that the subcutaneous route is generally preferred. Thus the label appears to be inconsistent with other information regarding route of administration.

The package insert separates the statement on action (production of antitoxin and desensitization) from that on indications, but the implication remains that such action is related to effectiveness, an association that has not been proven. The recommended use for treatment of active infection is inappropriate and must be removed despite the disclaimer regarding combined treatment with antibacterial agents.

Information on the specific components of the culture medium should be provided.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reasons for this recommendation are these:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

b. There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports.

c. There is a suggestion of effectiveness in the available literature.

The manufacturing process makes the presence of live bacteriophage in the final product highly unlikely. Nevertheless, the manufacturer must provide direct evidence that this is, in fact, the case.

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STAPHYLOCOCCUS TOXOID; FORMALINIZED; DILUTION NO. 1, DILUTION NO. 2; AND DIGEST-MODIFIED MANUFACTURED BY LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* Formalinized staphylococcus toxoid is prepared from three strains of mannite and coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus aureus:*

(1) Wood No. 46, phage type 42D.
(2) S80, Phage type 3A/3B/39/55.
(3) 24 m.a., phage type 42D.

b. *Preparation.* The organisms are grown from lyophilized seed cultures in a liquid nutrient medium containing veal infusion and an acid hydrolysate of casein. The organisms are then removed by filtration and the filtrates tested for dermonecrotic potency in rabbits and for hemolytic activity. The toxin is inactivated with 0.3 percet formalin, toxoids are pooled (2/3 Wood No. 46), and the pool tested for sterility, detoxification (hemolytic and dermonecrotic), and general safety. The finished products are then diluted with physiologic saline containing 0.5 percent Bacto protone to contain 100 original dermonecrotic units/cc (No. i) or 1,000 units/cc (No. ii).

Digest-modified toxoid is derived from the Wood No. 46 strain alone, which is grown in an infusion-free medium containing an enzymatic digest of casein. The culture filtrate is digested with refined pepsin and tested for safety, etc., as described above. The final concentration is 10,000 original dermonecrotic units/cc.

c. *Potency.* Potency of the toxoids is tested by immunizing rabbits (with formalinized) or guinea pigs (with digest-modified) for antihemolysin production. No reason is given for using different test species for the two products.

2. *Labeling.* The toxoid is suggested for prophylaxis or adjunctive treatment of recurrent boils, carbuncles, styes and pustular acne. The course of treatment with digest-modified toxoid is somewhat simpler than with the other product, possibly because it produces fewer reactions in man (Ref. 1).

3. *Analysis.* As early as the turn of the century, staphylococcal filtrates were known to produce lethal, dermonocrotic, leukocidal, hemolytic, coagulase and fibrinolytic reactions, which were attributed to various "toxins." Some were

shown to be immunogenic (Ref. 2). Interest in such "toxins" languished until a disaster occurred in Bundaberg, Australia, in 1928. More than half of the children who received a diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture contaminated with staphylococcus developed symptoms in 5 to 7 hours and died within 2 days (Ref. 3). This led to extensive research by Burnet, who reported on the production of antitoxic immunity in rabbits, in 1929 (Ref. 4). He used the Wood strain of staphylococcus primarily because it could be readily identified with a specific bacteriophage. It also produced a potent, killing toxin. For immunization, he developed an "anatoxin" (toxoid) by formalin treatment of the toxin; his method for toxoid preparation has been used with little modification ever since. He also introduced his unitarian concept at this time, arguing that the various toxic effects were produced by the same immunogenic substance. Rapid development followed in several countries, and favorable clinical reports on the use of toxoid for human staphylococcal infections began to appear in the early 1930's (Ref. 5). Enthusiasm in some quarters for such treatment was bolstered by: (1) Poor understanding of the mechanisms of staphylococcal immunity, coupled with unwarranted acceptance of the diphtheria antitoxin analogy; (2) unquestioned potency of toxoid in stimulating antitoxic immunity in animals; (3) development of a simple antihemolysin assay that showed a measurable antibody response to alpha toxoid in man (Ref. 6). Thus, the demonstrated potency of the toxoid was used to encourage uncontrolled clinical studies, despite the lack of any substantial evidence that antitoxin had much of a protective effect against staphylococcal infections per se. For example, rabbit survival might be prolonged, but the development of abscesses was not prevented (Ref. 7). Rabbit experiments have little value anyway in support of human effectiveness since the alpha toxin has biological effects in rabbits (leukocidal, hemolytic) that have not been demonstrated in man. Its role in virulence of staphylococci appeared to be minor; treatment of human infections with passively administered antitoxin was of little or no value and was quickly replaced by penicillin when it became available (Ref. 7).

Because of its demonstrated potency as an immunogen and its apparent safety, supported by adequately designed and regulated acute toxicity tests, many investigators assumed toxoid to be useful despite the lack of any well-controlled clinical studies and the appearance of some negative uncontrolled studies in the 1930's (Ref. 8). More than 2 decades would pass, after Burnet's early work, before any placebo-controlled studies were carried out. Two reports favorable to toxoid have been reported, one published in 1951 (Ref. 9) and an unpublished report to the World Health Organization in 1962. Both of these studies used toxoid prepared by the Wellcome Research Laboratories. The first involved treatment of Royal Air Force apprentices with pustular acne, recurrent boils and styes. Of 75 subjects, 66 had pustular acne, of whom 34 received toxoid and 32 received a placebo. Within 2 to 3 months after treatment, the difference in degree of improvement favored the treated group but was not statistically significant. At 6 months, 21 of the toxoid-treated group were improved—but only 5 of the controls, and this difference was highly significant. None was completely cured. There was a flaw in the study design. Only two identifying symbols were used: one for toxoid, another for placebo. Reactions to toxoid soon effectively "broke the code." Incidentally, most of the organisms cultured from the lesions were coagulase-negative staphylococci.

The second study was conducted by the Statens Seruminstitut in Copenhagen (Ref. 10). Patients with furunculosis were divided into 4 groups of about 70 each. Treatment was autogenous vaccine, stock vaccine, or toxoid. *E. Coli* vaccine was given to the controls. After 12 months, 16 of 69 (23 percent) of the control group remained free from relapse, compared with 30 of 70 (43 percent) of the group treated with toxoid. The difference was significant at the 5-percent level, but not as significant as that with the group treated with autogeneous vaccine (57 percent, $p=0.001$). The effect of the stock vaccine was no different from the control vaccine. Since toxoid was given intramuscularly and the others subcutaneously, it would appear that this was a single-blind study.

Very little has appeared in the literature in recent years which can be related to an assessment of toxoid. In 1961, Thal and Egner reported that alpha toxin had a significant toxic action on smooth muscle cells in experimental animals (Ref. 11), but this work apparently has not led to any clinical applications. The only significant work published recently has been with leukocidin toxoid (Ref. 12). One can only speculate that continuing interest in leukocidin reflects the impression that this toxin is more likely than alpha toxin to contribute to the pathogenicity of the staphylococcus, an impression that had its origins in the work of Panton and Valentine more than 40 years ago (Ref. 13), but has never been proven.

a. *Effectiveness.* Lederle toxoids per se have not been proven effective by properly controlled studies. The one controlled study using the Lederle toxoid, of which the Panel is aware, was conducted on 601 subjects in an institution for the mentally retarded (Ref. 14). No significant difference from controls was observed relative to occurrence of staphylococcal infections. However, the study was not properly controlled, as it was not "blind" and the control subjects were not placebo-treated. Furthermore, poor hygiene was common in this population; and recurrent staphylococcal infections occurred at a high rate, related directly to the degree of mental deficiency. Thus, a possible beneficial effect of the toxoid might have been masked.

The company submitted several published reports. An uncontrolled study by Dolman (Ref. 5) described the treatment of 28 patients with salutary results associated with increased titers of circulating antitoxin. A similarly conducted uncontrolled study was described by Parish, O'Meara and Clark, 1934 (Ref. 6). In 1935, Murray reported improvement or recovery in 107 of 116 patients with a variety of staphylococcal infections (Ref. 15). The only comparison made was with 100 normal subjects in whom antitoxin blood levels were not significantly different from pretreatment levels of the patients. A 2-year study by Dolman (Ref. 16) involved 306 patients treated for a variety of localized staphylococcal infections. Eighty-one patients with recurrent furunculosis were described as having excellent responses to therapy. In 59 patients with subacute to chronic osteomyelitis and 42 with acne vulgaris the results following toxoid therapy were described as encouraging. Reactions were noted as rarely being troublesome. Other uncontrolled studies included treatment of staphylococcal skin lesions (Ref. 17), correlation of antihemolysin titer with toxoid treatment in chronic osteomyelitis (Ref. 18) and treatment of impetigo (Ref. 19). The one partially controlled study submitted by the company is described earlier (Ref. 14). Only one published report stated that Lederle toxoid had been used (Ref. 18).

b. *Safety.* Animal tests conform to tentative requirements for staphylococcus toxoids (Ref. 22), as well as the standard safety regulations.

Human safety data is limited to short-term observations in controlled and uncontrolled studies and seems adequate. The use of veal infusion in the preparation of the standard toxoid (but not the digest-modified) raises the possibility of sensitizing individuals to bovine antigens or inducing allergic reactions in those previously sensitized, even though no reference is made to such a hazard in one recent monograph on the subject (Ref. 20). No information on long-term safety exists, except for the usual lack of evidence to the contrary during decades of use by physicians. The company received 10 complaints over a period of almost 8 years, of which 5 were probably related to the toxoid treatment itself: acute local reactions, urticaria, anaphylaxis. During 3 of these years, toxoid was administered by physicians approximately 800,000 times, according to the National Disease and Therapeutic Index. How much of this was Lederle toxoid was not recorded. No information was provided on the presence or absence of bacteriophage or its residual antigen(s) at any stage in the manufacturing process. The concern of the Panel regarding possible long-term adverse effects of injecting bacteriophage is discussed earlier in this preamble, under the heading "Safety of Bacterial Vaccines and Products."

c. *Labeling.* The following claims are in the package insert for formalinized toxoid.

(a) Beneficial effects of staphylococcus toxoid therapy, can, to a great extent, be measured by antitoxin production.

(b) In many instances, desensitization is in no small measure responsible for success in treatment.

In fact, there is no good correlation between antitoxin levels in the serum and disease activity (Ref. 21), and the second statement is not supported by any objective data. The additional statement that "not infrequently the best results have been obtained in persons who evidenced marked sensitivity" is unsubstantiated. The digest-modified toxoid, for which no such claims are made, is recommended by implication for such patients because its "allergenic" quality is modified, and it is thus safer to use.

The recommended treatment schedules were designed primarily to minimize acute adverse reactions.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIA and that the appropriate license(s) be continued on an interim basis in accordance with the appropriate Federal regulations and recommendations of this report. The reasons for this recommendation are these:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

b. There is presumptive evidence of safety based on published reports.

c. There is a suggestion of effectiveness in the available literature.

This recommendation is made with the stipulation that veal infusion broth may no longer be used in the manufacturing process. Although this process makes the presence of live bacteriophage in the final product highly unlikely, the manufacturer must provide direct evidence that this is, in fact, the case.

Furthermore, the package insert should not include the statement associating beneficial effects with antitoxin production or the implication regarding desensitization until substantial evidence for such claims is obtained.

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IMMUNOVAC ORAL VACCINE TABLETS (BIO. 2155) MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS AND COMPANY

For the two decades following the influenza pandemic of 1919, extensive efforts were made to develop effective vaccines against serious infections from various respiratory pathogens. These efforts were extended to include preventive treatment of the milder recurrent bacterial complications of the common cold. Because of the impression that any vaccine effect would be shortlived, and that frequent injections would be costly, time-consuming, and unlikely to be generally accepted by patients, research on oral vaccines was instituted in animals, which yielded promising results. In addition to inducing antibody production, vaccines had a protective effect under certain conditions. In one of the last studies reported, a slightly different formulation of oral vaccine protected rats from fatal doses of pneumococcus Type I; the recommended human dose was used (Ref. 1 below).

Proponents of oral "cold" vaccines recognized the problem of developing a polyvalent vaccine that would impart immunity to the numerous species of bacteria that might complicate respiratory viral infections. Rockwell and VanKirk attempted to get around this problem by selecting organisms with high contents of heterophile antigens which might stimulate much broader immunity than would species-specific antigens (Ref. 2). They observed that heterophile antibody production could be induced by oral vaccine and reported some correlation between antibody titer and clinical improvement (Ref. 3).

1. *Description*—a. *Composition.* Immunovac Oral Vaccine contains the following bacteria which are provided in enteric-coated tablets (numbers in billions of organisms per dose):

(1) *D. pneumoniae*	
Type I–10	
Type II–10	
Types III, V, VII, VIII and XIV—each	
Total	30.0
(2) Streptococcus (½ beta hemolytic, ½ alpha)	15.0
(3) Staphylococcus (½ aureus, ½ albus)	3.0
(4) *N. catarrhalis*	2.5
(5) *H. influenzae*	2.5
(6) *K. pneumoniae*	1.0
(7) Diphtheroides	1.0

b. *Preparation.* The above organisms are killed with cresol, centrifuged and resuspended in saline. In addition, "immunogens" are added. These are the centrifugates of cultures containing 2 billion organisms per dose of each of the above except *k.* pneumoniae and diphabove except K. *pneumoniae* and diphtheroides. The mixture of organisms and immunogens is lyophilized, blended with carrier substances and compressed into tablets.

2. *Labeling.* The package insert states that the vaccine "is indicated when it is desired to attempt prophylaxis against the species and types of bacteria" contained in the vaccine. Nothing is said about prevention of any particular disease.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Effectiveness.* No information was provided by the manufacturer, nor does any exist in the medical literature regarding the effectiveness of this product. It is tested for potency by mouse protection against *D. pneumoniae.*

b. *Safety.* The manufacturer reported one consumer complaint during a 5-year period. Other than the usual tests for general safety required by Federal regulations, no other information is available.

c. *Labeling.* The labeling is noncommital: No specific indications are given for its use.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety and effectiveness.

b. There is no evidence of presumptive safety.

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IMMUNOVAC RESPIRATORY VACCINE (BIO. 616); N. CATARRHALIS IMMUNOGEN (COMBINED) (BIO. 340); AND N. CATARRHALIS VACCINE (COMBINED) (BIO. 615) MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS AND CO.

1. *Description.* The three products are considered together because they are presented as one submission by the manufacturer and because they are several combinations of many of the same chemically killed bacteria, or sterile filtrates of these cultures mixed to include different concentrations of organisms. The Immunogens(R) are a patented trademark for material said to contain "ectoantigens," which is obtained from live organisms grown on solid media by washing with 0.9 percent saline followed by rapid centrifugation to remove bacterial cells which "prevents formation of bacterial autolysates."

The Immunogens are said to contain the soluble surface antigens of: *N. catarrhalis, D. pneumoniae, H. influenzae,* streptococci, hemolytic and nonhemolytic and staphylococci. All are grown on solid calf serum agar except pneumococci which are grown on rabbit blood agar, and *H. influenzae,* which is grown on chocolate agar. The centrifuged saline suspensions are sterilized chemically and by membrane filtration to remove bacterial cells. The vaccines are all chemically-killed organisms using cresol 0.75 percent.

N. Catarrhalis vaccine (combined) has twice the bacterial count of Immunovac Respiratory vaccine, and both contain *C. diphtheroid and K. pneumoniae.* Immunovac Respiratory also contains Immunogens(R) of all the other organisms which are used in the vaccine, namely *N. catarrhalis,* pneumococci, *H. influenzae,* streptococci and staphylococci. *N. Catarrhalis* Immunogen is twice the concentration of the Immunogens(R) used in Immunovac Respiratory vaccine (parenteral).

All formulations are checked for final sterility with methods not described by the manufacturer.

2. *Labeling.* Each product is separately labeled, with brief descriptions of the manufacturing process, organisms and their concentrates. Indications are slightly different for each one, although all are suggested for prophylaxis and treatment of infections of the respiratory tract. For all preparations daily doses are suggested for treatment. Prophylactic treatment with doses of 0.1 cc subcutaneously (0.25 cc for *N. catarrhalis* vaccine) every 48 to 72 hours is advised. *N. Catarrhalis* Immunogen and Immunovac Respiratory vaccine may be started with 0.2 cc intramuscularly. A schedule of 4 to 8 prophylactic or therapeutic doses is recommended.

Only for Immunovac Respiratory vaccine and *N. Catarrhalis* Immunogen is there any description of reactions, which are local; it is stated that "general systemic reactions are unusual." For *N. catarrhalis* vaccine, it is stated that "It is especially desirable in treatment to maintain the dosage at a level that will not give rise to marked local or general reactions."

3. *Analysis*—a. *Effectiveness.* No information was provided except a few letters chiefly from the patients of 1 physician and references to 2 papers reporting favorable results with the use of a cold vaccine for prophylactic immunization for catarrhal illness and colds in 950 and 500 industrial employees.

b. *Safety.* General safety tests are performed as required by Federal regulations. No reactions were reported by the manufacturer for the period from 1968 to 1972.

c. *Benefit-risk ratio.* The benefit-risk ratio for these three products is low.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that these products be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) for Immunovac Respiratory vaccine (Bio. 616); *N. Catarrhalis* Immunogen (combined) (Bio. 340); and *N. Catarrhalis* vaccine (combined) (Bio. 615) be revoked for the following reasons:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

b. There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

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MIXED INFECTION PHYLACOGEN (BIO. 596) MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS AND COMPANY

1. *Description.* Phylacogen is a formulation of modified bacterial antigens, licensed by the manufacturer as Immunogens.® This is a registered trademark for material said to contain "ecto-antigens," which are soluble surface antigens of the organisms used. These "ecto-antigens" are obtained from live organisms grown on solid media, by washing with saline, treating chemically with phenol, and centrifugating to remove bacterial cells which "prevents formation of bacterial autolysates."

Phylacogen is composed of microorganism cultures grown separately, extracted, chemically treated and concentrated in vacuo. The residual mass of organisms and precipitated proteins are removed by filtration. Each milliliter of bacteria-free filtrate is derived from approximately 1,000 million organisms in the following proportions:

a. Streptococcus, hemolytic and nonhemolytic (equal parts)—40 percent.

b. *Staphylococci* (*albus* and *aureus*) (equal parts)—20 percent.

c. *Coli bacilli*—20 percent.

d. Pneumococci, Types 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 14 (equal parts)—20 percent.

The organisms are grown on solid medium (calf serum agar) except for pneumococci which are cultivated on rabbit blood agar. The final sterility check with standard methods is not described.

Phylacogen is not marketed in the United States or Canada, and the description submitted for the product is a translation from the Spanish. The label is in Spanish.

2. *Labeling.* This vaccine is meant to be injected either subcutaneously or intravenously, but the first dose should be subcutaneous to determine "the patient's tolerance." The initial dose "should never be injected intravenously. Each dose should be injected at different sites." An initial dose of 1 or 2 milliliters should be repeated daily with increases of from 1 to 2 milliliters "in each dose according to the physical and nervous state of the patient, etc." "Very seldom is it necessary to give the patient more than 10 milliliters subcutaneously in one single dose." Initial intravenous doses, preceded "by one or more subcutaneous doses should not be greater than 0.25 milliliter." Subsequent doses are increased by similar amounts. This may be built up daily until 5 milliliters are administered. A marked reaction to either route indicates that the next dose should be decreased. Subsequently, it again may be increased cautiously.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Effectiveness.* There is no information relating to the effectiveness of the product.

b. *Safety.* No information on animal safety was provided by the manufacturer.

No information on human safety was provided by the manufacturer.

c. *Benefit-risk ratio.* The benefit-risk ratio for this product is low.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that the product be placed in Category IIIB, and the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

a. There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

b. There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

BACTERIAL ANTIGEN MADE FROM HEMOLYTIC AND NONHEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI (STREPTOCOCCUS IMMUNOGEN, ARTHRITIS (BIO 327)) MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS AND CO.

1. *Description.* This product consists of substances, i.e., antigens, extracted from the surfaces of bacterial cells by agitation in isotonic sodium chloride solution followed by centrifugation. The bacteria used include three beta hemolytic strains (Group A, no type, T-type 3/13 and Group B, Type 3), five alpha hemolytic (Group D, *S. sanguis* and 3 of *S. mitis*), and one gamma hemolytic *S. jacalis.* The vaccine is standardized so that 1 milliliter contains antigens from approximately 2 billion bacterial cells. Purified cresol 0.2 percent is added as a preservative.

2. *Labeling.* The basis for the use of this agent dates to the period when streptococci were considered to be the cause of rheumatoid arthritis (Ref. 1).

Despite years of intensive search, no microorganism has been isolated which can be causally related to rheumatoid arthritis (Ref. 2). The ubiquitous presence of streptococci coupled with scattered reports of their isolation from blood cultures, the relative ease in demonstrating humoral antibodies to them, and the accepted association of Lancefield Group A streptococci with acute rheumatic fever is used as a rationale by some practitioners for the continued use of streptococcal vaccine in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The manufacturer's indications for the use of streptococcus immunogen, as a desensitizing agent, is stated to be "as an adjuvant to other established antiarthritic therapy." This indication is accompanied by a statement that "there is no uniform agreement concerning the effectiveness of this product." Cited contraindications for use include pregnancy, rheumatic fever, glomerulonephritis and patients receiving corticosteroid or other immunosuppressive therapy. A warning that the possibility exists that use of this product may induce streptococcal-associated disease states or exacerbate existing conditions is included.

3. *Analysis.* The nature of the antigenic material, or evidence that antigens actually exist in the product is not documented. The usual means for obtaining cell wall antigens (Ref. 3) are not used in the above-stated method.

The likelihood of significant or demonstrable representations of cell wall or surface antigens existing in such products, following what in essence is a vigorous saline wash, is exceedingly small. The fact that no washing of the harvested cells prior to the "saline extraction" is described, suggests that the product may contain significant amounts of calf serum agar as a contaminant and possible safety hazard.

Claims of effectiveness, as previously noted, are not uniformly accepted. Evidence of effectiveness is submitted either as uncontrolled or partially controlled studies or testimonial letters from individual physicians. The most detailed of these reports was submitted by Dr. I. Anderson and includes 15 cases (5 of which were supplied by a colleague) of which 7 had a condition described as "infectious sacroiliac arthritis." Total improvement was noted in 12 of 15 patients after 4 intravenous doses (initial dose of 0.2 milliliter with each of the following doses increased by 0.1 milliliter at 5-day intervals), and in the remaining 3 patients after 6 treatments. No controls were included. Safety data are limited to results of the general safety tests, marketing information and physician testimonials, including a statement from Dr. J. W. Townsend who reports on treating large numbers of patients per week.

The submitted medical literature includes a paper by Wetherby describing the intravenous use of streptococcal vaccines (not this manufacturer's product) in the treatment of chronic arthritis (Ref. 4). (See review of V-677 in this report which also discusses the Wetherby Study.) While this paper is of some interest, the product under review, streptococcus immunogen, was not used by Wetherby in his studies. As noted above, although the product is prepared by "saline agitation" of growth from strains of alpha, beta and gamma hemolytic streptococci, there is no documentation that streptococcal antigens are contained in the product as described.

The basis for utilization of the saline bacterial wash rests with a paper submitted by the manufacturer by Ferry and Fisher (Ref. 5) in which a variety of methods was employed in the extraction of so-called "ecto-antigens." Streptococcal antigens are purportedly demonstrated by the immunization of rabbits and the subsequent determination of agglutination and complement fixation titers, implying antibody-antigen reactions. The lack of controls, i.e., checks of the hyperimmune sera against agar products and serum absorption to remove nonspecific antibody, makes specificity difficult to evaluate and at best, only suggestive.

The demonstration of mouse protective soluble antigen of pneumococcus by Ferry and Fisher cannot be applied to the streptococci used in this preparation since no specific soluble substance exists for the involved streptococci. Ferry's report (Ref. 7) of the agar washings of a strain of beta hemolytic streptococcus (*Streptococcus scarlatiniae*) producing reactions identical to those induced by scarlet fever toxin (Dick toxin) a known extracellular product, suggests that the antigenic activity described by these authors may be of extracellular origin.

The remainder of the papers submitted include references to the nature of rheumatic and collagen diseases, the use of bacterial vaccines in asthma, the common cold and the use of bacterial acellular antigens in similar conditions. While these studies are of interest, none can be utilized to assess the effectiveness, safety, or the nature of the Parke-Davis product under review.

Contraindications for the use of vaccines containing Lancefield Group A streptococci in acute rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis are indicated by reports describing cross-reacting antigens between streptococci and human heart muscle (Refs. 8 and 9), skin (Ref. 10) and kidney (Ref. 11) capable of inducing pathologic changes. Thus the safety of such agents is suspect. Despite the fact that deaths have not been directly related to streptococcal vaccines, the occurrence of renal involvement among the so-called "rheumatic diseases" coupled with the failure to monitor organ pathology in early studies raises serious questions concerning an "iceberg" effect for undetected vaccine toxicity.

The early hypotheses and observations relative to the causal relationship of alpha hemolytic streptococci to rheumatoid arthritis are speculative at best. For example, the demonstration that the blood of normal individuals is readily invaded by these organisms following oral manipulation (Ref. 12) explains (1) the early reports of their isolation from the blood of patients with a variety of disorders and (2) misinterpretations of their significance.

Although the concept of an infectious etiology for rheumatoid arthritis (Ref. 13) has not been totally discarded, the causal relationship of the streptococcus to this disorder has not been considered viable since the late 1930's. While no relationship ever has been established between these organisms and other forms of arthritis, the accepted role of Group A streptococci in acute rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis has been considered a contraindication for the use of such vaccines in these diseases. The search for an immunologic relationship between these organisms and these "immune diseases" continues and remains an investigational and intellectual challenge (Ref. 14).

The continued use of this product in which the presumed streptococcal surface antigens have not been demonstrated (were they present they would create potential tissue and organ damage in humans) (Refs. 8 through 11) must be seriously questioned. That a number of practitioners and patients have employed them during their many years of existence, as attested by testimonial letters, in no way circumvents the lack of evidence for safety and effectiveness in the submission.

The inclusion of the Wetherby study (Ref. 4) with another streptococcal vaccine also is not valid evidence for the safety and effectiveness of the product under review in the treatment of arthritis.

4. *Conclusions.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category II and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked because there are compelling reasons to assume a lack of safety and an unsatisfactory benefit-risk ratio for this product. In keeping with the Panel's statement regarding the use of Group A streptococcal strains and their derivatives, this product is considered hazardous.

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PIROMEN (PSEUDOMONAS POLYSACCHARIDE) MANUFACTURED BY TRAVENOL LABORATORIES, INC.

It has been known since the mid-eighteenth century that the inoculation of a wide variety of substances can induce "toxic" manifestations, including fever, in man and lower animals (Ref. 1 below). Many of these effects were seen during severe infections with gram-negative bacteria; the active factors were extracted from bacterial cells and nonviable, protein-free preparations. These were termed "endotoxins," and an extensive research effort on their mode of action and biochemical composition has continued to this day. While the main pharmacologic actions are present in all endotoxin preparations, variations result from the type of bacteria used and their method of extraction. Thus the extensive body of data on endotoxins can yield useful inferences, but cannot be precisely applied to effectiveness and safety considerations of PIROMEN.

Much of the initial impetus for endotoxin study and development was based on the presumed clinical usefulness of fever induction in diseases such as neurosyphilis. The basis for the alleged benefit of fever has never been understood, and its use has diminished steadily as other treatments have become available (penicillin for neurosyphilis, etc.). In a sense it belongs in the same category as a number of other procedures whose apparent value has been diminished and replaced by more uniformly effective procedures with less dangerous side effects. At the same time that fever therapy was decreasing, possible stimulating effects of endotoxins on the pituitary-adrenal axis were noted which in turn encouraged their continued use by some in a variety of allergic conditions but primarily as an adjuvant to other forms of therapy.

PIROMEN was developed in response to these needs in the early 1950's. It was initially prepared by Baxter Laboratories under the trade name "PYROMEN"; subsequently, the product and license were assumed by Travenol Laboratories, a subsidiary of Baxter, under the current name "PIROMEN."

1. *Description.* The pseudomonas species used was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (No. 9229). Although not explained by the manufacturer, one investigative group states that pseudomonas was selected because it was not thought to be commonly pathogenic and could be cultured easily (Ref. 2). Preparation follows the procedure of Nesset et al. (Ref. 3). Bacteria are grown for 8 to 10 days, autoclaved, and trypsin added in a 1:50 enzyme substrate ratio. The digest is then dialyzed, centrifuged, and the supernatant lyophilized to a concentrate with a minimal pyrogenic dose of 0.3 microgram/kilogram in rabbits. Analysis reveals primarily polysaccharide with hexosamine as the only reducing sugar. A small amount of contaminating nucleic acid is present; no protein is detectable.

The preparation is buffered with M/6 sodium lactate to a pH of 6.8 and contains thimerosal 1:10,000 as a preservative. It is standardized by the dry weight of the concentrate and supplied in 10 ml. vials containing 4 mcg/ml. and 10 mcg/ml., and in 2 ml. vials containing 50 mcg/ml.

2. *Labeling*—a. *Package insert.* Pharmacologic activity is described as mediated primarily, but not exclusively, through the pituitary-adrenal system. Animal studies indicating activation of the reticuloendothelial system, temperature elevation and improvement in vascularity to traumatized areas are mentioned.

Indications are listed as adjuvant in nature for a variety of allergic and dermatologic conditions. It is specifically stated that PIROMEN has "proved of value" in perennial respiratory allergy, hay fever, allergic rhinitis, bronchial asthma, urticaria with angioedema, food allergy, and "fatigue syndrome of allergic origin." For dermatologic conditions, PIROMEN is said to have been "used successfully" in atopic dermatitis, infectious eczematoid dermatitis, urticaria with angioneurotic edema, contact dermatitis, otitis externa, vesicular eruptions, tinea and neurodermatitis.

Precautions listed are: Situations where the effects of temperature elevation may be deleterious to the patients (not specified in the insert); and it is stated that

> The drug should be administered with care in patients with a previous history of asthma because it may, on rare occasions, produce an asthmatic attack.

It is further mentioned that an attack has been reported in an indivdual with no previous history of asthma but that resumption of PIROMEN has not produced a recurrence. No reference source for this is presented. Standard current precautions on instrument sterility are also recommended.

Side effects are presented as "few and relatively minor", and it is stated that aspirin can relieve much of the discomfort. The sense of euphoria often associated with PIROMEN is mentioned.

Administration is recommended to be any parenteral route, although the intravenous is described as producing the most rapid effects. Because of variations in response threshold, initial doses of 1 or 2 micrograms intravenously are recommended with subsequent doses being increased by 1 microgram per injection until a clinical response is obtained. If a fever is produced, it is suggested that the next dose be reduced by ½ to 1 microgram. Levels of maintenance dosage or length of time treatment should be continued is not clearly specified—the statement is made that—

> Dosage should be maintained at the level which produces the greatest clinical response.

A general program of three injections the first week followed by weekly inoculations for "as long as necessary" is suggested. It is noted that some cases may require two or more injections weekly to obtain the most beneficial responses.

Also included is a description of how the product is supplied and a reference list of 36 pertinent published articles.

b. *Other descriptive material.* The package itself contains no therapeutic claims, and PIROMEN has not been advertised. The only other promotional material presented are drug index cards, which contain essentially the same material as described in the package insert.

3. *Analysis*—a. *Theoretical considerations*—(1) *Effectiveness.* A vast literature on the mode of action and effects of bacterial endotoxins has accumulated during the past 20 years. The diversity of effects appears almost endless, and it is not surprising that a theoretical basis for possible effectiveness in human disease states can be found. With respect to infectious diseases, for example, it has been noted that endotoxins have important effects upon blood granulocytes, the reticuloendothelial system, antibody production, complement, lysozyme, interferon, vascular reactivity, production and dissipation of heat, metabolism, and other systems that can influence resistance to infection specifically or nonspecifically (Ref. 4). Certainly, the possibility of human therapeutic usefulness could be logically considered.

The current manufacturer's suggested therapeutic usefulness of PIROMEN is primarily for certain allergic disorders, on the rationale that endotoxins stimulate the release of pituitary and adrenocortical hormones. This concept was not initially readily accepted (Ref. 1). Subsequent studies have clearly shown increased blood levels of these hormones following PIROMEN inoculation in humans (Refs. 5 through 9). In fact, the drug is now used as a diagnostic aid in

the assessment of pituitary reserve.

In these publications it should be noted that there has been a consistent finding that laboratory indications of increased hormonal activity occurred only when fever was also induced. If the specific hormonal effects are accepted as the rationale for therapeutic use, this would suggest that subpyrexial doses of PIROMEN would be ineffective. It has been suggested that a virtue of PIROMEN is that it may in effect substitute for steroid therapy, causing fewer undesirable side effects and less rebound phenomena. Again, if therapeutic effects are to be ascribed to hormonal action, it is difficult to see why the indirect stimulation by an endotoxin would be easier to control than direct administration of known amounts of adrenocortical hormones.

The use of endotoxins as nonspecific pyrogenic agents has previously been mentioned. In some instances, the alleged beneficial effects may have been mediated through the pituitary-adrenal axis as described above. Many other effects of fever may have been important in therapy, but this field remains in a somewhat confused state and the possible benefit of PIROMEN as a nonspecific pyrogen cannot be said to rest on any firm theoretical foundation.

(2) *Potency standards.* A variety of methods has been used for extraction of endotoxin from bacteria and it appears to be generally agreed that a lipopolysaccharide fraction possesses much of the activity. Precise relationships have still not been worked out and it has been stated,

> This is not to say that the essential activities of endotoxins do not reside in a phosphorylated lipopolysaccharide; however, to date no complete proof exists that a specific basis constituent is essential for any of the toxic or other biological activities common to the endotoxin macro-molecule (Ref. 10).

Thus a standard based on precise chemical composition is not available. Bioassays have therefore been used, the most thoroughly studied being fever production in rabbits. Perhaps the limulus amebocyte lysate test would also be useful for standardizing this product but the degree of specificity of this test has been questioned (Refs. 45 through 47).

The standardization of PIROMEN is based on dry weight but rabbit pyrogenic assays are routinely performed as a potency check of each lot. Since the mode of action of PIROMEN has not been precisely defined, an entirely logical potency standard is not available. The methods used, i.e., standardization by dry weight with a potency check by bioassay of fever in rabbits, seem to be in accord with the current state of knowledge.

(3) *Safety.* As with effectiveness considerations, the published list of dangerous effects of endotoxins in animals is so extensive and variable that any number of theoretical dangers in human use can be devised. These include shock, thrombocytopenia, tissue necrosis, generalized Schwartzman reaction, antiphagocytic action, renal cortical necrosis and adrenal necrosis (Ref. 1). Evaluation must be tempered by the realization that the data are based on endotoxins from a variety of bacterial sources, widely divergent methods of extraction, and products of varying degrees of purity. Also, most are strongly dose-dependent with animal data indicating an extensive range between minimal doses required for pyrogenic effects and amounts shown to produce dangerous reactions.

It has been stated on the manufacturer's drug index card and frequently in the literature (Refs. 15 through 18) that PIROMEN is non-anaphylactogenic. While classical anaphylactic responses are rarely seen in animals following PIROMEN administration, the specific research efforts to produce such responses have been few. Extensive work with other endotoxin preparations have shown varying degrees of antigen activities of even highly purified lipopolysaccharides. In fact, the question is often raised as to the role of hypersensitivity reactions to endotoxin in the genesis of the biological effects (Ref. 11). Thus, this theoretical danger should not be lightly dismissed. A more specific related example is the Schwartzman reaction, frequently demonstrable in laboratory animals following endotoxin usage. The mechanism is still not completely understood, but its appearance is related closely to such factors as the route of administration and the exact timing of inoculation. The clinical use of PIROMEN in humans follows no set pattern of route or timing. It thus is possible that certain combinations could lead to dangerous immunological reactions in man.

Considerable evidence exists that there is a relationship between lesions produced by endotoxin and the circulating levels of alpha adrenergic amines (levarterenol and epinephrine). The pathogenic potential of endotoxin is enhanced by higher blood levels of these amines (Ref. 12). These effects of endotoxin bring into serious question the recommendation (package insert) for the use of epinephrine to treat high-dose PIROMEN-induced asthma.

Finally, it should be noted that susceptibility to endotoxin in laboratory animals can vary with genetic type and that certain disease states in humans, such as liver disease, can increase susceptibility to effects of endotoxin, and that fever induction in man by any mechanism always has been associated with dangerous reactions (Refs. 1, 13, and 14).

b. *Available data*—(1) *Effectiveness.* Twenty-six published studies were identified by the Panel as dealing with the effectiveness of PIROMEN in human disease states. A summary of these is presented in tabular form in a supplement to the Panel report (Ref. 50). Excluded are individual case reports and those dealing with the use of PIROMEN as a test of pituitary and bone marrow reserve.

Of these studies, the vast majority are uncontrolled compilations of treated cases, performed between 1949 and 1955. The majority of the uncontrolled studies indicate some possible degree of effectiveness but valid interpretation is limited not only by the lack of placebo controls, but also by the lack of precise methods of evaluation, considerable variations in dosage, route, and scheduling of inoculations, lack of consistent definition of cases, and insufficient numbers in many of the disease categories.

The report of Guy and Green (Ref. 19) employed saline placebo controls. Judged by present-day standards, the study was flawed in respect to its randomization procedure, inadequacy of the crossover technique, type and timing of followup, and method of statistical analysis. It also should be noted that currently acceptable modes of therapy were not used in either control or experimental groups. Nonetheless, a real attempt at a blind study was made, and the results were suggestive of effectiveness with respect to chronic recurrent atopic eczema: of 15 patients treated with placebo, 2 improved, 8 showed no change and 5 became worse. Of 28 patients treated with PIROMEN, 17 improved, 7 showed no change and 4 became worse.

Samter and Kofoed (Ref. 31) also conducted a double-blind controlled trial but recipients in this case were patients with rhinitis, bronchial asthma and urticaria. Of 19 patients treated with subcutaneous (SC) PIROMEN, 8 improved, 7 showed no change and 4 became worse. Of 19 placebo patients, 6 improved, 9 showed no change and 4 became worse. The authors concluded that the clinical effectiveness of the product was not superior to a placebo containing its diluent M/6 molar sodium lactate.

The article by Welsh and Ede (Ref. 16) describes the results in 1,037 subcutaneously treated cases of various dermatoses and compares them with patients on therapeutic regimens without PIROMEN. The effects are quite impressive numerically with respect to infectious eczematoid dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, angioneurotic edema and contact dermatitis. Little benefit was noted in a variety of other inflammatory, infectious and miscellaneous skin conditions. Unfortunately, it is impossible to determine from the article what the controls were, how they were selected, or how they were evaluated.

The vast majority of disease conditions studied are all subject to spontaneous variations and also exemplify the "well known tendency of allergic patients to respond favorably but temporarily to any new and dramatic treatment" (Ref. 22). Thus, the uncontrolled studies, despite their number, provide little if any basis for the scientific evaluation of effectiveness. Negative results, however, may have some inferential value. Besides the negative double-blind study (Ref. 31), asthma in general, fared less well than allergic dermatoses in the uncontrolled studies. In the one instance in which systematic measures of respiratory capacity were made, no significant responses to PIROMEN were uncovered (Ref. 28).

One interesting possible use of PIROMEN is in familial cold urticaria, a relatively rare condition with an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern. The prior

administration of PIROMEN in relatively large intravenous amounts (38 and 25 micrograms) in two patients prevented the development of urticaria after subsequent exposure to cold (Ref. 48). The mechanism for this action is unknown.

Since effectiveness could not be regularly demonstrated, it follows that no logical route and dosage of PIROMEN can be established. It is interesting that investigators are almost evenly divided on the question of whether a dosage sufficient to produce fever is necessary for therapeutic action. In only rare instances was temperature actually measured, the criteria most often employed being chills and/or subjective feelings of warmth. Since PIROMEN is now recommended as "adjunct" therapy, it is important to recognize that the studies referred to were conducted 17 to 25 years ago. Many did not use steroids for routine therapy, while others used forms of steroid therapy which were not as effective as they are currently. Thus the alleged effectiveness of PIROMEN in comparison to standard forms of therapy might well be less today.

A large section of the manufacturer's presentation is devoted to the use of PIROMEN in the assessment of bone marrow and pituitary reserve. There are adequate data to support this (Refs. 5 through 9, 42 and 43), but it should be clearly noted that these are diagnostic procedures performed on an experimental basis.

It also appears that PIROMEN is not used alone, but rather as part of a battery of tests, no single one of which is taken as a sole, valid indicator.

A variety of laboratory animal data are available on possible beneficial actions of PIROMEN such as wound healing and nervous system regeneration. While such data stimulated early human trials on multiple sclerosis (Ref. 37) and duodenal ulcer (Ref. 38), current indications for PIROMEN usage are primarily allergic and dermatologic and have no direct relationship to model systems in lower animals.

(2) *Safety.* A summary of human trials and possible adverse effects is presented in tabular form in a supplement to the Panel report (Ref. 50), including studies from the effectiveness summary plus pituitary assessment and individual case report data. As indicated, over 2,000 persons are reported in the literature to have received PIROMEN inoculations. A considerable variation in reported adverse or side effects from study-to-study can be noted. Analysis is made difficult because many of the studies do not specify precise details of dosage, timing, or route of administration, nor how adverse effects were sought.

Three deaths were temporally associated with PIROMEN administration. The case reported by Walton and Elliot (Ref. 35) occurred in a young woman with a previous history of severe asthma, psychologic instability and aspirin sensitivity. Her fourth hospital admission was characterized by less severe asthma, and she was started on a course of intravenous PYROMEN. Following her last (7th) dose she developed a severe attack, required epinephrine and aminophylline, and died suddenly 1 hour and 25 minutes following the intravenous PYROMEN. The case reported by Wittich (Ref. 32) was an adult male with a longstanding history of severe asthma. He had been hospitalized in status asthmaticus, was nonresponsive to ACTH and cortisone, and a course of PIROMEN therapy was initiated. He became worse after three or four inoculations, and expired 2 days later. The report by Lonsen and Liebert (Ref. 34) was that of a 52-year-old general paretic who was suffering from cord bladder. "Very shortly" after the first intravenous PIROMEN injection the patient developed a high temperature that persisted, the nonprotein nitrogen rose markedly, and the patient expired 10 days later. Other deaths have been reported during the course of PIROMEN therapy, but these occurred in severely ill patients with malignant hypertension and bore no patterns of timing or associated symptoms which could be related to PIROMEN (Refs. 40 and 41).

A pattern suggestive of asthma hyperreactivity can be noted. One death was seen, and in one instance an asthma attack occurred in a person with no prior asthma history (Ref. 24).

A number of precipitations of asthmatic attacks in prior asthmatics were seen (Refs. 21 through 23, 25, and 32). On the basis of available descriptions these were not severe and were easily controlled. The one study employing ventilatory tests showed no change following PIROMEN (Ref. 28).

Two studies (Refs. 24 and 26) noted possible bleeding tendencies as incidental observations. Extensive laboratory determinations, including bleeding and clotting times, platelet and reticulocyte counts, and vitamin C, calcium and phosphorus levels were performed; while all were within normal limits, no specific studies, both before and after PIROMEN inoculation, were performed, thus no slight to moderate effects could be determined (Ref. 24).

The two patients reported with shocklike effects had been on PIROMEN for several months without reactions. A single intravenous dose of 4 micrograms was followed in a few minutes by faintness, pallor, tachycardia, sweating, nausea, abdominal pain and "other signs of shock." Each recovered without supportive treatment and received no subsequent PIROMEN therapy. This prompted the authors to state that,

> PIROMEN is said to be nonanaphylactogenic, but these two cases suggest caution in its use after an interval from previous treatment (Ref. 22).

Other reactions noted included development of ectopic beats in those with previous myocardial damage (Ref. 32), symptoms suggestive of possible avitaminosis B and C in four patients, and mental disturbances in previously depressed patients (Ref. 24).

The most common effects were "constitutional reactions" of fever, headache, malaise, chills, muscle aches and nausea. These were mostly mild and transient, only on rare occasion causing sufficient discomfort to induce lack of cooperation from the patient. These effects were seen almost exclusively after intravenous administration of PIROMEN. It was specifically noted by several investigators that no correlation could be found between dosage level and likelihood of reaction. Reaction has been noted after as little as 0.5 microgram and not seen after doses as high as 50 micrograms. No systematic evidence is available as to whether reactions consistently occur in the same persons.

Areas of deficiency in human safety data include:

(i) Systematic long-term evaluation. Most studies are short-term, and whatever laboratory data are available have been collected after the initial inoculation.

(ii) Relatively few attempts to investigate alteration of immunologic response in humans. In one study no dermal hypersensitivity could be found after repeated PIROMEN inoculations, and there was no influence on ragweed sensitivity (Ref. 31), the only specific attempt.

(iii) Lack of controlled studies. It should be realized that controlled studies are necessary not only for effectiveness determinations, but also to accurately assess induced complications as indicated in the general findings.

Extensive animal studies have been conducted with this product. Additional animal studies can be found in the literature; these studies are consistent with the articles presented. In particular, detailed pathologic studies have been performed (Ref. 44).

Studies in a variety of animals show that relatively high doses are needed for obvious danger signs to appear. Relatively few studies of long-term, repetitive doses have been performed, and relatively few have been specifically designed to search for abnormal immunologic reactions, although failure to induce anaphylaxis in guinea pigs has been specifically noted (Ref. 31).

The manufacturer's presentation states that the LD–50 of PIROMEN in laboratory animals is in the area of 70,000 micrograms/kilogram, whereas the highest dosage reported as having been given to humans is 50 micrograms total dose. This should be tempered by the realization that the LD–50 is the dose at which one-half of the animals die, hardly an endpoint useful for clinical considerations. The dose-response curve is characteristically S-shaped, thus the dose that would kill 1 of 1,000 animals cannot be extrapolated. Furthermore, human sensitivity to endotoxin is higher than that of many animals. Thus the ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects may be less than generally supposed.

c. *Labeling.* On the basis of the preceding discussion, it is clear that the pack-

age insert and drug index cards contain several statements which are misleading and not in accord with the weight of scientific evidence.

d. *Benefit-to-risk considerations.* Precise risk rates for PIROMEN cannot be determined because of the lack of systematic reporting and controlled trial methodology. It is recognized that the association of adverse clinical symptoms with drug administration does not imply a cause and effect relationship. In the case of PIROMEN it can be noted that the deaths occurred in those with preexisting illnesses whose deaths may have had only a coincidental relationship to PIROMEN administration. Risk determinations in the case of PIROMEN are therefore largely judgmental, based on indirect features of timing, biological plausibility, and consistency of relationship. "Substantial" direct evidence of either safety or the lack of it cannot be found.

With these considerable limitations in mind, the Panel considers that:

(1) Risk definitely outweighs benefit in the condition of bronchial asthma since an association of adverse effects to PIROMEN has been found without concomitant benefit.

(2) Risk-to-benefit ratios in the conditions generally categorized as "atopic dermatitis" are indeterminate. Neither component can be accurately weighed. Considerations are:

(i) Effectiveness data are not consistent. While data of studies suggest a measurable degree of effectiveness, advocacy of PIROMEN as "adjunct" therapy based on treatment schedules of many years ago gives rise to questions of its current usefulness. No indication is present that the use of PIROMEN has significant (or any) modern day support from the medical practice or scientific communities.

(ii) Calculation of risk required a denominator of total persons receiving the product, available in the case of PIROMEN, only by tabulating numbers inoculated from a variety of published literature reports. This amounts to somewhat more than 2,000 recipients, of which approximately one-half received the inoculation intravenously. Even in the absence of any reported ill effects, on a statistical basis a mortality rate of 1:1,000 following intravenous inoculation cannot be excluded. Of the deaths reported, one could be plausibly considered to have a possible causal relationship to the administration of PIROMEN. While no such causal relationship can be proven, it further indicates that the possibility of mortality rates of 1:1,000 cannot be ignored.

(3) Risk outweighs benefits in all other conditions of possible therapeutic use since no evidence of benefit is present.

(4) Risk-to-benefit ratio in the instances of the use of PIROMEN as a diagnostic test for pituitary or bone marrow reserve is difficult to assess, since it is not a commonly used procedure and outcome is so heavily weighed by the underlying disease condition. There are, however, certain situations where the information obtained may be pertinent to the management of the condition.

4. *Conclusions*—a. *Critique.* Federal regulations have clearly specified the responsibility of the manufacturer in the presentation of information to the Food and Drug Administration: to provide all information, favorable and unfavorable, pertinent to an evaluation of the safety, effectiveness and labeling of his product. In this light it is interesting to examine the Panel tabulation appearing as a supplement to the report (Ref. 50), which summarizes the literature review in respect to whether the articles have been specifically included in the manufacturer's presentation or not. With respect to the second category (those articles included as references in the package insert), it should be explained that the lack of effectiveness or possible adverse reactions were not themselves mentioned in the insert, rather, the article title was given. Thus a physician would have to actually review each one to learn of the adverse effects or lack of effectiveness noted in these reports. One exception is the mention in the package insert of asthma induction in a person without a previous history of asthma attacks. In this instance the specific reference is not presented.

The third category (those literature references not presented as direct enclosures or referred to in the package insert), was found after a completely routine library search. No specific modern computer aids were used in the search. References to these articles could also be found in the bibliographies attached to submitted review articles. Thus in a purely technical sense all information could have been obtained from the manufacturer's presentation.

A clear progression is noted, with the literature presented by the manufacturer showing favorable results while those not referenced showing less impressive effectiveness data and suggestions of danger. It is noteworthy that one of the double-blind controlled studies (Ref. 31) which indicated lack of effectiveness of PIROMEN and is not referred to, has a footnote stating that the work was financially supported by the manufacturer. Presumably, Travenol Laboratories might have had reason to become aware of the data.

The manufacturer's presentation does not include any information on sales volume or any other measure to indicate how extensive the use of PIROMEN is. This lack of information has important bearings on both safety and effectiveness considerations since:

(1) It is impossible to evaluate even crudely the absence of reported adverse effects in recent years, i.e., 1960 to present. Conceivably this could mean that very little PIROMEN has been used.

(2) The diseases for which PIROMEN is advocated have not significantly decreased over time; if the drug is in fact useful, one would expect some evidence for continued widespread prescribing by practicing physicians.

Since no pertinent survey data were submitted, no conclusive answers are available. A useful indirect measure, however, is the extent to which PIROMEN is advocated in standard medical textbooks. The following is a survey of randomly selected material from a university medical library:

(i) PIROMEN is not mentioned or referenced as a possible therapeutic agent in:

"Andrew's Diseases of the Skin," 1971; Goodman and Gilman, "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics," 1970; "Merck Manual," 12th Ed., 1971; Fitzpatrick et al., "Dermatology in General Medicine," Current Therapy, 1973; Criep, L., editor, "Dermatologic Allergy: Immunology, Diagnosis, Management," 1967; Sherman, W., editor, "Hypersensitivity: Mechanisms and Management," 1968; Swineford, O., editor, "Asthma and Hay Fever," 1971.

(ii) PIROMEN is mentioned directly or indirectly in three publications:

"Medical Letter," Vol. 11, 1969. Although PIROMEN, typhoid vaccine, and other fever-inducing agents stimulate ACTH secretion, they are less effective than ACTH or corticosteroids in the treatment of allergic disorders. Most "Medical Letter" consultants believe that PIROMEN has no place in contemporary therapeutics.

Kendig, E. L., editor, "Disorders of the Respiratory Tract in Children," 1969. Sometimes respiratory bacterial vaccines and extracts are also used for nonspecific protein effect, as were typhoid and pertussis vaccines, sterile milk, snake venom and autohemotherapy injections some years ago. The efficacy of these agents has never been conclusively proved by controlled studies. The same is true for injections of precipitated sulfur extracts of *Rhus quercifolia* (Anergex), bacterial pyrogens (PIROMEN) and ethylene disulfonate.

Sheldon, Lovell and Mathews, "A Manual of Clinical Allergy," 1967. Typhoid vaccine and other foreign proteins probably stimulated the pituitary adrenal axis and have been largely supplanted by treatment with the corticosteroids themselves.

b. *Recommendations.* It is recommended that this product be placed in Category IIIB and that the appropriate license(s) be revoked for the following reasons:

(1) There is no substantial evidence of safety or effectiveness.

(2) There is no evidence presumptive of safety.

(3) If PIROMEN is to be used to evaluate the adrenal-pituitary axis or bone marrow reserve, these new functions require evaluation as a new biological.

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Conclusions and Recommendations Submitted by the Panel to the Commissioner

On the basis of data in the manufacturers' submissions and extensive survey of the medical literature, the Panel concludes that safety, according to current criteria, has not been demonstrated for any product reviewed. However, the Panel finds that for the six products classified by the Panel as Category IIIA products, there is reasonable inference of safety to permit continued licensure while further studies concerning safety and effectiveness are conducted and evaluated. The following conclusions and recommendations are applicable to the six products:

1. *Inadequate data to determine safety and efficacy.* a. Certain bacteria and their derivatives which normally inhabit the respiratory tract were thought to cause secondary bacterial infections during acute respiratory disease and primary respiratory disease or "bacterial allergy." Other bacteria, cultured from specific lesions, such as abscesses, were thought to cause this problem. These factors often were the only reason for selecting the bacteria and their derivatives to produce "bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens with no U.S. standard of potency."

b. Safety and effectiveness of the products rest largely upon information, in the form of anecdotes and results of informal studies, which were collected during the long years of use of the products.

c. For some products, identification and quantitation of the components in the final product are lacking.

d. Evidence of lot-to-lot comparability (either by composition or function) for each product is incomplete or absent.

e. The indications for uses of the products are not clearly defined. Routes of administration and dosages (especially for children) are not based upon recognizable criteria. Generally, dosage is determined by trial and error. In addition,

toxic reactions are often attributed to overdosage.

Accordingly, the Panel recommends that additional data be obtained from controlled studies conducted, as recommended by the Panel, in parallel with continued use of the product.

They recommended the following testing schedule:

(1) The manufacturer should be granted 6 months in which to file with FDA, a notice of intent to undertake studies designed to identify the components in the final product(s). Such studies should be completed in a period not to exceed 1 year from the date of filing with FDA the notice of intent to undertake the required studies.

(2) An additional like time period (1 year) shall be allowed for the quantification of the components in the final product(s).

(3) If the manufacturer fails to comply with this schedule, the product(s) shall be removed from the market.

(4) Within 1 year after the components in the final product(s) have been identified and quantified, the manufacturer shall design and submit to FDA, for acceptance, a protocol for a clinical study.

(5) The proposed conduct of the clinical study shall be in conformity with existing regulations and the recommendations of the Panel.

(6) A final report of the clinical study shall be completed within 3 years of the date of acceptance of the protocol by FDA.

(7) Extension or abrogation of all of the cited time limits may be granted or withdrawn at the discretion of FDA.

2. *Streptococci.* The Panel concluded that Group A beta hemolytic streptococci, alone or in combination, in bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens are unacceptably hazardous.

Accordingly, they recommend that Group A streptococci and its derivatives be removed from licensed products.

3. *Bacteriophage.* The Panel is concerned about the possible adverse effects of long-term parenterally administered bacteriophage, live or killed.

Accordingly, they recommend that phages be identified and removed in the initial steps of the manufacturing process of licensed products, insofar as it is technically feasible.

4. *Labeling.* Labeling of products was found to be uniformly deficient and unacceptable.

Accordingly, the Panel recommends that labeling be modified to conform to current FDA requirements and include a patient information insert.

THE COMMISSIONER'S RESPONSE TO THE PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commissioner is responding to the Panel's recommendations as follows:

1. The Panel recognized that a number of their recommendations for further studies may be beyond the capability of some of the manufacturers involved. Consequently they recommended that the Federal Government undertake and sponsor some of the required studies.

The Commissioner acknowledges the potential benefit to the public health from additional studies regarding bacterial vaccines and antigens. As noted by the Panel, the Commissioner anticipated that it may be desirable for the Federal Government to sponsor such studies as so provided in § 601.25(h)(1).

The Commissioner hereby solicits comments on the expenditure of Federal funds for the study of these products. These studies would be designed to determine if any products reviewed by the Panel are effective for unidentified segments of the population, a hypothesis suggested by some of the anecdotal information available to the Panel. When the final order is published, the Commissioner will notify appropriate agencies so that such studies may be considered and priorities assigned.

2. The Commissioner notes the Panel's views of the eventual need to replace thimerosal as a preservative in biological products. This problem is of major concern primarily with skin test products which are inoculated intradermally and where thimerosal-induced positive skin reactions may interfere with an accurate diagnostic reading. However, there is no evidence that thimerosal affects either the safety or the effectiveness of bacterial or viral vaccines. These products are generally inoculated subcutaneously and reactions have presented little if any problem. The Commissioner recognizes that there are only a few preservatives that have been found to be safe and effective for use in injectable biological products. Other substances, frequently employed as preservatives in nonbiological products, are unacceptable because of interactions with the proteinaceous components of biologicals and because they may also be sensitizing. Due to these problems, extensive research is required to demonstrate the propriety of the new preservative in each biological product. Therefore, when other preservatives are shown to be safe and effective in ongoing studies of biological products, regulations proposing their use in place of thimerosal will be considered.

3. The Panel recommended that a study designed to establish guidelines for chronic toxicity testing in animals be undertaken.

The Commissioner recognizes this problem. In the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 15, 1977 (42 FR 36490) and November 19, 1976, (41 FR 51206), the Commissioner proposed new rules governing periodic reporting of data on animal toxicity testing on IND drugs and good laboratory practices, respectively. Issues relating to long-term testing in animals will be the subject of further study both within the agency and in various outside scientific forums as the opportunity becomes available.

4. The Panel recommended that Group A streptococcus and its derivatives be removed from all bacterial vaccines and antigens.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's conclusion that Group A streptococcal antigens in bacterial vaccines and antigens may induce dangerous tissue reactions in humans. Accordingly, the Commissioner proposes to amend the biologics regulations by adding a new § 610.19 *Status of specific products; Group A streptococcus* to prohibit Group A streptococcus organisms or their derivatives from these biological products.

5. The Panel opposed the future use of any bacterial vaccine and bacterial antigen having "No U.S. Standard of Potency." They recommended that standards of potency be developed, within a reasonable period, for all bacterial products permitted to remain in interstate commerce.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's conclusion. All such products have now been reviewed by the Panel. Once the Panel report is implemented, there will be no licensed bacterial vaccine or bacterial antigen for which potency standards have not been established.

6. The Panel recommended that, insofar as it is technically possible, bacteriophages be identified and removed in the initial manufacturing process of bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens.

The Commissioner notes the Panel's concerns regarding the possible adverse effects to patients receiving bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens containing bacteriophages. He also notes and concurs that this risk, if any, is theoretical and therefore difficult to define. There is no evidence that adverse reactions related to the presence of bacteriophages have occurred in any of hundreds of millions of persons who have received biologic products containing bacteriophages. In addition, man has an enormous environmental contact with bacteriophages. The human intestinal tract harbors bacteriophages and under certain conditions, bacteriophages may be present in human blood and tissues. In earlier decades of this century massive doses of bacteriophages have been purposely administered to humans in an attempt to treat bacterial diseases, and more recently bacteriophages have been given experimentally in the diagnosis of immunologic disorders. In no instance has there been evidence that administration of bacteriophages to man or animals has been harmful. It is also recognized that the detection and removal of bacteriophages from these products is subject to great technical difficulty and may, for some organisms, be impossible. Notwithstanding these considerations, the Commissioner will encourage research efforts to detect, identify, and, wherever feasible, to remove bacteriophages from the products. Bacteriophages that are not removed must be demonstrated to be safe and, if intentionally included, effective.

7. The Panel recommended that bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens with "No U.S. Standard of Potency,"

which consist of individually licensed organisms, or their derivatives or mixtures of organisms or their derivatives, be grouped into regulatory categories, as follows:

a. *Category I—Biological products determined to be safe and effective and not misbranded and should continue in interstate commerce.* None of the products reviewed were placed into this category. The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's findings and recommendations and hereby proposes to adopt its conclusion. Comments and/or additional data on this classification are invited.

b. *Category II—Biological products determined to be unsafe or ineffective or to be misbranded and should not continue in interstate commerce.* Bacterial Vaccine Diagnostics manufactured by Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories, license No. 8; Bacterial Vaccine T–50 Made From Streptococcus Pyogenes Type L–8 or by prescription, manufactured by Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories, license No. 8; and Bacterial Antigen Made From Hemolytic and Nonhemolytic Streptococci (Streptococcus Immunogen, arthritis (Bio. 327)) manufactured by Parke, Davis and Company, license No. 1. As previously stated, Group A Streptococcus organisms and their derivatives, when included in any other mixed vaccine product, have been found to be unsafe.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's findings and recommendations concerning these drugs and, in accordance with §§ 601.5 and 601.25(f)(2), intends to publish a notice of opportunity for hearing to revoke the licenses for these products by or before (*insert date 30 days after date of publication*). Interested persons may comment and/or submit additional data in response to the notice.

c. *Category IIIA—Biological products for which available data are insufficient to classify their safety and effectiveness but which may remain in interstate commerce pending completion of testing.* Respiratory UBA (UBA–32) manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; Respiratory B.A.C. manufactured by Hoffmann Laboratories, Inc., license No. 283; Staphylococcal B.A.C. manufactured by Hoffman Laboratories, Inc., license No. 283: Bacterial Vaccines Mixed Respiratory (MRV or MRVI) manufactured by Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories, license No. 8; Bacterial Vaccines for Treatment, Special Mixtures containing only the following organisms—*Staphylococcus* (*aureus* and *albus*), *Streptococcus* (viridans and nonhemolytic) *Diplococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria catarrhalis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae* manufactured by Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories, license No. 8; Staphylococcus Toxoid Sclavo manufactured by Istituto Sieroterapico Vaccinogeno Toscano "Sclavo," license No. 238; Staphylococcus Toxoid; Formalinized: Dilution No. 1, Dilution No. 2; and Digest-Modified manufactured by Lederle Laboratories Division, license No. 17.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's findings and recommendations concerning these drugs and, in accordance with § 601.25(f)(3), hereby proposes that products listed in Category IIIA remain on the market and their licenses remain in effect on an interim basis: *Provided*, That (1) Group A streptococcal organisms and their derivatives, where present, are removed (and license applications amended accordingly) and (2) satisfactory potency standards are developed and acceptable data based on scientifically sound studies (as recommended in the Panel Report) be submitted to demonstrate efficacy in humans. Such studies shall be in accordance with the Panel's recommendations, as amended below, and § 601.25(h). Failure to submit adequate data, in the form of a license amendment, within the specified time will result in the publication of a notice of an opportunity to revoke the product license.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's recommendations for the time for completion of the studies, except that portion of the recommendation granting 6 months following publication of the final order for filing a notice of intent to undertake studies adequate and appropriate to resolve the questions raised about the product. The Commissioner concludes that with the carefully developed schedule for studies developed by the Panel, 6 months is unnecessary for the sole purpose of indicating intent regarding the undertaking of necessary studies. Section 601.25(h)(1) prescribes 30 days for this step and the Commissioner sees no reason to change this prescribed time.

The Panel also recommended that protocols should include both short- and long-term surveillance of recipients of these products. On July 26, 1977, Commissioner Kennedy appeared before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Senate Committee on Human Resources to testify in support of Senate Bill 1831, which would give FDA increased authority over the development of drugs, including postmarket testing and surveillance. The Commissioner concurs with the Panel's recommendation, but is not now proposing an overall plan for followup surveillance of the reviewed products. This matter may be reconsidered as particular protocols are submitted and evaluated.

Since the Panel's conclusions concerning the effectiveness of Category IIIA drugs are a material fact within the meaning of 21 U.S.C. 321(n) and 21 CFR 1.21 and the failure to disclose the conclusions causes these drugs to be misbranded, the Commissioner also proposes that (1) the circular and the promotional material for these drugs must have a prominent boxed statement referencing the need for further data to fully establish effectiveness; (2) a written informed consent be obtained from participants in the requisite additional studies, an explanation of the product and the purpose of the study is given and a clear opportunity to refuse to participate in the study is presented; and (3) a patient information insert be included with all Category IIIA products continued in interstate commerce.

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 30, 1977, the Commissioner proposed revision of 21 CFR 601.25(h) to require items (1) and (2) above for all Category IIIA biologicals. The Commissioner proposes in this document to further amend 21 CFR 601.25(h) to require a patient insert for all Category IIIA bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens that have been designated as having "No. U.S. Standard of Potency." The basis for requiring patient labeling in certain circumstances is set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 7, 1975 (40 FR 15392) concerning prescription drugs. (See also 21 CFR 310.501.)

d. *Category IIIB—Biological products for which available data are insufficient to classify their safety and effectiveness and should not continue in interstate commerce.* Mixed Respiratory Bacteria, manufactured by Center Laboratories, Inc., license No. 193; Staphage Lysate (SPL), Type I and Types I and III for Staphylococcal Disease, manufactured by Delmont Laboratories, Inc., license No. 299; Bacterial Vaccine Made From Pneumococci, Streptococci, *H. influenzae, and N. Catarrhalis* (ENTORAL), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with *H. influenzae* (V–306), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co.; license No. 56; Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co.; license No. 56; Staphylococcus Vaccine (V–563), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; V–677 Streptococcus Vaccines (Intravenous) manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; Staphylococcus-Streptococcus UBA (UBA–48) (Undenatured Bacterial Antigen), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; Bacterial Vaccine Made From Typhoid H Antigen (V–763 Typhoid H Antigen), manufactured by Eli Lilly and Co., license No. 56; Respiratory Bacterial Antigen Complexes (B.A.C.) (Pooled Stock B.A.C. #1, manufactured by Hoffmann Laboratories, Inc., license No. 283; Pooled Stock B.A.C. #2, manufactured by Hoffmann Laboratories, Inc., license No. 283; Gram Negative B.A.C., manufactured by Hoffmann Laboratories, Inc, license No. 283); Pooled Skin B.A.C., manufactured by Hoffmann Labortaories, Inc., license No. 283; Bacterial Vaccines for Treatment, Special Mixtures containing one or more of the following organisms, *A. aerogenes, C. pseudodiphtheriticum, C. corynebacterium* (*Propionibacterium*) *acnes, C. xerosis, E. coli, G. tetragena, H. pertussis* (not reviewed by the panel), *P. vulgaris, P. aeruginosa, S. enteritidis, S. paradysenteriae* (Type Y), *S. paratyphi, S. schottmuelleri, S. typhosa, S. dysenteriae* (not reviewed by the panel) *S. flexneri, S. facalis, Staphylococcus albus,* and *Staphylococcus aureus,* manufactured by Hollister-Stier, Division of Cutter Laboratories, license No. 8; Immunovac Respiratory Vaccine (Bio. 616), manufactured by Parke, Davis and Co., license No. 1; *N. Catarrhalis* immunogen (Combined) (Bio. 340), manufactured by Park,

Davis and Co., license No. 1; *N. catarrhalis* Vaccine (Combined) (Bio. 615), manufactured by Parke, Davis and Co., license No. 1; Mixed Infection Phylacogen (Bio. 596), manufactured by Parke, Davis and Co., license No. 1; Immunovac Oral Vaccine Tablets (Bio. 2155), manufactured by Parke, Davis and Co., license No. 1; PIROMEN (Pseudomonas polysaccharide), manufactured by Travenol Laboratories, Inc., license No. 140.

The Commissioner agrees with the Panel's findings and recommendations concerning these drugs and, in accordance with §§ 601.5 and 601.25(f)(3), intends to publish a notice of an opportunity for hearing to revoke the licenses for these products by or before (*insert 30 days after date of publication*). Interested persons may comment and/or submit additional data in response to the notice. These revocation proceedings will be unnecessary for Bacterial Vaccine Made from Pneumococci, Streptococci, *H. influenzae*, and *N. catarrhalis* (ENTORAL) (V–404, V–408); Mixed Vaccine No. 4 with *H. influenzae* (V–306); Combined Vaccine No. 4 with Catarrhalis (V–151); Staphylococcus Vaccine (V–563); Staphylococcus-Streptococcus UBA (UBA–48) (Undenatured Bacterial Antigen); Bacterial Vaccine Made from Typhoid H Antigen (V–763 Typhoid H Antigen) because, at the request of Eli Lilly and Co., the licenses were revoked on April 11, 1977.

8. The Commissioner intends to change the form of licenses for bacterial vaccines involved in this review to cover final products rather than organisms. In the past, licenses for these products were issued for specific organisms which were used for the manufacture of one or more final products. For many years, however, licenses for all other biological products have been issued for final products based on a determination that the product, as well as its component parts, have the requisite quality. To make licensure of bacterial products uniform with licenses for all other biological products, manufacturers of products in Category IIIA are advised to request that the Director, Bureau of Biologics, issue licenses for their final products, in place of licenses now held for the organisms.

The Commissioner has carefully considered the environmental effects of the proposed regulation and, because the proposed action will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment, has concluded that an environmental impact statement is not required. A copy of the environmental impact assessment is on file with the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 201, 502, 505, 701, 52 Stat. 1040–1042 as amended, 1050–1053 as amended, 1055–1056 as amended by 70 Stat. 919 and 72 Stat. 948 (21 U.S.C. 321, 352, 355, 371)), the Public Health Service Act (sec. 351, 58 Stat. 702 as amended (42 U.S.C. 262)), and the Administrative Procedure Act (secs. 4, 10, 60 Stat. 238 and 243 as amended (5 U.S.C. 553, 702, 703, 704)), and under authority delegated to him (21 CFR 5.1), the Commissioner is proposing that Parts 601, and 610 in Subchapter F of Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations be amended as follows:

1. In Part 601, § 601.25 is amended by adding new paragraph (h)(6) to read as follows:

§ 601.25 Review procedures to determine that licensed biological products are safe, effective, and not misbranded under prescribed, recommended, or suggested conditions of use.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(6) Bacterial Vaccines and Bacterial Antigens in Category IIIA which have been designated as having "No U.S. Standard of Potency" shall contain a printed patient insert, in lay language, prominently incorporating the information on safety and effectiveness substantially as provided to the prescribing physician in the labeling approved in the license application, including the status of these drugs consistent with the boxed statement required by paragraph (h)(4) of this section.

2. In part 610, § 610.19 is added to Subpart B, to read as follows:

§ 610.19 Status of specific products; Group A streptococcus.

The presence of Group A streptococcal organisms and their derivatives in bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens may induce dangerous tissue reactions in humans. Available data demonstrate that they are unsafe as ingredients in these products. Group A streptococcal organisms and their derivatives are prohibited from bacterial vaccines and bacterial antigens. Any bacterial vaccine or bacterial antigen containing Group A streptococcal organisms or their derivatives in interstate commerce is in violation of section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

Interested persons may, on or before January 9, 1978, submit to the Hearing Clerk (HFC–20), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4–65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, written comments regarding this proposal. Four copies of all comments shall be submitted, except that individuals may submit single copies of comments, and shall be identified with the Hearing Clerk docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Received comments may be seen in the above office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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.

Dated: September 22, 1977.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[FR Doc.77–32238 Filed 11–7–77;8:45 am]

federal register

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

PART III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

■

FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976

Applications for Permits To Fish Off the Coasts of the United States

[4710-01]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public notice 574]

FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976

Applications for Permits To Fish Off the Coasts of the United States

The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94-265) (the "Act") provides that no fishing shall be conducted by foreign fishing vessels in the Fishery Conservation Zone of the United States after February 28, 1977, except in accordance with a valid and applicable permit issued pursuant to Section 204 of the Act.

The Act also requires that all applications for such permits be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Applications for fishing during 1978 have been received from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and are published herewith.

Dated: October 28, 1977.

LARRY L. SNEAD,
Acting Director,
Office of Fisheries Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

APPLICATION FOR VESSEL PERMITS TO FISH WITHIN THE FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OF THE UNITED STATES

No. _____

In accordance with the provisions of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the Government of U S S R hereby submits this application for permits for vessels under its jurisdiction to fish within the Fishery Conservation Zone of the United States, or beyond that zone for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, during the year 1978.

Fishing Vessel Identification Forms will be submitted in support of this application. The fishery plans, stocks, and catch contemplated for vessels of the U S S R flag are as follows:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Total Tonnage Requested for Each Species
Atlantic Hake	Silver hake	37,368
	Red hake	23,139
Atlantic Mackerel	Mackerel	9,250
Atlantic Squid	Long-finned squid	376
	Short-finned squid	4,025
Other Finfish-Atlantic	Other finfish	22,725
Atlantic Butterfish	Butterfish	203
Atlantic Herring	Herring	384
Atlantic River Herring	River herring	134
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands trawl and herring Gillnet	Pollock	92,700
	Pacific Cod	13,400
	Yellowfin Sole	42,400
	Other flounders	55,100
	Atka mackerel	24,400
	Herring	6,870
	Pacific Ocean perch	11,125
	Other groundfish	15,000
Gulf of Alaska Trawl	Pollock	38,516
	Pacific cod	4,400
	Flounders	2,100
	Pacific Ocean perch	6,232
	Other rockfishes	760
	Other Groundfish	2,284
	Atka Mackerel	22,600
Washington, Oregon, California trawl - Eastern Pacific	Hake	50,300
	Jack Mackerel	1,950
	Seamont Groundfish	1,000

Submitted: October 10, 1977
Date

Signature of Authorized Official

Title

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0001

1. Name of Vessel: DANKO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UUDG
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12
8. Owner's Name and Address: Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0002

1. Name of Vessel: NADEZHDINSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): ESBL
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,7
8. Owner's Name and Address: Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0003

1. Name of Vessel: ALEXANDER KRAEV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UOEP
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 11,5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0006

1. Name of Vessel IVAN PANOV — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USSH
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0011

1. Name of Vessel SHTURMAN ELAGIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UERI
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0009

1. Name of Vessel VOSKHOD — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNHZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolobstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer,Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0012

1. Name of Vessel ARKOVO — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVXT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaia Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, Sakhalin Rg., USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish Meal Plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0013

1. Name of Vessel MYS LAZAREVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJBC
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0018

1. Name of Vessel KATANGLY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESBV
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 925 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0017

1. Name of Vessel MYS-OREKHOVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUOX
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 862 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Pilleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0028

1. Name of Vessel KARAGACH 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWYG
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2100 6. Net Tonnage 859 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0029

1. Name of Vessel SURAZH — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPGY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler — 4. Length 49
5. Gross Tonnage 686 — 6. Net Tonnage 216 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Vladivostokakaia Baza Tralovogo i Refrigeratornogo Flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Ice Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0051

1. Name of Vessel ZAGORJANY — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOCR
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler — 4. Length 73
5. Gross Tonnage 1976 — 6. Net Tonnage 597 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, sealtreatment line, cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0033

1. Name of Vessel SEBEZH — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign)
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler — 4. Length 49.0
5. Gross Tonnage 686 — 6. Net Tonnage 216 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Vladivostokskaia Baza Tralovogo i Refrigeratornogo Flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Ice Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0060

1. Name of Vessel PASSIONARIJA — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTVL
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler — 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 — 6. Net Tonnage 1225 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FORETON) No. UR-78-0061

1. Name of Vessel NADEZHDA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVQQ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2177
6. Net Tonnage 746
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FORETON) No. UR-78-0066

1. Name of Vessel KAMCHATSKAYA PRAVDA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMBO
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FORETON) No. UR-78-0065

1. Name of Vessel NOVAJA ERA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UEKT
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 1019
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FORETON) No. UR-78-0067

1. Name of Vessel 50 let VLKSM
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESCB
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0068

1. Name of Vessel MATEMATIK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVRN
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833 6. Net Tonnage 1059 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0073

1. Name of Vessel MYS OTRADNY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWBT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatckij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0070

1. Name of Vessel TIRASPOL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UZSU
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2832 6. Net Tonnage 1059 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0075

1. Name of Vessel MYS OBRUCHEVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UONV
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva,Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-00076

1. Name of Vessel KONTAJKA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWMS
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-00079

1. Name of Vessel PIRIT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIXE
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2100 6. Net Tonnage 859 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,8
8. Owner's Name and Address Hakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fishmeal plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-00077

1. Name of Vessel UZBEKISTAN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTCP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatckij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-00080

1. Name of Vessel SVETLAJA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULZH
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 925 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0087

1. Name of Vessel 15 SIEZD PROPSOYUZOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UGOR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0095

1. Name of Vessel KOLUVAN 2. Visual-Identifier (Call Sign) ESKW
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 926 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0094

1. Name of Vessel AGATOVY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVIK
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2097 6. Net Tonnage 881 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish mael plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0102

1. Name of Vessel TAISHET 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USTY
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl / Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0105

1. Name of Vessel AVIATOR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWAY
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2650 6. Net Tonnage 1123 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0108

1. Name of Vessel PRIAMURIE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESUN
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0107

1. Name of Vessel KEDIK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWEX
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833 6. Net Tonnage 1059 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovitskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0110

1. Name of Vessel SOYUZ-4 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESKR
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 926 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolobstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0111

1. Name of Vessel TRETJAKOVO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJUJ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0113

1. Name of Vessel KALITVA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPEF
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833
6. Net Tonnage 1059
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0112

1. Name of Vessel ARALSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMQC
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkiskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0114

1. Name of Vessel KHAIRYUZOVO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWYX
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833
6. Net Tonnage 1059
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0115

1. Name of Vessel: IVAN CHERNOPYATKO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UYDA
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12.7
8. Owner's Name and Address: Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0134

1. Name of Vessel: SELETS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UIKM
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 49
5. Gross Tonnage: 686
6. Net Tonnage: 216
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Vladivostokskaia Baza Tralovogo i Refrigeratornogo Flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Ice Plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0116

1. Name of Vessel: KAZATIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): ESKZ
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0135

1. Name of Vessel: SOKOLOVKA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UIKL
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 49
5. Gross Tonnage: 686
6. Net Tonnage: 216
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Vladivostokskaia Baza Tralovogo i Refrigeratornogo Flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Ice Plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0136

1. Name of Vessel: STOLIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UITN
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 49
5. Gross Tonnage: 686
6. Net Tonnage: 216
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Vladivostokskaia Baza Tralovogo Refrigeratornogo Flota
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Ice Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0162

1. Name of Vessel: TIGIL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): EVRR
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 84
5. Gross Tonnage: 2581
6. Net Tonnage: 888
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0161

1. Name of Vessel: KREMEN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UIXM
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 82
5. Gross Tonnage: 2100
6. Net Tonnage: 859
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 13,8
8. Owner's Name and Address: Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0163

1. Name of Vessel: SAKHALIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UTDA
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0164

1. Name of Vessel NICOLAI OSTROVSKY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWHK
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0168

1. Name of Vessel MYS SKALISTY — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) RUEZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaia Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0166

1. Name of Vessel MYS TAIMYR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVDV
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0169

1. Name of Vessel MYS GRINA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUOT
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0172

1. Name of Vessel TURKIL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWYZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 888
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.05
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0173

1. Name of Vessel MYS GAMOVA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIDW
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 888
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0171

1. Name of Vessel KAZALINSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESKY
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0174

1. Name of Vessel MYS LOPATKA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTGO
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327
6. Net Tonnage 842
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0175

1. Name of Vessel NICKOLAEVSKY KOKAREL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) RUDT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0177

1. Name of Vessel MYS BARANOVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNGP
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 882 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fillitor
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0176

1. Name of Vessel MYS CHASOVOI 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EULW
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0179

1. Name of Vessel MALKI 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWXH
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833 6. Net Tonnage 1060 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0181

1. Name of Vessel LUCHRGORSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESIR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833 6. Net Tonnage 1059 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaia Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0186

1. Name of Vessel MYS PROKOFJEVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBW
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-77-0185

1. Name of Vessel MYS GROZNY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EUDS
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaia Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0187

1. Name of Vessel REVOLYUTSIONER 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UEMN
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2827 6. Net Tonnage 1019 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0188

1. Name of Vessel TAMAN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USVQ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0192

1. Name of Vessel MYS MALTSEVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ENAR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0191

1. Name of Vessel KALAR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UENG
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833 6. Net Tonnage 1059 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0196

1. Name of Vessel MYS VAIGACH 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVCA
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0200

1. Name of Vessel LOTOS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESCA
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0202

1. Name of Vessel TERNEI
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMWW
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.7
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0201

1. Name of Vessel POIMA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMOQ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,8
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0204

1. Name of Vessel MYS ILMOVI
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UESV
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2627
6. Net Tonnage 841
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovyavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0205

1. Name of Vessel ITELMEN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJTI
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	X	X	
	Other Flounders	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
	Herring	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Flounders	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Rockfishes	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
	Jack Mackerel	"	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0209

1. Name of Vessel MYS VOROHI NA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBS
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	X	X	
	Other Flounders	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
	Herring	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Flounders	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Rockfishes	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
	Jack Mackerel	"	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0206

1. Name of Vessel FYODOR KRAINOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYDH
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.7
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	X	X	
	Other Flounders	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
	Herring	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Flounders	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Rockfishes	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
	Jack Mackerel	"	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0214

1. Name of Vessel MYS BELKINA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUAM
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	X	X	
	Other Flounders	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
	Herring	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Pacific Cod	"	X	X	
	Flounders	"	X	X	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	X	X	
	Other Rockfishes	"	X	X	
	Other Groundfish	"	X	X	
	Atka Mackerel	"	X	X	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
	Jack Mackerel	"	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0215

1. Name of Vessel KORENGA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWMX
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 808 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0222

1. Name of Vessel PRAVOVED 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWWC
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2154 6. Net Tonnage 755 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,49
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant.

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0221

1. Name of Vessel DRUZHBA USSR-GDR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWMB
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2154 6. Net Tonnage 762 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,44
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0223

1. Name of Vessel OZERNYE KLYUCHI 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESCE
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 926 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0224

1. Name of Vessel ARAGONIT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EKNL
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2100 6. Net Tonnage 859 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,8
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza AktIvnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0227

1. Name of Vessel MYS SINJAVINA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UONW
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0226

1. Name of Vessel ZUBOVO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVDO
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 73
5. Gross Tonnage 1976 6. Net Tonnage 596 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, seal treatment Line, cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0228

1. Name of Vessel OPALA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVYY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0229

1. Name of Vessel: MYS CHAIKOVSKOGO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): EUDU
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 84
5. Gross Tonnage: 2326
6. Net Tonnage: 842
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Korsakovkaya Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0231

1. Name of Vessel: KAMYSHIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): ESKT
3. Type of Vessel: Stern Trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 2690
6. Net Tonnage: 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0230

1. Name of Vessel: LESOGORSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UBBS
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 2690
6. Net Tonnage: 925
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0232

1. Name of Vessel: ALEXEI MARKHALIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign): UYEO
3. Type of Vessel: Stern trawler
4. Length: 85
5. Gross Tonnage: 3170
6. Net Tonnage: 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots): 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address: Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment: Freezer, fish meal plant, cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0233

1. Name of Vessel KLIHOVO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYEJ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2100 6. Net Tonnage 859 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.5Z
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0238

1. Name of Vessel SULAK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPTO
3. Type of Vessel Fish Processing Baze 4. Length 174
5. Gross Tonnage 18011 6. Net Tonnage 11076 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14.3
8. Owner's Name and Address Baze of Trawling and Refrigerating Marine. Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Preserves line, Fishmeal Plant, Fish Dressing Line
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock			x	x
	Pacific Cod			x	x
	Yellowfin Sole			x	x
	Other Flounders			x	x
	Atka Mackerel			x	x
	Herring			x	x
	Pacific Ocean Perch			x	x
	Other Groundfish			x	x
GOA	Pollock			x	x
	Pacific Cod			x	x
	Flounders			x	x
	Pacific Ocean Perch			x	x
	Other Rockfishes			x	x
	Other Groundfish			x	x
	Atka Mackerel			x	x
WOC	Hake			x	x
	Jack Mackerel			x	x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0234

1. Name of Vessel SOVGAVAN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMBT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 926 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.7
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstv Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0246

1. Name of Vessel KARSKOE MORE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWPK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 187
5. Gross Tonnage 18302 6. Net Tonnage 9802 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				x
	Pacific Cod				x
	Yellowfin Sole				x
	Other Flounders				x
	Atka Mackerel				x
	Herring				x
	Pacific Ocean Perch				x
	Other Groundfish				x
GOA	Pollock				x
	Pacific Cod				x
	Flounders				x
	Pacific Ocean Perch				x
	Other Rockfishes				x
	Other Groundfish				x
	Atka Mackerel				x
WOC	Hake				x
	Jack Mackerel				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0251

1. Name of Vessel YAROSLAVL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJLD
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5217 6. Net Tonnage 2524 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0253

1. Name of Vessel PROLIV LAPERUSA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USED
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 13083 6. Net Tonnage 7044 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0252

1. Name of Vessel OKHOTSKOE MORE 2. Visual-Identifier (Call Sign) EWPJ
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 187
5. Gross Tonnage 18302 6. Net Tonnage 9802 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0254

1. Name of Vessel OSTROV LISYANSKOGO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) RSVK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 150
5. Gross Tonnage 9795 6. Net Tonnage 5381 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0255

1. Name of Vessel OSTROV KARAGINSKIY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESVN
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 150
5. Gross Tonnage 9795 6. Net Tonnage 5381 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0257

1. Name of Vessel OSTROV SHOKALSKOGO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESKL
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 150
5. Gross Tonnage 9795 6. Net Tonnage 5380 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot Vladivistok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0256

1. Name of Vessel OSTROV SHMIDTA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESSP
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 150
5. Gross Tonnage 9795 6. Net Tonnage 5381 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0258

1. Name of Vessel OSTROV USHAKOVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESKN
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 150
5. Gross Tonnage 9795 6. Net Tonnage 5380 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0259

1. Name of Vessel ALTAJSKIE GORY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPJW
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 153
5. Gross Tonnage 9660 6. Net Tonnage 5219 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0261

1. Name of Vessel SAKHALINSKIE GORY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPOX
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 153
5. Gross Tonnage 9660 6. Net Tonnage 5217 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0260

1. Name of Vessel KAMCHATSKIE GORY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPRY
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 153
5. Gross Tonnage 9660 6. Net Tonnage 5219 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0262

1. Name of Vessel BAJANSKIE GORY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPNK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 153
5. Gross Tonnage 9660 6. Net Tonnage 5218 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0263

1. Name of Vessel ARKHIP KUINDGI 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJIR
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 6160 6. Net Tonnage 2970 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot
Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0265

1. Name of Vessel VASILIY VERESHCHAGIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHAZ
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 6133 6. Net Tonnage 2947 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot,
Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0264

1. Name of Vessel ALHAZNY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULPG
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refregerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot
Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0266

1. Name of Vessel VASILIY PEROV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYZY
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot,
Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0268

1. Name of Vessel GRANITYYY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULPL
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0270

1. Name of Vessel ZOLOTOY ROG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOQS
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0269

1. Name of Vessel GORETS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EHWM
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0271

1. Name of Vessel IVAN KRAMSKOY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMVO
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0273

1. Name of Vessel MARSHAL MALINOVSKIY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWAH
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0275

1. Name of Vessel SIBIR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UEEY
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 6133 6. Net Tonnage 2947 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0274

1. Name of Vessel MARSHAL ROKOSSOVSKY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWAG
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0276

1. Name of Vessel KHUDOZHIK VRUBEL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWTJ
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0277

1. Name of Vessel KHUDOZNIK S.GERASIMOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFKS
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator, 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0279

1. Name of Vessel VOLOCHAEVSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJDK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5217 6. Net Tonnage 2524 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0278

1. Name of Vessel KHUDOZNIK DEYNEKA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWAI
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0280

1. Name of Vessel KAMENOGORSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJDL
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5217 6. Net Tonnage 2524 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) — No. UR-78-0282

1. Name of Vessel KURGAN — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUEF
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator — 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5217 — 6. Net Tonnage 2524 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) — No. UR-78-0284

1. Name of Vessel ARSENEV — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UBMZ
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator — 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5524 — 6. Net Tonnage 2448 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) — No. UR-78-0283

1. Name of Vessel TSELINOGRAD — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUED
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator — 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5217 — 6. Net Tonnage 2524 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) — No. UR-78-0285

1. Name of Vessel VOLOGDA — 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWTF
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator — 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 6455 — 6. Net Tonnage 2698 — 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, — Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0286

1. Name of Vessel VOLCHANSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWTG
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 6455 6. Net Tonnage 2698 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0289

1. Name of Vessel CHURKIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYNZ
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5524 6. Net Tonnage 2448 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0288

1. Name of Vessel EGERSHELD 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYNY
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5524 6. Net Tonnage 2448 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0294

1. Name of Vessel EREBUS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIZS
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address VOSTOKRYBKHOLODFLOT, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0295

1. Name of Vessel BIRJUSA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESTU
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3670 6. Net Tonnage 1727 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address VOSTOKRYBKHOLODFLOT, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0297

1. Name of Vessel SURGUTNEFT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWRK
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3468 6. Net Tonnage 1607 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address VOSTOKRYBKHOLODFLOT, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0296

1. Name of Vessel OMSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESOP
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3674 6. Net Tonnage 1729 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address VOSTOKRYBKHOLODFLOT, Vladivistok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0298

1. Name of Vessel SIBIRNEFT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USMJ
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3468 6. Net Tonnage 1607 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address VOSTOKRYBKHOLODFLOT, VLADIVOSTOK, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0303

1. Name of Vessel RECHITSA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBV
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 55
5. Gross Tonnage 633 6. Net Tonnage 233 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 11.4
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaya Baza, Rybkholodflot, Petropavlovsk -Kamchatsky, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0305

1. Name of Vessel MOLODECHNO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFUS
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 145
5. Gross Tonnage 7949 6. Net Tonnage 3948 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0304

1. Name of Vessel KOMSOMOLETS UKRAINY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJYL
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 145
5. Gross Tonnage 7949 6. Net Tonnage 3948 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0306

1. Name of Vessel SLAVGOROD 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UODR
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 145
5. Gross Tonnage 7949 6. Net Tonnage 3948 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0307

1. Name of Vessel EGORJEVSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJYX
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 145
5. Gross Tonnage 7949 6. Net Tonnage 3948 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0510

1. Name of Vessel AMURARCHIK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UZIQ 105
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length -
5. Gross Tonnage 3500 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0308

1. Name of Vessel MOSKALVO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) URDL
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 145
5. Gross Tonnage 7949 6. Net Tonnage 3948 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0512

1. Name of Vessel ZELENOGORSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUPG
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 115
5. Gross Tonnage 3550 6. Net Tonnage 1727 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot,
Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				x
	Pacific Cod				x
	Yellowfin Sole				x
	Other Flounders				x
	Atka Mackerel				x
	Herring				x
	Pacific Ocean Perch				x
	Other Groundfish				x
GOA	Pollock				x
	Pacific Cod				x
	Flounders				x
	Pacific Ocean Perch				x
	Other Rockfishes				x
	Other Groundfish				x
	Atka Mackerel				x
WOC	Hake				x
	Jack Mackerel				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0513

1. Name of Vessel UMAN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNJB
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 111
5. Gross Tonnage 3779 6. Net Tonnage 1799 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0515

1. Name of Vessel SVETLOGORSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUFD
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 115
5. Gross Tonnage 3550 6. Net Tonnage 1727 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0514

1. Name of Vessel TULOMA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNJD
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 111
5. Gross Tonnage 3783 6. Net Tonnage 1803 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0516

1. Name of Vessel NEVER 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTZF
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo 4. Length 54
5. Gross Tonnage 680 6. Net Tonnage 176 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 11,8
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0517

1. Name of Vessel NARVAL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUQB
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo 4. Length 54
5. Gross Tonnage 638 6. Net Tonnage 176 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 11,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0518

1. Name of Vessel KULOY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHJG
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 111
5. Gross Tonnage 3788 6. Net Tonnage 1805 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0519

1. Name of Vessel JANA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUET
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 111
5. Gross Tonnage 3782 6. Net Tonnage 1798 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0520

1. Name of Vessel INDIGIRKA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUEU
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 111
5. Gross Tonnage 3782 6. Net Tonnage 1799 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0521

1. Name of Vessel GVARDEYSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNGV
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 115
5. Gross Tonnage 3550
6. Net Tonnage 1727
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0523

1. Name of Vessel BALTIYSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUPF
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 115
5. Gross Tonnage 3550
6. Net Tonnage 1727
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0522

1. Name of Vessel CHERTIAKHOVSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUPE
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 115
5. Gross Tonnage 3550
6. Net Tonnage 1727
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Vostokrybkholodflot, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Yellowfin Sole				X
	Other Flounders				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
	Herring				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Groundfish				X
GOA	Pollock				X
	Pacific Cod				X
	Flounders				X
	Pacific Ocean Perch				X
	Other Rockfishes				X
	Other Groundfish				X
	Atka Mackerel				X
WOC	Hake				X
	Jack Mackerel				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0524

1. Name of Vessel AMURSK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUXX
3. Type of Vessel Tanker
4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360
6. Net Tonnage 1550
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodatvo Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					X
GOA					X
WOC					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0525

1. Name of Vessel ARAKS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UEJT
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0527

1. Name of Vessel ANAPKA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYBP
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0526

1. Name of Vessel ANIVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UKMP
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0528

1. Name of Vessel ALEJSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYSY
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0529

1. Name of Vessel ABAGUR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYSZ
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 105
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0543

1. Name of Vessel MYS YELAGINA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UNAR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0530

1. Name of Vessel ABAKAN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USIL
3. Type of Vessel Tanker 4. Length 1550
5. Gross Tonnage 3360 6. Net Tonnage 1550 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Primorskoe Morskoe Parokhodstvo
Nakhodka Primorskogo, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment —

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA					x
GOA					x
WOC					x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0544

1. Name of Vessel MYS SVOBODNY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJPG
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2320 6. Net Tonnage 842 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
		Bottom Trawl			
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0545

1. Name of Vessel MYS JUDINA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUPA
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326
6. Net Tonnage 842
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR,
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0547

1. Name of Vessel MYS GROTOVY
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIPQ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2326
6. Net Tonnage 842
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Korsakovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Korsakov, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0544

1. Name of Vessel MYS VODOPADNY
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTDV
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327
6. Net Tonnage 841
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, U.S.S.R.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer.

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0548

1. Name of Vessel KALTAN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOSQ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2657
6. Net Tonnage 1139
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer, cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0549

1. Name of Vessel JUBILEJ OKTYABRYA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVKM
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2690 6. Net Tonnage 926 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.7
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morstogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0551

1. Name of Vessel BORIS GORINSKY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVDX
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0550

1. Name of Vessel DOLOMIT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIWZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2657 6. Net Tonnage 1139 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0552

1. Name of Vessel BASARGIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTFW
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 78
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.8
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0553

1. Name of Vessel ALEXANDER MAXUTOV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULQA
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsh-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0555

1. Name of Vessel URGAL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULDG
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327
6. Net Tonnage 841
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0554

1. Name of Vessel ACADEMIC BERG
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UQAB
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Tikhookeanskoe Upravlenie Promyslovoj Razvedki i Nauchno-issledovatelskogo flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0556

1. Name of Vessel TIKHOOKEANSKY
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UUEM
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2527
6. Net Tonnage 791
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Tikhookeanskoe Upravlenie Promyslovoj Razvedki i Nauchno-issledovatelskogo flota, Vladivostok, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, filleter, skinner

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0557

1. Name of Vessel TAJIKISTAN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USLS
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0559

1. Name of Vessel TRUSKAVETS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWFF
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 838
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0558

1. Name of Vessel TYULAT
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWZR
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2833
6. Net Tonnage 1059
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0560

1. Name of Vessel SOVGAVANSKY KOMSOMOLETS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign)
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2327
6. Net Tonnage 841
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Sovgavanskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Sovetskaja Gavan, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0561

1. Name of Vessel PISATEL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWWH
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2657 6. Net Tonnage 1139 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0563

1. Name of Vessel POST 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWWB
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2657 6. Net Tonnage 1139 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish meal plant, freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0562

1. Name of Vessel PYOTR OVCHINNIKOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYDF
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolovstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0564

1. Name of Vessel OKTANT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVQP
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2657 6. Net Tonnage 1139 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Nakhodkinskaja Baza Aktivnogo Morskogo Rybolovstva, Nakhodka, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, fish meal plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0315

1. Name of Vessel MYS OSTPOVA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USGN
3. Type of Vessel Stern trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 888
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Petropavlovskaja Baza Okeanicheskogo Rybolobstva, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskij, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
BSA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Yellowfin Sole	"	x	x	
	Other Flounders	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
	Herring	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
GOA	Pollock	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Pacific Cod	"	x	x	
	Flounders	"	x	x	
	Pacific Ocean Perch	"	x	x	
	Other Rockfishes	"	x	x	
	Other Groundfish	"	x	x	
	Atka Mackerel	"	x	x	
WOC	Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
	Jack Mackerel	"	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0316

1. Name of Vessel KIVACH
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWCT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273
6. Net Tonnage 1145
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet, 183788, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0243

1. Name of Vessel GUBERTAS BORISA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHSP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3162
6. Net Tonnage 1307
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Canner, Fat Melter, Filleter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0317

1. Name of Vessel KHOLMOGORY
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWWH
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 107,5
5. Gross Tonnage 3273
6. Net Tonnage 1085
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet, 183788, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0319

1. Name of Vessel PRIKARPATYE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULVT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273 6. Net Tonnage 1085 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet, 183788 Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0329

1. Name of Vessel KHAROVSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UQIK
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybflot, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
FNF	Atlantic Other finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0326

1. Name of Vessel AMBARCHIK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWCU
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3390 6. Net Tonnage 1122 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,1
8. Owner's Name and Address Archangelsk Trawl Fleet, 163030, Archangelsk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0331

1. Name of Vessel GEROI ZAPOLYARYA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl, Bottom Trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0332

1. Name of Vessel KOPET-DAG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWCR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3390 6. Net Tonnage 1122 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,1
8. Owner's Name and Address Archangelsk Trawl Fleet
163030 Archangelsk,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer,Cannery, Fish Meal Plant,Fat Melter,Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0342

1. Name of Vessel KARAKUMY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULVS
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273 6. Net Tonnage 1085 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet.
183788,Murmansk,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Beader, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0339

1. Name of Vessel NAROCH 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ERER
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom,
183001,Murmansk,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer,Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0343

1. Name of Vessel VALDAY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EUKK
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273 6. Net Tonnage 1085 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet.
183788, Murmansk,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,Cannery, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herrigg	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☐ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0344

1. Name of Vessel VOLGOBALT
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULSU
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273
6. Net Tonnage 1085
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet, 183788, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0379

1. Name of Vessel AUGUST ALLE
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UDVK
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 75
5. Gross Tonnage 2707
6. Net Tonnage 997
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Estonskoye Proizvodstvennoye Objedineniye Rybnoi Promyshlennosti, Tallin, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlanitc Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0378

1. Name of Vessel BERILL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTJZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "Lenrybprom", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Header, Fillerter, Skinner, Vacuum Prier cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0387

1. Name of Vessel LUNOKHOD 1
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWZE
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 888
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Latvijskoye Proizvodstvennoye Objedineniye Rybnoj Promyshlennosti, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0391

1. Name of Vessel IVAN DVORSKIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFZE
3. Type of Vessel STERN TRAWLER 4. Length (Maximum) 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1125 7. Speed (knots) 11
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment HEADER, CANNERY, FISH MEAL PLANT, FREEZER.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0467

1. Name of Vessel ORLINOE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UITU
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length (Maximum) 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2177 6. Net Tonnage 746 7. Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantica", Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl BottomTrawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0406

1. Name of Vessel VERKHOYANY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULQK
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length (Maximum) 107
5. Gross Tonnage 3273 6. Net Tonnage 1085 7. Speed (knots) 13.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmansk Trawl Fleet, 183788, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0348

1. Name of Vessel PIONER MURMANA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFPS
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length (Maximum) 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Speed (knots) 16.65
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholodflot, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment —
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0352

1. Name of Vessel VICTOR LYAGIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYXX
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholodflot, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0355

1. Name of Vessel POLYARNY KRUG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ENAK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5120 6. Net Tonnage 2387 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16.4
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholodflot, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0354

1. Name of Vessel NEFTEKAMSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USNG
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3468 6. Net Tonnage 1607 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address SEVRYBKHOLODFLOT, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK					X
SQU					X
MAC					X
HER					X
FNF					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0356

1. Name of Vessel KAPITAN IVANOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYEB
3. Type of Vessel REPAIR/SALVAGE/CARGO 4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 2151 6. Net Tonnage [illegible] 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15.0
8. Owner's Name and Address FISHING PORT OF MURMANSK, MURMANSK, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0357

1. Name of Vessel BESSTRASHNYI 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIZE
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 61,2
5. Gross Tonnage 1151 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Fishing Port of Murmansk, Murmansk, 183001, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0362

1. Name of Vessel VASILIY SURIKOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYIG
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,4
8. Owner's Name and Address SEVRYBKHOLODFLOT, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Otner Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0363

1. Name of Vessel ALEKSEY VENETSIANOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJIO
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5133 6. Net Tonnage 2947 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,8
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholodflot 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantik Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0364

1. Name of Vessel KONSTANTIN OLSHANSKIY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJIC
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 6133 6. Net Tonnage 2947 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholoutlot 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0365

1. Name of Vessel SEVERNYI VETER 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESGK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5942 6. Net Tonnage 2844 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Sevrybkholodflot
183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0366

1. Name of Vessel NEFTEGORSK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWEE
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3468 6. Net Tonnage 1607 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,0
8. Owner's Name and Address SEVRYBKHOLODFLOT.
183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK					X
SQU					X
MAC					X
HER					X
FNF					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0410

1. Name of Vessel RAMBINAS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIHM
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1077 6. Net Tonnage 0 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Klaipedskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota,
Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0411

1. Name of Vessel KASTITIS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFNQ
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 58
5. Gross Tonnage 1075 6. Net Tonnage 231 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,9
8. Owner's Name and Address Klaipedskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota,
KLAIPEDA, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0414

1. Name of Vessel STREMITELNIJ
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTWR
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo
4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1070
6. Net Tonnage -
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.7
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0415

1. Name of Vessel SVIRIJ
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USHI
3. Type of Vessel R/V CARGO
4. Length 63
5. Gross Tonnage 944
6. Net Tonnage 239
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address KALININGRADSKAYA BAZA EKSPEDITSIONNOGO FLOTA, KALININGRAD, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0416

1. Name of Vessel SOVREMENNIJ
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USQS
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo
4. Length 64
5. Gross Tonnage 844
6. Net Tonnage 239
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Ekspeditsionnogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hace				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0419

1. Name of Vessel VILNIS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPKG
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo
4. Length 58
5. Gross Tonnage 1074
6. Net Tonnage 231,79
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0472

1. Name of Vessel PIONER VOLKOV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFKT
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refgigerator
4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5418
6. Net Tonnage 2301
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	ATLANTIC Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0476

1. Name of Vessel VASILIY POLENOV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USCW
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5418
6. Net Tonnage 2301
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0475

1. Name of Vessel MOLODAYA GVARDIYA
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UINN
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5418
6. Net Tonnage 2301
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0477

1. Name of Vessel SHKVAL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYGQ
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 126
5. Gross Tonnage 4195
6. Net Tonnage 2089
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 18,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0478

1. Name of Vessel AMURSKIY ZALIV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESWD
3. Type of Vessel Transport refrigerator
4. Length 165
5. Gross Tonnage 12891
6. Net Tonnage 6872
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0480

1. Name of Vessel TAGANROGSKIY ZALIV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EWIK
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 165
5. Gross Tonnage 12891
6. Net Tonnage 6872
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0479

1. Name of Vessel USSURIYSKIY ZALIV
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESWF
3. Type of Vessel Transpotr Refrigerator
4. Length 165
5. Gross Tonnage 12891
6. Net Tonnage 6872
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0482

1. Name of Vessel 50 LET SSSR
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UDOF
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668
6. Net Tonnage 8614
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17.2
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0485

1. Name of Vessel SOLNECHNYI BEREG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOQW
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 155
5. Gross Tonnage 7207 6. Net Tonnage 6425 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address MORTRANSFLOT
Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0486

1. Name of Vessel PROLIV SANNIKOVA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UQIB
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668 6. Net Tonnage 8614 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot,
Ilyichevsk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0484

1. Name of Vessel LAZURNYI BEREG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOPA
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 155
5. Gross Tonnage 7207 6. Net Tonnage 6425 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot,
Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0487

1. Name of Vessel 25 SEZD KPSS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EMLU
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668 6. Net Tonnage 8614 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot,
Ilyichevsk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☑ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0488

1. Name of Vessel BERINGOV PROLIV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJSI
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668 6. Net Tonnage 8614 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0358

1. Name of Vessel GIGANT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UBJQ
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 72
5. Gross Tonnage 1654 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Fishing Port of Murmansk, Murmansk, 183001, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0508

1. Name of Vessel SKALISTYI BEREG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EMKL
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 155
6. Gross Tonnage 7207 6. Net Tonnage 6425 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address MORTRANSFLOT, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0370

1. Name of Vessel OSCAR LUTS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UMCL
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 75
5. Gross Tonnage 2715 6. Net Tonnage 913 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Estonskoye Proizvodstvennoye Objedineniye Rybnoj Promyshlennosti
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery.

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0384

1. Name of Vessel LINARD LAITSEN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USUP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1289. 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0408

1. Name of Vessel GEKTOR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) URKY
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 72
5. Gross Tonnage 1635 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Macherel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0407

1. Name of Vessel SLAVNIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UBNG
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1077 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,7
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaja Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantik Short Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0412

1. Name of Vessel STROGIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJKD
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1069 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0478

1. Name of Vessel URGUN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) IYDC
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/ Cargo 4. Length 52
5. Gross Tonnage 1151 6. Net Tonnage 0 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15,3
8. Owner's Name and Address Baltoneftoya Proizvodstvennoye obyedineniye Rybnoj Promishlennosti "BALTRYBFLOT", Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
	Atlantic Herring				X
FNP	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0473

1. Name of Vessel YANTARNY BEREG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBP
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 155
5. Gross Tonnage 7207 6. Net Tonnage 6425 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNP	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0473

1. Name of Vessel ULAN UDE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ASOB
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length 130
5. Gross Tonnage 5418 6. Net Tonnage 2301 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNP	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0374

1. Name of Vessel SATURN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHLK
3. Type of Vessel SIDE TRAWLER 4. Length 54
5. Gross Tonnage 699 6. Net Tonnage 262 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 11,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Zaprybpromrazvedka, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Cutter, IRK.

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	X	X	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	X	X	
FNP	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater trawl Bottom trawl	X	X	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0489

1. Name of Vessel IRBENSKY PROLIV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UQJC
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length (Maximum) 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668 6. Net Tonnage 8614 7. Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address Murtransflot, Kaliningrad,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0531

1. Name of Vessel 60 LET OKTYABRYA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) -
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator 4. Length (Maximum) 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668 6. Net Tonnage 8614 7. Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address MURTRANSFLOT, Kaliningrad,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0511

1. Name of Vessel GORDIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWFM
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length (Maximum) 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1151 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Rofrizheratornogo Floţa, Riga,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfhish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0532

1. Name of Vessel TARKHANKUT 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UWFY
3. Type of Vessel TANKER 4. Length (Maximum) 106
5. Gross Tonnage 3468 6. Net Tonnage 1606 7. Speed (knots) 14
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugribholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK					X
SQU					X
MAC					X
HER					X
FNF					X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0533

1. Name of Vessel SPOKOINIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UREQ
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo 4. Length 64
5. Gross Tonnage 844 6. Net Tonnage 239 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address KALININGRADSKAYA BAZA EKSPEDITSIONNOGO FLOTA, KALININGRAD,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0535

1. Name of Vessel STARATELNIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHVP
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo 4. Length 63
5. Gross Tonnage 900 6. Net Tonnage 160 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza RefrizherAtornogo Flota, Riga,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0534

1. Name of Vessel STOIKIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UBMP
3. Type of Vessel Repair/Salvage/Cargo 4. Length 61
5. Gross Tonnage 1078 6. Net Tonnage - 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,7
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finnd Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0536

1. Name of Vessel STROITELNIJ 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USHM
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/ Cargo 4. Length 63
5. Gross Tonnage 844 6. Net Tonnage 239 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Klaipedskaya Baza Refrigeratornogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantik Silver Hake				X
	Atlantik Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0537

1. Name of Vessel SMETLIVIJ
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) USOR
3. Type of Vessel Patrol/Cargo
4. Length 63
5. Gross Tonnage 844
6. Net Tonnage 239
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Refrizheratornogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned				x
MAC	Atlantic Makcerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0539

1. Name of Vessel PROLIV VILKICKOGO
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ERMD
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 172
5. Gross Tonnage 9668
6. Net Tonnage 8614
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,2
8. Owner's Name and Address MORTRANSFLOT, Ilyichevsk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Herring				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0538

1. Name of Vessel SEVASTOPOL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UDTI
3. Type of Vessel Transport Refrigerator
4. Length 131
5. Gross Tonnage 5326
6. Net Tonnage 2537
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 16,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Yugriprholodflot, Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				x
	Atlantic Red Hake				x
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				x
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				x
MAC	Atlantic mackerel				x
HER	Atlantic Herring				x
FNF	Atlantic Other finfish				x

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0540

1. Name of Vessel IZUMRUDNIY BERNG
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ERNB
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR
4. Length 155
5. Gross Tonnage 7207
6. Net Tonnage 6425
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address MORTRANSFLOT, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:

☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0541

1. Name of Vessel GRANITNYI BEREG 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EOGJ
3. Type of Vessel TRANSPORT REFRIGERATOR 4. Length 155
5. Gross Tonnage 7207 6. Net Tonnage 6425 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 17,3
8. Owner's Name and Address Mortransflot, Kaliningrad,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment -
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake				X
	Atlantic Red Hake				X
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid				X
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid				X
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel				X
HER	Atlantic Herring				X
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish				X

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0542

1. Name of Vessel YUOZAS ALEKSONIS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVXW
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter,Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0546

1. Name of Vessel YAN FABRICIUS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UGXM
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3162 6. Net Tonnage 1307 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Riga,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer,Fish Meal Plant,Fat Melter,Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0567

1. Name of Vessel YURMIYEKS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVMS
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2653 6. Net Tonnage 1144 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13
8. Owner's Name and Address Latvijskoe Proizvodstvennove objedineniye Rybnoj Promyshlennosti, Riga,USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal-Oil Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0568

1. Name of Vessel VOIMAMUSED SEMPER
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ENMP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581
6. Net Tonnage 880
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,2
8. Owner's Name and Address Estonskoye proizvodstvennoye obiedinaniye Rybnoi Promyshlennosti, Tallin USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0570

1. Name of Vessel VASILIJ GOLOVKIN
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHZI
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2652
6. Net Tonnage 1129
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,4
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Ekspeditsionnogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Separator,
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
Mac	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0569

1. Name of Vessel YUOZAS GREYFSWALDSKORIS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYCX
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3162
6. Net Tonnage 1307
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Mealter, Filleter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0571

1. Name of Vessel VALENTIN SHEVCHUK
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTOM
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 102
5. Gross Tonnage 3932
6. Net Tonnage 1805
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15,7
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Ekspeditsionnogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Convoyor Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0572

1. Name of Vessel TRIDTSATYLETIE POBEDY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EVBZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottim Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0574

1. Name of Vessel TEODOR NETTE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVTS
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Shotr-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0573

1. Name of Vessel TARUSA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ERBJ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0575

1. Name of Vessel SOLOVETSKIY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) EONZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat, Melter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0576

1. Name of Vessel SHADYARV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UVIP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 102
5. Gross Tonnage 3932 6. Net Tonnage 1805 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14,6
8. Owner's Name and Address Estonskoye Proizvodstvennoye Obyedineniye Rybnoi Promyshlennosti, Tallin, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery, Filleter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0578

1. Name of Vessel RAPOLAS CHABNAS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) U DOR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3162 6. Net Tonnage 1307 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Meltor, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0577

1. Name of Vessel SEVERNAYA PALMIRA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) VPDV
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "LENRYBPROM", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Header, Filleter, Skinner, FishMeal-Oil Plant, cannary
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0579

1. Name of Vessel PERESHOVIK 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIHY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2177 6. Net Tonnage 746 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address SPOKP "Atlantica", Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant,
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0580

1. Name of Vessel PULKOVO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYVP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "Lenryborom", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Header, Filletor, Skinner, Fish Meal-Oil Plant cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag: ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0582

1. Name of Vessel PUTIVL 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESUP
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "Lenryborom", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Header, Filleter, Skinner, Glazer cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag: ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0581

1. Name of Vessel PERLAMUTR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UFXE
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 83
5. Gross Tonnage 2944 6. Net Tonnage 1299 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Filleter, Header, Cannery, Fat Melter, Fish Meal Plant, Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag: ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0583

1. Name of Vessel Narvskaya Zastava 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIYY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2944 6. Net Tonnage 1299 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "Lenryborom", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Filleter, Header, Fish Meal Plant, Canner
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag: ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0584

1. Name of Vessel NIDA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ENTXI
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 1268 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter, Fat Melter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0586

1. Name of Vessel MIKOLOKUS CHYURLIONIS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ULBN
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3162 6. Net Tonnage 1307 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Filletter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwarwe Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0585

1. Name of Vessel M. PAPIVIN 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UULS
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 889 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Filleter, Fat Melter, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0587

1. Name of Vessel MISHKOR 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIPG
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 73
5. Gross Tonnage 1920 6. Net Tonnage 603 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12.6
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantica", Sevastopol', USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish Meal Plant, Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
PNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0588

1. Name of Vessel MESKUPAS ADOMAS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESHH
3. Type of Vessel STERN TRAWLER 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3012 6. Net Tonnage 1087 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Baza Tralovogo Flota, Klaipoda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Helter, Filleter
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0590

1. Name of Vessel MIKHAIL BARSUKOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESHH
3. Type of Vessel STERN TRAWLER 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 888 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Trolovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR.
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish Meal Plant, Faf Helter, Freezer.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0589

1. Name of Vessel MURMANSELD 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UOAU
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 79
5. Gross Tonnage 2326 6. Net Tonnage 841 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,0
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Helter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0591

1. Name of Vessel LIVADIYA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UIQR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 73
5. Gross Tonnage 1920 6. Net Tonnage 603 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantica", Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fich Meal Plant, Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0592

1. Name of Vessel LANGUST 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UPUD
3. Type of Vessel Side Trawler 4. Length 54 Maximum
5. Gross Tonnage 699 6. Net Tonnage 265 7. Speed (knots) 11,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Saprybromrazvedka, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0594

1. Name of Vessel LENINGRAD 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESJI
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84 Maximum
5. Gross Tonnage 2994 6. Net Tonnage 1299 7. Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address RPO "Lenrybprom", Leningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Filleter, Header, Skinner, Fish Meal-Oil Plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0593

1. Name of Vessel LAZURNY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESIA
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 75 Maximum
5. Gross Tonnage 2944 6. Net Tonnage 1330 7. Speed (knots) 12,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Murmanskrybprom, 183001, Murmansk, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Cannery Fish Meal Plant, Fat Meltor

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0595

1. Name of Vessel LEON PAEGLE 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYUC
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85 Maximum
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Meltor, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0596

1. Name of Vessel KOMSOMOL LATVIJI
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESUP
3. Type of Vessel STERN TRAWLER
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2690
6. Net Tonnage 926
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,5
8. Owner's Name and Address Latvijskoye Proizvodstvennoye Objedineniye Rybnoj Promyshlennosti, Ryga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0597

1. Name of Vessel KURS
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) ESHY
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 103
5. Gross Tonnage 3708
6. Net Tonnage 1159
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13,0
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantica", Freezer, Fish Meal Plant
9. Types of Processing Equipment
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0598

1. Name of Vessel KORALL
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UTBB
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2715
6. Net Tonnage 913
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Estonskoye Proizvodstvennoye Objedineniue Rybnoj Promyshlennosti, Tallin, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other-Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0599

1. Name of Vessel KRISHYAN VOLDEMAR
2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UHFM
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler
4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170
6. Net Tonnage 1225
7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Rizhskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Riga, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0605

1. Name of Vessel JONAS VITAS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UKUO
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Speed (knots) Maximum 15
8. Owner's Name and Address Base Tralovogo Flota, Klaipeda, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Cannery, Fat Melter, Filleter.
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finner	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0602

1. Name of Vessel GROV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UGWL
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 808 7. Speed (knots) Maximum 12.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fillator, Fat Melter, Fish Meal Plant, Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other-Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0601

1. Name of Vessel GENERAL CHERNYAKHOVSKIY 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UKVO
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 102
5. Gross Tonnage 3960 6. Net Tonnage 1600 7. Speed (knots) Maximum 14.5
8. Owner's Name and Address: Kerchrybprom, Kerch, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Filleter, Fish Dressing, Fish Cleaning
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. UR-78-0603

1. Name of Vessel EDUARD SVIKUS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UORZ
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2715 6. Net Tonnage 913 7. Speed (knots) Maximum 12
8. Owner's Name and Address Soyuznoye Proizvodstvennoye Obyedineniye Rybnoi Promyshlennosti, Tallin, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter Cannery
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. VR-78-01 11

1. Name of Vessel DYOLO 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) RVNN
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 82
5. Gross Tonnage 2089 6. Net Tonnage 859 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14.2
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Ekspeditsionnogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Separator
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. VR-78-01 [illegible]

1. Name of Vessel [illegible] 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UJTU
3. Type of Vessel Beam Trawler 4. Length 86
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1225 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 11.0
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota, Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Header, Cannry, Fat Melter, Fish Meal Plant, Freezer
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Alantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. VR-78-0[illegible]

1. Name of Vessel AVOSETA 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UOTO/UOCO
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 102
5. Gross Tonnage 3931 6. Net Tonnage 1810 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14.5
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantika", Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Filleter, Fish Dressing, Skin Cleaning, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. VR-78-01[illegible]

1. Name of Vessel ARGUS 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) RVRF
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 102
5. Gross Tonnage 3931 6. Net Tonnage 1810 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 14.5
8. Owner's Name and Address SPORP "Atlantika", Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Filleter, Fish Dressing, Skin Cleaning, Fish Meal Plant
10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Activity: Processing	Activity: Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. US-78-0[illegible]

1. Name of Vessel [illegible] 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UYXH
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 73
5. Gross Tonnage 1920 6. Net Tonnage 603 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 12,6
8. Owner's Name and Address [illegible] "Atlantica",
Sevastopol, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish Meal Plant, Freezer

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. US-78-0[illegible]

1. Name of Vessel ARNOLD KYNDLAKH 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UGTR
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 3170 6. Net Tonnage 1223 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 15.0
8. Owner's Name and Address [illegible]
Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Cleaning, Fish Cutting, Fillster Fish meal plant

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. US-78-0[illegible]

1. Name of Vessel ALEKSANDR BOGOLYUBOV 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) UGMT
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 84
5. Gross Tonnage 2581 6. Net Tonnage 886 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.5
8. Owner's Name and Address Kaliningradskaya Baza Tralovogo Flota,
Kaliningrad, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Freezer

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

FISHING VESSEL IDENTIFICATION FORM (FOREIGN) No. US-78-0[illegible]

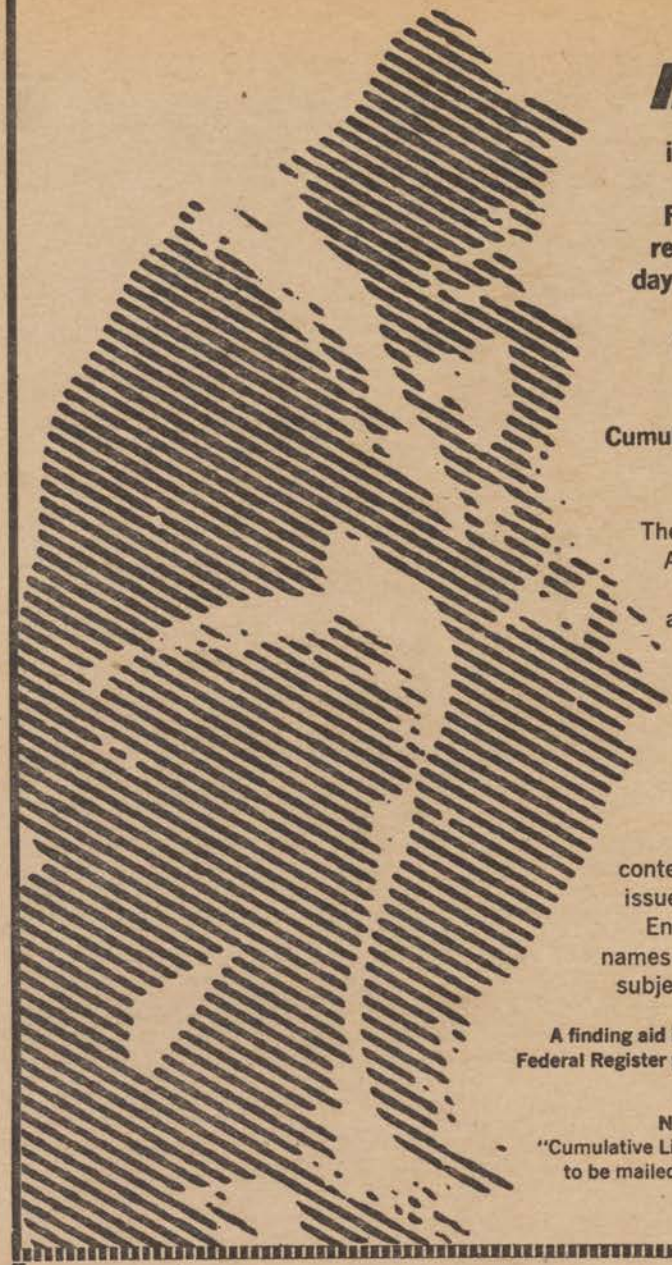
1. Name of Vessel [illegible] 2. Visual Identifier (Call Sign) [illegible]
3. Type of Vessel Stern Trawler 4. Length 85
5. Gross Tonnage 2707 6. Net Tonnage 985 7. Maximum Speed (knots) 13.4
8. Owner's Name and Address [illegible]
Rybnoi Promyshlennosti, Tallin, USSR
9. Types of Processing Equipment Freezer, Fish Meal Plant, Fat Melter, Cannery

10. Fisheries for Which Permit is Requested:

Fishery Plans	Target Species	Gear To Be Used	Activity: Catching	Processing	Other Support
HAK	Atlantic Silver Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Red Hake	Midwater Trawl Bottom trawl	x	x	
SQU	Atlantic Long-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom trawl	x	x	
	Atlantic Short-Finned Squid	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	
MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
HER	Atlantic Herring	Midwater Trawl	x	x	
FNF	Atlantic Other Finfish	Midwater Trawl Bottom Trawl	x	x	

11. Are Fishing Activities Requested in Support of Vessels of a Different Flag:
☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach supplemental sheet showing flag of other vessels, fishery, species, quantities, dates, locations and specific activities requested.)

[FR Doc.77-31953 Filed 11-7-77;8:45 am]



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